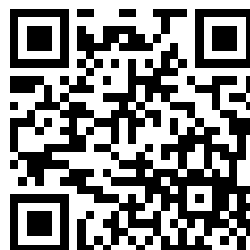
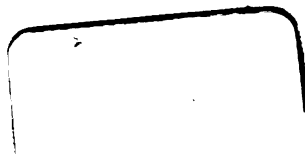
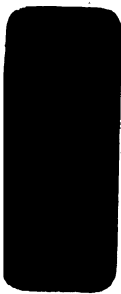

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

Register of Intelligence

FOR

BRITISH AND FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA,

AND

ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

VOL. XV.

JANUARY—DECEMBER, 1857.

LONDON:

**W. M. H. ALLEN AND CO.,
7, LEADENHALL STREET.**

1857.

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ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

Vol. XV.—No. 307.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 2, 1857.

[PRICE 1s.

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(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Jan. 2.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Nov. 22	Burmah (Rangoon)	—
Madras	27	Bombay	Dec. 3
Ceylon	29	China (Hong-Kong) ..	Nov. 15

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

ADVICES of stirring interest have reached us by the mail just arrived, and it seems far from improbable that we are already plunged into a second war with the Celestial Empire. In our last number we adverted to differences of a grave character which had arisen at Canton between the British authorities and the Chinese Viceroy. These the British Consul had been most anxious to remove, but all efforts for the purpose proved unavailing; and, on the 8th October, the Viceroy brought matters to a crisis by boarding a small vessel, commanded by an English captain and bearing the British flag, seizing twelve of the crew, who were Chinese, and hauling down the union jack from the vessel, of which his soldiers retained possession. Rumours of the outrage having reached the Consulate, Mr. Parkes forthwith proceeded to the captured vessel, in order to make the necessary investigation, preparatory to the adoption of ulterior measures. Here, however, he not only failed in his purpose, but was, moreover, insulted by the officer of the imperial guard, and threatened with personal violence. An interview with the local functionaries was subsequently sought by the Consul; but here again the Mandarins contemptuously rejected all demands for explanation. A strong remonstrance, detailing the facts and requiring redress, was then addressed to Yeh, the governor of the city, but to this no satisfactory answer was vouchsafed, the Viceroy appearing determined to defend the proceeding. In the mean time intelligence of these events had been despatched to Sir John Bowring, at Hong-Kong, and also to Sir Michael Seymour, the admiral of the fleet in the Chinese seas, the result of which was the despatch of a naval force to Canton, accompanied by a considerable body of marines. These arrived on the 18th October. A further period was then granted to the Viceroy, Yeh, to apologize for the insult which had been sustained, with a distinct warning that, should compliance be refused, recourse would be had to coercive measures. The required apology not being forthcoming, it was determined to resort to hostilities. Accordingly, on the 24th October, all the forts, save one by which the city is externally guarded, were attacked and captured by the British seamen and marines without

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Bengal*, with a mail, left Calcutta November 23rd, Sand Heads 24th, Madras 27th, Point de Galle Dec. 1, Aden Dec. 9th, and arrived at Suez Dec. 15th. The *Ganges*, with a mail, left Bombay Dec. 4th, Aden Dec. 11th, and arrived at Suez Dec. 17th. The *Singapore*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong Nov. 15th, Singapore Nov. 23rd, Penang Nov. 25th, and arrived at Point de Galle Dec. 1. The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta Dec. 27th, and Marseilles Dec. 30th (per *Valetta*). The *Ripon*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton Jan. 9.

DEPARTURES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 4th and 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if the 4th or 20th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 3rd and 19th.

Postage (pre-payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 0s. 6d.

"	"	"	"	1 oz. 1s. 0d.
"	"	"	"	2 oz. 2s. 0d.
"	"	"	"	3 oz. 3s. 0d.
"	"	"	"	4 oz. 4s. 0d.
"	"	"	"	5 oz. 5s. 0d.

" Newspapers (stamped or unstamped) One penny each.

BOOKS, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lb. in weight), can be sent through the post, *via Southampton*. Postage-stamps must be affixed:—Under $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 8d.; and 8d. for every additional $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Via Marseilles, on the evening of the 10th and 26th, for letters and newspapers, at any ordinary receiving-house in London. If the 10th or 26th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 11th and 27th, at the General Post-office, London.

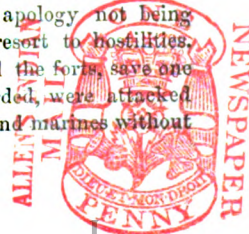
Postage (pre-payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 0s. 9d.

"	"	"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 4d.
"	"	"	"	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz. 1s. 9d.
"	"	"	"	1 oz. 2s. 0d.
"	"	"	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3s. 3d.
"	"	"	"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. 3s. 6d.

" Newspapers (stamped or unstamped) 3d. each.

The Mails for China are despatched under the same regulations, and at the same rate of postage, as those to India.

** The *Marseilles* mails of the 10th and 26th overtake the *Southampton* mails of the 4th and 20th at Malta; from which place they are conveyed by the same vessel.



loss, the Chinese offering but a faint resistance. The guns, numbering one hundred and seventy, were spiked, and some of the forts were burned, while possession was retained of the remainder. This being accomplished, a pause was allowed, with the view of affording to the Viceroy an opportunity for the restoration of pacific relations. On this occasion Yeh had recourse to the usual Chinese policy. Twelve men, with chains round their necks, purporting to be the crew of the captured vessel, made their appearance at the Consulate. These, however, it was manifest, were criminals of the lowest class, evidently dragged from prison, and were consequently at once sent back. It now became obvious that the Chinese governor would neither grant redress nor consent to an interview, and the British commander accordingly resolved to make an attack upon Canton itself. The wall by which the city is surrounded measures thirty feet in height and twenty-five in thickness. It is composed partly of sandstone and partly of brick, and is surmounted by cannon. Operations having commenced on the 27th, a practical breach in the wall was effected on the 29th, when the British troops entered, and gained the governor's palace. The position does not appear to have been tenable, the troops having been withdrawn in the evening, with a loss, however, of only three killed and twelve wounded. At this point a renewed offer of negotiation was made by the British, but rejected by the Chinese. It was then determined to storm the old inner portion of the city, which was defended by a massive stone wall, and contained the garrison of Canton. The bombardment took place on the 3rd and 4th November, and on the 6th her Majesty's steamer *Barracouta* engaged and destroyed a fleet of twenty-three war-junks. The Chinese appear to have stood well to their guns, the *Barracouta* having received no less than eighty shot in her hull and rigging. A final interval for reflection was then granted, but at the date of the last advices no symptoms of accommodation had been manifested; on the contrary, the barrier forts had been re-manned by the Chinese.

From the Circular, which is given below, it may be gathered that there is no prospect of a speedy peace or of the resumption of trade. We can only trust that the opportunity now offered for a revision of our treaty with the Celestial Empire, and the establishment of our relations on a satisfactory footing, will not be lost sight of.

The number of British war vessels at Canton is as follows:—Sailing vessels: *Calcutta*, flag, 80; *Sibylle*, broad pendant, 44; *Nankin*, 50; *Comus*, 14. Steamers: *Niger* 14; *Encounter*, 14; *Barracouta*, 6; *Sampson*, 6; *Hornet*, 17; *Coromandel*, 3.

CIRCULAR.

“Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Canton, Nov. 15, 1856.

“Her Britannic Majesty's Consul has received the instructions of his Excellency Rear-Admiral Sir (M. Seymour, K.C.B., naval Commander-in-Chief, &c.), to issue the following notice to the British community:—

“His Excellency feels it unnecessary to recapitulate to the British community the origin and progress of what has been done at Canton during the last few weeks by her Majesty's naval forces under his command. Their loss has happily been trifling, and their operations, now including the capture of the Bogue forts, eminently successful.

“His Excellency regrets to find that neither the extreme measures to which the Imperial Commissioner's defiance of treaty obligations has compelled him to resort, nor the plain proof given that the city and its inhabitants are at the mercy of her Majesty's ships of war, have as yet induced the Imperial Commissioner to make the concession demanded by his Excellency, as a guarantee against future misunderstandings of a similar nature to the present.

“The concession is not regarded as unreasonable by Chinese who, his Excellency understands, adequately represent the feeling, of the respectable inhabitants of Canton, nor is any tangible obstacle alleged to it by these, except the impracticability of the Commissioner himself, who has laboured to associate the people with him, by representing the English as in league with rebels and outlaws, and has pushed his hostility to the ferocious length of proclaiming rewards for the lives of English subjects without distinction.

“His Excellency is determined that his demand shall be conceded; but the community must be well aware that any course his Excellency may now contemplate would be compromised by publicity. His Excellency therefore confines himself to stating that he sees no immediate prospect of a restoration of quiet.

“The security of the foreign position will be as well cared for as heretofore. The nature and object of any measures now to be resorted to his Excellency deems it advisable to keep to himself.

(Signed)

HARRY S. PARKES,

“Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Canton.
“To the British Community at Canton.”

From India we have little news of interest. Nothing, at the departure of the mail, had been heard of the Persian Gulf expedition; but it was generally surmised that Persia had no intention of abandoning her proceedings against Herat, which place, on the authority of the *Lahore Chronicle*, appears at last to have fallen; and that the despatch of a further force from Bombay to Bushire will be indispensable. In the north-west, Dost Mahomed is stated to be recruiting his forces at Caubul, to which city a body of five thousand men is said to be moving from the Kohat frontier. The old chief appears not to have yet abandoned his claim upon the British Government for the restitution of Peshawar. On the Madras side, the recently suppressed disturbances at Kinedy are represented to have broken out afresh; while at Bombay, the only notable event is the death of the Guicowar, which occurred at his capital, Baroda, on the 18th October last. This prince has been described as a man of feeble intellect and dissipated habits, and the debaucheries of his latter years are said to have been unspeakably disgusting. He has been succeeded by his only brother Kundyrow, now Guicowar.

The *Bengal Hurkaru* observes, “The scheme of a railway to the Mutlah is favourably viewed, and as Mr. Longridge, the chief engineer, has arrived to survey the line of country, we may hope to see the works commence within a year. The establishment of a port on the Mutlah, auxiliary to Calcutta, is freely admitted to be a necessity, and Government have already taken steps towards the accomplishment of the object.”

PASSENGERS BY THE PRESENT MAIL.

TO MARSEILLES.—Capt. and Mrs. Hervey and child, Capt. E. W. Hicks, Capt. Yule, Mr. Temple, Mr. Macleod, Capt. M. G. H. Grant, Capt. H. S. Bruere, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. E. B. Foord.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Ripon*, Jan. 9.—Mrs. Weddington, child, and infant, Mr. J. Weymor, Mrs. Cunliff and 3 children, and infant, Lieut. Wake, Dr. James, Miss Sweetenham, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. W. Jenkins, Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Malcolm and 2 children, Lieut. Martin, Mrs. H. Barr and 2 children.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Lieut. T. S. Richardson, 60th Rifles, Nov. 16. MADRAS.—Lieut.-Col. Frederic W. Hands, 39th N.I., at French Rocks, Nov. 13; Capt. John S. Allen, 47th N.I., Oct. 28.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. William A. Connell, 11th Bombay N.I., at Eskdale House, Dumfriesshire, aged 28, Dec. 27; Lieut. Francis A. Hallett, 2nd Eur. L.I., in Clarges-street, Piccadilly, aged 28, Dec. 27.

BENGAL.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BENGAL ARMY AND
CONTINGENT REGIMENTS.

Artillery.

Head-Quarters.—Meerut.	52nd Regt. N.I. Jubbulpore.
1st Brig. Meerut.	53rd — .. Cawnpore.
2nd — Lahore.	54th — .. Delhi.
3rd — Umballah.	55th — .. Nowshera.
1st Bat. Jullundur.	56th — .. Cawnpore.
2nd — Peshawur.	57th — .. Ferozepore.
3rd — Meerut.	58th — .. Rawul Pindee.
4th — Lahore.	59th — .. Umritser.
5th — Dum Dum.	60th — .. Umballah.
6th — Agra.	61st — .. Jullundur.
7th — Cawnpore.	62nd — .. Mooltan.
8th — Sealkote.	63rd — .. Barrackpore.
9th — Dum Dum.	64th — .. Peshawur.

Engineers.

Head-Quarters.—Meerut.

Sappers and Miners.

Head-Quarters.—Roorkee.

Cavalry.

1st Regt. Lt. Cav. ... Muttra.	Regt. of Kelat-i-Ghilzie. Haza-
2nd — Cawnpore.	
3rd — Meerut.	
4th — (Lancers) Umballah.	
5th — Peshawur.	
6th — Jullundur.	
7th — Nowgong.	
8th — Lahore.	
9th — Sealkote.	
10th — Ferozepore	

Fusiliers.

1st Regt. Right Wing. Dungsahia.	
1st — Left Wing. Cawnpore.	
2nd — Subathoo.	
3rd Eur. Regt. Agra.	

Native Infantry.

1st Regt. N.I. Cawnpore.	
2nd — .. Barrackpore.	
3rd — .. Phillour. [gra.	
4th — .. Noorpore & Kan-	
5th — .. Umballah.	
6th — .. Allahabad.	
7th — .. Dinapore.	
8th — .. Sonthal district.	
9th — .. Allyghur.	
10th — .. Futtehgurh.	
11th — .. Meerut. [Jhansi.	
12th — .. Nowgong and	
13th — .. Lucknow.	
14th — .. Jhelum.	
15th — .. Meerut.	
16th — .. Meean Meer.	
17th — .. Goruckpore.	
18th — .. Bareilly.	
19th — .. Berhampoor.	
20th — .. Meerut.	
21st — .. Peshawur.	
22nd — .. Delhi.	
23rd — .. Mhow.	
24th — .. Peshawur.	
25th — .. Benares.	
26th — .. Meean Meer.	
27th — .. Peshawur.	
28th — .. Shahjehanpore.	
29th — .. Moradabad.	
30th — .. Agra.	
31st — .. Saugor.	
32nd — .. Sonthal district.	
33rd — .. Hc. Levapore.	
34th — .. Barrackpore.	
35th — .. Sealkote.	
36th — .. Jullundur.	
37th — .. Benares.	
38th — .. Delhi.	
39th — .. Jhelum.	
40th — .. Dinapore.	
41st — .. Etawah & Myn-	
42nd — .. Saugor. [poorie.	
43rd — .. Barrackpore.	
44th — .. Agra.	
45th — .. Ferozepore.	
46th — .. Sealkote.	
47th — .. Allahabad.	
48th — .. Allahabad.	
49th — .. Meean Meer.	
50th — .. Nagode.	
51st — .. Peshawur.	

52nd Regt. N.I. Jubbulpore.	
53rd — .. Cawnpore.	
54th — .. Delhi.	
55th — .. Nowshera.	
56th — .. Cawnpore.	
57th — .. Ferozepore.	
58th — .. Rawul Pindee.	
59th — .. Umritser.	
60th — .. Umballah.	
61st — .. Jullundur.	
62nd — .. Mooltan.	
63rd — .. Barrackpore.	
64th — .. Peshawur.	
65th — .. Dinapore.	
66th — .. Almorah.	
67th — .. Etawah & Myn-	
68th — .. Bareilly. [poorie	
69th — .. Mooltan.	
70th — .. Barrackpore.	
71st — .. Lucknow.	
72nd — .. Agra.	
73rd — .. Jumalpoore.	
74th — .. Delhi. [rah.	
Regt. of Kelat-i-Ghilzie. Haza-	

Sikh Battalions.

Regt. of Loodianah. Benares.	
— Ferozepore. Mirzapore.	

Irregular Cavalry.

1st Regt. Jhelum.	
2nd — .. Hosheyarpore.	
3rd — .. Jhansi.	
4th — .. Hansi.	
5th — .. Sonthal district.	
6th — .. Mooltan.	
7th — .. Peshawur.	
8th — .. Burmah.	
9th — .. Hosheyarpore.	
10th — .. Nowshera.	
11th — .. Sultanpore.	
12th — .. Segowlee.	
13th — .. Bareilly.	
14th — .. Nowshera.	
15th — .. Lahore.	
16th — .. Rawul Pindee.	
17th — .. Attock.	
18th — .. Peshawur.	

Punjab Irregular Force.

1st Cav. ... Dera Ishmael Khan.	
2nd — .. Dera Ghazee Khan.	
3rd — .. Bunnoo.	
4th — .. Kohat.	
5th — .. Arnee.	
1st Inf. ... Kohat.	
2nd — .. Kohat.	
3rd — .. Kohat.	
4th — .. Dera Ghazee Khan.	
5th — .. Bunnoo.	
6th — .. Dera Ishmael Khan.	

Sethk Corps.

1st Regt. Inf. ... Shubkuddur.	
2nd — .. Kangra.	
3rd — .. Hazarah.	
4th — .. Burmah.	
Corps of Guides. Peshawur.	

Oude Irregular Force.

1st Cav. ... Lucknow.	
2nd — .. Lucknow.	
3rd — .. Lucknow.	
1st Inf. ... Sultanpore.	
2nd — .. Seetapore.	
3rd — .. Lucknow.	
4th Inf. ... Lucknow.	
5th — .. Durriabad.	
6th — .. Fuzabad.	
7th — .. Sultanpore.	
8th — .. Sultanpore.	
9th — .. Seeror or Barraitch.	
10th — .. Seetapore.	

Nagpore Irregular Force.

Staff	
Art.	
1st Cav.	
1st Inf.	
2nd Inf.	
3rd Inf.	
Nagpore.	

Local Regiments, &c.

Calcutta Nat. Militia. Allypore.	
Rangurh Lt. Inf. Bat. Dorondah.	
Hill Rangers Bhagulpore	
New Nusseerree Bat. Simla.	
Pegu Lt. Inf. Bat. ... Pegu.	
Simoor Rifle Bat. ... Deyrah.	
Kemson Bat. { Rawul Pin-	
1st Assam Lt. Inf. ... Jeypore.	
2nd — Gowahatty.	
Mhairwarrah Bat. ... Rewar.	
Arracan Bat. Akyab.	
Hurrianah Lt. Inf. Bt. Hansi.	
Sylhet Lt. Inf. Bat { Cherrah	
Malwa Bheel Corps. Sirdarpore.	
Meywar Bheel Corps. Khairwarah	
Sebundy Corps of } Darjeeling.	
Sappers & Miners } Midnapore	
Sheekawattee Brig. ...	
Joudhpore Legion .. Eriapoorah	

Contingent Forces.

1st Gwalior Cav. ... Gwalior.	
2nd — Kanar.	
1st Gwalior Inf. ... Seepree.	
2nd — Augur.	
3rd — Gwalior.	
4th — Lullalpore.	
5th — Gwalior.	
6th — Gwalior.	
7th — Gwalior.	
Malwa Cont. Mehidpore.	
Bhopal Cont. Sehore.	
1st Hyderabad Cav. Mominabad.	
2nd — Aurangabad.	
3rd — { Hingolie and	
4th — { Ellichpore.	
1st Inf. Hydrabdt. Wurrungul.	
2nd — Ellichpore.	
3rd — Bolaram.	
4th — Hingolee.	
5th — Aurangabad.	
6th — Lingaooogoor	
Kohat Cont. Kurrowlee.	

THE PUNJAB ADMINISTRATION.

In speaking of the Punjab administration the *Lahore Chronicle* states:—"The success of British rule in the Punjab has been unexampled in rapidity. Deeds, not words, were at first the order of the day. Shrewd sense, practical knowledge, and resolute will, on the part of the leaders, have been backed up by the devotion, sustained energy, and earnest spirit of the subordinates. A new country with its new people, a new system with its fresh vigour, freedom of action, and unusual responsibilities, formed great attractions, and raised high hopes. The first efforts of the Punjabees were right nobly done; but human nature is not purely chivalrous, and something more than a mere sense of duty is required to keep up the steam when the call is for high pressure, and the wearied head and aching heart are sinking from over toil and broken prospects. There must be some pabulum beyond vague hopes of future reward, and as yet little has been given; on the contrary, as the country becomes more settled, and the system of Government more completely developed and enforced, whatever there was of romance gives way to the dull reality of work—the rather singular but very brilliant acts of the first executives have passed away with the opportunities then found for such exhibitions, and we have now come to the days of routine, voluminous statements, and clever clerks. Officers find that with double the work, and half the pay of the provinces, they are subjected to quite as much control, whilst the severe and uncompromising punishment of faults, and the public placarding of failings have been but slenderly relieved by the meagre praise, and public school sort of approvals of the secretary's periodical reports. However much we may esteem Mr. Temple personally, we will not be slow to speak the truth.

With regard to over-work, and the consequent injury to health, if a list of the officers, who have left the country since annexation, was compared with a similar list from any other government, the public would be surprised at the seeming deadliness of the climate. We believe, however, that it is not the climate which has caused this fatality so much as the overstraining of the mental and physical powers.

The principle which, we believe, has been acknowledged to prevail of giving men more work than they can fairly perform, with the certainty of getting a large average done somehow or other, has been too largely adhered to, and must tend to exhaustion. The system of overworking young hands as long as courage, health, and hopes last, and letting them go when all "the goodness" is out of them, is so far successful as long as you can obtain fresh victims, or, as the gold-diggers say, as long as "there are as many more where they came from."

Now, this system has lasted for eight years, and under so powerful a hand as that of the ruler, has succeeded. Whether Sir John Lawrence has been guided by selfish ambition in thus using up his agents, or whether he is himself the victim of a hard, slave-driving system, is a question amongst many. For ourselves, we believe most honestly that no man feels more deeply for the disappointment of his officers—no man appreciates more their services, and recognizes their worth more, than their distinguished chief; but we may rest assured that it is his prestige alone, and perhaps Mr. Temple's Reports, which hold matters together, and that his departure will be followed by a sudden collapse, unless the Government meets the difficulty by some more liberal system than the one now employed.

MR. ABERCROMBIE DICK.

The *Friend of India*, in commenting on Mr. Dick, enumerates the cases adjudicated upon by him and other Indian judges:—

"The object of public compassion just at present is Mr. Abercrombie Dick. It is not at first sight unwarranted. Mr. Dick has been forty-three years in the service. During the whole of that period he has borne an irreproachable character, and if not a remarkable has been at least an upright and conscientious judge. It has been our unfortunate lot repeatedly to attack every judge who has taken a prominent part in the criminal jurisdiction of the Sudder Court. We willingly admit that in Mr. Dick's case the errors on which it has been our duty to comment, have been often on the right side. Mr. Dick has stood up for the weak against the strong, with firmness if without judgment. He has at the end of this long career been refused permission to remain a few months longer. That seems hard, but there is an account on the per contra side.

"Twelve months ago, it will be remembered, the arrears of the Sudder Court attracted the attention of the Government. The Court was requested to furnish an explanation, which was supplied. It was not deemed satisfactory, and the judges, with a strong and natural reluctance, at length declared that the fault had been with Mr. Dick. His work was slowly done. His attendance was unpunctual, and a habit of reading every paper in Court delayed the commencement of the business of the day.

	Civil Cases.	Criminal Cases.
Mr. Dick	374	196
Sir R. Barlow ..	512	203
H. T. Raikes ..	1043	340
B. J. Colvin ..	916	285
J. H. Patton ..	433	329

"Mr. Dick explained, but the explanation was not deemed thoroughly satisfactory. He requested six months' leave, which was granted on the distinct understanding, reiterated by both Governments, that on his return he would retire. He returned, and it became necessary to claim the fulfilment of the engagement. The mistake if any did not rest with Government. The resistance, if possible, should have been offered before 'the indulgence' was accepted. There was no harshness unless a determination to enforce an agreement can be so considered. The affair is a painful termination to a long and honourable career, but the pain must be considered by all acquainted with the facts, self-inflicted."

THE LONDON MAIL of October 10 arrived at Calcutta Nov. 17 (per *Hindustan*).

GORUCKPORE.—Government General Orders of Nov. 18, announce that Goruckpore will cease to be a military post, and the troops will be removed to Azimgurh.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY'S STEAMER *Oriental*, has been chartered by Government, to effect the relief of the troops serving in Pegu.

THE GOVERNMENT 4½ PER CENT LOAN still continues to be unfavourably regarded by capitalists, and Lord Canning's refusal to publish an Indian Budget operates disadvantageously for the credit of Government. Two millions sterling is the sum said to be required, and in three months we are informed that a trifle amounting to 50,000*l.* is the total sum subscribed! If the Persians resist, or refuse to withdraw their forces from before Herat, and it is deemed a point of honour on our side to prosecute the war with vigour, and dispatch British troops into Persia through Cabul, Government will be compelled to raise money at a higher rate of interest than it now offers, and a general impression to the effect that this will be the case prevails in the bazars.—*Hurkaru*.

AFFRAY AT JUNGYPORE.—In our issue of the 15th Oct. we mentioned that an affray of a serious nature had occurred at Jungypore in which the collector of tolls had been severely maltreated by some natives, when in the execution of his duty. A report has just reached us, that on the 12th instant, the Assistant-magistrate of Jungypore, Mr. Herschell (son of the astronomer), when inquiring into some case at a village near Rajahmampore was attacked by a body of natives, one of whom aimed a blow at his head with a sword, but his hat saved him, and he escaped with no more ill consequences than a slight wound on the side of his head, from which we learn he is now fast recovering. These occurrences speak volumes as to the anarchy and confusion which prevail in parts of the Mofussil. The inability of the law to afford any protection to an honest man is proverbial. Things appear to be getting worse instead of better, and bribery and corruption in the Mofussil Courts appear to be on the increase rather than on the wane. When such outrages as the above are openly perpetrated upon Government officers, what must be the position of those who have neither means nor official influence to protect them?—*Hurkaru*.

OUSELEY V. FLOWDEN.—The points reserved in the action brought by Major Ouseley against Mr. Flowden, commissioner of Nagpore, were to be argued in the Supreme Court on the 27th November.

INDIGO PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Joseph Graham, barrister-at-law, has been appointed secretary to the Indigo Planters' Association during the absence in England of Mr. Theobald.

THE REV. MR. WALLIS, formerly chaplain at Chinsurah, is to be chaplain at Rangoon, and Mr. Steel is to proceed to Arracan in the same capacity.

THE SHIP QUEEN.—Anxiety is experienced respecting the ship *Queen*, her pilot, Mr. Cleghorn, not having been heard of since the 30th October.

ANNUITIES.—The first ten of the following applicants have obtained annuities of the season from the Civil Service Annuity Fund:—1. Abercrombie Dick. 2. R. J. Tayler. 3. A. W. Beggie. 4. G. Blunt. 5. W. Bracken. 6. C. Allen. 7. G. Adams. 8. F. Skipwith. 9. E. H. Morland. 10. J. H. Crawford. 11. R. F. Hodgson. 12. R. H. S. Campbell. 13. J. G. Campbell. 14. E. H. C. Monckton. 15. H. Atherton.

COLONEL CAVANAGH returned to the presidency Nov. 14.

MAJOR WILMER.—Major William Wilmer, senior major of H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, stationed in the Bombay presidency, who served formerly with H.M.'s 16th Lancers on this side of India, and won several decorations for good service in the field, is about to retire from the army by the sale of his commission.

BANDS.—The Court of Directors having recognized the mess as a regimental institution, has taken in hand the regimental music. A hundred rupees a month is to be allowed to each regiment for the support of the band, and at the same time the contribution required from officers is to be reduced. The allowance is manifestly inadequate, but it is a good beginning, and we believe that it has been secured by the urgent representations of Lord Dalhousie. Regimental bands will never be efficient until the band-master is recognized as a servant of Government. It would not be true to say that even the Indian Government is insensible to the value of bands. But it has hitherto been rather shabbily content that they should be maintained at the expense of regimental officers. The present innovation may not give regimental officers much relief, but it opens the way to further improvement.—*Friend of India*.

THE ARMY FUNDS.—In the course of a long leading article, the *Friend of India* makes the following remarks on this topic:—"The result of the voting on certain propositions lately submitted to the army by the management of the Military Orphan Society affords a ludicrous illustration of the recklessness with which such votes are given. Every officer in the Bengal army is occasionally called on to take his part in deciding the fate of institutions which undertake to provide for the widows and orphans of the army, and it will be worth while to see how this duty is discharged. It was proposed (by the above society) to unite the home agency of the Orphan Fund with that of the Military Fund. This proposal, apparently a very sensible one, was negatived by a majority of 605. It was proposed that, if the above amalgamation should be agreed upon, the salary of the joint agent for both funds should be 350*l.*, with an allowance of 450*l.* for establishment. This proposal was carried by a majority of 20. It was, thirdly, proposed to unite the Indian managements of the two funds. This proposition was carried, although it had just been decided to keep up the useless encumbrance of two separate agencies at home. It was, fourthly, proposed that the first 'joint agent' in England should be elected by the army at large. This proposition the army at large, which had just decided that there should be no joint agent in England at all, has carried by a majority of 43. The general management are naturally a little bewildered by this result, and have decided on resubmitting the third proposition to the army—'being satisfied that many of those who voted on this point did so under the erroneous idea that the third proposal was dependent on the first,' that is, that the union of the Indian managements depended on the union of the home agencies. But the chief error of the Orphan Fund Committee seems to have lain in the belief that the army voted under an 'erroneous idea,' the probability being that the army voted without any idea whatever upon the subject. It is thus that the army too frequently votes. The juniors possess a power of outvoting their seniors, which has been intolerable from the first, and which every addition to the army is strengthening."

CHOLERA has been reported to have made its appearance at Buddee (in the plans), and carried even as high as Syree, the former about 40, the latter 11 miles from Simlah. A medical gentleman is said to have written, that while he was suffering from this fell disease in the Bungalow at Hurrepore (eight miles below Syree), no less than six natives died in the verandah.

COOLIES TO THE WEST INDIES.—The ships *Aurora* and *Roman Emperor*, have been chartered to convey Cooly emigrants to the West Indies, the former at ten guineas a head and the latter at thirteen pounds.

MURDER.—Patrick Cleary was tried on the 10th Nov. for the wilful murder of Serjeant Major Sadlier, H.M. 53rd Regt., found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged on the 24th.

THE OPIUM SALE took place to-day. Patna realized Rs. 935 a chest, and Benares Rs. 1,004.

STEAM TO BURMAH.—It is reported that the steamer *Manchester*, belonging to Messrs. Apar and Co., which has had new boilers fitted, will be taken up by Government, to maintain the bi-monthly communication with Burmah.

MR. COX is to be traffic master of the East-India Railway, in place of Mr. Roche, who has resigned.

AN EXPERIMENTAL TRIP has been made on the section of rail between Allahabad and Cawnpore.

MR. ABERCROMBY DICK.—The friends of Mr. Abercromby Dick have held a meeting to take into consideration the best mode of expressing their kindly feeling toward him.

DR. SRONG, the oldest medical inhabitant of Calcutta is, the *Phoenix* states, about to retire from active service.

THE NATIVE STATE OF ULWAH is to be annexed, and perhaps other Rajpootana States also.

THE LATE LIEUT. ALEXANDER J. TROTTER.—It appears by recent accounts that the remains of Lieut. Alexander J. Trotter, of the artillery, who was drowned on 4th October last in the River Jhelum, on the confines of Cashmere, when endeavouring to rejoin his encampment on the eastern bank by swimming across the river, have been discovered near Rawul Pindee, and there interred by the military authorities of the place.

AN ELECTRIC FRacas.—A Mr. Jackson, an up-country electric telegraph employé, lately came to Calcutta on some official business. As was very natural, on his arrival, he proceeded to the Electric Telegraph Office, and sat down in the signal-room. A person named Devere, who, we believe, holds an appointment in the office, came into the signal-room and ordered Mr. Jackson out. The latter, after protesting against such rudeness, but unwilling to create a disturbance, proceeded to another room. Devere followed him, and again ordered him out, at the same time, we believe, grasping him as if to drag him away. Hereupon Mr. Jackson, thoroughly aroused by these repeated insults, hit Mr. Devere right and left like a good one. It is reported that Mr. Jackson intends to proceed against Mr. Devere for assault; but if the particulars we have heard be correct, he seems to have the best of it already.

SALT LOTTERY.—On Friday, Oct. 24, the sale of Government Hidgelee salt by lottery, took place at the office of the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, in the usual manner. With the view of preventing a crowd of applicants gathering around this office, and thereby creating confusion, orders had been previously issued for the presentation of tenders on stamped papers, each of the value of two rupees, but this had not the effect of diminishing the number of competitors or preventing disturbance. Long before the sale commenced, the gates were ordered to be shut. Each lot consisted of 5,000 maunds, and twenty-two of such lots were sold off, the winners being mostly Hindoos of the caste of Sahas and Mundles, and only one Christian by the name of Peter. No less than 4,000 rupees' worth of stamp papers was sold on that day. The demand for stamp paper was so great that a premium, varying from four to eight annas on each paper of two rupees, was exacted by the vendors thereof.

MAJOR R. STRACHEY, Engineers, has been deputed by the Supreme Government to examine the system of accounts in the P. W. Department of the Punjab, and may be shortly expected at Lahore.

FEVER AT BHUDDESHUR.—The people of Bhuddeshur, a considerable village and a great mart for grain, a few miles above Chaudernagore, are suffering in a most extraordinary manner from fever. The disease has assumed nearly the character of a plague, carrying off great numbers every day; there is not a single house free from the unwelcome visitation.

TOUR OF INSPECTION.—We hear that Mr. W. Gordon Young, Director of Public Instruction, will start on his official tour of inspection, on or before the 10th of November, for Assam, en route to Dacca, where he will remain for a few days to inspect the several grant-in-aid schools, lately established under the supervision of Mr. Woodrow, inspector of that division. We further learn that Mr. Young will proceed to Darjeeling in the ensuing month of March, to inspect the college and schools there.

NORMAL SCHOOL AT BENARES.—The Government of India has sanctioned the establishment of a normal school at Benares, at a cost of Rs. 1,080 per mensem. The salary of the head master has been fixed at Rs. 400 per mensem.

LIMITED LIABILITY.—At a meeting of the Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Peacock introduced a Bill regarding joint stock companies, involving the principle of limited liability.

PUNKAHWALLAHS SUPERSEDED.—Messrs. D. Wilson and Company, the proprietors of the Auckland Hotel, have recently erected a steam-engine, by means of which a cool current of air is conveyed by numerous tubes, not only to the handsome public rooms below, but to every private room in their princely establishment on the first and second floor, maintaining during all times of the day a pleasant equable temperature. The same engine is also fitted to a powerful pump, which throws water into all parts of the house, and to an apparatus for warming every room in the house. The saving in biastees, fuel, and punkapullers, must be considerable, while the effectual manner in which the three operations of supplying hot and cool air and water to any extent, must strike the most casual observer.

NEW TOWN OF MUTLAH.—Mr. H. Wells, of the Inland Steam Service, has been selected for clearing out the proposed new town on the Mutlah. Government has authorized an expenditure of Rs. 40,000, for clearing eight and a half miles of jungle. Mr. Wells takes with him 150 coolies to assist in the operations. Two large tanks are to be dug at once. After the land is cleared, railway operations, we hope, will commence.—*Phoenix*.

TWO MALAY PRINCES, grandsons of the late Sultan of Johore, have presented two petitions to the Governor-General, praying for pensions. His lordship is disposed to take a favourable view of the claim, but remarks that it ought to have been brought forward long ago, considering their age, but will sanction a separate allowance of 50 dollars per month to each of the petitioners.

LIEUT. GULLY, Executive Officer, 7th Division, Lahore and Peshawur road, has intimated his intention of applying for six months' furlough, and has conditionally obtained two months' preparatory leave.

WIDOW MARRIAGE.—We hear that the reputed zemindar, Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee, in an interview with Lord and Lady Canning, has been promised the titular distinction of Raja Bahadur, if he would take the lead in the cause of the Hindu Widow Marriage; and the success of his labours will be honoured publicly in a durbar held in the Government House, when the title, with twenty-two pieces of khelat, will be bestowed upon him in acknowledgment of his exertions in the furtherance of the widows' cause.

COURT-MARTIAL ON LIEUT. J. F. TEMPLER.—The General Orders by the Commander-in-Chief contain the result of the Court-martial for the trial of Lieut. J. F. Templer, 3rd Eur. Regt., for negligence in unnecessarily entrusting a non-commissioned officer with a certain sum of public money, with which he made away; and also for carelessness in certifying to the truth of signatures which he had not himself seen affixed. The Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to lose one step, which General Anson, having taken a lenient view of the case has remitted, with the hope that Lieut. Templer will "never do so any more."

GEOLOGY, MINERALOGY, BOTANY, AND ZOOLOGY.—We understand that the brothers Schlagintweit left Simla in the end of May last. Mr. Hermann Schlagintweit went along the Sutlej through Spiti to the Pungkouk Lake, and from thence to Ladakh. He was there met by Mr. Robert Schlagintweit, who had been exploring Zulu, Lahaul, and Roopschoo. After a stay of some weeks at Ladakh, they proceeded together to Nubra and Karaborn range of mountains, assuming the disguise of merchants from Delhi, and, accompanied by some men of Yarkund, they boldly crossed over the Karaborn Pass into Turkistan; and, notwithstanding great risk and numerous difficulties, succeeded in penetrating a considerable distance of country in the direction of Khotan. Further progress was impossible from the advanced state of the season and other reasons, which we shall doubtless know shortly from themselves. They returned to Ladakh in the middle of September, and are, we believe, by this time safe in Cashmeer. Mr. Adolph Schlagintweit took the route of Zulu and Lahaul to Zaunkarr, in Thibet. This gentleman's investigations were, we believe, especially directed to a scientific examination of Western Thibet. He travelled for two and a half months carefully exploring the high mountain ranges of the Kuenbun to the northward of Shayoh and the Indus. He penetrated by three different valleys up to the centre of the range, and to the watershed between the Yarkund and Balti rivers. The most northern point reached was the height of the Mustak Pass. Returning by Iscardo, he arrived at Srinugger on the 9th of October. This is but a rough and imperfect sketch of the labours of the travellers; and we look forward with much interest to further and full reports of their progress and observations, all of which will doubtless be made public by the liberality of Government.

REVISION OF CIVIL SALARIES.—Mr. Henry Ricketts, commissioner for the revision of civil salaries, in a report which he has recently submitted to the Government, recommends that all the assistantships to the accountant-general, all the under-secretaryships to the Government, all the joint-magistrateships in the districts, and a number of other appointments besides, should be given to distinguished uncovenanted servants.

A CHOTA "CHOBHAM" IN MALWA.—Orders have been published to the portion of the Gwalior contingent, serving in this district, to prepare for a chota "Chobham," to come off in the vicinity of Mehidpore, between the 8th January and 1st March, 1857. The 3rd company of artillery and 7th infantry at Augor, have consequently received instructions to march towards the above-mentioned station on the 2nd of January, where they will join the Mehidpore contingent, and Malwa Bheel corps, in all about 5,000 irregular troops, to be under the command of Major Stockley. This will make a very compact and easily-handled little force, and a better commandant than Major Stockley, who commanded a brigade at the late Goonah Chobham to perfect satisfaction, could not possibly have been selected. The arrangements necessary for the camp will be easily carried out, and the expense to the state trifling; as all extra carriage and establishments are to be discharged from dates of arrival at the appointed locality which is admirably adapted for the purpose, being central and healthy, while provisions are at the same time plentiful in the neighbourhood. Sir Robert Hamilton is supposed to have suggested the formation of this camp of exercise, and is known to be a strong advocate in favour of such annual gatherings.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE GUIDE CORPS AND LIEUT. GODBY.

Peshawur, Oct. 19, 1856.—The services of Lieut. Godby and his detachment of the Guide Corps being no longer required at Peshawur, they will commence their march to-morrow towards Khote Murdan.

In dispensing with the services of Lieut. Godby and his Guides, Brigadier Cotton cannot refrain from tendering to that officer, and his men, his warmest thanks, for their energetic and valuable services, whilst employed with the troops of the line at Peshawur. This corps and its most efficient officer, Lieut. Godby, have been long known to the brigadier. The Guides have before served under his command, and their readiness in rendering important and useful services to Government has always excited the brigadier's admiration, as well as that of all officers who have witnessed them. The sickly state of their brother soldiers of the Peshawur garrison caused the demand for their services in the present instance, and, like true and good soldiers, they were not only promptly at the post assigned to them, but they were found exerting themselves in the most energetic and successful manner in clearing the vicinity of Peshawur of the Hill tribes, who infest the station; and showing in this instance, as in all others, that the service of Government, be it where it may, is their first and only consideration.

By order,
(Signed) H. D. HAY,
Major of Brigade.

PROTECTION OF COOLIE EMIGRANTS.

Fort William, Oct. 22, 1856.—The Governor-General of India in Council having reason to believe that, in Mauritius, to which colony the emigration of natives of India is allowed, proper measures have not been taken for the protection of such emigrants immediately upon their arrival in the said colony, it is hereby declared that the emigration of natives of India to the said colony of Mauritius shall cease and be prohibited from this 24th day of October, 1856.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council.

CECIL BEADON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

REGIMENTAL MESSES.

Fort William, Oct. 23, 1856.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, under the authority of the Hon. Court of Directors, is pleased to resolve that regimental messes shall, from the 1st proximo, be established and maintained throughout the Bengal army.

1. Every officer borne on the rolls of a regular regiment is to be a member of the mess of the corps.

2. A donation of thirty days' net pay of regimental rank is to be paid by each officer to the mess-fund on appointment, and a monthly subscription of one day's pay. In cases of promotion, an officer is to pay the difference on thirty days' pay between the rank attained and that previously held.

3. Married officers are equally liable with unmarried officers to

the payment of the mess donation on coming into a corps, and on promotion; but they are liable only to one-half of the monthly subscription paid by single officers of the same rank, when such married officers do not regularly attend the regimental mess.

4. Officers having once contributed a donation to a mess of any regular regiment are exempted from payment of any further donation, except the difference on promotion.

5. Officers doing duty with a regular regiment will not be required to pay a donation. They are to be considered as honorary members, and are liable to the monthly subscription only.

6. The donation of young officers and assistant-surgeons is considered due from the date of their coming into a corps; but it will only be recovered from them by instalments, commencing twelve months from the date of their being first posted to a regiment.

7. All officers borne on the rolls of a regular regiment, including absentees on staff or detached employ, and officers doing duty, are liable to the monthly subscription, so long as they may continue in India, or are in receipt of Indian allowances, though out of India.

8. The donation and subscription, as well as the amount of the mess bills of officers, certified by the commanding officer, are to be deducted monthly from the pay abstracts by paymasters, and remitted, along with the pay-drafts of corps, to the commanding officer of the regiment, on account of the mess.

9. The commanding officer of the regiment is held responsible for the general superintendence of the mess, and it is his duty especially to observe that no expenses are incurred by the mess committee which would involve the officers in difficulty and the mess in debt.

10. General officers inspecting regiments will be required to report upon the state of the mess, and it is their duty to see that the regulations respecting messes are regularly enforced by all serving under their orders.

11. The general regulations for regimental messes, which have been approved by Government and confirmed by the Hon. the Court of Directors, will be issued to corps by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, who is requested to issue such subsidiary orders as may be necessary to insure the establishment and maintenance of regimental messes on a firm and economical basis.

ARRACAN LOCAL BATTALION.

Fort William, Nov. 14, 1856.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to resolve that the Arracan local battalion shall be increased from 800 to 1,000 men, and it will hereafter consist of 10 companies, of the following strength:—

1. Subadar, 1 jemadar, 6 havildars, 6 naicks, 2 buglers, and 100 sepoys.

2. A battery of 6 mountain-train howitzers, with elephant-carriage and equipments, is to be attached to the battalion, and to be retained at its head-quarters.

The commissariat department will supply elephants on the requisition of the commandant of the battalion.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be pleased to issue the necessary orders for carrying this augmentation into effect as early as practicable.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE—CIVIL.

Fort William, Financial Department, Nov. 14, 1856.—Resolution.—Some doubt having arisen with reference to the interpretation to be put upon the resolution* of the 10th September last, regarding the indigibility of civil servants, who have taken leave of absence beyond sea under medical certificate, to furlough on private affairs, until they have served six years from their last return to duty, the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct that, in the case of civil servants who have taken previous leave on medical certificate under the old rules, the grant of six months' special leave of absence on private affairs, under section xiv. chapter iii. of the new absentee rules, shall not be held to be affected by the rule of the 10th September last, which refers to furlough only.

FURLONGHS AVAILABLE.

Fort William, Nov. 17, 1856.—The furlough available by the expiry of that of Mr. J. H. Prinsep, is assigned to Mr. E. M. Wylie for three years, from the date of his embarkation for Europe.

* "Civil servants, who have taken leave of absence upon sick certificate to Europe, or elsewhere beyond sea, will be ineligible to furlough on private affairs, until they have served six years from their last return to duty. This rule will not apply to short leaves to sea."

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. CHARLES HENRY HAWTREY, 50TH N.I.

Head-Quarters, off Patna, Oct. 18, 1856.—At a general court-martial assembled at Fort William on Monday, Sept. 22nd, 1856, Lieut. C. H. Hawtrey, 50th N.I., was arraigned on the following charge: viz.—

For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Barrackpore, on the night of Aug. 20, 1856, and on the morning of the following day, been in a disgraceful state of intoxication; and in having, when so excited by drink, maltreated his wife and several of his servants, and exposed himself about his house in a state of partial nudity; and eventually, by his continued violence, rendered it necessary to subject him to the indignity of being tied with cords, and placed under the charge of a native guard.

Finding.—Guilty of the charge; but the Court find he was not tied but secured with cords.

Sentence.—To be dismissed from the service.

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) GEORGE ANSON,
General, Commander-in-Chief,
East-Indies.

On the Ganges, off Patna,
Oct. 17, 1856.

The name of Lieut. Hawtrey is to be struck off the rolls of the 50th N.I. from the date of publication of this order at Barrackpore; a report of which is to be made to the adjutant-general of the army, and to the deputy adjutant-general of the presidency.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABERCROMBIE, R. to be an addit. civ. and sess. jud. at Chittagong, Nov. 4.
ANDREWS, R. to be dep. coll. and dep. mag. with powers of joint mag. at Jhansie, Nov. 11.
BAINBRIDGE, A. J. R. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Backergunge, Nov. 17.
BEAUFORT, F. L. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Jessore, Nov. 4; but to cont. to offic. until further orders as superint. and remembrancer of legal affairs, and Govt. advocate, Nov. 4.
BEDDY, J. passed exam. by 2nd or higher standard, Nov. 8; to be dep. coll. and dep. mag. with powers of joint mag. in Leonee, to continue as dep. coll. of survey and settlement at Nursingpore.
BERKELY, V. A. offic. as 3rd prin. sudder ameen of Goruckpore.
CAMERON, D. passed exam. by 1st or lower standard, Nov. 8.
CLARKE, R. H. to be mem. of the local com. for the management of the charitable dispensary at Pooree.
CLIFFORD, W. passed exam. by 1st or lower standard, Nov. 8.
COCKERELL, R. V. qual. for public service attached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William, Nov. 14; to be assist. to mag. and coll. of Burdwan, Nov. 18.
COCKS, A. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Mynpoory.
COLVIN, E. qual. for public service, attached to N.W. provinces in Punjab and Oude, Nov. 19.
CUPPAGE, R. B. passed exam. by 2nd or higher standard, Nov. 8.
DANIELL, C. J. passed exam. by 2nd or higher standard, Nov. 8.
FAIRFAX, T. E. passed exam. by 1st or lower standard, Nov. 8.
FLETCHER, G. C. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Chittagong, Nov. 4.
HALL, B. F. passed exam. by 2nd or higher standard, Nov. 8.
HENNESSY, J. W., to be dep. coll. and dep. mag. at Hoshungabad.
JAMES, W. R., to offic. as dep. coll. and dep. mag. with powers of covenanted assist. at Leonee.
LANE, W., passed exam. by 2nd or higher standard, Nov. 8.
LIMOND, C. to offic. as coll. of Dacca, Nov. 11.
LUSHINGTON, E. H., coll. of Muddea, is vested with the powers of a mag. in the dists. of Nuddea and Moorshedabad, Oct. 11.
MACTIER, T. B. re-attached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William, Nov. 19.
MARTIN, R. P. passed exam. by 1st or lower standard, Nov. 8.
MARTIN, S. N. placed at disp. of govt. of India in foreign dept. Nov. 11.
MELVILLE, S. S. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Boolundshuhur, Nov. 11.
NASH, J. passed exam. by 2nd or higher standard, Nov. 8.
PALMER, J. passed exam. by 1st or lower standard, Nov. 8.
POWER, J. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Mynpoory.
PROBYN, L. C. passed exam. by 2nd or higher standard, Nov. 8.
READ, H. passed exam. by 2nd or higher standard, Nov. 8.
REILY, E. M. to be a dep. coll. Nov. 17.
ROBERTS, H. D. jt. mag. and dep. coll. posted to Seharunpoor district, Nov. 11.
SHAW, F. under sec. to govt. of India, ret. to duty, Nov. 7.
SIMSON, R. to offic. as under sec. to govt. of India foreign dept. Nov. 12.
SKINNER, R. M. to be civ. and sess. judge of Nuddea, Nov. 4.
THORNTON, S. to be dep. coll. and dep. mag. at Mhow, in Jhansie, Nov. 11.
WARD, J. R. commis. for the suppress. of dacoity, has been vested with powers of a mag. in the district of Moorshedabad, Nov. 6.

WATSON, G. E. passed exam. by 2nd or higher standard, Nov. 8.
WEBSTER, H. B. passed exam. by 2nd or higher standard, Nov. 8.
WILKINS, G. D. to be an addit. ses. jud. in Midnapore, Nov. 4.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.
ALEXANDER, W. M. Oct. 30. HALLIDAY, F. M. Oct. 30.
CAULFIELD, W. H. Oct. 30. LOCKWOOD, E. D. Oct. 30.
WIGRAM, P. Oct. 30.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOND, A. 1 mo. under the uncovenanted absentee rules.
GRANT, W. C. 20 days.
HAMILTON, Sir R. Bart. agt. for Gov.-Gen. Central India, 1 mo. to Calcutta.
JOHNSTON, W. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 15.
RAIKES, R. C. coll. of Dacca, 2 mo.
STEPHEN, C. J. 6 mo. on m.c.
TAYLER, K. J. 15 days.
TAYLOR J. 1 mo.
TAYLOR, P. G. E. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 1.
WILLIAMS, J. R. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

HAMILTON, Rev. C. D. 2 mo. leave fr. Dec. 8.
HENDERSON, Rev. R. returned to pres. Nov. 16.
HERDMAN, Rev. J. C. 6 weeks' leave.
PRATT, Ven. J. H. Archdeacon of Calcutta, returned to pres.
WALLIS, Rev. A. W. placed at disp. of govt. of India.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BACON, Brev. Capt. C. G. B. 3rd Eur. reg. to be capt. of a comp. v. Barclay, dec. to rank fr. June 1, 1856, in suc. to Graham ret.
BALDWIN, Lieut. C. passed exam. by 2nd or higher standard, Nov. 8.
BARCLAY, Brev. capt. J. S. R. 3rd Eur. reg. (dec.) to be capt. of a comp. fr. Sept. 1, 1855, v. Wakefield, prom. His prom. to brev. capt. fr. Sept. 17, 1855, cane.
BIRD, Brev. maj. H. L. 48th N.I. ret. to duty Nov. 17.
BROWNLOW, Lieut. C. H. 1st N.I. ret. to duty Nov. 17.
BUTTANSHAW, Ens. H. R. 47th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. Oct. 27, 1856, in suc. to Sewell, dec.
CAMPELL, Ens. W. to offic. as adjt. 3rd. Punjab Inf. until arrival of Gillespie, Nov. 1.
CAREY, 1st Lieut. De V. 4th tr. 3rd brig. h. art. passed colloq. exam. Nov. 1.
CARMICHAEL, Lieut. col. J. D. priv. sec. and A.D.C. to the lieut. gov. to be postmaster in his honour's camp dur. the approaching tour.
CAULFIELD, Corn. H. M. 9th L.C. to be lieut. with rank fr. Oct. 9, v. Wyndham, ret. (prev. prom. of Corn. Caulfield, cancelled).
CAVANAGH, Lieut. col. O. ret. to the presidency fr. special duty, and resumed ch. of office of fort major of Fort William, on the 14th Nov.
CLARKE, Lieut. C. M. L. to be adj. of 2nd regt. inf. Gwalior contingent, v. Fitzgerald.
COCK, Ens. C. R. to do duty with 37th N.I. at Benares.
CROLLY, Ens. P. R. 62nd N.I. passed colloq. exam. Nov. 1.
DANIEL, Corn. M. G. 2nd L.C. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 14, 1855, in suc. to Capt. W. M. G. Maconochie, ret.
EDEN, Capt. F. W. rec. ch. of Jyepore pol. agency fr. Capt. Hardcastle.
ELLIS, Major R. R. W. pol. agent in Bundelcund and Rewah, res. ch. of duties.
FAITHFUL, Capt. G. 68th N.I. ret. to duty Nov. 17.
FORBES, Lieut. R.O.H., 3rd Eur. reg. to rank fr. Sept. 1, 1855, v. Barclay, dec.
GARSTIN, Lieut. H.M. 36th N. I. app. to ch. of bazaar and police duties of Camp of C.-in-C. on its march, Nov. 8.
GELL, Capt. J. S. commg. 3rd Punjab cav. to conduct duties of adjt. on resig. of the appt. by Lieut. Bachelor, Nov. 14.
GIBBS, Lieut. J. J. 68th N. I. qual. in civ. eng.
GRAYDON, Capt. W. 16th N. I. to off. as dep.-jud.-adv.-gen. Lahore div. in suc. to Drake on leave, Oct. 31.
HAMILTON, Lieut. C. passed exam. by 2nd or higher standard, Nov. 8.
HASLEWOOD, Capt. W. K. Eur. Inv. batt. perm. to reside within pres. div. Oct. 31.
HUME, Lieut. J. J. 48th N.I. to be executive officer of 8th or Bareilly div. v. Glasford, Nov. 18.
LAWRENCE, Capt. R. C. extra asst. for sup. of thuggee and dacoitee, rec. ch. of thuggee and dacoitee office and estabs. at Lahore fr. Lieut. Ross.
LOW, Maj. gen. Hon. J. C. B. returned to pres. resumed his seat as 2nd ordinary mem. of council of India, Nov. 17.
LOW, Lieut. R. C. 9th L.C. to rank fr. Sept. 29, 1855, v. Wyndham, ret.
MACPHERSON, Lieut. col. J. O. mil. sec. to chief comm. of the Punjab res. ch. of duties fr. Capt. R. C. Lawrence, Nov. 7.
MADDOCK, Lieut. T. H. 3rd Eur. reg. to rank fr. Nov. 1855, v. L'Estrange, res.
MCANDREW, Brev. capt. G. 47th N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 27, 1856, v. Sewell, dec.

MONCKTON, 2nd Lieut. J. R. engs. to be executive eng. of 4th div. grand trunk road, Nov. 18.
 MONTGOMERIE, Corn. A. W. J. 9th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 9, v. Balmain, prom.; to rank fr. July 12, 1856, v. Thomson, prom.
 ORCHARD, Lieut. M. A. D. 3rd Eur. reg. to rank fr. Dec. 17, 1855, v. Strover, prom.
 PARTRIDGE, Asst. surg. S. B. 2nd Oude irreg. cav. to aff. med. aid to Oude military police.
 RAMSBOTHAM, Enf. H. L. to do du. with 37th N.I. at Benares.
 REID, Lt. col. C. S. art. serv. pl. at disp. of the C.-in-C.
 ROBERTS, Ens. W. E. R. 3rd Eur. reg. to be lieut. fr. June 1, v. Bacon, prom.
 SCOTT, Brev. maj. G. 6th L.C. ret. fr. the serv. of E.I.C. on pens. of a maj. Nov. 20.
 SEPPINGS, Lieut. E. J. 2nd L.C. to be capt. of a tr. fr. Oct. 14, 1855, in suc. to Capt. W. M. G. Maconochie, ret.
 SHEFFIELD, Lieut. W. inf. ret. to duty, Nov. 17.
 SPILSBURY, Lieut. E. J. asst. comm. at Henzada, passed exam. in Burmese, Nov. 19.
 STROVER, Capt. N. M. 3rd Eur. reg. to rank fr. Dec. 17, 1855, v. Barclay dec. (His prom. to brev. capt. by G. G. O. Sept. 18, 1855, cancelled).
 THOMSON, Lieut. W. B. passed exam. by 2nd or higher standard.
 TOMKINS, Maj. gen. G. 19th N.I. returned to duty, Nov. 17.
 TRAILL, 2nd Lieut. G. B. art. to do duty with 4th troop 1st brig. horse art. dur. abs. of Couchman, Nov. 8.
 WALTER, Lieut. C. K. M. offic. assist. to gov. gen. agt. for states of Rajpootana, ret. to his duties.
 WAKEFIELD, Brev. maj. J. H. 3rd Eur. reg. to be maj. fr. Sept. 1, 1855, v. Ormsby, ret.
 WATERFIELD, Ens. W. G. 23rd N.I. to offic. in the commissariat dept. as a sub. asst. commy. gen. v. Malleison, Nov. 11.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.
 INFANTRY.

CHAPMAN, H. Nov. 16.
 CHATTERTON, J. B. (abroad), Nov. 11.
 DAVIDSON, T. R. Nov. 16.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ADLAM, Capt. H. C. 42nd L.I. fr. Dec. 1, 1856, to Mar. 1, 1857, in ext. to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
 ARMSTRONG, Lieut. R. G. 17th N.I. fr. Sept. 21 to Dec. 21 in ext. to rem. at Almorah on m.c. old rules.
 BAILEY, Lieut. F. P. 7th N.I. to Sept. 24, in ext.
 BEATSON, Capt. W. S. 1st L.C. Nov. 1, to Nov. 1, 1857 in ext. to remain in the hills n. of Deyrah, m.c.
 BELL, Lieut. J. G. assist. com. in S. Berar 2 mos. fr. Sept. 12.
 BODDAM, Ens. W. W. 16th N.I. fr. Oct. 2 to Oct. 11, in ext. to remain at Simla, old rules.
 BOYD, Major B. 68th N.I. 1 yr. fr. Nov. 30 in ext. on m.c. to remain at Mussoorie and hills, n. of Deyrah.
 CHILCOTT, Capt. inv. est. Nov. 10 to Jan. 10 to pres. on m.c. prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe.
 CLEFFORD, Lieut. R. W. 10th L.C. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 1, in ext. to Calcutta, on m.c.
 COMPTON, Lieut. D. 7th L.C. Sept. 4 to Dec. 15, in ext.
 COPELAND, Lieut. J. E. 10th L.C. 1 year fr. Oct. 15, in ext. to Simla, on m.c.
 FORBES, Lieut. H. T. supervisor of Ganges works, 3 mo. new regs.
 FORDYCE Brev. col. J. 9th batt. art. 3 mo. fr. Oct. 6, to Calcutta, on m.c. prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe.
 FREETH, Brev. maj. W. inv. est. Dec. 1 to Feb. 15, 1857, pres. m.c. prep. to Eur.
 GARTIN, Capt. J. H. 66th N.I. from Nov. 10 to April 5, in ext. to remain at Simla on m.c.
 GENESTE, Lieut. M. G. sappers and miners, to Oct. 4, in ext.
 GORDON, Lieut. G. H. 39th N.I. Oct. 15 to Nov. 30, in ext. to rem. at Simla on m.c.
 GUISE, Capt. H. J. 13th irr. cav. to Oct. 31, in ext.
 GULLY, Lieut. F. J. 31st N.I. fr. Feb. 15 to Bombay prep. to app. for 6 mo. to Europe, new regs.
 HALL, Lieut. col. A. L.C. fr. Oct. 31st, 1856, to Feb. 1, 1857, in ext. to pres. on m.c. prep. to apply. for furl. to Europe.
 HALL, Lieut. C. H. asst. comm. in the Punjab, 1 mo. fr. Oct. 17.
 HAMILTON, Maj. G. W. comm. and supt. Mooltan div. fr. Aug. 20 to Oct. 23, to rejoin. app.
 HICKS, Capt. E. W. 67th N.I. Nov. 3 to Dec. 25, in ext. to pres.; and 3 yrs. to Europe on m.c. old rules.
 HORSBURGH, Brev. Maj. T. S. 32nd N.I. Nov. 30 to Nov. 30, 1857, in ext. to Mussoorie and hills, m.c.
 LOVEDAY, Capt. B. M. 15th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to pres. prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe.
 MAIDMAN, Ens. G. E. J. 24th N.I. fr. Oct. 22 to Dec. 20, in ext. on m.c. to remain at Murree.
 MAXWELL, Major, exec. eng. Sealkote, div. dept. pub. works, 3 mo. fr. Feb. 1 to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe for 3 years, old rules.
 NICHOLETTES, Capt. C. H. 1st L.C. Oct. 1 to Oct. 31, 1857, in ext. to remain in Hills, n. of Deyrah, m.c.
 POULTON, Lieut. H. B. A. 64th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Oct. 31 in ext. to remain at Simla on m.c.

SIDDONS, Major G. R. 1st L.C. Nov. 30 to Feb. 28, in ext. to pres. on m.c. prep. to appl. for leave to retire.
 TESSIER, Capt. H. P. De, 3rd co. 7th batt. art. 2 mo. fr. Oct. 31, in ext.
 THOMPSON, Ens. J. 28th N.I. fr. Oct. 15 to Feb. 5, 1857, in ext. to rem. at Murree and visit Bombay, prep. to apply for leave to Europe on m.c. old rules.
 TROLLOPE, Capt. F. inv. estab. Oct. 15 to March 15, 1857, prep. to Eur. m.c.
 TULLOCH, Ens. A. 20th N.I. fr. Oct. 24 to Nov. 30, in ext. to rem. at Calcutta, to appear before a board of examiners, old rules.
 WAKE, Lieut. E. B. 5th L.C. Oct. 19 to Dec. 15, to pres. on m.c. prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe.
 WEMYSS, Lieut. col. W. B. 9th L.C. 3 mo. fr. Oct. 1, to pres. on m.c. old rules.
 WHEELER, Lieut. G. in ext. fr. Nov. 30 to Dec. 31.
 WOLLEN, Major W. K. 19th N.I. 1 yr. fr. Oct. 20, in ext. to rem. at Mussoorie, on m.c.
 WROUGHTON, Ens. M. 54th N.I. fr. Nov. 15 to Oct. 31, 1857, in ext. to rem. at Simla and hills n. of Deyrah.
 YULE, Capt. H. engs. under sec. to Govt. of India, pub. works dep. 1 yr. to Eur. without pay.

MEDICAL.
 APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANNESLEY, Asst. surg. J. C. 51st N.I. to proc. to Attock and assu. med. ch. of garr. Peshawur div. to aff. aid to 17th irr. cav. at Shumshabad.
 BATESON, Asst. surg. R. S. passed colloq. exam.
 BUTLER, Surg. J. H. 9th L.C. to assu. med. ch. of 46th N.I. in add. to his other du. v. Hutchinson, Oct. 27.
 COLE, Asst. surg. G. ret. to duty, Nov. 17.
 DALLAS, Asst. surg. A. M. to proc. in med. ch. of 4th troop 1st brig. on its march to Agra, Nov. 8.
 DALY, Asst. surg. G. H. m.d. 27th N.I. to aff. med. aid to detach. of H.M.'s 87th foot, remaining at Peshawur.
 DARRY, Asst. surg. E. with gen. hosp. pres. to proc. and do du. und. ord. of supg. surg. Cawnpore circ.
 GARDEN, Asst. surg. A. m.d. 2nd Eur. fus. to med. ch. for Ganges party of invalids proc. from Umballah towards Meerut.
 GRAHAM, Asst. surg. H. W. art. to app. med. aid to 15th irr. cav. also to relieve asst. surg. Dixon, fr. med. ch. of invalids of the season on their arrival at Rawal Pindee, and proc. with them towards Ferozepore, Nov. 8.
 HUTCHINSON, Asst. surg. J. A. C. 46th N.I. to do duty with wing of 9th L.C. proc. to Goordaspore, Oct. 27.
 IRWIN, Surg. H. 66th or Goorka reg. to aff. med. aid to staff, 4th troop 2nd brig. h. art. and 16th irr. cav. Nov. 8.
 JOWETT, Surg. J. 5th N.I. to ass. med. ch. of gaol and civ. station of Umballa, Nov. 8.
 LITTLE, Surg. J. H. m.d. to rank fr. Sept. 28, 1856, v. Russell, deceased; to aff. med. aid to details of 14th irreg. cav. left in cantonments on march of corps, Oct. 27.
 MACNAMARA, Asst. surg. N. C. 40th N.I. to be garr. asst. surg. of Port William, v. Payne.
 MORISON, Surg. A. C. 21st N.I. to aff. med. aid. to 51st N.I.
 NEWNHAM, Asst. surg. A. W. R. to be surg. v. Russell, with rank fr. Oct. 3, 1856, v. Macleod, deceased.
 O'BRIEN, Asst. surg. P. to offic. in med. ch. of 6th inf. Gwalior contingent, v. Dalzel, Nov. 14.
 PAYNE, Asst. surg. A. J. to med. ch. of Calcutta native militia, v. Scriven, Nov. 20.
 REID, Surg. A. to aff. med. aid. to 61st N.I. Nov. 8.
 STEWART, Asst. surg. J. L. m.d. to ass. med. ch. of 51st N.I. dur. abs. of Annesley, Nov. 8.
 THOM, Asst. surg. H. to rec. med. ch. of 40th N.I. Sealkote, fr. J. H. Butler, Oct. 27.
 TUCKER, Asst. surg. St. G. W. 14th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to wing of 5th L.C. Oct. 27.
 WALKER, Asst. surg. W. m.d. 2nd Eur. fus. to med. ch. of the lieut.-gov.'s camp, dur. the approaching tour.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.
 DUFF, A. G. Nov. 17, 1856.
 SEWELL, J. A. Nov. 18, 1856.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOGLE, Asst. surg. 1 mo.
 DOUGLAS, Asst. surg. F. m.d. fr. Dec. 1, 1856, to Feb. 1, 1857, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
 RAY, Asst. surg. G. H. m.d. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 1, in ext. to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 SILLIFANT, Asst. surg. P. S. fr. Oct. 1 to Nov. 15, in ext. to remain at Landour, on m.c.
 SIMPSON, Asst. surg. A. 1 mo.
 SIMPSON, Asst. surg. B. 68th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Oct. 7, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 SUTHERLAND, Asst. surg. P. W. 5 mo. fr. Nov. 1, in ext. to remain at Mussoorie on m.c.
 TURNBULL, Vet. surg. A. 5th L.C. fr. Dec. 20, 1856, to March 20, 1857, to Bombay, prep. to apply for leave to Europe, old rules.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.

14th lt. drag. Lieut. Mackenzie, qual. as surveyor; Lieut Chadwick, 1 mo. to Bombay; Major Wilmer, Dec. 1 to Feb. 28, to Bombay; Capt. W. English, to Jan. 31, to Mahabuleshwur, on m.c.

INFANTRY.

64th. Asst. surg. Lundy, to med. ch. of details emb. for the Persian Gulf on bd. the *Sultan*; Capt. Bowlby, ret. to duty; Lieut. O'Grady, 15 mo. to England; Paymr. Howes, 15 mo. to England; Lieut. D'Acosta, to perf. du. of paymr. during abs. of Howes.—78th. Lieut. Mac Pherson, to March 13 to Bombay.—83rd. Lieut. Wakefield, 1 mo. to pres. on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

AMESBURY, wife of S. C. d. at Maidah, Nov. 5.
ANGIER, wife of P. s. Nov. 4.
BEAN, wife of Lieut. J. W. F. 13th N.I. d. at Rawul Pindee, Oct. 29.
BIRD, wife of Major H. L. 48th N.I. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 19.
BRUERE, wife of Maj. C. 13th N.I. s. at Lucknow, Nov. 9.
COURJON, wife of M. A. d. at Chandernagore, Nov. 5.
CRANENBURGH, wife of P. M. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 13.
EDEN, wife of Capt. N. F. political agent, s. at Schore, Oct. 28.
GASPER, wife of G. M. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 16.
GILBERT, wife of J. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 11.
GREAVES, wife of Lieut. R. S. 66th Goorkhas, s. at Rawul Pindee, Nov. 22.
GREENSTREET, wife of E. S. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 12.
HALL, wife of F. E. d. (stillborn), at Ajmere, Nov. 6.
HAMILTON, wife of Lieut. N. C. 2nd Eur. Fus. s. at Jubbalpore, Nov. 5.
HAMMOND, wife of H. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 19.
HILL, Mrs. T. J. s. at Moradabad, Nov. 10.
HUGHES, wife of Capt. W. T. H. s. at Derah, Nov. 5.
JOHNSTON, wife of A. d. at Meerut, Nov. 10.
KEYS, Mrs. C. C. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 7.
LAMB, wife of Capt. S. B. 10th Foot, s. at Anarkallee, Nov. 13.
LAROCHÉ, wife of C. E. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 2.
LYON, wife of A. d. at Mahabuleshwur, Nov. 4.
MACDONALD, wife of Capt. D. 20th N. I. s. at Meerut, Nov. 18.
MCKENZIE, wife of J. d. at Agra, Nov. 16.
MCNEILL, wife of H. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 16.
MILLARD, wife of H. s. at Nowgong, Nov. 9.
MORRIS, wife of J. H. s. at Mooltan, Nov. 22.
MINAS, Mrs. P. A. d. at Sirsa, Nov. 15.
NEWCOMEN, Mrs. R. G. s. at Kulmaghur, Nov. 9.
O'SHAUGNESSY, Mrs. R. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 11.
OTTLEY, wife of Brig. maj. G. O. B. 6th N.I. s. at Ghazepore, Nov. 13th.
ROBERTSON, wife of D. T. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 7.
ROBERTS, wife of A. A. d. (stillborn), at Allahabad, Nov. 11.
SEARLE, wife of Lieut. W. L. s. at Kotree, Sind, Nov. 1.
SHAWBRIDGE, wife of Rev. A. d. at Umritsur, Nov. 11.
SUTHERLAND, wife of J. d. at Dinapore, Nov. 18.
THOMAS, wife of R. W. d. at Ferozepore, Nov. 6.
VINCENT, wife of C. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 30.
VOYLE, wife of Major, s. at Mooltan, Nov. 17.
WATSON, wife of W. C. s. at Allyghur, Nov. 15.
WILLIAMS, wife of Lieut. G. A. 26th L.I. s. at Jhelum.
WILLIS, wife of R. s. at Seebpore, Nov. 17.
WRIGHT, Mrs. S. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 16th.

MARRIAGES.

BRUNDELL, R. S. to Harriet W. d. of N. G. Hopking, at Calcutta.
CLERK, W. to Helen J. d. of G. Richardson, at Calcutta, Nov. 10.
FORBES, Lieut. H. T. art. to Emily J. d. of the late Capt. J. Inglis, at Calcutta, Nov. 7.
KEY, Lieut. A. 28th N. I. to Mary E. J. d. of the late Lieut. col. W. Rutherford, at Shahjehanpore, Nov. 12.
KIRKPATRICK, W. to Caroline C. d. of the late J. Kirk, at Cawnpore, Oct. 24.
LEE, A. C. to Margaret, widow of the late J. R. Bluett, at Calcutta, Oct. 30.
MARSHALL, E. A. to Miss Arabella Gonsalves, at Lahore.
MUNRO, Ens. G. L. 6th N.I. to Anne, d. of T. Wooden, at Dacca, Nov. 17.
PATERSON, A. J. to Ellen E. d. of the late G. Clarke, at Calcutta, Nov. 13.
POK, H. H. to Caroline, widow of the late S. T. Fearon, at Kidderpore, Nov. 20.

DEATHS.

ANGLER, Robt. F. s. of Pierre, at Calcutta, Nov. 19.
CRANENBURGH, inf. d. of P. M. at Calcutta, Nov. 13.
CULLODEN, Ellen, d. of J. G. at Calcutta, Nov. 17.
DALY, G. D. surg. at Calcutta, aged 51, Nov. 11.
FRASER, Mr. Ennes, of the steamer Rattler, at Calcutta, Nov. 17.
FITZGERALD, James, at Meerut, Nov. 7.
FRENCH, John C. S. at Mozufferpore Tirhoot, aged 80, Nov. 13.

JACKSON, Mary V. L. wife of Dr. surg. H.M.'s 81st, at Meean Meer, Nov. 15.

LAMB, Allen, s. of Capt. S. B. 10th Foot, at Lahore, Nov. 22.

MAWE, inf. s. of Asst. surg. J. 12th N.I. at Calcutta, Nov. 20.

MOORE, Mrs. Col. C. relict of the late Brig. gen. at Simla, Nov. 8.

NIGHTINGALE, Mary S. d. of the late Capt. E. H. 23rd M. N.I. aged 8 mo. Nov. 18.

NIGHTINGALE, Marianne L. d. of Capt. M. E. 2nd Bengal fus. at Fort William, Nov. 7.

PARMA, Richard, at Calcutta, aged 54, Nov. 12.

PATERSON, E. V. d. of George, at Calcutta, aged 1, Nov. 5.

REEVE, infant s. of E. D. A. at Calcutta, Nov. 19.

RAWLINS, Herbert H. s. of Lieut. James S. 41th N.I. at Agra, Nov. 21.

RICHARDSON, Lieut. T. S. 60th rifles, Nov. 16.

RUSSELL, Claude L. d. of R. H. c.s. at Rungpore, aged 4½, Oct. 21.

SEWELL, Capt. A. H. C. 47th N.I. at Abou, Rajpootana, Oct. 27.
SHERIFF, Mrs. E. C. widow of the late J. U. at Calcutta, aged 57, Nov. 12.

WILLIAMS, Robt. at Calcutta, aged 36, Nov. 8.

WATSON, infant s. of W. C. at Allyghur, Nov. 15.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 9. Wm. Chamberlain, Shesman, Liverpool; Delia, Martin, Liverpool.—10. Napoleon, Sinson, Melbourne; Atlet Rohoman, Nacoda, Muscat; Framjee Cowasjee, Nacoda, Muscat and Allippee.—11. Jonathan Goodhue, Jones, Madras; Express, Milton, Liverpool; Joseph Andree, Durand, Marseilles; Jadel Mannan, Nacoda, Muscat; Orissa, Bond, Balasore.—12. Mary Cannon, Davidson, Liverpool; Stephen Glover, Kellin, Boston; Pie IX., Bos, Havre; Zollig, Morgan, Akvab; Erin, Hargrave, Madras.—13. Richard, Wales, Moulmein; Kurrajong, Robertson, Bassein; Niohe, Storer, New York; Daniel Elliot, Robinson, Buenos Ayres.—14. Amelia, Angles, Pondicherry; Inkerman, Passmore, Pinang; Falstaff, Muller, Moulmain; Anglia, Ball, Pinang.—15. Flag of Truce, Day, Plymouth and Madras.—16. Hotspur, Toynebe, Portsmouth and Cape of Good Hope; Mary Ann, Smith, Moulmain; Argam, Kirkwood, Liverpool; Antelope, Cochrane, Singapore.—17. Faize Robany, Nacoda, Muscat and Allippee; Chilo, Hollis, New York.—18. Emile and Fernand, Nivert, Bourbon; Shah Jehan, Betham, Mauritius; steamer Hindostan, Henry, Suez.—19. Steamer Fire Queen, Barbanks, Moulmain and Rangoon; steamer Sesostris, Fryer, Rangoon; Ulysses, Chivas, Hong-kong and Singapore; Phatel Barry, Nacoda, Aden and Allippee.—20. Helvyn, Lash, Newcastle; Arnaud, Ridout, Bourbon.—21. Southampton, Rowe, London; Blenheim, Atkinson, London; steamer England, Dundas, Dartmouth; Teak, Parker, Moulmein; Comet, Agencies, Bordeaux; Talavera, Blair, Liverpool; Saint Pierre, Fradin, Mauritius; Sarah Palmer, Reid, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Niohe.—C. W. Gordon Macdougall.
Per Anglia (Nov. 18), from PORTSMOUTH.—Mr. T. Williams and Mr. Wildrake.
Per Hotspur, from LONDON.—Mrs. Gen. Bell, Mrs. Major Ommaney; Mrs. Toynebe and infant, Mrs. Bird and infant, Mrs. Wales, Mrs. Cole and infant, Mrs. Sheffield, Mrs. J. Smith, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Macdonald, 2 children and infant; Mrs. Bradle and infant, Miss Bell, Miss Ommaney, Mrs. A. Lester, Miss Tudor, Miss K. Tudor, Miss Keane, Miss M. O. Scott, Miss Lafontaine, Miss Daly, Miss Scott, Miss Black, Capt. Bird, 4th B.N.I.; Mr. Sheffield, Mr. Bell Martin, Mr. Midham, H.M.'s 10th Foot; Mr. Chapman, B.I.; Mr. Davidson, B.I.; Mr. Yoke, and Messrs. Woodruffe and Daly, pilot service. Steerage Passengers.—Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Cunningham, Mrs. Redman, Mrs. Hogan, Mrs. Bowden, and Mrs. Stewart. From CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Miss Martin, Miss Guber, Miss Hunt, Miss C. Hunt, and Major Scott.

Per steamer Hindostan (Nov. 18), from SUEZ.—Gen. Low and lady, Archdeacon and Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Edmonstone, Mrs. Colvin, Mr. Dent and lady, Mr. Grant, lady and infant; 2 Misses Hamilton, Mr. Sladen, Mr. Mactier, Mr. Lumsden, Mrs. Thomson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Coopland, Mr. Webb, Mr. Ross, jun.; Mr. D. Mair, Mr. Reinhold, Mrs. Reaton and child, Miss O'Brien, Mr. Brownlow, Mr. May, Dr. Sewell, Mr. Duff, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Landall, Mr. Oldham, Mr. Stevens, Lieut. Richard, Mr. Quinton, Gen. Tomkyns, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Arnould, Mr. Kneehome, Mr. Robinson, Capt. Faithful, Mr. and Miss Pittar, Mr. and Miss Campbell, Mr. Griffiths, Mr. and Miss Reid, Mr. Martin, Mr. Wilmer, Mr. Longridge, Mr. Ward, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Thirlwell, Mr. Burnett, Mirza Md. Banka and servant, Mr. Gentle, Mr. Dürschmidt, Mr. J. Jenkins, Mr. C. Jenkins, Mrs. E. Jenkins, Dr. Evans, Mr. Chalmers, Mr. Wood, Mr. Simonson, Lieut. Ewart, lady, 2 children, and 4 servants; Rev. R. Henderson, Mr. J. Anderson, and Mr. R. Campbell. Second class.—G. Harrison, R. Robinson, J. Oliver, E. Burn, G. Richardson, T. McPherson, V. Robillard, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Noonan, and Jas. Thurtell.

Per steamer Sesostris (Nov. 19) from RANGOON.—Mr. and Mrs. Norman and two children; Mr. Prestwick, Mr. and Mrs. Edward and two children; Capt. Vaile, Mr. Melhuish, and Dr. McNish.

Per steamer Fire Queen (Nov. 19) from RANGOON and MOULMAIN.—Capt. and Mrs. Stevenson and four children; Mr. and Mrs. Denman and child; Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Underhill and daughter; Miss McKenzie, Messrs. J. Ogle, J. Morris, and J. T. Harton; Assist. Apoth. Etridge, 10th M.N.I. Maj.-Gen. Comm. Pegu Div., Capt. Lloyd, Lieut. Bosworth, B.A., Lieut. J. Foster, Madras 2nd B.I.; Rev. Mr. Harris, Messrs. J. Capell, Frank, Marshall, and Wingrove; Maj. Lamb, Assist. Apoth. C. Briscoe.

Per steamer England (Nov. 21), from DARTMOUTH.—W. Cornell, Esq. B.C.S.; Lieut. and Mrs. Graham, 27th B.N.I.; Lieut. and Mrs. Dundas, Ensign Steer, 13th Madras Eur. reg.

Per Blenheim (Nov. 21), from LONDON.—Mrs. and Miss Constance, Mrs. Moline, Mrs. Sewell, Mrs. and two Misses Blair, Mrs. Merweather and child, Mrs. Fraser, Mrs. Church, Mrs. and Miss Willis, Misses Milne, Wemyss, Grenha, Johnstone, and Wilbery, Mrs. Llewellyn and 2 children, Maj. Constance and Capt. Dickson of H.M.'s 6th Dragoon Guards, Capt. Thompson, 62nd B.N.I.; Lieuts. Cunliffe and Bruce, Cornets Stodert, Shills, and Döring, Surg. Moline, Paymaster Sewell, Qmr. Mr.

Fraser and Adj. Graham, of H.M.'s 6th Dragoon Guards; Ridingmaster Llewellyn, Drag. Guards; Lieut. Merryweather, 61st, and G. W. Fraser, 27th B.N.I.; Messrs. Crawford, Griffiths, Playfair, Prince, Horne, Dowell, Wooldridge, Mr. Sibold, Bandmaster 6th Dragoon Guards; Mrs. Sibold and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Dicks, Mrs. Key, Mrs. Harrison, Sarah, Seale.

Per Southampton (Nov. 21), from LONDON.—Dr. and Mrs. Bowhill and child; Mr. and Mrs. Hewitt and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. and two Misses Goldsworthy, Mrs. Bany, Mrs. Hughesdon, Mrs. Fellowes, Miss Palmer, Miss Turten, Mrs. Plomer, Lieut. Tomkinson, Lieut. Evans, Mr. Mason, Mr. Kelly, Mr. and Mrs. Brewster, Mr. Douglas.

Per Talavera.—Mrs. Blait and Miss Nouden.

Per Sarah Palmer.—T. Briggs.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 6. Thos. Mitchell, Murdock, Demarara.—7. Atlanta Colly, Boston; Day Light, Halbrook, Boston; David Kimball, Leonard, Boston; Hadassah, Stewart, Demarara; Leopold I., Gerberding, London.—9. Eliza Penelope, Millar, Rangoon and Moulmein; Elizabeth Kimball, Condon, Boston; Evangeline, Fairlen, Liverpool; Eugene and Marie, Blay, Re Union Island; India, Bulke, Whampoa; Patriot Queen, Bell, Liverpool.—10. Condor, Breithaupt, Rangoon and Moulmein; Futta Mobarack, Wadge, Bombay; Iskenderia, Littlepage, Rangoon; Rip Anna Maria, Hiebford, Akvah.—11. Emily Barnum, Parker, New York.—12. Marie et Nellie, Anjebear, Bourbon; Berkshire, Williams, Boston; Volta, Leyruet, Uncertain; Deva, Williams, Whampoa.—16. Adelaide, Wise, Moulmein and Rangoon; Constantine Rali, Gensaul, Bourbon; Delhi, Debon, Bourbon; Jabez Snow, Snow, Boston; Panther, Bishop, Boston; Yarmouth, Barnett, Batavia.—17. Bosphorus, Pendleton, London.—18. Isaac Newton, Rowe, Boston; Ora, Fabrians, Batavia; Travancore, Voisen, Bourbon; West Derby, Sergeant, Whampoa.—19. Maupertius, Rope, Marseilles.—20. Sumatra, Grive, China; Redwood, Howes, Boston; Wm. Goddard, Holmes, Boston; Mars, James, Mauritius; Mondelle, Vivier, Mauritius; Cupbarbe, Lassen, Bimlipatam; Walter Morrice, Morrice, Bombay; Servannais, Gautier, Colombo.—22. Steamer Bengal, Madras and Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per st. Bengal, from CALCUTTA to MADRAS.—Mr. and Miss Demonte, and infant, Mrs. Hogan, two Misses Hientzes, and Synd Davood. For GALLÉ.—Mr. Elliott, John Anderson, Mr. H. E. Marquard. For BOMBAY.—Klanjee Kherajee, Luthaboy, Baboo Anoot Kreenal, Dorabjee Dhungabhooy, Mr. Esrah's servants, Mrs. Noonan, Shaik Mahomed. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. L. Villa, Mr. A. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. Theobald. For MARSILLES.—Capt. E. W. Hicks, Capt. Yule, Mr. Temple, and Mr. Macleod. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Weddington, child and infant, Mr. J. Weymour, Mrs. Cunliff, three children, and infant, Lieut. Wake, Dr. James, Miss Sweetenham, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, and Mr. W. Jenkins.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Nov. 22, 1856.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 4 per cent.	dis.	7 0 to 8 0	nl.
Third Sica 4 do.	dis.	15 4 to 15 12	
New Co.'s 4 do.	dis.	14 4 to 14 12	
Public Works, 5 do.	pm.	2 8 to 2 12	

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	6450 to 6500
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	680 to 685
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400)	300 to 325
India General Steam Shares	950 to 1000

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	5 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do.	3 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	..	4 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	5 per cent.
On deposit of metals, &c.	..	5 per cent.
India General Steam Shares, 900 to 910		

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1½ to 2 1½
Do. with documents, do.	2 1½ to 2 2
American Bills under credit, do.	2 1½ to 2 1½
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	2 0 to —
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	1 11½ to 2 0
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	1 11½ to 2 0

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each	Rs. 10 0
Doubloons	..	31 8 to 31 14
Madras Gold Mohurs	..	16 3 to 16 8
Old Gold Mohurs	..	20 4 to 20 8
New Gold Mohurs	..	14 8 to 14 10
China Gold Bars	per sa. wt.	15 0 to 15 0
Gold Dust	..	13 0 to 13 8
Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100	..	104 4 to 104 10
Spanish Dollars	per 100	221 8 to 222 0
Mexican ditto	..	220 12 to 221 8

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool. 3l. to 3l. 17s.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, Nov. 22).—A moderate amount of business since the departure of the last mail; the intervention of several native holidays, and the paucity of exportable goods, having been principally the cause. Previous high prices have been, however, fully maintained, and those for Sugar and Saltpetre are still higher.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Nov. 22).—There has been less activity, and notwithstanding the ruling high prices in Manchester for both Piece Goods and Twist by the last accounts, prices in our market seem to have a downward tendency; this may be attributed to the heavy supplies in the Upper Provinces, and in the hands of dealers here. The Metal market has continued firm with an upward tendency in price, but transactions have not been large.

MADRAS.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MADRAS ARMY.

Artillery.		11th Regt. N.I.	Cannanore.
Hd. Quar.—St. Thomas's Mount.	12th	—	Burmah.
Horse Art. Bangalore.	13th	—	Moulmein.
1st Bat. Mount.	14th	—	Burmah.
2nd — Kamptee.	15th	—	Burmah.
3rd — Saugor.	16th	—	Mangalore.
4th — Secunderabad.	17th	—	Kurnool.
5th — Mount.	18th	—	Masulipatam.
	19th	—	Bangalore.
Engineers.		20th	French Rocks.
Hd. Quar.—Fort St. George.	21st	—	Palghaut.
	22nd	—	Secunderabad.
Sappers and Miners.		23rd	Russelcondah.
Hd. Quar.—Dowlaisheram.	24th	—	Secunderabad.
	25th	—	Trichinopoly.
Cavalry.		26th	Kamptee.
1st Regt. Trichinopoly.	27th	—	Vellore.
2nd — Arcot.	28th	—	Hoshungabad.
3rd — Arcot.	29th	—	Penang.
4th — Kamptee.	30th	—	Cuddapah.
5th — Bellary.	31st	—	Madras.
6th — Sholapoor.	32nd	—	Kamptee.
7th — Secunderabad.	33rd	—	Kamptee.
8th — Bangalore.	34th	—	Bellary.
9th — Madras.	35th	—	Hurryhur.
	36th	—	Madras.
European Regiments.		37th	Burmah.
1st Regt. Madras.	38th	—	Singapore.
2nd — Burmah.	39th	—	Burmah.
3rd — Secunderabad.	40th	—	Cuttack.
	41st	—	Secunderabad.
Infantry.		42nd	Secunderabad.
1st Regt. N.I. Vizianagram.	43rd	—	Vizagapatam.
2nd — Quilon.	44th	—	Burmah.
3rd — Cannanore.	45th	—	Burmah.
4th — Palamcottah.	46th	—	Henzada.
5th — Berhampore.	47th	—	Bellary.
6th — Bangalore.	48th	—	Moulmein.
7th — Madras.	49th	—	Secunderabad.
8th — Rangoon.	50th	—	Bangalore.
9th — Samulcottah.	51st	—	Trichinopoly.
10th — Rangoon.	52nd	—	Mercara.

THE BUDGET OF PROJECTED PUBLIC WORKS, 1856-57.

We publish below a summary of the despatch of the Government of India to the Government of Madras, conveying the resolutions of the Supreme Government on the subject of the Madras Budget of Projected Public Works for the year 1856-57.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council observes, "with much satisfaction," that the Madras Budget has been prepared with the greatest care, that it and its accompanying are perfect in form, and complete in all their details; the secretary is moreover directed to "record the high commendation of the Government of India for the admirable manner in which the Madras Public Works Budget has been presented." He is also happy to add "that a copy of this budget will be forwarded to the other Governments, as a model for their imitation." The proposed projects are approved of with a few exceptions; but, for the present, the prohibition to commence new works conveyed in letter No. 2,048, dated 6th May, must be considered still in force, notwithstanding the general sanction now accorded to particular projects.

The new projects submitted and reported on are of five classes, irrigation works, navigation works, trunk roads, district roads, and buildings.

1.—IRRIGATION WORKS.

The project of the continuation of the southern high level channel from the Kistnah Anicut (Rs. 3,26,100) will be recommended for the approval of the Honourable Court.

The projected anicut at Streveigoontum across the Tambre-poorny river (Rs. 3,85,000) will be recommended for sanction.

To the projected Kistna Anicut channel from Vullabapooram to tide water (Rs. 1,39,700) the Government of India is willing to accord a general sanction, but remarks that the project is not yet complete, as it is wanting in some details pointed out. It is a part of the development of the entire Kistnah Anicut scheme.

The Government of India approve of the Poiney Anicut channel project for North Arcot (Rs. 1,53,283), and will recommend it to the Honourable Court.

The estimate of Rs. 64,898 for repairing, improving, and extending the Calingaroyen Channel, in the Coimbatore district, is sanctioned; and as the work may be considered in the light of a renewal or restoration rather than that of a new work, the Supreme Government do not object to the proposed expenditure of Rs. 40,000 during the current official year.

In this division of the budget another work had been proposed, —embanking the Mehanuddee, in the Ganjam district, Rs. 64,840. The Supreme government had already, in March 1856, confirmed the advance by the Madras Government of Rs. 30,000 for this work; but doubts were then expressed by the Government of India as to the propriety of commencing a system of embankment in the Mahanuddee, and attention was directed to copies of papers connected with the abandonment of part of the embankments on the Damoodah river. Additional information was called for, which has not been rendered fully. The Government of India withhold its sanction for any further outlay on this project till satisfactory and full information shall have been furnished, and till it shall be shown that the evils attendant upon the Damoodah embankments are not likely to result in this case.

2.—NAVIGATION WORKS.

The Eastern Coast Canal from India to the Pondicherry frontier (Rs. 3,75,000), proposed extension of. On this project the Government of India desire to be furnished with further information, before recommending it to the Court of Directors. First, the Supreme Government observe, the canal passes the necks of several backwaters open to the sea, and therefore affected by the tides, and it is not clear how its level can be steadily maintained, unless there be a lock at each point when it enters and emerges from these tidal lagoons. Besides, there is no specification of the works: and the estimate is a very general one. Presumably, it may be an abstract of more detailed calculations that have been well considered by the chief engineer; but there is no evidence from the papers submitted that such has been the case; and, without further details, the Government of India are of opinion the project cannot be recommended, nor would it be accepted by the Honourable Court.

The project for the improvement of the Coast Canal, between Madras and Amencacivil, appears to be essential for the perfection and maintenance of a valuable line of communication. The estimate, amounting to Rs. 72,800, is therefore sanctioned; and the work, as one of maintenance, is exempted from the prohibition on the commencement, at present, of new projects.

The proposed work (two locks and calingulahs) in the Aukeed Canal, and embanking the Weyairoo (Rs. 64,820), a project for keeping open navigable communication from the Weyairoo into the Colair Lake and the sea, is believed to be one of considerable importance; but before according their sanction to it the Government desire to be furnished with a statement of the nature and extent of the expected traffic, and the probable returns.

A project for increasing the width of the Palsole Canal (Rs. 57,280) is sanctioned.

The proposed canal from the Tuddy river to Coomtah (Rs. 36,021) appears to the Governor-General to provide for very useful objects, and to be well calculated to facilitate commerce. It is, therefore, sanctioned. A light toll is to be levied on this canal,—and it is essential that such tolls should be imposed on all canals of navigation as will defray the cost of maintenance and afford a fair return for the outlay on the work. This is considered the best test. If the facilities afforded to traffic are not worth more than the cost of the work, the work itself is a loss to the nation. If they are worth more the traffic can well afford to pay the cost and still be a gainer. A toll on a canal can be cheaply levied at a very little inconvenience to anybody. The attention of the Madras Government is particularly directed to these remarks.

3.—TRUNK ROADS.

The first proposition is for additional metalling to a part of Trunk Road No. 1. It was parallel to the railroad; has a present metalling of six yards; its original width was eight yards. The Government of Madras thinks its present state inadequate to the requirements of the traffic upon it, and recommend an additional metalling for sixty-seven miles between the presidency limits and Arcot. The Government of India think 18 feet should be sufficient of metalling for a road running parallel to a railroad; and their decision is suspended till the actual effect of the railroad in the traffic of the road is ascertained. The estimate was for Rs. 55,690. An estimate amounting to Rs. 3,26,723 is submitted for sanction for parts of Trunk Road No. 6, leading from Madras to the Bengal frontier. In this estimate six several great works are proposed. The first is for a raised causeway and bridges over the Puringadee backwater in Chingleput, at Rs. 32,023. This the

Government of India regard as a work standing by itself, being one great improvement of a bad part of an existing bridged road 113 miles long, consisting of a raised causeway and two bridges. Next is an estimate for masonry work (Rs. 84,580) between Cooroor and the Moodegunda river: this is sanctioned, Rs. 50,000 to be expended in the present year. For the four following works the sanction of the Hon. Court will be requested: masonry works between Soobarum and Chittavalsah (Rs. 31,910); formation of the road between Chittavalsah and Chicacole (Rs. 93,460); completing the road between Chicacole and Sunthoshapooram (Rs. 37,200); and Custom between Sunthoshapooram and Dendagudda (Rs. 46,550).

The estimate (Rs. 89,434) for masonry work to complete the Trunk road from Ongole to Pondgul, on the south bank of the Kistnah, is sanctioned.

A project for a bridge of 45 inches of 15 yards span, over the Pennam river, on the Madras and Trichinopoly road (Rs. 1,06,333), is recommended for the approval of the Court of Directors; but the Government of India remark that some doubt is felt regarding the sufficiency of the foundations, in the probable event of sand being found in the river bed to a greater depth than that of the substructure.

An estimate for a bridge over the Vellam, at Tooloodoor, on the same road. It is sanctioned (Rs. 37,263).

A project for additional metalling between Oolundoorpet and Samaveram, a distance of 65 miles, on the Madras and Trichinopoly road, is sanctioned (Rs. 37,313). Projects for bridges across the Pennam and Guddlum rivers, on Trunk road (Rs. 46,901 and Rs. 25,869), are sanctioned. An estimate of Rs. 1,28,753 provides for masonry works for the completion of Trunk road No. 11, between Chittoor and Cuddapah, 99 miles. It includes 16 bridges and 44 tunnels (from one vent of 3 feet space to three of 6 feet). Recommended to the Honourable Court. The remark regarding apparent deficiency of foundation applying to the whole of the designs for these bridges.

4.—DISTRICT ROADS.

Road from Vizagapatam to Polaputty (Rs. 45,750), sanctioned.

Road from Masulipatam to Ibahampatam (Rs. 43,250), sanctioned.

Bridge over the Boogaroo between Vellore and Cuddapah (Rs. 38,558), sanctioned.

The sanction of the Government of India is withheld from project for a road from Gooty to Hoyalcharoo in Bellary (Rs. 31,100), it being an isolated project for one work, of which the following also is a part; an estimate for completing the road from Cuddapah to Tolapodal on the Bellary frontier: both forming a road from Cuddapah to Bellary. Sanction withheld. A complete project should be submitted.

An estimate (Rs. 59,250) is sanctioned for bridging the Bellary and Hemsagur roads.

An estimate for a bridge over the Cooum at Dacumbode Chingleput (Rs. 26,860), sanctioned.

The following estimates also are all sanctioned:—	Rs.
Road from Trivaloon to the Palan Anicut	38,600
Road from Chingleput to Tateray	41,130
Bridge across the Palan at the Anicut	94,400
Bridge over the Vellam on the Southern Coast road	35,020
Road from Trichinopoly and Salem boundary	50,000
Road from Trichinopoly to join trunk road No. 9	43,600
Bridge over the Vigary River	42,200
Pulkanooth and Nellacottah road	25,560
Road from Palamcottah to Tuticories	67,361
Bridge over the Amravaty	63,830
Bridging the Guersappah Ghat road	25,994

5.—BUILDINGS.

The proposed buildings for the sappers and miners at Dowlaishwarum (Rs. 47,028) being of suitable design, and necessary to carry out a measure approved by the honourable Court, are sanctioned,—the works to be carried to completion in the present year.

The new hospital for the European troops at Bellary (Rs. 82,330) is sanctioned.

As to the projected improvements to the Dragoon barracks at Bangalore (Rs. 1,55,600), the Madras Government is referred to separate letter No. 3134, the work as therein to be proceeded with.

A project for building married men's quarters in the Dragoon barracks at Bangalore (Rs. 90,820) is necessarily postponed under recent orders from the honourable Court, for whose sanction, however, it will be immediately and strongly recommended.

As to the project for the proposed alterations and additions at the Sea Custom House (Rs. 70,040), the first division amounting

in the estimate to Rs. 50,340 is generally approved, and with reference to the emergency of the case may be carried to completion at once. The objects of the second set of improvements (the beach works and the tramway) are also approved of, and the estimate sanctioned for execution eventually.

The new civil auditor's office (37,350) is sanctioned.

EXPENDITURE ON OTHER WORKS, NOT NEW.

With regard to the statement of proposed expenditure on other works than those above named, it shows a sum for Irrigation Works expenditure of Rs. 10,74,173; for Communications, Rs. 20,30,400; and for Buildings, Rs. 6,02,641; making a total sum of Rs. 37,07,214. The supreme Government deem that this statement requires no special comment. No objection is taken to the amounts, subject to the limitation conveyed in letter No. 2048, dated 6th May.

The Madras Government are informed, in reply to their letter No. 829, dated 30th May last, that under the modified rules lately sanctioned by the Government of India, the Governor-General has fixed one lakh of rupees as the sum which may be disbursed by the Government of Madras on works, commenced under the provisions of Rules IV. and V., quoted in their communication.

SIR R. McCausland, it is said, will succeed Sir W. W. Burton as Judge of the Supreme Court at Madras. Sir R. Maxwell will become Recorder of Singapore, and Mr. Chisholm Ansley Recorder of Penang.

THE TANJORE APPEALS.—The Madras papers say that a gentleman of the Calcutta Bar is to be selected to proceed to Madras to represent Government in the matter of Tanjore appeals, which are to be tried by the Supreme Court of that presidency.

LIEUT. THOMAS GAHAGAN, 3rd Madras European regiment, has been brought to a court martial for being absent from his regiment without leave, and having, during the period of his absence, unauthorizedly proceeded to Calcutta, without reporting his departure. He has been sentenced to lose his regimental rank, by being placed at the bottom of the list of lieutenants in his regiment, as they stood on the 17th October, 1856.

THE INOL DISPUTE.—The quarrel between the Travancore and Cochin sarkars, about the stolen images and jewels, to which we have more than once alluded, is still going on, and, we suspect, likely to continue, notwithstanding the orders of the Court of Directors, tardily communicated by the Madras Government to the British resident, as we mentioned before. General Cullen has called upon the Cochin authorities to restore the bimbams and other loot, but without effect hitherto, as they contrive on various pretexts to put him off with evasion and delay. Probably they hold the Madras Executive indifferent, if not unwilling, as to the matter of restitution. We trust, however, that Lord Harris will not suffer the petty State of Cochin to set at nought the behests of his Government, whatever his personal reluctance to interfere in the case may have been. The behaviour of that Sirkar, which has all along amounted to a gross outrage on the sovereign rights of Travancore, is now a covert defiance offered to the paramount power, which ordains that restitution shall be made by the offenders. Should the latter be permitted to persist in their wrong-doing, the only rational inference will be, that the orders of the Court of Directors (or of the local Government) were issued merely for the sake of appearances, and not designed to be carried out.—*Spectator*, Oct. 29.

AN ATROCIOUS CASE OF BIGAMY.—The Madras papers report an atrocious case of bigamy. A man of fifty, named Kemp, who had been separated from his wife for some years, contrived to pass himself off as a widower on a girl of eighteen, and to persuade her to marry him. He has been convicted, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The information was laid, not by the second wife or her friends, but by his sons by the first wife. Among the evidence produced was a series of letters addressed by the prisoner to his sons in extenuation of the offence. They are filled with such sentences as this: "I adopted the only alternative left by which I could under God's blessing obtain some relief and happiness to my mind." When informed that his sons intended to take the part of their outraged mother, he writes: "If it is pleasure to you all to see me in trouble and suffering, do so. God will look into it." After delivering sentence, Sir William Burton remarked—"No one will commend the conduct of the two sons. They have instituted the prosecution, and not the friends of the young woman." It is said that the sons laid the information in the hope of extorting money from their father.

THE MADRAS LIGHT FIELD-BATTERY, at present stationed at Mhow, has been directed to proceed to Bombay, from whence the European company, with the ordnance, equipments, and battery establishments, will be embarked for Rangoon, leaving the horses, which are to be returned, to be attached to the Bengal battery proceeding to Mhow.

MARBLE PAINT.—The plastering of the Madras cathedral is of a species of material known as marble paint, much used in India. Although the work for the cathedral was executed upwards of forty years ago, the marble paint or plaster is stated to be still in excellent preservation. The subjoined recipe for making this kind of paint, almost exclusive to India, will prove acceptable in Europe:—*One coat.* One part lime, and one and three quarters of fine river sand.—*Two coats.* Three parts lime, one part fine sand (polish, and use the soap-stone or stealite).—*Three coats.* Four parts lime, and one of fine white sand. After leaving the first coat a fortnight or three weeks to dry, a second coat is applied, consisting of one part of lime and one part of fine river sand. Before it has had time to dry, the third coat is applied.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.—The *Madras Athenæum* analyses some criminal statistics of the presidency. In 1854, 750 persons were charged with murder, and 602 of them acquitted. Of the number convicted, 35 were sentenced to death, 14 to transportation, and 51 "flogged, fined, or discharged in security." Thirty-nine persons convicted of dacoity with torture, were sentenced to periods of imprisonment not exceeding six months. A case of child-stealing was punished with one or two years' imprisonment. Out of 98 cases of rape 95 were acquitted, and of the three convictions, one was imprisoned for a short time, and one flogged, or fined, or dismissed on security. This state of affairs cannot last.

PUBLIC WORKS.—Our readers will be glad to learn the line of road from Cuddalore, South Arcot, as far as Chellumbrum, a distance of twenty-nine miles, is now open to traffic. This line was formerly almost impassable from heavy sand and swamps; and we understand the government has laid out upon it about Rs. 45,000. A great portion is made with raised embankment over swampy ground. There has also been built one bridge of five arches, each of thirty feet span; three smaller bridges; and twenty-nine large road-tunnels. This work has been executed during the past year by Mr. Norfor. This gentleman has also, we understand, completed the foundations and raised the piers of a bridge over the Poeniar river, north of Cuddalore. This bridge will have twenty-one arches of forty-five feet span. Eight miles north of this there is another large bridge in progress by the French Government; and both these bridges are expected to be completed next year, when the whole line of road will be open from Madras, *via* Tindevanum, Pondicherry, and Cuddalore, as far as the Tanjore district, which will be connected by the fine bridge of thirty-nine arches over the Coleroon, to be open, it is said, about May next.—*Athenæum*.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

LASCELLES, F. is permitted to resign the Company's service at the close of 1856.

STORY, E. civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Gunttoor, del. ov. ch.

THORNHILL, G. ret. to duty, Nov. 13.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

MORRIS, H. inspect. of schools, 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BEATTY, 2nd Lieut. J. eng. to be 1st Lieut. fr. Mar. 12, in suc. to Lake, ret.

BLOMFIELD, Lieut. C. G. 21st N.I. to exercise powers of a jt. mag. in Malabar, Nov. 13.

BOLTON, Lieut. R. H. 16th N.I. has furnished a certif. of qual. in surveying, Nov. 24.

BURTON, Capt. E. F. 13th N.I. to act as dep. ass. to qr. m. gen. ceded districts, V. Taylor.

CARPENTER, Lieut. col. T. D. removed fr. 34th L.I. to 27th N.I. Nov. 18.

CHOLMELEY, Asst. surg. H. ret. to du. Nov. 12.

CLARKE, Ens. T. G. 21st N.I. having completed his studies at the genl. mil. school, Poona, is to join his regt.

COTTON, Col. A. T. engs. ret. to duty, Oct. 23.

CUPPAGE, Brev. Lieut. col. A. 27th N.I. to be lieut. col. fr. Nov. 13, in succ. to Hands, dec. fr. late prom. to 34th L.I.

DANGERFIELD, Lieut. E. 1st fus. permitted to resign his appt. as assist. comm. at Bassein fr. Sept. 19; serv. repl. at disp. of govt. of Fort St. George, Nov. 21.

DAUNT, Lieut. R. W. 25th N.I. the appt. as acting adj. to that regt. is made permanent, Nov. 13.

DOBIE, Capt. C. S. 44th N.I. has furnished a certificate in civil engineering, Nov. 13.

FOORD, Lieut. H. H. 16th N.I. to be a memb. of com. for exam. of army clothing, v. Kelso, ret. Nov. 17.

GARRARD, Brev. capt. F. T. 27th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 13, in succ. to Cuppage, prom.

GLOAG, Lieut. H. D. art. to do duty with E comp. 5th batt. art. Nov. 25.

GORDON, unp. Corn. T. L. to do duty with 3rd L.C. at Bangalore.

GOSLING, Lieut. G. F. 1st Madras fus. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as adj.
 GUSTARD, Maj. H. F. 6th N.I. supt. of Coorg, services pl. at disp. of gov. of Fort St. George, Nov. 7.
 JENKINS, Brev. maj. W. P. G. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. fr. Saugor div. to southern div. v. Burton.
 LAW, Lieut. G. V. 11th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. for general staff, to receive moonshine allow.
 LARDET, Maj. C. F. 14th N.I. ret. to duty Nov. 13; to be a member of com. for exam. of army clothing, v. Tulloch, ret.
 MACDONALD, Ens. C. E. W. C. 27th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 13, in suc. to Cuppage, prom.
 MACAUFF, Brig. J. posted to Bellary, Nov. 13.
 MAINWARING, Capt. S. 2nd N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 13.
 MACQUEEN, Maj. L. dep. judge adv. gen. fr. Saugor div. to centre div.
 M'DONNELL, Brev. maj. G. G. 27th N.I. to be major fr. Nov. 13, in suc. to Cuppage, prom.; pl. at disp. of C.-in.-C. for reg. duty, Nov. 18.
 RAWNSLEY, Lieut. E. J. 3rd Mad. Eur. regt. to join and do duty with the Eur. inf. dep't at the Mount, on the expiration of his present leave.
 BOLSON, Capt. W. T. K. 14th N.I. supt. of police at Cannanore, to be a jt. mag. for the district of Malabar, with jurisdiction within the limits of the cantonment.
 RUSSELL, Lieut. col. W. rem. fr. 45th N.I. to 39th N.I.
 SHERARD, Lieut. G. P. P. to act as dep. judge adv. gen. ceded districts dur. abs. of Major Wapshare.
 SWINTON, unp. Corn. W. B. to do duty with 3rd L.C. at Bangalore, Nov. 20.
 THOMSON, Lieut. col. P. staff, rem. fr. 27th N.I. to 45th N.I.
 TULLOCH, Brev. maj. G. A. 33rd N.I. rel. fr. pres. over pensions committee.
 TWEDDIE, Capt. W. J. 35th N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 13.
 WALKER, Major W. L. 4th L.C. ret. to duty, Nov. 13; to act as dep. asst. adj. gen. of ceded dist. dur. abs. of Capt. Whistler, to join Nov. 15.
 WALKER, 1st Lieut. G. W. eng. to be capt. fr. March 12, in suc. to Lake, ret.
 WAPSHARE, Brev. maj. W. H. dep. judge adv. gen. fr. centre div. to ceded districts, v. Mardall.
 WATERMAN, Lieut. E. F. 25th N.I. 2nd in com. of Malwar Bheil corps, ret. to duty, arrived at Bombay Oct. 23.
 WATT, Capt. R. P. K. 43rd N.I. ret. to duty Nov. 19.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.
 GORDON, P. L. Nov. 13.
 SWINTON, W. B. Nov. 13.

INFANTRY.
 BELL, E. S. Nov. 13.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. col. J. 8th L.C. fr. Dec. 26, 1856, to April 30, 1857, to Bangalore—old rules.
 BARBER, Capt. W. 33rd N.I. leave cancelled at his request.
 BARROW, Capt. de S. 14th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 20, to Bangalore and Madras, prep. to Eur. m.c.
 CARTER, Capt. G. 1st Mad. fus. to Europe, on m.c. old rules.
 CHERRY, Lieut. col. P. T. 1st L.C. 20 days.
 DORIA, Capt. A. R. 28th N.I. to Europe, on m.c. old rules, to embark from Bombay.
 DUNLOP, Lieut. col. W. W. 50th N.I. to Europe, m.c. old rules.
 ELPHINSTONE, Major C. J. 12th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe, old rules.
 GLOAG, Lieut. H. D. art. leave cancelled fr. date he joined his company.
 HALLIDAY, Capt. J. G. 12th N.I. 1 mo. to Madras.
 HODGSON, Lieut. F. G. 39th N.I. fr. Dec. 21 to Jan. 20, to Madras.
 HOOPER, Lieut. W. R. 34th L.I. to Dec. 31, in ext.
 LLOYD, Capt. H. 21st N.I. 15 mos. new rules.
 MILLER, Major W. H. art. to June 30, 1857, in ext. to Neilgherries, m.c.
 PLANT, Capt. J. F. A. 4th N.I. to Europe, on m.c. old rules.
 RUSSELL, Lieut.-col. W. 39th N.I. to Feb. 26, to remain at pres.
 STEVENSON, Capt. J. F. J. 1 mo.
 WILSON, Lieut. F. J. 51st N.I. fr. Sept. 10, 1856, to Jan. 9, 1857, Madras.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BUSTEED, Asst. surg. H. E. fr. doing duty horse brig. art. to do duty head-qs. H.M.'s 74th Highlanders at Jackatalla, Nov. 24.
 CHOLMELEY, Asst. surg. H. M.D. to be med. storekeeper at Rangoon.
 DONNELLY, Asst. surg. J. McN. M.D. recently admitted on the estab. to do duty with art. at Bangalore, Nov. 24.
 HOUSTON, Asst. surg. J. M.D. has been reported qualified for the general duties of the army, Nov. 14, to be assist. garrison surg. Bangalore.
 MORGAN, Asst. surg. W. H. permitted to enter the general duties of the army, Nov. 24.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.
 Donnelly, J. McN. M.D. Nov. 19.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CURRIE, Surg. C. D. leave cancelled.
 MAGRATH, A. N. ins. gen. of hospitals, 14 days, in ext.
 PRITCHARD, Vet. surg. T. 1 mo. in ex. to Bombay.
 SUPPLE, Surg. J. do. du. with art. Bangalore, to visit to St. Thomas's Mount.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BEAHAN, wife of M. H. s. at Secundersabad, Oct. 14.
 BUCKLAND, wife of R. s. at Madras, Nov. 10.
 CAMPBELL, wife of J. s. at St. Thomé, Nov. 18.
 CRAWFORD, wife of H. s. at Bangalore, Nov. 10.
 FIRTH, wife of Lieut. H. H. 19th N.I. d. at Kellore, Nov. 21.
 FITZPATRICK, wife of J. s. at Madras, Nov. 19.
 GORDON, wife of A. A. d. at Madras, Nov. 25.
 HARVEY, wife of C. S. d. at Henzadah, Oct. 7.
 HERVEY, wife of C. L. d. at Henzadah, Oct. 7.
 HILLIARD, wife of Lieut. G. T. 50th N. I. s. at Penang, Oct. 26.
 MARTENSZ, wife of T. E. s. at Anjengo, Nov. 18.
 MCLEOD, wife of Lieut. Col. A. cav. s. at Bangalore, Nov. 16.
 MORTON, wife of E. s. at Vepery, Nov. 17.
 PALMER, wife of J. T. W. d. at Vizagapatam, Nov. 8.
 PENMAN, wife of J. E. d. at Madras, Nov. 13.
 ROBERTS, wife of Lieut. H. C. 41st N.I. d. at Egmore, Nov. 13.
 SHERARD, wife of Capt. s. at Bangalore, Nov. 10.
 SHORTT, wife of G. H. d. at Madras, Nov. 9.
 SLOAN, wife of W. s. at Nizagapatam, Nov. 13.
 SMITH, Mrs. A. s. at Vepery, Nov. 21.
 WALKER, wife of Maj. C. E. M. 30th N.I., d. at Madras, Nov. 21.
 WATTS, wife of Capt. W. H. 5th N.I. d. at Berhampore, Oct. 31.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNE, J. to Ann C. d. of G. W. Mallies, at Arcot, Nov. 20.
 BRUE, J. to Maria Jones, at Arcot, Nov. 20.
 HODSON, G. to Miss Jessie E. W. Thomson, at Madras, Oct. 22.
 LOUGHLAN, W. A. to Julia L. d. of the late T. Wilmot, at Madras, Nov. 21.
 MONEY, Lieut. G. W. 3rd L.C. to Mary C. d. of Major Halsted, at Bellary, Nov. 22.
 PHILIPPS, J. G. H. 41st N.I. to Blanche N. d. of H. G. Graham, at Saugor, Nov. 8.

DEATHS.

ALLAN, Capt. J. S. 47th N.I. Oct. 28.
 HANDS, Lieut. col. F. W. 39th N.I. at French Rocks, Nov. 13.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
 Nov. 15. Laidmans, Wales, Rangoon and Cocanada.—23. Intrepide, Canteen, Pondicherry.—27. Steamer Bengal, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.
 Per Laidmans (Nov. 15), from RANGOON and COCANADA.—Mrs. Wales and child, Mr. R. McLeod.
 Per steamer Bengal (Nov. 27), from CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Bushby, Mr. Denison, Rev. C. H. Dall, and Hon. Mrs. Barnes Peacock.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 15. Defiance, Brown, Northern Ports and Calcutta.—16. Blue Jacket, Forst, Demerara.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Bengal (Nov. 29), to SURZ.—From MADRAS to SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Adams. To MARSEILLES.—Captains B. G. H. Grant and F. S. Bruere, J. Williams, Esq., E. B. Foord, Esq. For SURZ.—Hajee Mahomed Caseim Sabib. For PENANG.—Col. McLeod, Mrs. McLeod. For BOMBAY.—Asst. surg. Harris, Abdoolah Ben Hussien. For GALLE.—Ensign G. H. Ross.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Nov. 27, 1856.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Securities 5 per ct.
 On Private Bills, at 3 months 5 "

RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes 100 per ct.
 On 4 per cent. Stock Receipts 90 "
 On 4 per cent. do. Sica and Co.'s 82 "
 On Tanjore do. 84 "
 Discount.

On Government Acceptances 3 per ct.
 On Private Bills, at or within 30 days 7 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan for public work 3 per ct. prem.
 4 per cent. loan of 1832-33 16 to 17 per ct. dis.
 1835-36 16 to 17 do.
 1842-43 15 to 16 do.
 1854-55 15 to 16 do.

5 per cent. transferable } No transactions.
 book debt }
 Tanjore Bonds 15 to 16 dis.
 Bank of Madras Shares .. 17 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, at 6 months' sight, 2s. 2½d.	
H.M. Treasury Bills, 2s. 1½d.	
Bank of England Post Bills, 2s. 1½d.	
Mauritius Government Bills, 2s. 1½d.	
Ceylon do. 2s. 1½d.	
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight, par to 1 disc.	
Agents' Bills to Calcutta, 30 days, par to 1 disc.	
Do. Bombay, " ½ pm.	

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10-4-6 each
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	do.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3l. 5s. to 3l. 10s.

BOMBAY.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

Horse Brig. Poonah.	14th Regt. N.I. Shikarpore.
1st Bat. Ahmednuggur.	15th — Bombay.
2nd — Bombay.	16th — Kurrachee.
3rd — Ahmedabad.	17th — Bhooj.
4th — Ahmednuggur.	18th — Malligaum.
	19th — Asseergur.
<i>Engineers.</i>	20th — On field service.
Hd.-Quar.—Bombay.	21st — Neemuch.
	22nd — Aden.
<i>Sappers and Miners.</i>	23rd — Rajcote.
Hd.-Quar.—Poona.	24th — Ahmednuggur.
	25th — Ahmedabad.
<i>Cavalry.</i>	26th — Sattara.
1st Reg. Nusseerabad.	27th — Kholapore.
2nd — Neemuch.	28th — Dharwar.
3rd — On field service.	29th — Belgaum.
	<i>Irregular Corps.</i>
<i>European Regiments.</i>	Poona Horse Soroor.
1st Reg. Kurrachee.	Guzerat Horse Ahmedabad.
2nd Reg. On field service.	Scinde Horse Jacobabad.
3rd — Poonah.	S. Mahratta Horse. Kulludjee.
	Cutch Irregular } Bhooj.
<i>Native Infantry.</i>	Horse. } gaum.
1st Regt. N.I. Belgaum.	Marine Bat. Bombay.
2nd — Ahmedabad.	1st Belooch Bat. Kurrachee.
3rd — Sholapore.	2nd — Shikarpore.
4th — On field service.	Candeish Bheel } Dhurram-
5th — Bombay.	Corps. } gaum.
6th — Poona.	Rutnagherry } Rutnagherry.
7th — Nusseerabad.	Rangers. }
8th — Baroda.	Guzerat Police } Kaira.
9th — Surat.	Corps. }
10th — Nusseerabad.	Guzerat Cooly } Ahmedabad.
11th — Bombay.	Police Corps. }
12th — Deesa.	Ghaut Police Corps. Tanna.
13th — Hyderabad.	Kolapore Infantry. Kolapore.

CONFLAGRATION OF THE SHIP "ROYAL FAMILY."

Intelligence of the complete destruction by fire of the fine ship *Royal Family*, Capt Harrison, on the 18th October, in lat. 11° N., long. 85°, while on a voyage from Calcutta, is announced. The *Royal Family* was nearly a new ship, between 800 and 1,000 tons burden, the property of Mr. J. R. Watkins, Lime-street. She left London in the early part of last March, with passengers, &c., for Bombay, thence proceeded to Calcutta, and was on her return voyage when the occurrence took place which ended in her total loss. The particulars of the wreck will be found in the subjoined copy, written by her commander, Captain Harrison:—

"We sailed from Calcutta on Oct. 21, with a general cargo of sugar, gunny bales, &c., for Bombay. On the 30th the second officer observed smoke issuing from the fore-hatchway, and instantly reported the discovery to me. We took off the fore-cuttle hatch, when a quantity of smoke rushed up. No fire, however, could be discovered at that place. The hatch was immediately replaced, and we began with the force-pump to pour water down the fore-hatchway, keeping the tarpauling on, except just in one corner, in order to smother as much as possible the fire. Thinking that the fire might have originated about the lascars' galley on the port side, we knocked holes in the floor-planks, but found the main deck underneath it perfectly cool, and without any appearance of fire. At the same time the deck was much heated away of the after-part of the fore-rigging on the opposite side. We bored holes in the deck, and poured immense quantities of water down both with force-pumps and buckets with funnels. At the

same time we had a gang of men getting the boats all out, with some wine and biscuit and the water that remained on deck. Having a number of hands on board, we were enabled to do everything that was possible to save the ship and get boats out at the same time. At 10 A.M. the boats were ready to leave the ship. People were working at the pumps and buckets with great steadiness. About this time a vessel hove in sight, which proved to be the French ship *Rose*, Captain Cotineau, from Calcutta for the Mauritius. I requested the captain to stand by us and take our crew on board, as I felt convinced our ship must soon be abandoned. Shortly after noon the flames burst through the main deck and fore-hatch, and in four minutes the foremast was over the side, and all hands were compelled to take refuge on the poop. At 1.45 P.M. the mainmast fell over aft into the mizenmast-head. Seeing the perilous condition we were becoming in, I ordered the lascars to make for the French ship, which they lost no time in doing, most of the men taking with them their effects. In the course of an hour afterwards the officers and all hands had also taken to the boats, for the ill-fated ship was by that time in flames from end to end. Nothing, indeed, was standing but the wreck of the mizenmast and the embers of the stanchions. The crew all saved their clothes, &c., excepting the carpenter, who lost his tool-chest, and myself, who lost everything both of my own and my wife's, except one small trunk, a bundle of dirty clothes, and some bedding; 500*l.* will not cover my loss. Mrs. Harrison before going into the boat thought of the ship's chronometer, which was consequently saved. There is not the slightest doubt but the fire originated from spontaneous combustion of the cargo.

"W. HARRISON."

THE LARGEST TREE IN THE WORLD.

In our issue of February 9th we spoke of a very large tree, an *Adansonia*, seventy feet in circumference, that we had discovered in a village about a mile to the south of Oombergaum, in the Northern Concan. This tree may have been noticed by others but we have never seen any reference to it. It is a little to the west of the ordinary road pursued by travellers in going from Tarapoor to Oombergaum. It is not impossible that trees of still larger size may be found in the neighbourhood. We found a number measuring each about forty feet in circumference.

Appended to one of the supplementary notes of Pye Smith's "Geology and Scripture," we find the following notices:—

"The babboo (*Adansonia Digitata*) is called by Dr. Lindley 'the largest tree in the world; the trunk has been found with a diameter of 30 feet.' M. Russegir in the interior of Africa, 10° N. lat., saw *Adansonia* measuring 56 feet in circumference, 'exciting the astonishment of the beholder.' The first account of this tree occurs in Cadamosto's travels. This navigator visited the Cape Verd Islands and western coast of Africa in 1486, and there discovered the monstrous baobab, whose trunk was 17 cils (about 30 English feet) in diameter. Sprengel says: 'Of this tree we know only one species, the *Adansonia Digitata*. It is the stoutest tree in the world, though it has not a very remarkable height. Its diameter is 25 to 27 feet. Adanson saw some which were from 75 to 78 feet in circumference.'

"Barrow saw a specimen at Santiago, 56 feet in circumference and 80 feet high. Adanson calculated that a tree of 3 or 4 feet in diameter would reach a diameter of 6 feet in 200 years; of 10 feet, in 550; of 14 feet, in 1,050; of 20 feet, in 2,800; and of 30 feet, in 5,150 years."

These calculations are somewhat hypothetical. Other computations, of a more scientific nature, have assigned an antiquity of 5,232 years to one of the specimens. But a good deal of doubt has been thrown upon these computations also. Dr. Lindley says, "In many hot countries the difference between the growing season and that of rest, if any occur, is so small that the zones (of a trunk) are, as it were, confounded, and the observer finds himself incapable of distinguishing, with exactness, the formation of one year from that of another. In some plants there is not the slightest trace of annual separation.

The tree in the northern Concan, to which we have referred, is quadrangular in form (as these trees often are), and the diagonal diameter would perhaps be close upon 30 feet. We had no means of taking an exact measurement, but ascertained that at a height of several feet from the ground the minimum circumference was 70 feet. It was a most sublime object. It is very likely older than the Christian era. A man living in a hut at the foot of it said he had lived there all his days, and that the tree was just as large when he was a child as it then was.—*Guardian*.

FIRE ON THE ESPLANADE.

The range of thatched bungalows on the Esplanade, occupied by the officers of the garrison, was almost entirely consumed by fire on Friday afternoon. It broke out in the cook-room of Captain Cahusac, of the 11th regiment N.I., and in the course of

an hour, it destroyed nearly all the officers' houses to the south, in which direction the wind was blowing. The mess-rooms of the 11th and 5th regiments were quite burnt to the ground, and the former so suddenly, that not a single article of any kind was saved from the flames. That of the 5th regiment, however, was not so unfortunate, as the greater part of the mess stores was recovered, as well as the furniture and billiard table. Most of the officers of the 5th and 11th regiments, at present doing duty in the garrison, were burnt out of house and home, and many lost everything they possessed, while some recovered part of their property. Maj. Drummond, Maj. Prescott, Capt. Cahusac, Lieut. Strettell, Lieut. Jardine, Lieut. Hathaway, Ens. Hogg, Ens. Atkinson, and several others,—some of whom are married men with families,—were among the sufferers by this melancholy catastrophe, which has caused great losses to its luckless victims.

The devastation was so complete, that scarcely a vestige of the bungalows was to be seen after the fire had subsided, the ground being covered with the smouldering remains of the burning materials, which it took some time to extinguish. The out-houses of most of the bungalows were likewise consumed in the general conflagration, and carriages and other valuable articles, which it will be difficult to replace, were lost in the flames, in which several horses also perished. The fire-engines arrived too late to be of any service, as the work of desolation was effected in a remarkably short period. The esplanade presented a curious appearance after this unfortunate occurrence, and general sympathy was felt for those who suffered on this occasion. In front of the scene of all this disaster, were groups of domestic servants, who guarded the little that was saved from the bungalows, which, it was evident, was but a small remnant of their masters' property.

Among the hot cinders which were strewn around, the regimental sepoy were to be seen in all directions, picking up what had not been consumed, and removing them to the little depôts collected outside. Others were engaged in pulling down the standing posts, some of which continued burning for a short space. Immense crowds were collected all along the Esplanade-road, who looked on with apparent indifference, and then proceeded onwards. The value of the property lost on this occasion, must, we imagine, amount to about one lac and a half of rupees.—*Telegraph and Courier*.

THE LONDON MAIL of October 27 arrived at Bombay Nov. 23 (per *Ganges*).

GEOGRAPHY.—THE PERSIAN GULF EXPEDITION.—Major Barr has addressed a letter to the Geographical Society, offering to undertake any observations the society may intrust him with during the forthcoming Persian expedition. The offer was accepted with gratitude. Major Barr, it is stated, takes with him ample supplies of photographic apparatus and material.

COLONEL LAING.—The *Hindu Harbinger*, a scurrilous native paper at Bombay, which was some time ago extinguished by an adverse judgment for libel, preferred an accusation, shortly before its decease, of corruption against Colonel Laing, of the Kattiwar Political Agency. The Bombay Government, with praiseworthy promptitude, determined at once to institute an investigation, even although the accuser was notoriously disreputable, and although, as we understand, the charge was laughed to scorn by those who were acquainted with the gallant colonel. We are glad to observe that the investigation has resulted in the charges being pronounced false and malignant. We presume from this that the accuser, at the time of preferring his accusation, had no reason to suppose that it had any foundation in truth. Moral assassins of this sort deserve to be shunned by all honest men, as a plague-spot in the community.

AN ARMY of 5,000 men has for some time past been advancing by the hills of Kohat in the direction of Cabul, so quietly that we hardly knew anything of the proceedings, till a letter from an officer with the force, made us aware that they had got within fifty miles of the capital of the Ameer, without knowing the object or destination of their despatch. Sir John Lawrence was about to proceed to meet Dost Mahomed in person.—*Bombay Times*.

CENTRAL MUSEUM.—We (*Telegraph and Courier*) understand that Dr. Haines has been nominated by Government to be a member of the Central Museum Committee, in the room of Mr. W. F. Hunter, resigned. No one has yet been appointed to succeed Dr. Buist, who was removed a short time ago.

EXPENSES OF THE WAR.—The sum of 20 lacs of rupees, the *Morning Chronicle* hears, has already been sent to the authorities at Bombay for the Persian expedition, and another sum of like amount will be forwarded next mail.

THE REV. ALEX. MILLER has been appointed to officiate as chaplain of Colaba, during the absence of the Rev. P. Anderson.

CIVIL.—On the resignation of Mr. H. Liddell, which takes place on the 3rd instant, Mr. G. Inverarity will be appointed to succeed him as collector and magistrate of Surat, and Mr. C. J. Davies, first assistant to the collector of Surat, will, we hear, be appointed collector and magistrate of Broach, in the room of Mr. G. Inverarity. Mr. Jonathan Inverarity, lately arrived from England, is, we hear, to be appointed extra judge of the Sudder, to clear off the arrears.

COURT-MARTIAL ON MR. RUTHERFORD.—A court-martial has been held on board the *Acbar*, for the trial of Midshipman Mr. John Rutherford. Captain Powell, president; members—Captain Kempthorne, Captain Frushard, Commander Young, Commander Daniell, Commander Gardiner, and Commander Rennie; Lieutenant Fergusson, officiating judge advocate; Captain Jenkins, prosecutor. Mr. Rutherford was charged with highly insubordinate conduct to his commanding officer, Lieut. Lloyd, in having insolently refused to obey the legal orders of his superior, this being subversive of all naval discipline, and contrary to the spirit and intent of the articles of war. The Court having maturely and carefully weighed all the prisoner had to urge in his defence, acquitted him on the ground urged by his counsel, Mr. Barton, that the Court was illegally constituted, by not having a sufficiency of lieutenants sitting on it when there were not thirteen captains or commanders present, as also on the ground that the charges were so indifferently worded and so inexplicit as not to be maintainable. The trial seems to have been about as singular as any we remember, the Court having literally broke down under the bewilderment of its position. It assembled on the 13th and was dissolved on the 17th, after five days' sitting; Mr. Rutherford having escaped on the ground of technical objections, ably urged by his counsel, Mr. Barton, the merits of the case not having been reached at all. He had better hereafter keep a watch on the door of his mouth, lest he offend the first lieutenant with his tongue, or martial law may reach him, even through the seven-fold buckler of form.—*Bombay Times*.

FORMATION OF A RESERVE BRIGADE AT POONA.—We are informed, on excellent authority, that a reserve brigade is to be formed immediately at Poona, to be held in readiness to march on field service to Persia, or in any direction that its services may be required, at a moment's notice. This brigade is, we hear, to consist of the 1st or Leslie's troop of horse artillery, H.M.'s 14th light dragoons, and the 78th Highlanders, already stationed at Poona; the 1st company 2nd battalion European foot artillery, from Sholapore; the 26th N.I. from Sattara, directed to march to Poona immediately; and three Native Infantry regiments from the Madras Presidency. Camp equipage for the 26th regiment N.I. has already been despatched from Poona to Sattara, and the corps may therefore be expected here very shortly. The 26th will be relieved by a wing of the 27th regiment N.I. from Kolapore. The 28th N.I. from Dharwar move to Belgaum, and the former station will be garrisoned by the 47th regiment Madras N.I. from Jaulna. Orders have also, we hear, been despatched for the march to Poona, on an early date, of the battery of foot artillery from Sholapore. A number of horses were purchased at this station a few days since to complete the complement of this battery. The reserve brigade will, it is understood, be brought under the immediate personal control of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who purposes returning to Poona shortly from Madabuleswar, where he is at present staying.—*Observer*, Nov. 22.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

THE HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

Head-quarters, Bombay, Nov. 18, 1856.—1. The head-quarters of the army will be removed to the Deccan, on the 20th inst.

The undermentioned officers of the general staff of the army will accompany head-quarters:—

The adjutant-general.

The quartermaster-general.

The judge advocate-general.

The deputy adjutant-general of H.M.'s forces.

The deputy inspector-general of hospitals.

All reports and communications for submission to the Commander-in-Chief are to be addressed "to Poona until further orders, excepting those referred to in G.O. No. 1, of the 4th June last, which are to be forwarded as therein directed."

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CHAPMAN, F. S. 1st asst. coll. of Ahmednuggur, to proc. into districts on du. fr. Oct. 31.

HALL, J. C. rev. dept. passed ex. in Guzerathee Nov. 19.

HATHWAY, H. rev. dept. passed ex. in Guzerathee Nov. 19.

HUNTER, R. W. pl. in perm. ch. of Talookas of Bassein and Mahim.

JENKINS, E. L. to act as dep. comm. of customs, salt and opium, dur. abs. of Pelly on leave, ass. ch. of duties, Nov. 25.
 MOORE, J. G. pl. under coll. of Belgaum to study Canarese.
 NEPEAN, C. F. rev. dept. passed exam. in Guzerathee, Nov. 19.
 OVANS, C. R. pl. in temp. ch. of Talookas of Panwell and Nursapoor, Nov. 19.
 PRAED, B. J. M. pl. under coll. of Surat to study Guzerathee.
 PROBERT, W. H. pl. under coll. of Surat to study Guzerathee.
 SPOONER, R. offic. coll. of customs, salt and opium, to proc. into districts on inspection, fr. Dec. 3.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

BRERETON, Rev. H. H. chaplain of Dapoolie, to do duty at Belgaum, Nov. 26.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BILLAMORE, Lieut. G. B. 2nd Eur. L.I. ret'd. to duty, Nov. 23.
 BURNES, Lieut. H. T. H. 27th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, Nov. 20.
 BURTON, Lieut. R. T. 18th N.I. ret'd. to duty, Nov. 23.
 COMPTON, Capt. D. T. 29th N.I. ret'd. to duty, Nov. 23.
 COTGRAVE, Ens. E. C. W. 3rd Eur. reg. qual. in surveying.
 DAUN, Capt. J. 3rd Eur. reg. qual. in surveying, Nov. 22.
 DE MONTGOMERY, Lieut. W. H. 27th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, Nov. 20.
 DODS, Lieut. P. 9th N.I. to be gr. mr. and interp. v. Grant; to be act. assist. Inam Commissioner, N. div. Nov. 22.
 FANNING, Capt. F. supt. of rev. survey and assessment of Guzerat, del. over ch. to H. Bulkley.
 GLASSE, Capt. J. M. brig. maj. of art. to act as dep. adj. gen. of army, v. Stock, Nov. 19.
 GORDON, Lieut. J. 1st N.I. qual. in surveying.
 HALLETT, Ens. W. L. to do duty with 11th N.I.
 HENDERSON, Lieut. J. R. to be adj. and qu. mr. of art. details at Aden, v. Anderson, Nov. 15.
 HICKS, Lieut. T. W. 2nd N.I. to act as adj. of 2nd Scinde irreg. horse, v. Gordon, dur. abs. of Lieut. Green, Nov. 21.
 HILLS, Lieut. J. sappers and miners, passed exam. in vernac. lang. acquired colloq. profic. Nov. 18.
 HODGSON, Lieut. R. 22nd N.I. qual. in surveying, Nov. 25.
 HOLT, Lieut. J. M. 20th N.I. qual. in nat. lang.
 JOPP, Cadet J. to do duty with 13th N.I.
 LOCKETT, Lieut. R. C. 1st N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 19.
 MACLACHLAN, Lieut. T. J. 4th tr. horse brig. to act as adj. horse art. v. Wallace, Nov. 19.
 MACLEOD, Lieut. C. D. 27th N.I. qual. as a surveyor, Nov. 28.
 MAUNSELL, Lieut. to be an assist. executive eng. in central province, Nov. 22.
 MILES, Lieut. W. M. adjt. 1st Eur. regt. ret'd. to duty Nov. 23.
 NORTH, Maj. C. F. engs. to offic. as assist. to chief eng. public works, Nov. 25.
 PENNY, Lieut. C. B. T. engs. ret. to du. to join depôt of sappers and miners at Poona, Nov. 21.
 ROBERTSON, Capt. G. H. 25th N.I. to be act. dep. jud. adv. gen. n. div. of the army, v. Christie, Nov. 28.
 SANDWITH, Capt. J. P. 1st gren. N.I. to act as brig. maj. at Baroda, during abs. of Capt. Collier, Nov. 21; has been detached on temp. special duty in the Pol. dept. Nov. 29.
 SHORT, Brig. arr. at pres. to ass. com. of garrison, fr. Nov. 18.
 SOPPITT, Capt. M. J. 12th N.I. ret. to duty Nov. 23.
 THOYTS, Lieut. N. B. qual. in surveying.
 TYNDALL, Cadet C. H. T. to do duty with 9th N.I.
 WALLACE, Lieut. H. adjt. h. art. to act as brig. maj. of art. v. Glasse, Nov. 21.
 WARDEN, Capt. R. P. 16th N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 23.
 WEMYSS, Capt. F. to act as mint mr. dur. abs. of Capt. Burke.
 WHITE, Lieut. to be an assist. executive eng. in southern provinces.
 WILSON, Lieut. A. R. 7th N.I. qual. in surveying.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

ENGINEERS.

BRODIE, C. Nov. 19.
 PENNY, F. Nov. 19.

INFANTRY.

HOBART, H. M., Nov. 19.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Ens. J. W. M. 26th N.I. fr. Dec. 1, 1856, to Jan. 20, 1857, to Bombay, to undergo an exam. in Hindustani.
 BROWNE, Lieut. A. A. P. 12th N.I. fr. Dec. 1 to Feb. 10, to Bombay.
 BURKE, Capt. J. H. mint mr. 30 days, to the Deccan and Mahabuleshwar.
 CAMERON, Capt. C. 24th N.I. line adjt. Ahmednuggur, fr. Nov. 14 to Dec. 13, to Bombay on m.c. new rules.
 DOIG, Ens. 15th N.I. fr. Nov. 28th, 1856, to Jan. 1st, 1857, to Mahabuleshwar, on m.c.
 DRUMMOND, Lieut. J. 22nd N.I. fr. Nov. 20 to Dec. 30, to rem. at Durrungau, on m.c.
 FANNING, Capt. F. supt. of rev. surv. Guzerat, Nov. 10 to 17, prep. to Eur.

FIELD, Capt. J. 6th N.I. fr. Dec. 1 to 8. in ext. to rem. at Bombay.

FORBES, Lieut. J. P. 3rd N.I. fr. Dec. 2, 1856, to Jan. 30, 1857, to Bombay, to undergo an exam. in Hindustani.

FORTEATH, Ens. F. P. 12th N.I. fr. Dec. 1 to Feb. 10, to Bombay.

GLASSPOOLE, Lieut. R. E. 6th N.I. fr. Nov. 28 to Dec. 27, to Bombay, new rules.

GRIFFITHS, Lieut. J. G. T. asst. executive eng. northern province, 1 mo. fr. Oct. 23, on m.c.

INNES, Ens. F. J. 27th N.I. Nov. 24, 1856, to Jan. 31, 1857, to Bombay.

KEMBALL, Capt. act. superint. of police, fr. Nov. 1, prep. to appl. for leave to Europe, on m.c.

KERRICK, Ens. E. 29th N.I. fr. Nov. 22, 1856, to Jan. 22, 1857, to Bombay, to be exam. in Mahratia.

MCGILLIVRAY, Ens. S. F. 26th N.I. fr. Dec. 1, 1856, to Jan. 20, 1857, to Bombay, to undergo an exam. in Hindustani.

NEAVE, Lieut. K. 26th N.I. Dec. 4, 1856, to Jan. 3, 1857, in ext.

OSBORNE, Capt. H. S. art. Nov. 9 to 30.

STEVENSON, 2nd Lieut. W. F. art. fr. Oct. 26 to 30, in ext. to rejoin.

TUNBS, Lieut. R. T. N. 9th N.I. 2 years to Neilgherries, on m.c. old rules.

VACHELL, 2nd Lieut. H. T. art. 2 mo. from Oct. 18, to Vingoria, on m.c.

WESTROPP, Lieut. G. R. C. 21st N.I. fr. Nov. 20 to Mar. 1, 1857, to Bombay.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BUTLER, Asst. surg. E. R. M.D. placed at disp. of govt. of India.
 CATES, Asst. Surg. W. E. fr. gen. du. Rajpootana fd. force to detach. of Poona irreg. horse at Seroor, Nov. 19.

COLES, Asst. surg. W. C. M.D. perm. to res. app. of professor of midwifery in Grant Medical College, Nov. 24.

FOLEY, Asst. surg. N. P. to be act. dep. storekr. at Bombay fr. Nov. 10.

JOHNSON, Asst. surg. C. attached to 2nd batt. art. to do duty under supt. surg. pres. div. and Indian Navy, Nov. 22.

MARTIN, Asst. surg. T. E. P. attached temp. to 13th N.I. fr. gen. duty Scinde div. to join forthwith, Nov. 28.

M'KENZIE, Asst. surg. B. attached to H.M.'s 86th regt. at Colaba, to do duty under Superint. surg. pres. div. and Indian Navy, Nov. 26.

ROSS, Asst. surg. C. G. H. fr. gen. du. N. div. to gen. du. Rajpootana field force, Nov. 19.

STRAKER, Asst. surg. attached to N. div. of the army, to proc. to Mandavia, Nov. 22.

WALLER, Asst. surg. J. R. att. to 23rd N.L.I. to offic. as civ. surg. in Kattcewar, Nov. 19.

WOOSNAM, Surg. R. ret. to duty, Nov. 23; to med. ch. of marine batt. v. Craig, Nov. 25.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.

JOHNSON, C. Nov. 19.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CLAY, Asst. surg. W. F. civ. surg. Rajcote, 18 mo. to Europe, old rules.

HYSLOP, Asst. surg. J. M. M.D. civ. surg. at Bagdad, 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. fr. date of departure, new rules.

LODWICK, Surg. F. 4th N.I. leave cancelled.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FRASER, Lieut. fr. the *Acbar* to the *Tigris*, Nov. 29.

LAKE, Mate, to be act. lieut. and join the *Acbar*, Nov. 15.

MORGAN, Volunt. J. B. arr. Nov. 19, to join the *Elphinstone*, Nov. 24.

SILVER, Asst. surg. attached to the *Tigris*, Nov. 20.

STEADMAN, Asst. surg. to join the *Elphinstone*, Nov. 15.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ABRAHAM, Mrs. E. J. d. at Mazagon, Nov. 18.
 BRODIE, wife of Capt. W. M. 7th N.I. d. at Nusseerabad, Nov. 4.
 DAVIDSON, wife of D. d. at Poona, Nov. 23.
 HARDY, wife of Capt. S. A. 1st lancers, d. at Neemuch, Nov. 20.
 KELLY, wife of Lieut. col. J. R. 20th N.I. d. at Aboo, Nov. 8.
 LANG, wife of T. s. at Belgaum, Nov. 20.
 SARGON, Mrs. M. d. in the Fort, Nov. 25.
 M'MULLEN, wife of J. d. at Belgaum, Nov. 16.
 MUTER, wife of Capt. St. J. O'N. 2nd N.I. d. at Ahmedabad, Nov. 10.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. A. H. E. 2nd L.C. to Sarah E. d. of Maj. gen. A. Clarke, at Poona, Nov. 7.
 McMILLEN, C. to Margaret, widow of the late G. R. Cameron, at Bombay, Nov. 24.
 RICHARDSON, C. to Miss Eliza Barton, at Belgaum, Nov. 12.

DEATHS.

BOWERS, Serj. James, at Burmah, aged 33, Oct. 2.
 BRETT, Emily E. W. d. of Lieut. B. R. W. 2nd L.C. at Nusseerabad, Nov. 9.

COMPTON, Mary G. wife of Capt. D. O. T. 29th N.I. at Bombay, aged 25, Nov. 25.
DE' GA, Anna R. d. of A. G. at Bombay, aged 16, Nov. 11.
FORBES, John A. D. s. of Capt. J. 3rd L.C. at Suez, Nov. 1.
LAPERSONNE, Abraham J. W. at Cochinchina, aged 17, Nov. 9.
MACDONELL, Charlotte, wife of Maj. G. G. 27th N.I. at Madras, Nov. 19.
MILLER, William E. s. of W. at Kilpauk, aged 3, Nov. 21.
SHEPHERD, Alfred, at Bombay, Nov. 9.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 15. *Hibernia*, Copeland, Whampoa; *Earl of Shaftesbury*, Adamson, Calcutta.—16. *Bencoolen*, Scollay, Liverpool; *steamer Shanghai*, Roskell, Shanghai.—17. *Pearl*, Mackenzie, Calcutta.—19. *Surprise*, Beraton, Calcutta; *Forest King*, Luce, Calcutta; *Ocean Monarch*, Lawson, Melbourne; *Springatam*, Gimblett, London; *David Malcolm*, Lee, Kurrachee; *Typhoon*, Faulkner, Liverpool; *Nadershaw*, Campbell, Calcutta.—22. *Steamer Victoria*, Banks, Kurrachee.—23. *Steamer Ganges*, Bowen, Aden; *War Eagle*, Taylor, Liverpool; *Africa*, Jordan, Rangoon; *Samuel Willets*, Spicer, Singapore; *Americaine*, Michel, Bordeaux.—24. *Fazel Curreen*, Squire, Calcutta; *Hamoodi*, Abdoolah, Nacoda, Calcutta.—25. *Rajah of Sarawack*, Giles, Whampoa.—26. *Rosina*, Broadfoot, Glasgow; *Thomas Brassey*, Price, Liverpool; *Royal Victoria*, Adamjee Esajee, Colombo.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Pearle, from CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Mackenzie and two children, and two Parsees.

Per Seringapatam from LONDON.—For Bombay: Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Giles and child, Mrs. Gimblett, Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, Miss Bulkeley, Miss Giles, Miss Packe, Miss Milford, Miss Wood, Miss J. Wood, Lieut. Lewis, H. M. 66th regt., Dr. Sawyers, H. M. 24th regt., Lieut. Lockett, 1st B. E., Lieut. Penny, B. E., Hon. H. Hobart, B. M. Morgan, Esq. I.N., and J. M. Dunne, Esq. I.N. Landed at CALCUTTA: Mrs. Holloway and child, Lieut. and Mrs. Grithth and child, 2nd M. N.I., Miss Cook, Miss D. Cook and servant, Mrs. Webster, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Callaghan, Mrs. Twyman, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Bibby, Miss Welch, and Miss Woodman.

Per steamer Ganges (Nov. 23), from ADEN. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Compton and child, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Capt. Bullock, Dr. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Holt, Mrs. and Miss Crawford, Miss Anderson, Mrs. Bowie, Miss Tyndall, Speke-Beg-Kair Makam, Lieut. Grierson, Billamore, and Humphreys, Mr. Worthington, Cadets, Jopp, Treman, Tyndall, and Fergusson. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Forbes and child, Lieut. and Mrs. Mules and child, Miss Willoughby, Miss Lawrence, Capt. and Mrs. Soppitt and child, Mr. and Mrs. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Leighton and child, Mr. and Mrs. Woomam and child, Rev. Mr. Montgomery, Lieut. Weches, Battine, and Allardye, Messrs. McKenzie, Moor, Duckworth, Lyrie, Wallace, A. Wallace, and Lieut. Onslow. From ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. and Mrs. Warden. From SUEZ.—Capt. Bristol, and Mrs. Forbes. From ADEN.—Dr. Collum.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 15. *H. C. Euphrates*, Lieut. Constable, Persian Gulf; *Ellen Bates*, Ellwood, Liverpool.—16. *Steamer Sir J. Jejeebhoy*, Townsend, Persian Gulf; *Wanstell*, John Hayse, Persian Gulf; *steamer Lady Falkland*, Persian Gulf; *Napoleon*, Dubais, Marseilles.—17. *Steamer Pekin*, Haselwood, Aden and Suez.—19. *Carntyne*, Sparke, Liverpool; *Commodore Perry*, Webb, Liverpool.—20. *Amicus*, Briard, Falmouth.—21. *Louise*, Etard, Cochinchina, and Bordeaux.—22. *Futtay Sultan*, Lawless, Persian Gulf.—23. *Duke of Northumberland*, Bonet, London.—24. *Sacramento*, Hurt, Dunkirk.—25. *Steamer Bombay*, James, Persian Gulf; *Sultana*, Rice, Persian Gulf.—Dec. 3. *Steamer Ganges*, Bowen, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Ganges (Dec. 3) to SUEZ.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Wright and two children, and Maj. Church.—For MARSEILLES.—Capt. and Mrs. Hervey, and child.—For SUEZ.—Mr. Williams, I.N. and Mrs. Kelsall.—For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Liddell.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Malcolm and two children, Lieut. Martin, and Mrs. Harry Barr and two children.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Dec. 3, 1856.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 92 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 87 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 81½ to 81¾ p. Co.
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 84½
New 5 Do. do. ..	Rs. 101½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10	nominal.
Bank of England Notes	per £	9½ to 10 nominal.
Spanish Dollars	per 100	228
Republic Dollars	"	222 to 223
German Crowns	"	215 to 216
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola	106 3 16
Gold Leaf (range of quality) per tola	"	15 7-16
Gold Ingots, according to touch, for 97 touch	per tola	15½

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each	31 p. ct. prem.
Oriental Bank	" 250 each	250 pd. up 50 p. ct. ex. div.
Commercial Bank	" 1,000 each	500 5 disc.
Agra Bank	" 500 each	500 do. 49 pm. ex. div.
Bank of Madras	" 1,000 each	1,000 do. 15 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com....	" 1,200 each	12,000 do. 19.800
Colaba Press Com....	" 7,000 each	7,000 do. 23.500
Bombay S. N. Com....	" 510 each	400 do. 20 p. ct. dis.

EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
4 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 2½d.	For doc. bills.
4	2s. 2½d. For cred. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100 ..	98½
.....30 days' sight	99
.....at sight	99½
On Madras at 30 days'	98½
.....at sight	99
On China at 60 days' sight	Rs. 217 to 218

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 5s. per ton.

IMPORTS (Bombay, Dec. 3).—Cotton Piece Goods.—The market in this commodity has been steady, and prices on most descriptions have advanced slightly. The holders begin to show firmness. Business has been done to a fair extent. The prospective commencement of a war with Persia has caused no material change in the transaction of business, and has only affected *Grey Domestics* that were being purchased in that country. *Grey Shirtings*, 40 inches, 4 to 4½ lbs., and 10 lbs., are dull; 6 and 7 lbs. are in very good demand; and 5 and 8 lbs. are in fair inquiry; 45 inches, 10 lbs. are dull, and 7 to 7½ lbs. are in very good demand. *Grey Madapollams*, 2: 10 16th to 21bs. are in fair inquiry; 3½ lbs. are in moderate inquiry, and 3 lbs. are in great demand. *Grey Jacquets* of all descriptions are in fair request. *Grey Domestics* have become dull, especially those that were suited to the wants of the Persian market. *Grey T Cloths* up to 5 lbs. are dull; while 5½ to 7 lbs. are in good demand. *Grey Long Cloths* are rather dull, as also 10 lbs. and upwards.

EXPORTS (Bombay, Dec. 3).—Cotton Wool.—There are no stocks of any kind gathering, owing to heavy purchases made, which are being delivered as they arrive. Since the arrival of the last English Mail, prices have advanced, and the market has been very active during the course of the fortnight. We quote *Dhollera* at Rs. 120, *Oomeravuttee* R. 111 12, *Compta* Rs. 114, *Broach* and *Surat* Rs. 110, *Mangalore* Rs. 105 8, and *Sawginned* Rs. 125 per candy.

CEYLON.

THE LONDON MAIL of October 27 left Galle Nov. 25, en route to Madras and Bengal (per *Alma*).

EXPORT TRADE.—The *Ceylon Examiner* has published a supplement showing the export trade of Ceylon, and our contemporary remarks that,—"The result, turned into money value, is large. The 331,518 cwt. of plantation coffee may be valued at 750,000l.; the 114,680 cwt. native, at 215,000l.; the 956,960 galls. of coconut-oil, at 90,000l.; the 1,156,382 lbs. of Cinnamon, at 55,000l.; the rope, junk, yarn, fibre, ebony, horns, and arrack, at say 40,000l.: so that, at the least, our exports were, during the past year, of the value of one million and fifty thousand pounds sterling. Our coffee was despatched to all the five great divisions of the world; that is, if Mauritius be considered as part of Africa. In Europe, the following countries were purchasers: England, France, Spain, Italy, and Holland; which countries also, with the exception of Spain, took cinnamon from Ceylon. America was a purchaser of coffee, cinnamon, plumbago, and junk; Australia of coffee, oil, cinnamon, rope, yarn, fibre, and ebony."

BURMAH.

RANGOON, Nov. 10.—The rainy season here has at length fairly broken up, and the north-east monsoon has set in regularly. The change in the climate is most grateful. The new deputy commissioner, Captain Grant, has arrived from Henzadah, and Major Fytche has proceeded to Bassein. The commissioner projects a visit to Tounghoo shortly *via* Meeaday, that is to say, across the mountains and along the boundary. The superintendent surgeon has just returned from his trip to Tounghoo, whither he went in a country boat; having narrowly escaped being swamped by the bore in the Sitang river, and destruction by mosquitoes in the creeks.

There cannot be a doubt as to this country being at present in a very uncivilised state. A gentleman lately arrived from Tounghoo, where he had resided more than two years, praised the soil, the climate and scenery, but found that his health began to fail, simply from want of variety of food. Symptoms of scurvy began to show themselves for want of vegetables. The crying want is labour, then why not give every facility to the importation of labourers. Some two or three thousand coolies and carpenters are about to be brought from China to start "*Dalhousie*" with.

The situation of superintendent of the line of electric telegraph has been conferred on Lieut. Muckenzie, of the 2nd M. European regiment, and Lieut. Rowlandson, of the 10th M. N.I. has been appointed to the same work. He has to erect posts between Pegu and Shoa-green. These gentlemen will simply have to work in the line surveyed by Major Duvernet.

Steamers and flats will leave this so as to bring down a wing of H.M.'s 29th from Theyet-myo by the 3rd or 4th of next month, a wing of the 53rd being expected about the same time from Calcutta. The want of a travellers' bungalow is greatly felt here. Strangers arriving have literally nowhere to go to, and if they happen to know no one at the station, have to beg some one to take them in.

CENTRAL INDIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

CABUL, Nov. 5.—On the 28th October, Dost Mahomed held a durbar, which was attended by great numbers. He settled a difficult dispute that had arisen between two merchants.

Whilst Dost Mahomed was in durbar, a letter arrived from Golam Hyder Khan from Candahar. On receipt of it, he dismissed the durbar, and held a council with Sirdars Mahomed Oosman Khan, Mahomed Azim Khan, Peer Mahomed Khan, and Syud Mahomed Khan. The letter was read in their presence. It confirmed the news previously sent of the fall of Furrah, Subzawur, and Zurrush. Dost Mahomed said that a force must be immediately sent to Candahar; and, turning to Mahomed Oosman Khan, he upbraided him for being dilatory in the organization of troops, and ordered him to be ready to start without fail in three days; and he said he would send some other sirdars with him to arrange affairs at Candahar.

On the 29th October another letter came from Golam Hyder Khan to the effect that Jelalooden Khan, Hakim of Girisk, was oppressing and tyrannizing over the ryots, who had petitioned Golam Hyder Khan for justice. He, in consequence, had recalled Jelalooden Khan, and replaced him by Abdool Gheez Khan.

Two warlike tribes of Kohistan—the "Punj Sher" and "Pukh-roo"—have refused to acknowledge the dost's authority, or to pay the annual tribute to his officers sent to collect it. These tribes are also plundering the neighbouring people, and merchants passing from Toorkistan. Dost Mahomed has directed Mahomed Ameen Khan (who was previously ordered to proceed to Candahar) to go into Kohistan, and try, by gentle means, to reduce the two tribes to submission, taking from them two years' tribute. Should fair measures fail, then the instructions are to attack the tribes and reduce them to submission by force.

In compliance with the orders received, Mahomed Ameen Khan immediately made preparations to march.

Dost Mahomed has issued a proclamation calling upon all men, from the age of twenty to twenty-four years capable of bearing arms, to come at once and enrol themselves in the new regiments now being raised. He has issued orders to his officers to seize, by force, those who do not come willingly. The people are very unwilling to serve.

The coin sent to Dost Mahomed by the English is being turned into Cabul currency.

Sirdar Rahmidil Khan, brother of Dost Mahomed, is very ill, and is not expected to live. Sickness is breaking out in Cabul. Wheat flour is selling at 2½ seers per rupee (Cabul money); and barley flour at 4½ seers, and Bhoosa at Rs. 3 per kurwar.

Yesterday (the 4th) news came from Candahar, that the Zumeendars and other people in the country about Candahar have rebelled against the Government, and prevent supplies being taken into the place. Grain cannot be purchased even at 4 seers per rupee. The inhabitants are, in consequence, in great distress. Herat news shall be sent the moment my messenger returns.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Nov. 15.

The following reached us just as we were "locking up."

CABUL, Nov. 7.—There is a discussion in the councils of the Ameer whether he should send an agent to Peshawur to confer with the Commissioner on the three very important subjects, which I have already enumerated to you. Two of them, as Sirdar Gholam Hyder Khan writes from Candahar, and many other noblemen in Cabul say, will meet a ready compliance from the British: these are a sufficient pecuniary aid, and assistance in keeping down tumult on the departure of the Ameer to Herat. But as to the acquisition of the third object, the restoration of Peshawur, great fears are entertained. All the people of Kho-rassan and Afghanistan place great importance on the chance of the latter event. I have said, that a watercarrier has arrived from Herat at Candahar, who says that about 20,000 more troops have joined the besiegers of Herat, but it is still held by Esa Khan. There was a talk that the Russian Government has written to the Shah of Persia. If it be necessary, the Emperor will be happy to send him skillful engineers and officers for the defence of "Aboo Shahye," and to superintend the operations against Herat and Candahar, adding, that in case money and force were required, both would be furnished by Russia to his Majesty for the reduction of the places sought to be annexed in Toorkistan.

The Persians do not bombard Herat, as they say it is the order of

the Shah not to molest the inhabitants, but to secure and punish Esa Khan. Provisions are getting dearer; and this only can compel the garrison to surrender the place, and deliver over Esa Khan.

Sirdar Gholam Hyder Khan has reported to the Ameer that Sooltan Jan, with many other members of the family who had deserted the Ameer, have come with some Persians, and the Shah-zadah Yussul's force, in the direction of the Khash road, and commenced hostilities against the son of the Ameer at Girishk. This report has given much concern to the Ameer.

There is a report that Futeh Mahomed Khan, son of the late Akhbar Khan, has gone over to the Shah of Persia; but it requires confirmation. The Ameer is daily engaged in enlisting troops, who are dispatched towards Candahar. We hear that there is great sickness prevalent at Peshawur, and the price of grain is very high. The commissioner has gone towards Kohat to build a fort to coerce some refractory tribes.—*Delhi Gazette*, Nov. 18.

MAURITIUS.

BURNING OF THE "CANUTE."

At about half-past five o'clock on the evening of the 13th instant, it was reported at the Port office that the bark *Canute*, an English vessel, 619 tons, H. Philips, master, from Calcutta on 27th July, on her way to London, put in here for repairs, was on fire. On the arrival of Captain Wales it was soon found, after examination, that there was no chance of saving the *Canute*, as the fire was spreading in the hold, and flames were beginning to appear. She was then taken on shore at Fort William, but was not abandoned until every effort had been made to save her. About ten o'clock the fire burst through the deck, and the volumes of flame were seen as if struggling to reach the rigging.

The cargo of the *Canute* consisted of jute, rice, indigo, saltpetre, &c., and the loss of vessel and cargo cannot be estimated at less than £50,000.

Since the above was written we have learnt that only about ten cases of indigo and shellac have been saved.

The burnt hull, and all the rigging and spars saved, were sold by auction for spds. 2,935.—*Commercial Gazette*, October 20.

CHINA:

THE LONDON MAIL of Sept. 10 arrived at Hong Kong Nov. 2 (per *Singapore*).

"A LIVE TIGER," full grown, from Singapore, is advertised in the *China Mail* to be exhibited to sight-seers for one week, in a mat shed, in Caine's Road, Hong-Kong, admission 50 cents, and sixpence extra at feeding-time." Tigers are no novelties at Singapore, but they appear to be so at Hong-Kong, no great way off.

CAPTURE of trading boats by pirates in the Chinese waters is so much on the increase, that nearly every number of the *China Mail* records cases.

THREE CORONERS' INQUESTS have been held at Hong-Kong on men-of-war's men accidentally drowned in the harbour. Mr. Ellis, of the *Minden*, was drowned in attempting to land from his boat at Pedder's wharf. The landing-place at Pedder's wharf has been long pronounced unsafe.

SUICIDE OF A SEAMAN.—A seaman named Frank Williams, a prisoner in the gaol of Hong-Kong, on the charge of stabbing an American at Whampoa, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, which he had been permitted to retain on his person by the negligence of the gaol authorities.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 18. Confucius, Penrice, Liverpool; Invincible, Robinson, London. Nov. 4. Lady Margaret, Berey, Bristol; Labuan, Grel, Melbourne.—7. Wizard, Ellis, West Coast.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 15. Belona, Terry, London.—21. Ormangundy, Swan, London.—25. Launceston, Betts, London; Isabella Hercus, Sewell, London; Spirit of North, Tomlinson, London.—Nov. 3. Lady Elizabeth, Dell, London.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ASPINAL, wife of W. G. d. at Shanghai, Oct. 15.
Dow, wife of James, s. at Shanghai, Oct. 12.
DUNKER, Mrs. S. d. at Macao, Oct. 18.
HERBERT, Mrs. Thomas, d. at Whampoa, Nov. 5.
MORRISON, wife of Capt. s. at Hong-Kong, Oct. 25.
SHAW, wife of M. H. s. at Macao, Oct. 22.
SMITH, wife of Charles W. T. s. at Chinchou, Oct. 10.

MARRIAGES.

MUGFORD, J. D. to Sarah, d. of Robert Burgoine, at Shanghai, Oct. 18.
PATRIDGE, Dan., to Mary E. d. of Capt. Betts, at Ningpo, Sept. 24.

DEATH.

ROBERTSON, Wm. S. at sea, Oct. 2.

*** Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.*

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friends who favour us with communications will greatly add to their obliging kindness by writing on one side only of their paper. All persons acquainted with the details of a printing-office know how much this promotes convenience.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON.

FRIDAY, January 2, 1857.

THE QUEEN'S AND THE COMPANY'S MILITARY SERVICES.

WE understand that a reciprocity treaty is about to be concluded between the authorities at the Horse Guards and the Court of Directors of the East-India Company. Under its provisions, youths who have passed the prescribed examinations at Sandhurst for commissions in the Royal army, will be deemed qualified for direct cadetships to India without undergoing a like ordeal at Addiscombe. On the other hand, those who first proceed to the latter institution will, in like manner, on receiving nominations for the Company's army, be considered eligible for a Royal commission. Many a well-qualified youth will thus be spared the harassing anxiety always incident to a trial of this nature, which a second examination would involve.

OUDE RAILWAY.

THE new year opens with a proposal for the establishment of a railway to connect the newly-conquered province of Oude with the trunk line of the Gangetic valley. Of all the branch lines which have been proposed, this is by far one of the most important, whether it be considered in a commercial, social, or political point of view. The country is one of the most fertile in India, though, owing to the insecurity of life and property, it has hitherto contributed little to the commercial resources of India. The western section of this principality was ceded more than half a century ago to the British government, and under the influence of a just and mild administration, Rohilcund has become the "garden" of the North-West Provinces. The other districts which are now brought under the same auspicious influences, will rapidly acquire the same character. The projected rail will connect the old and the new districts with the line of communication which will transport their exuberant produce to the port of Calcutta. Oude is, moreover, the chief recruiting field of the Bengal army; the number of Oude soldiers in its ranks is seldom less than thirty thousand, and there is a constant stream of intercourse between Oude and the various military stations at the Presidency. The monthly remittances of the Oude soldiery to their families at home constitute one main source of the wealth of the province, which even the oppressions of the late government could not neutralize. The military and political advantages of a rail to the security of our position in this new province, must be too obvious to every one versed in Indian history, to require explanation. The old Romans considered no province completely under their control, till they had run a high military road through it. The modern Romans

are enabled to reduce their new acquisitions to a state of more complete subjection, by the introduction of railways and the electric telegraph. No line that could be projected at the Bengal Presidency, appears, therefore, to present a more inviting prospect for the application of capital than the proposed line through Oude.

The present railway project was commenced in the month of May last, when it was brought by the present company under the notice of the public authorities at the India House, and provisionally registered. The Honourable Court, while fully appreciating the importance of the proposal, was not, however, prepared to extend the principle of the guarantee to branch lines until the trunk lines had been sufficiently advanced. The acquisition of the guarantee, on which the further prosecution of the line is suspended, would thus appear to be only a question of time. As the different sections of the main line are successively completed, and begin to make a return sufficient to cover the subvention of the State, it is to be hoped that the East-India Company will be able to abridge the time required for extending the guarantee to other undertakings. The rail from Calcutta to the collieries will pay its own interest in a few months. Before the close of the present year, the line from Allahabad to Cawnpore will be opened, and it is to be hoped transferred to the category of lines which furnish their own dividend. Thus the demand for interest on a sum little short of three millions will cease to be chargeable on the resources either of the Government of India or the railway company, and the field will be open for the extension of public patronage to other plans of kindred usefulness. Meanwhile, the surveys will be prosecuted with vigour, and the Oude Railway Company will be prepared to enter on the actual construction of the line as soon as the Indian authorities are prepared to encourage it by the usual guarantee.

We are happy to perceive that the Board of Direction is so strong in names advantageously known to the community in India, and there can be little doubt that they will be able to secure the confidence of those who feel an interest in the success of the undertaking. Sir R. M. Stephenson, to whose indomitable energy India is indebted for the inestimable boon of the rail, has happily been appointed the chairman; and this will be accepted as the most satisfactory guarantee for the early and successful completion of the work.

THE RETROSPECT OF 1856.

THE publication of the present number of our paper presents a fitting opportunity for offering to our readers a brief notice of the principal events and improvements which have taken place in India within the year just drawn to its close. The transactions of the period are not confined to domestic occurrences. At the commencement of 1856 we had already entered into an alliance with Dost Mahomed, the ruler of Afghanistan. The stipulations of the treaty with that chief, it will be recollected, were not reciprocal. While the Dost engaged to be the friend of the friends and the enemy of the enemies of the British Government, the latter simply promised to respect the territories of Afghanistan, and not to interfere in their administration. We are not, therefore, bound to defend those territories in the event of attack, nor does it necessarily follow that the enemies of Dost Mahomed are to be regarded as the enemies of Great Britain. Nevertheless,

no sooner was Afghanistan menaced by Persia than preparations were set on foot for the organization of a British armament, which is now engaged in protecting the remotest frontiers of the dominions of our ally. Such policy is, doubtless, in accordance with the interests of India. War with Persia being declared by Great Britain, Dost Mahomed, under the conditions of the treaty, becomes the enemy of that country, and is consequently bound to resist the forces of the Shah whenever his assistance may be required for that purpose. Such a requisition, however, may probably never be made. Bushire, when captured by the British, will doubtless be retained, and the command of this entrance into Persia, coupled with its easy communication with Bombay, will probably do more to paralyze the aggressive spirit of both Persia and Russia in the East, than the hostile array of the whole Affghan army between Herat and the outlets of the Bolan and Khyber Passes.

From the only foreign expedition of the year we pass to events which have transpired on the continent of India. Among these the most important are those resulting from our political relations with native states. The kingdom of Oude, it is well known, had been distracted during a long series of years by unparalleled misgovernment. By a treaty concluded in 1801, the British Government were bound to protect the sovereigns of that country against both foreign and domestic enemies, and unhappily for the people of Oude, this obligation had been but too faithfully observed. On the other hand, the sovereigns of Oude had engaged to establish a system of administration which should be conducive to the prosperity of their subjects; and this chief and vital stipulation of the treaty had been deliberately and systematically violated by every successive ruler. For more than half a century the people were represented as being the victims of incompetency, corruption, and tyranny, without remedy or hope of relief. During the whole of this long period the British Government had not failed to labour earnestly and perseveringly for the deliverance of the population from the cruel oppression under which they suffered. Reforms in the internal government had been assiduously pressed by Lord Minto and Lord Amherst. In 1831, Lord William Bentinck, perceiving that every endeavour to ameliorate the condition of the country had been thwarted or evaded, made a formal declaration to the ruling sovereign, that it was his fixed purpose to advise the Home Authorities forthwith to assume the direct management of the Oude dominions. The Home Government justified the proceedings of the Governor-General, and vested him with full authority to adopt the extreme measures called for by the crying necessity of the case. One more trial, however, was allowed to the government of this unhappy country—one more warning given, upon the distinct understanding that it should be the last. This took place in 1847. At that period Lord Hardinge reiterated the menace previously employed by Lord William Bentinck. The King was then distinctly informed by the Governor-General in person, that unless, within two years from that time, the miserable condition of the people of Oude had been much improved, and unless the oppression under which they had long groaned was at least in the way of being removed, it would be the duty of the British Government to have recourse to those extreme measures which, sixteen years before, Lord William Bentinck had declared must be enforced for the protection of the people

of Oude. This friendly and timely warning was wholly disregarded, and at the close of 1855 the affairs of the country appeared to have reached their final crisis. Law and justice were totally ignored; armed violence and bloodshed had become events of daily occurrence, and life and property were nowhere secure. Lord Dalhousie, at length convinced that the friendly intentions of the British Government had been totally defeated by the apathy and obstinacy of the kings of Oude, and that the hopes in which the treaty of 1801 had been founded, of the sovereigns of Oude being able and willing to establish a just and benevolent system of administration, had proved utterly fallacious, resolved that the British Government could no longer tolerate the evils and abuses which its position under the treaty served indirectly to sustain. It was accordingly declared that the treaty of 1801, which had been violated by each succeeding sovereign, was thenceforth wholly null and void. This step having been taken, the reigning king, Wajid Allee Shah, was invited to enter into a new engagement, whereby the administration of his territories should, upon certain conditions, be vested exclusively in the British Government. Wajid, however, refused to enter into such an agreement. There was, then, but one alternative. The British Government, it was felt, must either abandon the subjects of Oude to oppression and tyranny, or it must put forth its power in favour of a people on whose behalf it, more than fifty years before, had engaged to interpose, and must at once assume the exclusive administration of the territories of Oude. The latter branch of the alternative was adopted, and a proclamation issued, declaring that the government of Oude was thenceforward vested in the East-India Company. The document bears date the 7th February, 1856. Its promulgation may be regarded as the closing act of Lord Dalhousie's long and brilliant administration, his lordship having, a few days later, quitted India, leaving his successor, Lord Canning, in the discharge of the duties of Governor-General.

In addition to the extinction of the dynasty of Oude, the dignities of two more of the ancient houses of India have perished by the decease of their representatives,—the Rajah of Tanjore and the Nawaub of the Carnatic. Both those princes died at the close of the year 1855. The Nawaub of the Carnatic, a Mussulman, left no successor. The Rajah of Tanjore, a Hindoo, had no male issue, and had, moreover, failed to secure an heir by adoption. He left two daughters, but as the Hindoo law recognizes no right on the part of a daughter to succeed to a *raj*, the home authorities, to whom the question was submitted, very properly refused to create such a right for the sole purpose of perpetuating a titular principality at an enormous sacrifice of public revenue. The title was accordingly declared to be extinct. The territorial possessions of the two princes, it will be recollected, were made over half a century since to the East-India Company, in consideration of princely stipends, which have now lapsed.

Under the provisions of a legislative Act passed at Calcutta in 1843, slavery became extinct in British India. It continued, however, to exist in Travancore and Cochin, two of the native states in southern India, where the slaves were described as in the lowest possible state of degradation. The attention of the British Government being directed to this subject, strenuous efforts were first made to procure some amelioration of the condition of the existing

slaves. In consequence of this pressure, a proclamation was issued in Travancore in 1853, declaring free the children of slaves of the State who might be subsequently born, recognizing the right of all slaves to possess property, and prescribing regulations intended to preserve this unhappy class from oppression. A recognition of the right of slaves to be treated as human beings being thus obtained, the British Government continued to labour unremittingly for the entire abolition of slavery in these states. It is gratifying to know that the results have been most successful. In both Travancore and Cochin the law respecting slavery is at length placed on precisely the same footing as that on which it stands in British India. There is now consequently no compulsory service, the courts of justice no longer recognize the *status* of slavery, nor can anything be lawfully done to any person on the ground that he is a slave, which cannot lawfully be done to a free man.

Among the administrative reforms of the year is one of no small importance. Orders, we understand, have been despatched from home for the new organization of the police of India. A deep conviction had long existed, both at home and in India, that this force had signally failed in accomplishing the ends for which it was established—that in fact it was almost useless for the prevention of crime and grossly inefficient for its detection. The causes of failure have been ascribed partly to the enormous size of the districts committed to the hands of the European magistrate, who moreover discharged other miscellaneous duties, and to the inadequate pay of the native police. The remedies proposed are to raise the allowances of this latter class of functionaries, and to transfer the management of the police of each district from the hands of the magistrate to the charge of an European officer having no other duties to perform, and responsible to a general superintendent of police for the whole Presidency. Under the new system, the police force of India will be distributed into two separate bodies, the preventive and the detective, each having its own functions, and each constituted upon the most efficient model. The force of each Presidency will be organized upon a common plan for all India; it will be composed of both horse and foot; its larger divisions will be superintended by European subalterns well versed in the languages of India, and the whole is to be made subordinate to one single control.

Some progress has also been made during the current year to improve the material condition of the mass of the people. Until a very recent period, a great diversity of weights and measures prevailed in India. There were not only differences of standard according to locality, but there were also differences of standard varying with the article weighed or measured. Such diversities were productive of great inconvenience and confusion in trade, and led to serious loss on the part of the poorer classes, who were grossly imposed upon. Instructions, we understand, have been recently forwarded from this country, directing the necessary steps to be taken, in view to the establishment throughout the whole of our Indian possessions of one uniform system of weights and measures.

Authority has also been given for the abolition of the last remnant of the tax on professions, trades, and artificers, designated the *moturpha* tax. This burden upon the working classes exists only within the Madras presidency, having been abolished in Bengal so long since as

1793, and in Bombay in 1844. Its abolition might be justly advocated even upon financial considerations, its pressure being chiefly felt by humble industry and by the poorest of the people. But it is moreover obnoxious in giving unbounded scope to the petty oppression of a low class of native officials; and its extinction may be regarded as one of the greatest boons that could be conferred upon the operatives of Madras.

With regard to railways, no great addition has been made to the length of line which was ready for traffic at the commencement of the year. At Madras a section of seventy miles has been opened for the first time, and at Bombay the length of railroad upon which traffic now runs has been increased from fifty-one to eighty-eight miles. But, while little, comparatively speaking, has been absolutely completed, much progress has been made on the lines in course of construction. All the companies have been active in carrying on operations. In India, earth-works, bridges, tunnels, and viaducts have been constructed for many hundred miles of line; and in England capital has been raised, and European agency and materials have been provided and sent to their destination. During the year, too, several important decisions affecting railway works have been passed. The line for connecting Bombay with Calcutta *via* Jubbulpore and Mirzapore has been sanctioned; the line between Madras and Bombay by Cuddapa and Bellary has been fixed upon; and a most important commercial line has been undertaken, which will bring to the port of Bombay the inexhaustible supplies of cotton from the districts of Candeish and Berar. One of the most satisfactory features in the railway proceedings of the year is the gratifying proof that has been afforded of the remunerative character of the sections of line which have been opened, and the unexpected extent to which the people of the country, especially the lower grades, have availed themselves of this means of transit. The working expenses of the Calcutta line have been greatly reduced by the substitution of native coal for coke, as fuel; and it is understood that the net profits of the line to Raneegunge exceed the rate of guaranteed interest, viz., five per cent. per annum, and that the receipts are still steadily increasing.

The electric telegraph has worked satisfactorily, and has maintained its efficiency. Its use by the mercantile community and by the natives has greatly extended, and the receipts have increased steadily and progressively. An improved method is about to be introduced, and in future the lines will be worked by means of the *Morse* instrument, which is now generally used throughout Europe. The new method will be carried out through the instrumentality of a staff of young European officers, who have been trained and instructed for the purpose by Sir William O'Shaughnessy. Upwards of two thousand miles are to be added to the length of the present lines. The most interesting point connected with the Indian telegraph is that relating to the line from Europe to India through Asiatic Turkey. It is understood that the measures which are to be taken for carrying out this important work are under the consideration of the Home Authorities, and that satisfactory arrangements will shortly be made for the purpose.

Most of our readers are aware that the Public Works departments have been withdrawn from the management of the military boards, and placed under the superintendence of one responsible officer at each Presidency. A

new element has at the same time been introduced into the Indian system of finance, and the funds required for the construction of works of this description, in lieu of being dependent upon surplus revenue, are now derived from Government loans contracted expressly for the improvement of the country. The principle of individual responsibility has been found to work well. Since the reorganization of these departments, new vigour has been infused into their administration; and within the current year a sum exceeding two millions sterling will have been expended in the construction of roads, bridges, canals, and other useful works calculated to advance the prosperity of the people.

In consequence of the enormous expansion of British territory, and the large withdrawals of military officers for staff and civil employment, it has been found necessary to make a considerable augmentation to the number of European officers in the Indian army. Under the arrangement, which took effect from the 23rd November last, one additional captain and one additional lieutenant have been appointed to every regiment of light cavalry and native infantry of the regular army in the three presidencies, and two additional captains and two additional lieutenants to each European regiment. Among the notable events of the year connected with military arrangements we must not omit to mention that it was during Mr. Vernon Smith's administration at the India Board, that the first occasion occurred of the elevation of a Company's officer to the position of Commander-in-Chief at one of the presidencies.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of the East-India Company was held at their house in Leadenhall-street, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1856, Col. Sykes, Chairman of the Court of Directors, in the chair.

The minutes of the last Court were read and confirmed.

The *Chairman* informed the Court that the warrants for the half-yearly dividends on the Company's stock would be ready for delivery on the 6th of January next.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

The *Chairman*.—Notice has been given by a proprietor of a motion, which the Secretary will now read:—

The *Secretary* then read the following notice:—

"That under the new law, by which the Government appoints six Directors on the Court, there is no longer any necessity for the services of the six heads of departments, with their attendant clerks, who practically constitute the Board of Control. That the abolition of these officers will yield a saving to the people of India of nearly 20,000*l.* per annum, and relieve the Home Government from the injury of delay in the despatch of business, unrecompensed by any superiority of wisdom in its decisions."

The *Chairman*.—Before that subject is discussed I wish to say a word.

Mr. Lewin.—I rise to order. I wish to point out to the Court that the notice of motion given by me has not been advertised as required by the By-laws of the Court.

The *Chairman*.—The substance of the notice was advertised, which was all that was required.

Mr. Serjeant Gazelee was of opinion that every proprietor had a right to have the full terms of his motion published in the newspapers. To compress the words of a motion was a power which ought not to be entrusted to the Court of Directors, or to any of their officials, because the whole effect of a motion might be omitted.

Mr. Jones.—I request that the By-law be read.

The *Clerk*.—Chapter 8, section 5:—"It is ordered that all notices of motions for consideration in the General Court shall be advertised in two or more of the London morning papers at least three days before the day of the meeting at which the motion is to be taken into consideration."

Mr. Mangles.—I beg leave to observe, that it has been over and over again ruled in the House of Commons that no party has a right to publish a notice of motion containing matter in the

shape of an argument; but that notice of the substance only of the motion should be given.

The *Chairman*.—I wish to submit to the consideration of the Court whether they are of opinion that the motion of which the hon. proprietor has given notice is one which ought to be discussed at this Court? Whether, indeed, it would be right or proper to raise a discussion on a subject which has been already determined by the Legislature?

Mr. Jones.—I presume I am at liberty to proceed with my motion.

Dr. Beattie.—I wish to know whether the hon. proprietor intends by his motion to ask the Court to decide upon the constitution of the Board of Control?

Mr. Mills.—I think this is not a subject to be discussed, especially in so thin a Court. Therefore I move that the Court do adjourn.

Mr. Jones.—I beg to make one observation on that motion. When the case of the pension to Lord Dalhousie was before the Court there was as thin an attendance as there is now; but I did not avail myself of it, although I was opposed to the proposition then before the Court. I do, therefore, consider that the course now taken is a very shabby proceeding.

Mr. Serjeant Gazelee.—This conduct is enough to make a man move that the Court be abolished, and I have a great mind to give notice of a motion to that effect.

The *Chairman*.—There being only fifteen proprietors present (twenty constituting a quorum), I declare the Court to be adjourned.

The Court adjourned accordingly.

L A W.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, DECEMBER 19.

BEATTIE v. CARMICHAEL.

Mr. Bovill and *Mr. Wordsworth* appeared for the plaintiff, *Mr. Wilde* and *Mr. Lush* for the defendant.

The plaintiff is a retired medical officer of the East-India Company's service, and this was an action to recover 1,948*l.* 18*s.* 10*d.* from the defendant, a Calcutta merchant, as money entrusted to him by the plaintiff while in India for investment in "exchange operations." These operations were conducted through the agency of *Mr. Low*, in London, and that gentleman having failed, the question arose whether he was to be considered as the agent to the plaintiff or the defendant. By the consent of the learned counsel on both sides, a verdict was taken for the plaintiff for the full amount of his claim, subject to the opinion of the Court upon a special case.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY. DECEMBER 29.

(Before Mr. Commissioner Goulburn.)

IN RE SYERS, WALKER, AND SYERS.

The bankrupts were merchants in Bell-alley, Lombard-street. Debts to the amount of 80,000*l.* were now proved against their estate, and *Mr. James Broad*, iron merchant, of Drury-lane, and *Mr. W. Solley Grey*, of Cullum-street, were chosen assignees.

Mr. Linklater, for the assigness, said the total amount of debts and liabilities was 170,000*l.*, and the assets 34,000*l.*

His Honour thought the assets rather shadowy, and granted an allowance of 3*l.* per week, to be increased to 5*l.* per week should the bankrupts' accounts be duly filed at the examination meeting.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, DECEMBER 19.

MICHAEL V. GILLESPIE.

This was an action to recover freight on a time policy effected on the ship, *Charles Kerr*, chartered with a cargo of coals, from Shields to Aden, which was alleged to be lost by the perils of the seas. The defendant pleaded that the cargo was not lost by the perils of the seas, that the ship was unseaworthy within the knowledge of the plaintiff when the policy was effected, that she was overlaiden, and that the plaintiff had concealed the fact that the ship had sprung a leak in the Tyne when she was insured.

The plaintiff is a shipowner in London, and the owner of the *Charles Kerr*, which he purchased in 1851 for 1,050*l.* Early in 1852, he entered a charter to convey a cargo of coals to Aden from the Tyne. While in the Tyne the ship was found to be leaky, and measures were taken to stop the leak.

Having taken on board a cargo of coals, the plaintiff insured the ship, in a time policy, in the *Whitby Insurance Association* for 300*l.*, to cover the freight. The ship, having sailed on the 25th of January, 1852, encountered a frightful storm for about fourteen days, and put into Cuxhaven, where she struck on a bank,

with 15 feet water in her hold. She was dragged over the mud into the harbour, and her cargo there taken out of her, and the ship was pumped dry and repaired. The coals, however, were very wet with sea-water, and the captain was advised that it was dangerous to reshipe them in that condition, as they were likely to ignite from spontaneous combustion; and it being deemed impossible to wash the salt out of them, or dry them, the cargo was not reshipped, and the plaintiff sought to recover, on his policy of insurance, as for a total loss of freight. The defendant is a member of the Whitby Insurance Association, and it was sought to recover this sum from him. The defendant's case was, that the plaintiff knew of the leaky state of the ship, and had directed his Captain (Sergeant) in case anything should happen to the ship, to let her go down rather than have a general average; that the ship was a weak vessel and badly caulked; and it was also contended that the coals might well have been reshipped; that it was quite possible that the ship might have earned freight in their carriage to their destination; that the coals, if washed with fresh water and dried, would not be in danger of spontaneous ignition; and that they had in fact become dry. On all these points there was much conflicting evidence. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff on all the issues, and that the ship was seaworthy.

GOVERNOR STEPHENSON, of British Honduras, has been appointed to the Mauritius.

THE IMAUM OF MUSCAT has refused tribute to Persia, declaring that the sultan is his sole Suzerain, and to him he owes fealty and allegiance.

PASSPORTS.—By a recent decision of the French Government, travellers coming from England, and proceeding direct to Belgium or Germany by Boulogne and Calais, or *vice versa*, are not required to have their passport *visé* by the French consul. A similar facility is afforded in Belgium.

THE SUZ CANAL.—Orders have been given to collect, on the banks of the Nile, all the materials necessary for the execution of the fresh-water canal. The works are to commence when the waters are sufficiently low to permit them,—that is, towards the month of February.

OPIMUM FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.—From an official document, just published, it appears that in the eleven months ended the 30th ult., the quantity of opium imported was 62,054 lbs., of which 39,997 lbs. were entered for home consumption.

MAILS FOR INDIA. ALTERED REGULATIONS.—The mails for India, &c., *via* Marseilles, which are at present forwarded from London on the morning of the following day (Monday), whenever the 10th or 26th of the month falls on a Sunday, will in future, on such occasions, be made up at the General Post-office, and despatched on the evening of Monday, when the 20th or 26th falls on a Sunday.

THE FRENCH IN CHINA.—M. de Concy, French consul general in China, has received orders to demand reparation from the Emperor of China for the death by violence of the Abbé Chappelsaine, who fell a martyr to his religion. This demand will be supported by the French squadron, charged to compel the Emperor of China to allow a representative of France to reside at Peking, a privilege which Russia alone has hitherto enjoyed (?).—*Courrier de Lyon*.

APPOINTMENTS.—Downing-street, Dec. 17.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Stephenson Villiers Surtees, Esq., to be Chief Judge, and J. E. Remono, Esq., to be First Puisne Judge, of the Supreme Court of the Island of Mauritius. Her Majesty has also been pleased to appoint Giovanni Conti, LL.D., to be one of the judges for the Island of Malta. Her Majesty has been further pleased to appoint Charles Ambrose Lorenz, Esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council of Ceylon; and Hugh Low, Esq., to be a member of the Legislative Council of Labuan. The Queen has been also pleased to approve of Mr. Gideon S. Holmes as Consul at the Cape of Good Hope for the United States of America.

MRS. REVELL, the wife of a retired officer of the East-India Company's service, residing at Jersey, whilst making some purchases some time since, was accused by the shopkeeper of taking a necktie, value 2s. 6d., without paying for it, the same having been found upon her person. The case was taken before the court, and the lady admitted to bail in 100l. After continued adjournments for the last 18 months (in which there were 29 sittings), the case was again called for on the 10th December, when it was discovered that Mrs. Revell had left the island in the mail packet of the 8th. The Attorney-General has declared the bail forfeited, and issued a writ of *prise de corps* against Mrs. Revell. This process will justify any one arresting the accused party. In addition to the obloquy cast upon the family, costs have been entailed upon them amounting to nearly 400l.—*Grindlay's Home News for India*.

THE SUGAR DUTIES are to be reduced in April. Last year they produced 5,227,066l.

THE WILL OF VISCOUNT HARDINGE has been proved in London: the property is sworn under 80,000l.

STRANGERS' HOME FOR ASIATICS.—Her Majesty has presented this institution with a donation of 200l., to which H.R.H. Prince Albert has added 100l. The Goldsmiths' Company has also presented the above institution with a liberal donation.

CAPT. A. J. KELSO.—We have the pleasure to state that this officer has reported his arrival at the India House. It will be remembered that some months since the Madras papers reported the death of Captain Kelso, 3rd Light Cavalry, on board the *Barham*, on the 4th April last.

EGYPT.—The King of Prussia recently sent some fine porcelain vases to the Viceroy of Egypt: in return, Said Pasha is about to present four Arabian horses to the king—steeds of unrivalled beauty and excellence.

INVALID ESTABLISHMENTS.—Some anxiety appears to exist among invalid officers that their position may in some degree be effected by the proposed alterations in the constitution of the invalid establishments. We are enabled to state positively that, whatever changes may be ultimately decided on, should they even amount to the abolition of those establishments, which is by no means probable, the allowances and privileges of present incumbents will remain untouched. Any other course of proceeding would be contrary to the invariable practice of the Honourable Court.—*Grindlay's Home News*.

POWER TO ATTACH PAY AT THE INDIA HOUSE.—It will be recollected that some time since a judgment creditor attempted to attach the pension of a retired civilian, and failed, the judge having, without calling upon the Company to argue the question, dismissed the summons. A similar course has recently been adopted to secure for a creditor the pay of an officer at home on sick certificate; and although it was generally considered that the proceeding could not be supported, it was expected the case would be tried. The creditor having, however, also arrested the officer, was prevented settling the question, which still remains open; but little doubt, however, is felt, should any creditor be disposed to incur the expense, that the attempt will fail.—*Ibid*.

IRISHMEN IN INDIA.—The following narrative is condensed from the *Freeman's Journal*:—"Sir William Brooke O'Shaughnessy, our distinguished countryman, on whom her Majesty has just conferred the honour of knighthood, is a native of Limerick, and obtained the appointment of assistant-surgeon in the East-India Company's service in 1830; nearly at the same time he became physician to Sir Charles (afterwards Lord) Metcalfe, Governor of Agra. A medical college having been established in Calcutta for the education of natives, he was appointed its professor of chemistry. His taste and genius being directed to scientific pursuits, he acquired a distinction that at once pointed him out as the fittest person to superintend the laying down the electric telegraph, when it was decided to extend to India the advantages of that discovery. Accordingly, in 1850, a line was laid under his directions from Calcutta to Diamond Harbour, at the mouth of the Ganges, from which the mercantile body of that city derived so much benefit, that they presented him with a sum of 2,000l., and, as he was then proceeding to London, requested he would sit for his portrait to one of the first artists at their expense; it is now in their council-chamber. Under the direction of the Governor-General, he has since completed telegraph lines from the seat of Government to all the presidencies. Sir William Brooke O'Shaughnessy is a descendant of one of the most ancient and illustrious of the old Irish families, who possessed a large territory in the counties of Clare and Galway up to the time of William III., but were held to have forfeited them in consequence of their fidelity to King James. Sir Roger O'Shaughnessy, who held a commission in the army of James, and whose portrait is exhibited among their family portraits in the gallery of the Ormonds at Kilkenny, was the last possessor of the Loughcooter estates near Gort, having left Ireland for France after the treaty of Limerick with the army of James, and died there. The estates were held by the crown for some years, until an occasion arose on which it was necessary to bestow a suitable reward. There was a conspiracy to assassinate William at Kensington, called the Kensington Plot, which was discovered, and, perhaps, William's life saved, by a Mr. Prendergast, whom Macaulay describes to be a Roman Catholic gentleman of good family in the south of England. He was rewarded with a grant of the O'Shaughnessy estates. His son, who was created a baronet, Sir Thomas Prendergast, having died without male issue, they descended to Lord Gort through the female line. These estates have recently passed from that family through the Encumbered Estates Court to Lord Gough. We understand Sir William is now engaged in carrying out, by direction of the East-India Company, a direct line of communication from London to Calcutta."

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON LIEUT. H. A. MURRAY DEANE, 22nd Foot (for a report of the particulars of which see *Indian Mail*, No. 301, Oct. 6) has resulted in the acquittal of that officer on the several charges upon which he was brought to trial, by direction of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.

THE "RAJASTHAN" SALVAGE.—The Admiralty Court (Dec. 19) have awarded 500*l.* salvage to the *Formosa*, bound from Hull to Singapore, for services rendered the *Rajasthan*, from Singapore to London, in getting her off the Sumatra bank. The value of the property salvaged was 40,000*l.*—*Times*, Dec. 20.

LOSS OF THE "STAG" EAST-INDIAMAN.—*Marseilles*, Dec. 26.—The English ship *Stag*, Captain Clark, coming from Bombay, has struck on the southern point of the rock of St. Estève, near the Château d'If. The water rushed into the hold with such violence, that the captain was forced to abandon the ship. The boats were launched, and the entire crew were landed on the island of the Château d'If. The boats had scarcely quitted the ship, when she sank, leaving only her topmasts above water. The *Stag* was laden with a valuable cargo of oleaginous seeds, copper, and coppers.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

—Dec. 16. Sally, Rugg, Madras; Honduras, Barron, Madras.—17. Nottingham, Robinson, Bombay; Hastings, Robson, Mauritius; Melancthon, Simpson, Bombay.—18. Symmetry, Richardson, Ceylon.—19. Lady Kinnaird, Nasson, Madras; Rio de Janeiro, Dake, Shanghai (to Hamburg).—20. Gellert, Van Huntele, Cochín; Lord Hardinge, Irwin, Rangoon; War Spirit, Rodgers, Bombay.—22. Lord Palmerston, Nyburg, Rangoon; Elizabeth Brown, Yule, Singapore.—24. Black Sea, Catt, Akyab.—27. Royal George, Morgan, Maulmain; Acasta, Abier, Mauritius; George, Law, Bassein.—29. Menam, Andrews, Maula; Red Jacket, O'Halloran, Melbourne; Oriental, Taylor, Bombay.—30. Mary Harrison, Barber, Madras and Tutucoreen; John Bunyan, Henry, Sydney.—31. Waterlily, Cumming, Maulmain; Wynaud, Hunt, Foochow; Benedugh, Thomson, Alcoa Bay.—JAN. 1, 1857. Eleanor Dodson, Burrell, Mauritius; Asiatic, McLeod Bengal.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs (Dec. 18). Chrysolite, McLelland, Hong-Kong.—19. Lady Valiant, Mauritius.—23. Arabia, Ceylon; Caduceus, Bombay.—25. Southern Cross (from Sunderland), Bombay; Sea Witch, Bepore and Bombay.—29. Sydney, Ceylon (had met with some damage in the river, and repaired at Gravesend).—28. Huntley, Alcoa Bay.
At Anchor in the Downs.—Ardleey, for Calcutta; Eliza, Thornton, for Batavia.

From LIVERPOOL (Dec. 16). John, Haven, Calcutta.—17. Mary Ann, Folliott, Calcutta.—19. Alexander Baring and Robert Ritson, Calcutta.—23. Vision, Hong-Kong; Endymion, Madras.—25. Maria Catharina, Batavia.—27. Putna, Hong-Kong.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Indus, from SOUTHAMPTON (Dec. 20), to proceed per steamer from SEZ.—For MALTA.—Mrs. and Miss Mason, Lieut. col. Haythorne, Rev. A. Le Brocq, Mr. Denny, Lieut. Freeborn, Capt. Hoseason. For ALEXANDRIA.—Miss E. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. H. McLaurin, Mrs. D. Neil, Miss Hughes, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Galloway. For MAURITIUS.—Mr. G. Robinson, Mr. Maigrot, Mr. G. Olier. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Macnaghten, Mr. Wotherspoon, Mr. and Mrs. Battiscombe, Mr. W. Mills, Mrs. Topham, Mr. Stubbs, Mr. Cardwell, Mr. Nowell, Miss H. Spencer, Mr. Adam, Capt. and Mrs. Plyn, Mr. G. Hughings, Mr. R. Ballister, Mr. Talben, Mr. and Mrs. C. Forbes, Mr. B. H. Allis, Major and Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Darvell, Miss Docher, Lieut. Giraud, Capt. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers and child, Mrs. Clapin, Miss Clapin, Mr. W. H. Wilson, Mr. L. Wilson, Mr. G. H. Walker, Mr. Muspratt, Mr. H. Campbell, Mr. Sauer, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Mr. G. W. Whittley. For CEYLON.—Mr. Brotherhood, Mr. Dudson. For MADRAS.—Mr. Cadell, Mr. C. Chambers, 2 Misses Cleveland, Mr. Melville, Lieut. and Mrs. Cannon, Mr. J. Duncan, Mr. I. G. Gibbs, Mr. Irvine, Mr. F. Underdown, Mr. Longhurst, Mr. Parry, Mr. Bedingfield, Mr. T. Butler, Mr. J. T. Jenkins, Capt. Elphinstone Major and Mrs. de Sansmarez, Col. Tyler, Mr. A. Godfrey, Mr. R. H. Thorpe. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. G. Currie, Mr. Lane, Capt. C. C. Robertson, Mr. Ratcliffe, Mr. G. F. Elton, Mr. E. C. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Loftus, Mr. A. Webster, Col. and Mrs. H. Boyd, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Peacock, Mr. F. A. Goodenough, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Miss Fitzwilliam, Rev. Mr. Greaves, Capt. H. Grant, Mr. H. Wordie, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Lane, Mr. Walton, Mr. Bignell, Capt. Forsyth, Mr. G. Fisher, Mr. J. T. Davidson, Mr. Neaves, Mr. Fagan, Miss Fagan, Mr. A. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Purser, Mr. G. Atkins, Mr. Durnford, Mr. G. F. Graham, Mr. C. O. Donnell, Mr. Leighton, Mr. Angelo, Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Jeffrey, Mr. Bristow, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Parsons and 2 daughters, Dr. Entwell, Dr. and Mrs. Oldfield, Dr. and Mrs. Dunbar, Dr. Parker, Mr. Guthrie, Rev. C. and Mrs. Hadow, Rev. Mr. McCarthy, Mr. J. Beckwith, Major Eyre, Mr. Garstin, Mr. Sanderson, Miss Durand, Mr. Sibbald, Mr. Cazenove, Mr. Riagounamet, Col. Walter, Mr. J. Thomas.

Per Rajasthan, for CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Wharton, Master Slowley, Miss Slowley, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, and four steerage passengers.

Per steamer W. S. Lindsay for CAPE, MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Hord, Miss Benjamin, Mr. Paton, Mr. McLean, Mr. Meitzners, Dr. Lucas, Mr. Connor, Mr. Harris, Mr. Alfrey, Capt. Farmer. For MAURITIUS.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. M'innie, For CEYLON.—Mr. Spenlens. For CALCUTTA.—Miss Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Cartinson, Mr. Dagrell, Mr. and Mrs. Hicks, Mr. Cripps, Miss Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. Leeds, Mr. Batty, Mr. E. Taylor.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BAYLEY, the wife of Edward Clive, Bengal civil service, d. at 10, Eaton-place west, Belgrave-square, Dec. 14.
EDWARDS, the lady of Major, Madras cavalry, d. at the Hall, Ness Strange, Dec. 18.

LAWFORD, the wife of Francis, late 9th Madras N.I. d. at Clifton, Dec. 14.

NEWMHAM, the wife of Capt. late of the Bombay army, d. at Englefield-green, Surrey, Dec. 16.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNE, William W. 9th Bombay N.I. to Geraldine F. W. d. of Richard Brown, M.A. at Clifton Church, Bristol, Dec. 16.

HASTIE, Capt. James, 2nd European Lt. inf. to Annie M. G. d. of the late John G. Pelcher, at the parish church, Brighton, Dec. 23.

ONSLow, Rosa K. d. of A. P. late of the Madras civil service, at Lawbrookshire, near Guildford, Surrey, aged 17, Dec. 15.

ROBE, Col. Fred. H. C.B. to Louisa G. d. of the late John Matthie, Hon E.I.C.'s Home service, at St. Saviour's Church, Upper Chelsea, Dec. 16.

STANTON, James T., Bengal army, to Louisa, L. d. of John Biddell, at Stroud, Gloucester, Dec. 23.

DEATHS.

BOND, Augustus, W. s. of the late George A. Hon. E.I. Co.'s Maritime service, at Lower Tooting, aged 19, Dec. 29.

CLARKE, Helen R. d. of T. Madras Civil Service, at Notting-hill, aged 13 years and 4 mo. Dec. 23.

CONNELL, Lieut. William A. Bombay army, at Eskdale House, Dumfriesshire, aged 28, Dec. 27.

FALCONER, Alexander, formerly of Calcutta, at Tolbooth-street, Forres, N. B. aged 60, Dec. 27.

HALL, Lieut. Col. Thomas, late of the Bengal army, at 7, Phillimore-terrace, Kensington, aged 85.

HALLETT, Lieut. Francis A. 2nd Bombay European Lt. Inf. s. of Charles W. of St. George-street, Westminster, in Clarges-street, Piccadilly, aged 28, Dec. 27.

KENNEDY, Alicia, the wife of Robert Blair, Madras army, and only d. of the late Lieut. col. Crookshank, K.H., at St. Germaine-en-Laye, aged 26, Dec. 25.

MACKAY, Agnes, infant d. of A. Lockhart, Hon. E. I. Co.'s serv. at 6, Queen's-terrace, Southampton, Dec. 22.

WELLITON, Harcourt D. late of the E.I. Co.'s civil serv. at Petersham, Surrey, Nov. 20.

WHEATSTONE, Janet A. G. d. of the late P. W. 7th Bombay N.I. at Plymouth, aged 7 years 9 months, Dec. 14.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE,

December 17 and 24, 1856.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. G. Wylie.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieuts. C. P. Hunter, 6th N.I., and N. W. Trenchard, 10th N.I.; Lieut. col. J. C. Plowden, retired; Assist. surg. J. C. Bow.

Madras Estab.—Lieuts. O. Chambers, eng., and H. G. Dickinson, 45th N.I.; Majors A. J. Kelso, 3rd cav., and H. A. Thompson, 50th N.I.; Brev. major R. O. Gardner, 50th N.I.; Lieut. F. J. H. Helbert, 5th cav.; Cornet G. M. Raynsford, 5th cav.; Ens. D. Young, 20th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. W. Stather, retired; Capt. F. Fanning, 9th N.I.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. R. L. Mangles.

Madras Estab.—Mr. G. Maltby.

ECCELESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. H. B. Burney.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieuts. E. L. Hawkins, art., and C. E. Mills, 28th N.I.; Major R. Thorpe, inv.

Madras Estab.—Capt. H. Hoseason, 24th N.I., and Surg. W. C. Malcolm.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. G. S. A. Anderson, 18th N.I.; Lieut. P. D. Maret, art.; Capt. J. Rose, 3rd Eur., and J. A. Anderton, 19th N.I.; Lieut. W. H. F. Sykes, 3rd cav.

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. W. J. Hay and M. P. Edgeworth, 6 months; Mr. W. Bracken, 3 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. R. A. F. W. Ellis, 18th N.I.; Lieut. col. B. Bygrave; Capt. A. H. Corfield, inv.; Lieuts. A. F. Taylor, art., and J. T. Lumsden, 30th N.I., 6 months; Lieut. G. J. Glanville, 2nd Eur., 2 months.

Madras Estab.—Brev. lieut. col. R. Hall, 49th N.I.; Lieut. D. Mackechnie, 16th N.I.; Brev. major W. H. Horsley, eng.; Capt. A. C. Phillips, 36th N.I.; Brev. capt. A. Cooper, 46th N.I.; Lieut. A. K. Hunter, 37th N.I., 6 months; Capt. C. C. Mason, 48th N.I., till August, 1857.

Bombay Estab.—Lieuts. H. Beville, 6th N.I., and J. C. de N. Lucas, art., Brev. col. W. Brett, art., Lieuts. A. Aytoun, art., and A. Giffard, 16th N.I., 6 months.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

The Rev. John Blomefield, of the Bengal establishment.
Mr. A. S. Le Mesurier, advocate-general, Bombay establishment.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieuts. J. J. Bristow, 8th N.I., and J. A. W. F. Wilson, inv.; Major J. H. Kennedy.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. Delp Pratt, Indian Navy.

APPOINTMENTS.

CIVIL.

Sir Henry Davison, Knt., puisne judge at Madras, v. Burton.

ECCLIASTICAL.

The Rev. James Mackay, B.D., of the University of Aberdeen, appointed an assistant chaplain on the Bengal establishment.
The Rev. Chas. Henry Leigh Lye, an assistant chaplain for Bombay.

MARINE.

A. H. T. Parker, admitted a volunteer for the Indian Navy.
J. W. Vardy, ditto ditto for the pilot service.

ADDISCOMBE.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, who passed their public examination on the 12th instant for the Artillery and Infantry, have been stationed in those branches of the service in the following order, viz.—

BENGAL ARTILLERY.

Mr. Edward Trevor Hume.
— John Nickleson Martin.
— Thaddeus Ryan.
— George Maguire Wellington Sotheby.
— James Henry Knox.
— Frederick William Burney.
— William O'Brien.
— Alexander Walker.
— Henry Girardot.

MADRAS ARTILLERY.

Mr. Alexander Wynch.
— William James Cottam.

BOMBAY ARTILLERY.

Mr. Townsend Henry Moore.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

Mr. Arthur Donald Butter.
— Henry Algernon Shaw.
— Harry Lewin Marsh.
— George Dukinfield Astley Younghusband.
— Alexander Shaw.

MADRAS INFANTRY.

Mr. Edward William Shaw.
— Edward Raikes.
— David Graham.

BOMBAY INFANTRY.

Mr. Cornelius Francis James.
— Henry Bennett Edwards.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The following gentlemen have been recently appointed, viz.—
Mr. Charles Henry Malpas.
— John Theophilus Boileau.
— Frederick George Teale.
— John Thomas Blissett.

BREVET.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PALL MALL, DEC. 19.

The undermentioned promotion to take place in the East-India Company's army, consequent upon the death of Major-general Stephen Moody, Bengal infantry, on 28th November, 1856:—

TO BE MAJOR GENERAL.

Col. H. H. Hancock, Bombay infantry.

The under-mentioned officers of the East-India Company's army retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank:—

TO BE COLONELS.

Lieut. col. G. S. Brown, Bombay infantry.
Lieut. col. J. J. Hamilton, Bengal infantry.

WAR DEPARTMENT, DEC. 26, 1856.

The undermentioned promotion to take place consequent upon the decease of the following general officers:—Lieut. gen. Sir J. Rolt, K.C.B., K.C., and Gen. A. Thompson, C.B.:—
Lieut. gen. Sir R. England, G.C.B., the senior supernumerary lieut. gen., to be placed upon the fixed establishment.

The undermentioned Cadets of the East-India Company's service to have the local and temporary rank of Ensign during the period of their being placed under the command of Col. Sandham, Royal Engineers, at Chatham, for field instructions in the art of sapping and mining:—

J. Herschell, gent.; R. C. Daubaz, gent.; H. Macsween, gent.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR DEPARTMENT, DEC. 19, 1856.

32nd Foot.—Lieut. Alfred Bassano to be capt., without purchase, vice Birtwhite, deceased; Ens. Henry George Browne to be lieut., without purchase, vice Bassano.

WAR DEPARTMENT, DEC. 26, 1856.

9th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. John De Heley Chadwick, from the 2nd Dragoon Guards, to be lieut., vice Blair, who exchanges; Samuel Ashton Pretor, gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Gifford, promoted in the 6th Dragoon Guards.

29th Foot.—John Edward Longden, Esq., late Paymaster Turkish Contingent, to be paymaster, vice Jameson, deceased.

43rd Foot.—Assist.-Surg. Arthur Croker has been permitted to resign his commission.

No. 6 of 1856.

LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BENGAL CAVALRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

Arthur Haldimand Prinsep, 20th Oct.; John Henry Townsend Farquhar, Charles Elliot Farquharson, and Cecil Clarke Jervoise, 4th Nov.; Samuel Boulderson, Richard Graham Birch, Richard Beadon, John Campbell Erskine Macnabb, and Thomas Macnaghten Turner, 20th Nov.

No. 6 of 1856.

LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE MADRAS CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

CAVALRY.—John Dalrymple Clarke, 4th Nov.; Henry Gage de Lancey Groves, 20th Nov.

INFANTRY.—Charles Campbell Hewetson, 4th Nov.; Lawrence Wm. Halsted, 6th Nov.; Robert Steuart, 20th Nov.

No. 6 of 1856.

LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY CAVALRY.

To rank from the date specified.

Charles Alfred Moore and Henry Smith Daniell, 4th Nov.

BOOKS.

The Life and Correspondence of Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., &c. By J. W. Kaye, Author of "Life of Lord Metcalfe," "The History of the Wars in Afghanistan," &c. In 2 vols. London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill.

Indian statesmen hold a place peculiar to themselves in their country's history. Introduced upon the stage of public life at an early age, thrust into positions of responsibility and obliged to rely upon their own unaided resources in times of emergency, their mental qualities become soon developed; and, while their contemporaries in England are pursuing their studies and familiarizing themselves with professional duties, they are already actors in the scenes of Indian politics, displaying an energy and

decision which have so often carried them, with credit and renown, through seasons of danger and difficulty. This training has produced a class of great men—men of genius and of action—statesmen and warriors—through whose instrumentality the foundations of our Indian empire have been laid and its stability maintained. In the foremost rank of such men the subject of these memoirs takes a place. At the tender age of thirteen he first placed his foot upon those shores which he afterwards quitted with so much honour and distinction. The year after his arrival, 1784, witnessed the conclusion of the treaty with Tippoo. The English prisoners who were liberated on that occasion were placed under the charge of Major Dallas, who had commanded the escort of the commissioners appointed to negotiate the peace with Tippoo. At the same time, a detachment of two companies of sepoy was sent out to meet Dallas' escort on its way from Seringapatam. "When the detachment met the prisoners' escort, a bright-faced, healthy English boy was seen by Dallas riding up to them on a rough pony. Dallas inquired for the commanding officer. 'I am the commanding officer,' said young Malcolm, who then held an ensign's commission." This was his first service. The next four years of the young soldier's life appear to have been spent more in gaiety and in the sports of the field than in professional pursuits; but the turning-point of his career arrives, and we find that a short visit at the British residency at Hyderabad inflames his youthful ambition. "He burned to be a diplomatist." To attain his object he applied with all the assiduity of a young and ardent disposition to render himself qualified for that branch of the service. Having mastered the languages and studied the history and constitution of the native states, he thought his time was come; and seeing, as he considered, an eligible opening, he applied for the vacant post. But he had been anticipated. "He was told that if he had called a little sooner, the assistantship should have been his. Thus he lost it: and so bitter was his disappointment, that on returning to his tent he threw himself down and wept with grief and vexation. But the loss, though he knew it not, was gain to him. It was nothing less than the gain of his life. The officer who had anticipated him had no sooner proceeded to the scene of his new duties, than he was murdered in open court. It was not the man, but the office-bearer—the representative of the English conqueror—who had been marked out as the victim: so Malcolm, had he been suffered, in this instance, to shape his own course, and to succeed in his own way, would have perished instantly at the very threshold of his diplomatic career."

In 1794, Malcolm was compelled, by ill-health, to return to England, and during his furlough took an active part in bringing to the notice of the authorities the necessity of improving the constitution of the Indian army. In May of the following year he went back to India in the capacity of secretary to Sir Alured Clarke, who had been appointed commander-in-chief at Madras. But during his tenure of this office he never lost sight of the object of his ambition, and having matured his knowledge of the political relations of the native states of India, he took the opportunity, when Lord Wellesley landed at Madras, on his way to Calcutta, to place in that nobleman's hands a paper which he had drawn up upon the subject. Lord Wellesley's quick discernment at once gave him an insight into the character of the writer, and at an early opportunity he placed him the high position of assistant to the resident at Hyderabad, the very place where his ambition for diplomatic distinction had been first fanned. He soon proved, under trying circumstances, that the Governor-General's confidence had not been misplaced, and he was held in great esteem by that high-minded statesman. In subsequent operations in the field and in discussions at the durbar he was the associate of the Duke of Wellington, then Colonel Wellesley. Esteem and admiration for each other soon ripened into a cordial friendship which lasted through life. The first political mission in which Malcolm was the chief actor was that despatched to Persia in 1800, when diplomatic relations with that country, which had been suspended since the days of Elizabeth, were reopened by Great Britain. His service on this occasion was warmly applauded by the Governor-General. Eight years afterwards he was appointed to a second mission to the same country by Lord Minto, and in the words of his biographer, "performed his appointed work with vigour and address." Malcolm was, however, the first to acknowledge the unprofitable nature of this measure. Upon leaving the country, he says: "I have now turned my back, and I hope for ever, on deceit, falsehood, and intrigue, and am bending my willing steps and still more willing heart towards rectitude, truth, and sincerity." After an interval of five years, which he spent in literary labours at Bombay, he came to England. Here he sojourned for some months; and after making a tour of the continent of Europe, and visiting Paris after the battle of Waterloo, where he received a welcome from his old friend the "Sepoy General," and then the conqueror of England's

deadly foe, he returned to India in 1817, and took an important part in the Pindarree war, which ended in the surrender of the Peishwah and the tranquil settlement of Central and Western India. In 1822 he again visited his native country, and in 1827 he was intrusted with the government of Bombay. His administration of that presidency is correctly described by Mr. Kaye:—

"It was not," he says, "in the circumstances of the times that Malcolm's administration of Bombay should be a brilliant administration. It was permitted only that it should be a useful one. And that it was so he had an assured conviction. He had laboured, though at the age of threescore, with the same unabating activity that had distinguished his early efforts in the public service; the same energy, the same courage, the same integrity, the same steady persistence in right through evil report and good report, characterised all his proceedings; but no man knew better than Malcolm himself how small a place in history is made for the best acts of the peaceful administrator, in proportion to that which is reserved for the achievements of the diplomatist and the soldier."

And now he had done his work in India. He quitted it for the last time, and "he did not lay down the reins of office without the utterance, by all classes, of expressions of sincere regret at his departure, and many earnest prayers for his continued happiness and prosperity." It was not, however, permitted to him to enjoy a long retirement. He lived only two years after his return to his native land, and died in 1833.

The outline which we have given of the career of this distinguished man is sufficient to show that his name is connected with almost every important event in Indian history for the first quarter of the present century. His life was a stirring one, and perhaps there is none which affords a more useful study or more instructive lesson. He was successful as a diplomatist, a soldier, and an administrator. He shone most, however, in the first capacity, and for this he was peculiarly fitted by his presence and frank intelligence. "Quick in his movements, vivacious in discourse, glowing with the fire of enterprise, eager for action, he was just the man to encourage the faint, to stimulate the apathetic, to breathe confidence into all." He owed his elevation to the right direction of these qualities, aided by the thorough knowledge of his duties, and by a devoted zeal for the public service. He was ambitious, and allowed no scruples of modesty to prevent him from endeavouring to advance his own interests. But this was not blameworthy, and never did he desire his own promotion except upon fair and honourable grounds.

The book is one which will not only interest the Indian student, but the general reader; and the various missions to Persia, of which it gives lively accounts, will insure particular attention at the present moment. Mr. Kaye has maintained his high reputation as an eloquent historian, and his readers will find the same clear and lucid statements, the same forcible reasoning, and the same picturesque sketches in which they took such delight in the pages of the "Affghan Campaign" and the "Life of Metcalfe."

Our Eastern Empire: or Stories from the History of British India. By the Author of "The Martyr Land," "Sunlight through the Mists," &c. London: Grant and Farran.

It is a sign of the growing interest which is now being taken in subjects connected with our eastern possessions to see a child's history of India. The authoress of this little book has already gained a reputation for useful publications for children. We are glad she has turned her thoughts to India, and has encouraged her young admirers to do the same by bringing to their notice, in an attractive shape, the chief incidents that have occurred in that country during the last two centuries. The following account of the fall of Seringapatam will furnish a specimen of her style:—

"Seeing the imminence of his danger, Tippoo sent for the principal officers. 'We have arrived,' he said, 'at the last struggle. What will you do?' 'Die with you,' was the firm reply. With perfect calmness the Sultan appointed to each his post, and then quietly waited the result. He had not long to wait. Hardly had the day dawned, when Sir David Baird placed himself at the head of the battalion, consisting of about 4,000 men, all of whom were actuated by the same spirit, which made their general say, 'I conquer, or I never return.' They needed all their courage, for it was a perilous enterprise, to which they had pledged themselves. They were obliged to cross a rapid river before the breach could be attained: and this, in front of the enemy's artillery, was an exploit to make the stoutest heart tremble. But Baird had implicit reliance on the soldiers whom he led. 'Now, my lads, follow me,' he exclaimed; and, dashing into the river amidst the thunder of opposing guns, in less time than had seemed possible, he and his little army had safely gained the opposite shore. Then followed a few moments of intense anxiety. The British column were entirely enveloped in smoke, and were only known still to exist by the cheers which rose even above the roar of the artillery. But the

smoke cleared off, and the English flag was seen to wave upon the walls of Seringapatam."

"And Tippoo," said Edward—

"Had met a soldier's death," replied Mrs. Leslie: "surrounded by a small band of devoted followers, at the head of whom he had for some time checked the advance of the left wing of the victorious army, he at length fell, pierced with balls."

Handbook to the Maps of India. By MAJOR H. V. STEPHENS, late of the Bengal army. W. H. Allen and Co.

This little volume is a very useful compilation, and one that was much wanted. It is truly what its title explains, being nothing less than an index of all the places marked in Walker's latest excellent map of India, with their latitudes and longitudes. Major Stephens has taken the wise precaution of giving the various modes of spelling the same place, such as Chanchoor, Sanchori; Minpuri, Mynpooree; Ramnad, Ramnathpuram; Makthal, Mukthul: so that no person, with whom the orthography of oriental names is unfamiliar, will have any difficulty in finding the position of any place that may come under his notice. Every person connected with India, or who has a map of the country, should possess this cheap auxiliary to geographical research.

The History and Conquest of the Saracens, by E. A. FREEMAN, M.A. J. H. & J. Parker, 377, Strand.

This volume consists of a course of lectures delivered before the Philosophical Institution, at Edinburgh, and contains a succinct account of the origin, rise, and decline of Mahomedanism. The concluding lecture is devoted to the later dynasties of Persia and India. Alluding to the form in which Mahomedanism has been established in the latter country, the author remarks,—

"From the very beginning, Mahomedanism lost something of its intolerance. The Moslems have always been a small minority in the country, far smaller, indeed, even than the Ottomans in Europe. But the Hindoo was subjected to a far lighter yoke than the Greek or the Servian. The jégia or capitation-tax had indeed to be paid: but, further than this, the idolaters were commonly not disturbed. It is only in one or two regions that we hear of anything like persecution, while in others we find Hindoos filling high offices, and a Hindoo influence actually paramount in the state. One explanation, doubtless, is to be found in the passiveness of the Hindoo character and the extreme tolerance of the Hindoo creed."

The book contains much interesting information, and the opinions of Mr. Freeman have not been formed without much research and consideration.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills drawn fr. Dec. 10 to Dec. 24.
			£. s. d.
On Bengal ..	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	340,978 0 10
Madras ..	2s. 0d.	2s. 0d.	47,004 10 0
Bombay..	2s. 0½d. ½	2s. 0½d.	5,688 2 6
		Bi-Monthly ..	393,670 13 4

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
4 per Cent. East-India Transfer } Ss.Rs.	—	—	1 11
Loan Stock			

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Indus*, Dec. 19, 1856.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria.....	£3,150	—
Bombay	—	£460,120
Madras	1,350	350
Calcutta	—	27,615
	£4,500	£448,085

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock.....	£.	225 @ 228
	India Bonds (£1,000).....		1s. pm.
	Ditto (under £1,000)....		2s. dis.
18	RAILWAYS.		
	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.).....	9	1 @ 1½ pm.
20	Calcutta and South-Eastern ..	2s.	par @ ½ pm.
20	Ceylon, B shares	1	1½ @ 1½ pm.
20	East-Indian		113 @ 115
20	Ditto Extension C (guar. 5 per ct.).....	15	2 @ 2½ pm.
20	Ditto Extension D (guar. 5 p.ct. with full 5 p.ct. int.)	all	22½ @ 23 pm.
20	Euphrates Valley	2s.	par to ½ pm.
20	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.).....	all	21½ @ 22½
20	Ditto (New ditto)	4	1½ @ 1½ pm.
20	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	all	20½ @ 20½
20	Ditto (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	22½ @ 22½
20	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per ct.).....	10	½ @ ½ pm.
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per cent.).....	5	1 @ 1½ pm.
20	Scinde (guar. 5 per ct.)	5	2½ @ 2½ pm.
	BANKS.		
40	Australasia	all	98 @ 100
25	Bank of Egypt	18½	½ dis. @ p. 2
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	6	1 @ ½ dis.
100	London and Eastern Banking Corporation	50	1 @ 3 pm.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation....	all	38 @ 39
20	Ottoman Bank	15	1½ @ 1½ dis.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
10	European and Indian Junction Telegraph	10s.	(Bus. done) 2
11	General Screw Steam Shipping Company	all	6 @ 6½
10	Mediterranean Electric Telegraph	all	8 @ 10
1	N. B. Australasian Company..	all	½ @ ½ dis.
1	Oriental Gas	all	1½ @ 1½
1	Ditto New	2s.	par @ ½ pm.
50	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company	all	66 @ 68
50	Ditto New	10	4 @ 5 pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip ..	all	2 @ 1
1	Ditto Registered	all	2 @ 1

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CANDIDATES for ASSISTANT-SURGEON-CIES in the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE, are required to attend for the FIRST EXAMINATION at the East-India House, on MONDAY morning, the 12th JANUARY, at 10 o'clock precisely.
East-India House, 24th December, 1856.

East-India House, 24th December, 1856.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 7th JANUARY, 1857, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

IRONMONGERY;

And that the conditions of the said Contract may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 7th day of January, 1856, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.—The

Government of India having signified its intention to dissolve its connection with the Government Agency, the AGRA and UNITED SERVICE BANK will, on being furnished with the necessary powers, receive charge of Government Paper, Bank Shares, and other local Stocks, and realize the Interest when due, and Dividends as declared. The Bank will also sell or invest other Securities for constituents.

Forms of Letters and Powers of Attorney may be obtained on application to the London Agent, 9, OLD JEWRY.

When the proceeds of Government Paper or Shares sold, or of Interest and Dividends realized, are remitted by the Bank's drafts on England, or on its Indian Branches, no commission will be charged.

If otherwise paid, or when the Paper or Shares are delivered over, the charge for commission will be ½ per cent.

It has been ascertained from the Government Agent at Fort William that no withdrawal-fee will be charged on the withdrawal of Government Securities in cases where constituents declare the abolition of the Agency to be the cause of their taking that step.

F. R. NEILSON, Secretary, Calcutta.
J. G. H. BROWN, Agent, Bombay.
D. ALLARDICE, Agent, Madras.

THE OUDE RAILWAY COMPANY (Limited): to be incorporated under an Act of Parliament.

OFFICE—No. 8, MOORGATE STREET.

Capital £1,000,000, in 50,000 Shares of £20, or Rs. 300 each, with power to increase the capital; deposit 5s. per share. The liability of the shareholders is strictly limited to the amount of the deposit. All issues of new stock will be rateably divided among the original Shareholders. Registered under the Joint-Stock Companies' Act with limited responsibility.

DIRECTORS.

SIR MACDONALD STEPHENSON, Director of the East-Indian Railway Company, Chairman.
JOHN CLARK MARSHMAN, Esq., late of Calcutta, Deputy-Chairman.
James Beaumont, Esq., Director of the East-Indian Railway Company.
John Borradaile, Esq., London (Messrs. John Borradaile and Co., Calcutta).
Andrew Henderson, Esq., formerly of Calcutta.
Christopher Rawson, Esq. (Messrs. Rawson, Sons, and Co., London, and Leach, Rawson, and Co., of Calcutta).
John Stewart, Esq., late of Bombay.
Alexander Wilson, Esq., F.R.S., late of the Hon. East-India Company's Civil Service.

AUDITORS.

Charles Farquharson, Esq., Auditor of the East-Indian Railway Company.
Charles Manby, Esq., C.E., F.R.S., Edward S. Power, Esq., 7, Wilton Place, Belgrave Square.

J. E. Coleman, Esq., Official Auditor.

Secretary—Charles Twigg, Esq.
Solicitors—Messrs. J. C. and H. Freshfield.
Consulting Engineer—J. Fowler, Esq., C.E.
Acting Engineer—William Pole, Esq., C.E.

Stockbrokers—Messrs. Scott, Corthorn, and Scotts, 16, Throgmorton Street.
Bankers—Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co.

The object of the Oude Railway Company may be very briefly defined—to introduce into the newly-acquired territories of Oude the benefit of railway communication.

The Kingdom of Oude has recently been incorporated into the dominions of the Hon. the East-India Company, and the advantages of British supremacy will be most generally appreciated by the improved means of communication which, among the other changes, will be introduced.

The late Governor-General of India, in a minute dated 18th June, 1855, states, with reference to Oude becoming a part of the British territory,—“I entertain a confident belief that they (the Hon. Court) will at length see specially accomplished those happy results which Lord Wellesley too sanguinely anticipated from the operation of the treaty of 1801; and that the British Government will then, indeed, become the instrument of restoring to affluence and prosperity one of the most fertile regions of the globe.”

The country lies contiguous to the upper portion of the East-Indian Railway Company's line, which runs parallel with, and at no great distance from, the capital of Oude for about 200 miles, and into which the entire traffic conveyed upon the proposed lines in Oude would flow, at Cawnpore and Benares.

The following extract from a communication received from General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., the English Resident at Oude, upon the subject, fully confirms the accuracy of the foregoing statement:—

“I do not hesitate to say that the early introduction of a railway into that country will do more to secure its prosperity than any other measure that could be devised.

“Oude is an extensive and fertile territory, only requiring improved means of communication to develop its great resources. It is perfectly tranquil, and as secure as any other portion of the East-India Company's dominions; and the Railway Company may rely upon my cordial support and assistance, whenever it may be required, towards attaining so important an object, and securing so great a benefit, to both the Government and the people.”

The sketch map shows the proposed lines of railway; their connexion with the East-Indian Railway, and with the lines proposed by Captain Yule for Rohilund; from which it will be seen that they together constitute a comprehensive system of railways, without any conflicting interests, and each contributing to the prosperity of the other, and of the countries traversed.

The country is unusually favourable for railway works. There are no engineering difficulties. The levels are almost uninterrupted throughout.

The lines proposed to be constructed connect Cawnpore, on the East-Indian Railway, with Lucknow, the residence of the Governor-General's Political Agent, whence three lines radiate—one to Fyzabad, another by Fyzabad, Shahabad, and Shahjehanpore, to Bareilly and the Rohilund Railways; and a third by Sultanpore and Jaunpore to Benares, where it again joins the East-Indian Railway.

The entire length of all the proposed lines is about 450 miles, but the Company propose to commence with the section from Cawnpore to Lucknow, about 50 miles.

The desirableness of extending the railway system throughout India as rapidly as possible is acknowledged by all who have given the subject serious consideration; but the imperative necessity for the earliest completion of the great trunk lines renders it a measure of policy to limit any new lines to the construction of the shortest and most important sections at present, and that their further extension should be dependent upon, and that they should be executed in the order of, their relative importance in the great system or network which will before long cover and connect the entire country.

The cost of these lines will not, it is believed, exceed an average of £20,000 per mile, inclusive of carrying stock; and the practicability of working Indian railways at a moderate expenditure has been already fully established by the experience of the East-Indian and Bombay lines.

In compliance with the principle sanctioned by Parliament with regard to the constitution of the East-India Directors in the last India Bill, and with a view to secure the necessary amount of local knowledge and experience, one-third of the Directors must have been resident in Bengal or the north-west provinces of India.

The Directors are in communication with the Hon. East-India Company, with a view to place this Company upon the same basis as the other Indian Railway Companies, under a guarantee of a minimum rate of interest. Should this arrangement, which is regarded by the Directors as an essential and indispensable condition, not be effected, the deposit of 5s. per share will be returned, less the expenses which shall have been incurred.

Applications for shares may be sent to the brokers, Messrs. Scott, Corthorn, and Scotts, 16, Throgmorton Street, or to the Company's Offices, 8, Moorgate Street, in the annexed form; but no application will be considered unless a

deposit of 5s. on each share applied for is previously made to Messrs. Glyn and Co., Bankers of the Company. The deposit will be returned if the application is not acceded to.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

[N.B. This must be presented to the Bankers entire. The applicant will retain the receipt at foot, and forward the letter, when marked by the Bankers, to the Company's offices. The Banker's receipt will be exchanged hereafter for the share certificate, and due notice will be given when such certificates are ready.]

To the Directors of the Oude Railway Company.

Gentlemen,—Having paid to Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., to your credit, £ , being 5s. per share on shares in the above Company, I request you to allot me that number of shares, and agree to accept the same, or any less number, and to execute the Subscribers' Agreement; and, on default, I agree to forfeit the deposit now paid, and authorize you to cancel the allotment.

Name
Profession or business
Address
Date

BANKER'S RECEIPT.

Received from , on account of the Oude Railway Company, the sum of £ For Glyn, Mills, and Co.

This receipt will be exchanged for certificates of shares when ready.

BANK OF DEPOSIT, No. 3, PALL MALL EAST, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.

Parties desirous of investing Money are requested to examine the plan of the BANK OF DEPOSIT. Prospectuses and Forms for opening accounts SENT FREE on application.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

FAMILY ENDOWMENT, LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.

No. 12, CHATHAM PLACE, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

Empowered by Act of Parliament, May 19, 1836.

DIRECTORS.

William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., Chairman.
John Fuller, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Lewis Burroughs, Esq. C. H. Latouche, Esq.
Robert Bruce Chichester, Esq. Edward Lee, Esq.
D. M. Gordon, Esq. Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley.
Lieut.-Col. H. B. Henderson. Joshua Walker, Esq.
Secretary—Mr. John Cazenove.

INDIAN BRANCH.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT AT CALCUTTA.

Joseph S. Judge, Esq. R. F. Stack, Esq.
F. R. Neilson, Esq. C. B. Skinner, Esq.
R. S. Palmer, Esq. James Stuart, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

R. O'Shaughnessy, Esq., M.D. J. Gregory Vos, Esq., M.D.
Bankers—Bank of Bengal.
Solicitors—Messrs. Sandes and Watts.

SECRETARIES.

Messrs. Gordon, Stuart, and Co.

The extensive Assurance Business of the Agra and United Service Bank has been transferred to this Office, and the Society has Branch Establishments or Agencies at Madras, Bombay, Agra, and China.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

RATES OF PREMIUM FOR ASSURING 1,000 RUPEES.

CIVIL.

Age next birthday.	One Year.	Three Years.	Five Years.	Seven Years.	Life, with Participation.	Without Participation.
30	25	26	26	28	28	35
40	29	29	30	31	49	45
50	36	38	39	41	63	59

MILITARY.

30	30	30	31	32	44	41
40	34	36	37	39	53	49
50	44	45	47	48	66	61

A Bonus of Twenty per cent. from realized profits has been declared for the present year to all policy-holders on the profit scale who have paid five years' premium.

The advantages of this Society are as follow:—

Low Rates of Premium, calculated on the best and most recent investigations of mortality in India.

Annual participation in the profits after payment of premium for five years, by parties assured on the profit scale.

Immediate reduction of premium to the English rates in the case of a party assured proceeding to Europe for a permanency, and reduction after one year in the case of the party visiting Europe for a short period.

The civil rate only charged on the lives of parties in the military service, holding civil offices, as long as they continue in such office.

The Society also grants Deferred Annuities and Endowments payable at any given period.

Tables and full information may be had at the Office in Chatham Place; or on application to the Secretaries at Calcutta, Messrs. GORDON, STUART, and Co.; or to the Agents of the Agra and United Service Bank, at the other Indian Presidencies.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION grant DRAFTS, and negotiate or collect BILLS payable in Bombay, Calcutta, Ceylon, Hong-Kong, Madras, Mauritius, Singapore, Melbourne, and Sydney. They also issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route. They undertake the Agency of parties connected with India, the safe custody, purchase and sale of Indian Securities, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of Remittances between the above-named dependencies. They further buy and negotiate in London paper of the Indian Government Loans.

Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., and on Saturdays 10 to 2.

W. W. CARGILL, Chief Manager.

Threadneedle Street, London, 2nd July, 1855.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

CUSTODY OF INDIAN SECURITIES.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up Capital, £1,250,000.—Reserve Fund, £252,000.

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LONDON:—Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, Printer, at the Printing-Office of COX & WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by LANCELOT WILD, at 13, Catherine Street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, both in the County of Middlesex.—Jan. 2, 1857.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

Vol. XV.—No. 308.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1857.

[PRICE 1s.

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(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Jan. 17.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Dec. 8	Burmah (Rangoon)	Oct. 21
Madras	14	Bombay	Dec. 17
Ceylon	15	China (Hong-Kong)	Nov. 24

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THIS Mail may be said to add nothing to the stock of information previously possessed respecting the expedition to the Persian Gulf. Little, indeed, was looked for by the Government of Bombay until the result of the attack upon Bushire could be communicated; but we are informed that intelligence of the fall of this place was daily expected. The last division of the naval force left Bombay on the 13th November, and anchored off Muscat on the 20th. The strength of the expedition, it will be recollected, amounted to 5,670 fighting men, of whom 2,270 were Europeans. The fleet consisted of forty-five sail, including eight war-steamers of the Indian navy. Vague rumours were afloat of preparations on the part of the enemy; one giving currency to a statement that a considerable force had assembled at Bushire for the purpose of resisting the British troops, and that defensive works were being extensively planned and vigorously executed all along the Persian coast; and another representing that very formidable batteries had been erected on a small island in front of Bushire, named *Halliday*, on which, moreover, a fort had been constructed, which was well manned with both guns and men. Adverting to these rumours, a Bombay journal observes, "Of course a considerable allowance must be made for exaggeration; but this news, taken in conjunction with the contents of a private letter which we have just seen from a member of the embassy at Bagdad, in which it is stated that the war in which we have engaged will be of much longer duration than is generally believed, leads us to believe that the Persians are prepared for a stout resistance."

The only incident of moment connected with the recent rupture with Persia is the capture of Herat by the forces of the Shah; the rumour of its fall, noticed in our last, having been subsequently fully confirmed. The place appears to have surrendered on the 25th October, the Herattee chief, Esa Khan, obtaining terms favourable to himself and family, and a stipulation for the most honourable treatment to the inhabitants generally, the conditions being ratified under the royal authority. Khan, accompanied by his principal chiefs, has since the Persian camp, where they were received.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Hindustan*, with a mail, left Calcutta Dec. 9th, Sand Heads 10th, Madras 14th, Point de Galle 17th, Aden 27th, and arrived at Suez Jan. 2nd. The *Singapore*, with a mail, left Bombay Dec. 18th, arrived at Aden Dec. 23th, and Suez Dec. 30th. The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta Jan. 9th, and Marseilles Jan. 14th (per *Vectis*). The *Indus*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton Jan. 21st.

DEPARTURES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 4th and 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if the 4th or 20th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 3rd and 19th.

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* * The *Marseilles* mails of the 10th and 26th overtake the *Southampton* mails of the 4th and 20th at Malta; from which place they are conveyed by the same vessel.



with the customary testimonials of esteem, and subsequently despatched to Teheran under an escort of horse. Persia has thus given the finishing stroke to the violation of its treaty with England.

From the North-west we learn that the body of troops under Brigadier Chamberlain, to which we adverted in our last as advancing from Kohat in the direction of Caubul, appears to have marched through the Meerazie valley to Thull, whence, moving onwards and crossing the river Koorum and entering the valley of that name, it had arrived within five marches of Caubul. The force consisted of about five thousand men. Other motives besides the ostensible one are assigned for the march of this force, and among them that of ascertaining the fact whether a route might be found into Caubul by any other direction than the Khyber Pass. News from Peshawur of a late date speaks with some degree of certainty of the intended interview between Dost Mahomed and Sir John Lawrence, the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, and fixes the 10th December as the probable date of the arrival of the ruler of Caubul. The *Friend of India* is inclined to believe that indications are observable of the coming occupation of Afghanistan by a British force. The *Bombay Telegraph and Courier* confirms the intelligence that Brigadier Chamberlain was close to Caubul with a large force prepared to co-operate with the Afghans, and that Jacobs' Horse were gradually pushing forward in the direction of Candahar. "So quietly," observes this journal, "have matters been managed, that the world hardly realizes the fact, that we have close up to Caubul a force as large as that which captured it under Lord Keane in 1839, or surrendered it under General Elphinstone to Akbar Khan in 1842."

From China the accounts are brought down to the 25th November, being about ten days later than those received by the last Indian Mail. These are so far unsatisfactory as showing that hostilities still prevailed, and that trade had been brought to a complete stand-still. The Americans had taken part in the quarrel; one of the reasons assigned for this course being that some American heads had been sent in by mistake, consequent upon the Chinese notification offering a reward of thirty dollars for the head of every Englishman. A more probable cause for their participation in the strife was the attack of the Chinese upon the boats of the United States ships of war. The insane act was followed by well-merited punishment. The following particulars are extracted from the *Overland Friend of China*.—"Directly Commodore Armstrong heard of another insult to the stars and stripes, he lost not a moment in determining to avenge it, and made arrangements with steamers *Willamette* and *Cumfa* to tow the *Portsmouth* and *Lecant* up to the forts whence the firing proceeded, viz. the round fort at the head of Fidler's Reach, and the opposite square fort. Drawing seventeen feet of water, there was some difficulty in getting a ship of the *Portsmouth's* size into position; and the *San Jacinto's* fourth cutter, with Lieutenant Williamson and Mr. Pilot Ayer, was sent ahead to take soundings. No sooner were they perceived by the Chinese, about nine o'clock on Sunday morning, within four hundred yards of the forts, than they sent three shots at them with fatal precision; one taking the head off the leadsmen in the bow, and the second and third within an oar's length either side. The sounding work was done, however, and

at 2 p.m. the vessels got under weigh. The *Lerant* unfortunately took the rocks, and could not get within range. But the *Portsmouth* got near enough, and at about 4 p.m. opened a brisk fire, which she kept up till darkness precluded further operations. The Chinese were not silent either, and hulled the *Portsmouth* ten times, one of the first shots badly wounding a marine. During the night the *Portsmouth* and *Lerant* both grounded, and had much difficulty on Monday in getting into such a position that their broadsides could be brought to bear upon the now crowded forts, anxious, apparently, for Brother Jonathan to come on." At this juncture the Commodore was induced to desist from firing until communication could be had with Governor Yeh. A letter was accordingly despatched to the viceroy, demanding an explanation, and twenty-four hours given for a suitable reply. None having arrived within the prescribed time, the Americans commenced with a brisk cannonade on Napier Fort. "This continued for an hour and a half or two hours, until the Chinese were driven out, when the U.S. marines and small-arm men landed with a field-piece at a hamlet a little distance in rear of the fort; two American seamen being shot dead as they were getting out of the boat, by the accidental discharge of a comrade's rifle. Here they were met by some thousands of 'braves'—hardly with what might be called resistance, however, as none of the Americans were hurt. The havoc among the Chinese, on the contrary, is said to have been something awful. Flags had been prepared by the men before landing, on which were inscribed the words 'Remember Mullins' (the leadsmen first shot), and there was no quarter from the hands of his infuriated messmates. With the taking of this fort the day's work ended. Yeh's reply was sent to the American factories a little before noon. In its tone it is said to be most conciliatory and respectful. The Americans, Yeh says, were told some weeks ago they had better go away from Canton, and he, Yeh, was under the impression that they had left: in any way, their boats had no business under the forts—and in short, it served them right to be shot at. Yeh had no apology. Yesterday morning the attack was made on Howqua's Fort. Firing continued for about half an hour only, and was promptly returned by the Chinese defenders, one shot killing two and wounding eight in one of the *Portsmouth's* boats. It was believed, when the postal steamer passed Whampoa last evening, that the work was completed; the three forts were captured, and American revenge satiated."

The various promotions consequent on the recent augmentation of the number of officers in the Indian army, will be found fully particularized in another portion of our paper.

PASSENGERS BY THE PRESENT MAIL.

To MARSEILLES.—Mr. C. Roulier, Mr. Meyer, Capt. Santry, Capt. and Mrs. Chilcott, Mr. E. C. Demy, Capt. and Mrs. Pollexfen.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Indus*, Jan. 21.—Mrs. Lord and 3 children, Mr. Palmer, Lieut. Foster, Mrs. Jackson and infant, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Whitecourt, child, and infant, Miss Bilke, Mrs. Entwistle, Mr. S. Card, Capt. Carnegie, Dr. P. Davidson, Capt. Bazelgette, Mrs. Robinson and 3 children.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Surgeon R. Hosken, 2nd batt. L.C., at Nusseerabad, Nov. 3; Capt. James Spens, Engrs., at Umballa, aged 45, Nov. 21.

BENGAL.

TORTURE IN BENGAL.

Dr. Chevers, the secretary to the Medical Board, Calcutta, has published a work under the sanction of Government, on *Medical Jurisprudence*, founded on official documents, which discloses many fearful scenes. We shall make a few extracts on the subject of torture, all showing that crime is closely connected with the state of the people's minds and morals.

On torture, the practice of which has been denied in the House of Commons, Dr. Chevers remarks:—

"A similarity, almost amounting to identity, exists between the modes of torture practised in this and the Madras presidency, a fact which goes far to prove that these atrocities have been prevalent in every part of India from a period at which the laws, or at least the national customs, were the same throughout the country.

"The practice was doubtless introduced by the Mussulmans. We have abundant evidence, however, that this atrocity has now become intimately blended with the customs of all sects and classes of natives throughout India. The poor practice torture upon each other; robbers on their victims, and *vice versa*; masters upon their servants; zemindars upon their ryots; schoolmasters upon their pupils; husbands upon their wives; and even parents upon their children. We have instances of torture being freely practised in every relation of domestic life. Servants are thus treated by their masters and fellow-servants, children by their parents and schoolmasters, for the most trifling offences; the very plays of the populace (and the point of a rude people's drama is in its satire) excite the laughter of many a rural audience, by the exhibition of revenue squeezed out of a defaulter coin by coin through the appliance of familiar 'provocatives,' under the superintendence of a caricatured Tehsildar; it seems a time-honoured institution, and we cannot be astonished if the practice is still widely prevalent among the ignorant, uneducated class of native public servants."—*Madras Commissioners' Report*, p. 50.

THE CHIEF MODES OF TORTURE IN BENGAL.

Scorching various parts of the body.—1st. burning by the heated chillum of a pipe, or kalika. 2nd. by red-hot charcoal. 3rd. by a lighted torch. 4th. by red-hot iron. 5th. by heated oil, or pouring hot oil.

Confinement in a Cell filled with Lime Chunam, is also mentioned by Baboo Grishunder Ghose. In a case tried at Backergunge, in 1847, it was alleged that Lime had been put into the eyes of a man who was supposed to have met with his death by unfair means.

Rubbing the Face upon the Ground.—This is also spoken of as a mode of torture. I, not long since, had a child sent to me whose face had evidently undergone this severe discipline. The fatal case of a man,—in whom Dr. Murry, of Beerbhoom, found the nose wounded, the lips much torn, the upper jaw fractured, a quantity of mud about the mouth, and two contused wounds on the back of the head,—was probably of this kind.

"A common punishment in Bengal is placing spiders, or a kind of beetle called by the natives goorghoora pooka, on the navel, covered with a shell or earthen pot.

"Sticking pins or thorns under the nails is practised equally in this Presidency and in Madras.

"Filling the mouth with pebbles and striking the chin upwards with sufficient force to break the teeth, is spoken of as a Bengali punishment.

"Pulling the hair on both sides (chooldhara tana).—In Bengal this is generally practised upon females. In Madras there are several contrivances of this kind; such as tying two persons closely together by the top-knots, and tying the hair of the head to a donkey's or buffalo's tail. Plucking out the beard (reckoned by the natives a great disgrace) is a common torture in both presidencies. Twisting the ears, striking two offenders' heads together, placing a person in the sun with his hair loose, and compelling him to turn his head rapidly to and fro."

As an illustration of the torture by a lighted torch:—

"In 1845, a well-known housebreaker, of Poorneah, was arrested in the act of committing a burglary, and the brother of the owner of the house, being determined to discover where the rest of the gang had secreted the property, tied up the robber with his feet to one post and his hand to another immediately opposite; and then, with the assistance of the chowkedar and another servant, lit a good-sized torch and burnt him from head to foot. The police concealed this atrocity. A few days afterwards, the magistrate received a report from the Darogah and Mohurir, who sent in the thief in a cart, saying that he was ill with fever. The magistrate, going to see him, found 'his flesh literally burnt off his bones.' He died that night, refusing to say how or by whom he had been thus treated. The Darogah and Mohurir were sentenced to five years' imprisonment for endeavouring to conceal this atrocity by false report.

"The flames of a torch or the oil which drops from it is the manner of torture commonly used by Dacoits to compel persons to give up concealed property."

Of Kishnagur district Dr. Chevers states:—

"In his report for 1848, Mr. Dampier mentions that, in the district of Nuddeah alone, 174 persons were entered within the year as having been engaged in dacoities with torture. In some instances this barbarity has been carried to fatal lengths, as in the case of an old man of Dinajpore, who was so severely burnt with torches by dacoits, to make him give up his money, that he died nine days afterwards; and in that of another aged man, who was similarly tortured in Nuddeah, with so much cruelty, that he died from lockjaw four days subsequently. The only instance I find in which any other mode of torture was employed by dacoits, was one in which the woman of the house had her thigh compressed between two pieces of bamboo, called a cheap, to enforce her to discover her husband's property. This, however, occurred in Assam (Kamroop).

"There is a case in Macnaghten's Reports, in which a Mussulman slave girl, between eight and nine years of age, accused her mistress of tying her with a cord, heating some oil, and pouring it on her. The correctness of this statement appears to have been confirmed by the civil surgeon.

"In 1842, Mr. Kean, of Moorsshedabad, reported the case of a Hindu in whom both hands and one foot were so much burned that mortification ensued. The injured toes, the fingers of both hands, and a large portion of the right hand were thrown off. Mr. Kean considered that the injury must have resulted from the immersion of the parts in some boiling liquid.

"In the same year, the body of a Mussulman girl was sent in for inspection to Mr. J. Macrea, at Monghyr. All that could be discovered was, 'that the hands and lower parts of the arms were burnt almost to cinders.'"

A case by the police:—

"In this Report for the first six months of 1842, Mr. Dampier mentions a case in which the police of Thannah Mirzapore, in the Moorsshedabad district, tied together the fingers and toes of a man suspected of dacoity, and drove wedges between them to the greatest extent of tension. He was then laid out on his back in the sun; this not producing the desired effect, his hands and feet were dipped into boiling water, then the ligatures were unloosened, and bandages, dipped in oil, tied round the fingers of both hands and the toes of the left foot, and lighted. Failing to obtain a confession, they kept him in the Thannah, without any remedies being applied, until the fingers and toes became gangrenous. These parts ultimately dropped off.

"A horrible case of murder by torture, in which this barbarity was used, was brought to light in March last. Some idols and other property, belonging to the Raja of Pergunnah Jaldia in the Maanbhoom district, having been stolen, several suspected persons were apprehended by the Raja's people and brought to his guruh, or petty fortress. They were, one and all, tortured to extort confession. All were beaten and kept in restraint for about three days, being at night all fastened by the feet to one rope. Two, however, being the most suspected, were the most severely treated. Their fingers were tied together and shivers of bamboo were driven between them. This was also done to the toes; boiling oil was then poured on their hands and feet. Upon the body of this unfortunate man being examined by the Civil Surgeon, it was found that the hands were fearfully lacerated as if by stakes or pieces of iron driven through them; besides which he had marks of having been scalded with boiling oil or water. The medical officer considered that the injuries inflicted on the hands and feet of the deceased, were sufficient to cause, and did cause death."

Dr. Chevers further remarks: "The masses have over them a police drawn from their own ranks, and therefore marked with all the features of the national character; they are uneducated." The conclusion Dr. Chevers gives from this is:—

"In their Report of 1838, the Committee on Prison Discipline remark—"The general morals of the people may possibly be bad enough, but an Indian criminal is probably a better man than any other criminal of the same store. His general character certainly differs less from that of the mass of his countrymen than would be the case in more civilized and moral countries. A large proportion of the crimes in this country are committed by persons whose tribe have done the same time out of mind, and they are almost as naturally the result of birth as another man's honest trade. Many more are committed as it were professionally, by the members of the immense confederations, who are not much worse off than other people in matters unconnected with their profession. Owing to feelings and principles there is little or no consciousness of moral guilt amongst these classes, on account of the exercise of what they regard as their proper business."

FEMALE EDUCATION. I

Young Bengal in japanned pumps, flourishing an ivory-headed cane, and whiffing at a first-rate Manilla, looks like a mark of the schoolmaster being abroad. But where's his wife? To see whether there has been any real advance in knowledge and civilization, look for the effect on the condition of woman. Are her customs changed, her position improved, her mind cultivated? The hope that we should reach the females through the men, that the education of the college would tell upon the zenana, has not yet been realized. The enlightened portion of the native community still regard barbarous ignorance the proper lot of their wives, of those who have the first care of their children. Such men will do nothing for the female members of their families, and when a noble effort is made in their behalf by such a friend as the late Mr. Bethune, their influence is thrown in to frustrate success! The missionaries, too, have everywhere, each in a small way, endeavoured to establish schools for the instruction of native girls, and generally confess that little has yet been accomplished. They get mostly the children of the very lowest and poorest classes, who see no advantage whatever in book-knowledge, but yield to the influence of masters or the temptation of pice; and the girls learn to knit and sew a little, and read a little, till in a short time they have to go to their husbands, and then generally all that has been acquired has been forgotten.

Female education seems, indeed, to have made no real beginning hitherto in India. We have not hit upon the right method. We have not secured the concurrence of the people in our views, nor their confidence in our philanthropy.

All at once an experiment is made, at a point where there seemed to be no particular encouragement, and results of a highly encouraging character have at once been secured. The old wall of prejudice suddenly gives way at that point; not because it is weakest there, but because it has been attacked by means very different from those previously tried.

We allude to what has been effected by Gopaul Sing, Visitor of Government Schools in Zillah Agra. On the 30th July last, he reported that fourteen female schools were established, comprising 207 girls, of whom 64 were of the Brahmin, 42 of the Chutree, 45 of the Beynia, and 53 of other castes, including some Mahomedans.

"It would," he observes, "perhaps appear strange that so many persons of high caste and respectability, who have so often obstinately refused to allow their daughters to be educated, though urged by many a noble-minded, influential, European philanthropist, do now send their girls to schools. But those best acquainted with the native character will readily admit that the failure of the influential European in his benevolent efforts for the reform is more or less attributable to the suspicion with which everything coming from a foreigner is received by the natives, and to the want of co-operation of the educated portion of the natives, who alone can understand the value of the reforms intended. If the enlightened natives had shown a little more courage (not in words merely, as is often unfortunately the case), and explained to their brethren the nature and object of any proposed reform, at the same time proving their disinterestedness and devotedness by good example, the condition of India would, I presume to say, have been much better by this time."

It would have been satisfactory to know how Gopaul Sing accounts for this want of confidence and courage. His sketch of his countrymen would have lost none of its interest by being made more complete. It must be mortifying to their British friends to find their efforts and intentions still misunderstood, and those whom they have benefitted still so incapable or unwilling in the cause of civilization. He describes his own measures in this way:—

"The difficulties I had to contend with at first were very great indeed; but I am happy to say that my persevering exertions have greatly removed them now, and that the prospect is very encouraging. The establishment of a little school, in which my own daughters and those of my immediate friends and relations attended at first, like a charm, in a great measure, dispelled the prejudices of my neighbours, and induced many to send their girls also. This example, and my constant persuasion and reasoning, have at last succeeded in inducing many respectable inhabitants of other villages to yield, and somewhat to understand the advantages likely to be derived from such institutions. The statement accompanying shows the result of these humble efforts."

We were surprised to find that all the teachers in these schools were males,—a very novel feature, and one which we should have thought a deformity on the very face of the project. But there is no anticipating native notions. Here is what Gopaul Sing himself says on the subject:—

"Want of female teachers was one great obstacle in the way; but the guardians of the girls composing the respective schools pointed out men of approved character, in whom they have full

confidence, and I have appointed such persons only as teachers, and the result is very satisfactory. I also beg to bring to your notice that I have written to several of my influential relatives in the neighbouring districts (viz. Allyghur, Muttra, Mynpooree), and have hopes that they also will exert themselves to establish similar schools for their daughters."

All this is zealous and judicious. Rapid extension was the result. It was reported to Government at the close of September that thirty-two more female schools had been established in the district of Agra alone within the period of two months, and contained 612 Hindoo and 15 Mussulman pupils; the expenditure for each school being a fraction above Rs. 7 per mensem. Lieut. Fuller, the inspector of the 2nd Educational Circle, having inspected a detailed list of these schools and scholars, reported that the girls "belong to the most respectable classes of the native community."

About one-tenth of the number, he remarks, are above twenty years of age, and the remainder vary from six years up to that limit. He also mentions that Gopaul Sing had reported the establishment of a female school in the city of Agra—the lead having been taken by wealthy bankers and merchants; but no male inspector, not even a Brahmin, would be allowed to come upon the premises. Gopaul Sing hoped to find suitable visitors among the more advanced pupils of the other schools. The number of these schools, Lieut. Fuller adds, is still increasing in the district of Agra, and he hoped soon to be able to report the establishment of a few in the adjoining zillah of Muttra.

These reports are highly satisfactory. Government should relieve Gopaul Sing of his ordinary duties as the visitor of a single district, and let him go steadily through the North-Western Provinces as the apostle of native female education. Back him up to establish native girls' schools everywhere as fast as possible: only do not spoil him! Let him have a good reward in prospect. Every native in the education department should also be encouraged to go and do likewise; and those who will not educate the females of their own families will begin to feel, as one of Galileo's inquisitors might (if resuscitated), if he were politely asked to-day to take the chair of astronomy at Cambridge. He would find himself swallowing his errors before he was aware what he was about.—*Delhi Gazette.*

A BAND OF PERSIAN VAGRANTS.

We find in the *Lahore Chronicle* a correspondence (obtained from the editor's room of that province), relative to the large party of Persians who made their appearance some months ago in Southern India. The correspondence is extremely lengthy; but as it is not without some interest, we shall compress its substance into a brief narrative.

In December last a party of Persians, consisting of 41 men, 41 women, and 50 children—132 in all—with 75 ponies, entered North Canara, in the Madras presidency, from the direction of Dharwar, in the Bombay presidency. As they had passports from the Bombay local authorities, and were understood to be on their way to the coast for the purpose of obtaining shipping for Mecca, the joint magistrate allowed them to proceed onwards under an escort of his peons. Shipping for Mecca could not, however, be obtained; and as it was doubtful whether the party really intended to embark for Mecca, Mr. Fisher, the magistrate of Canara, arranged to send them forward under escort by the most direct road towards Calcutta, whither, under the above circumstances, they wished to proceed on their return to their own country. They are next heard of in the Chittledroog division of Mysore. There, on the 18th February, a crowd of bazaar people and villagers complained to the superintendent, Lieutenant Dobbs, of having been plundered of food and money by a large gang of Iranee robbers. Lieutenant Dobbs proceeded to their encampment to inquire into the matter.

The Persians had the impudence to assert that they had obtained passports from Government authorizing them to beg, and that, consequently, they had a right to be fed by the villagers, and that they could not exist without each man receiving daily a seer of rice, a seer of wheat, and a seer of ghee, besides a sheep for every four men. The amildar, by the superintendent's orders, proceeded to search the baggage of the individuals accused of robbery, whereupon the band loaded ten or fifteen matchlocks, which had been previously concealed, with powder and ball, and marched off in a threatening manner. But on their arrival at Bangalore, they were, by the direction of General Cubbon, disarmed of their matchlocks, knives, and daggers; and the superintendent of police there reported that, if their ponies were sold, they would have sufficient to pay their own expenses. They arrived at Salem in the beginning of March under a strong escort. Mr. Brett, the magistrate of Salem, brought the circumstance immediately to the notice of the Madras Government, who now for the first time heard of this Iranee irruption.

On the arrival of the party in the neighbourhood of Madras, an inquiry was instituted into their previous proceedings. Their story was, that about four years previously they had been driven by famine from their native districts of Sheeraz and Kirman in Persia, and that they resolved to come to India to beg. They accordingly proceeded to Cabul, where they separated, the Sheerazes entering India by way of Peshawur, and the Kirmanees by way of Candahar. The former went through the Punjab to Delhi and Lucknow, at which last place they remained six months. On leaving it they were attacked by robbers, who plundered them, and shot two of their number. Somewhere in the Deccan they were joined by the other party, who had gone by way of Delhi and Gwalior. Thus united, they appear to have felt strong enough to combine a little plundering with their begging, and thus got themselves brought to the notice of the authorities. A feud had broken out between the Sheerazes and the Kirmanees of the party, and on being mustered for inspection at Poonamallee, they engaged in a general action, with fists, bamboos, stones, and brickbats, the lady portion of the belligerents particularly distinguishing themselves by their fury and violence. They were separated with difficulty. At length, in April, the Madras Government directed that they should be forwarded in detachments through the northern districts of the Bombay presidency, on to Scinde and Afghanistan, whence they might reach their own country. And so ends the history of this band of Persian vagrants.

It is rather singular that they should not have attracted notice during their long wanderings through Northern and Central India. We thought the Punjab authorities were stricter than to allow such a thing in their province. Indeed it appears that a somewhat similar party, who made their appearance there in 1854, were detained and afterwards sent back by way of Scinde. The Madras party, however, seem to have eluded the vigilance even of Sir John Lawrence. Orders have now been issued that all similar bodies of foreign vagrants be at once apprehended and sent back to their own country. Mr. Montgomery, the judicial commissioner of the Punjab, alludes to the sumptuous manner in which the Madras party were fed by the authorities there, and he has no doubt that money and valuables would have been found upon the party, if they had been properly searched. Finally, the magistrate of Canara gets a rap over the knuckles for not having at once detained the Persians, and reported the matter to Government for their instructions. We do not see that he deserves censure, considering that the party had passports from Bombay officials, that no complaints had been made to him against them, and that he sent an escort with them into the next zillah to prevent their doing mischief on the road.

BENGAL CAVALRY BONUS FUND.

The following prospectus of a Bengal Cavalry Bonus Fund has appeared in the *Delhi Gazette*:—

1st. That it will be advantageous to establish a fund, from which all regimental field-officers of the Bengal Light Cavalry desirous of retiring may claim a bonus, according to the scale hereinafter detailed.

2nd. That this fund shall be called

“THE BENGAL CAVALRY BONUS FUND.”

3rd. That the bonus which regimental field-officers may claim shall be as follows:—

Colonel..... Rs. 70,000.

Rs.	Rs.
1st Lieut.-col..... 68,000	1st Major 48,500
2nd do. 66,000	2nd do. 47,000
3rd do. 64,000	3rd do. 45,500
4th do. 62,000	4th do. 44,000
5th do. 60,000	5th do. 42,500
6th do. 58,000	6th do. 41,000
7th do. 56,000	7th do. 39,500
8th do. 54,000	8th do. 38,000
9th do. 52,000	9th do. 36,500
10th do. 50,000	10th do. 35,000

4th. That the bonus for the different grades shall be raised as follows; viz., Rs. 2,000 from each lieutenant-colonel, Rs. 1,500 from each major, and Rs. 3,500 from each regiment benefiting by the retirement of the officer receiving the bonus.

5th. That no lieutenant-colonel, major, or regiment shall be required to contribute to any officer's retirement, that does not advance him or it a step in the Gradation List.

6th. That any officer being supernumerary of his rank, or whose retirement would merely cause the absorption of a supernumerary, shall have no claim, while so situated, to a bonus.

7th. That any lieutenant-colonel, major, or regiment, gaining more than one step in the Gradation List by the purchase of any officer's retirement, shall pay respectively an additional Rs. 2,000, 1,500, or 3,500 for every additional step so gained; thus, in the

event of a major wishing to retire when 5th on the list of majors, he would be entitled to Rs. 42,500, viz., Rs. 17,500 from his own regiment, as well as an aggregate of Rs. 25,000, or Rs. 1,500 from each major, and Rs. 3,500 from each regiment junior to him in the Gradation List.

8th. That lieutenant-colonels or majors failing to join the fund, or to pay their respective quotas for any steps purchased, shall not, if afterwards desirous of retiring, be entitled to any pecuniary benefit from any steps gained by the fund, but shall, as claimants for bonus, be held to occupy such position only as they would have arrived at without the operation of the Bonus Fund.

9th. That the sum of Rs. 3,500 be made up in regiments according to the following scale:—

1st Captain	1,100	1st Lieutenant....	250
2nd do.	350	2nd do.	150
3rd do.	250	3rd do.	110
4th do.	200	4th do.	100
5th do.	160	5th do.	90
6th do.	120	6th do.	80
7th do.	200	7th do.	70
Total	2,380	8th do.	60
		9th do.	50

Total 960

1st Cornet.....	80	3rd Cornet	30
2nd do.	50	4th do.	30

Total 190

Grand Total..... 3,530

Thus a lieutenant-colonel would have to pay Rs. 20,000 for his regiment; a major Rs. 15,000 for his lieutenant-colonelcy; a senior captain Rs. 11,000 for his majority; a junior captain Rs. 2,000 for his troop. A senior lieutenant Rs. 2,500 for his captaincy; and a senior cornet Rs. 800 for his lieutenantancy, if unassisted by death steps.

10th. That as the object of the Cavalry Bonus Fund is to accelerate promotion, nothing contained in it shall preclude officers or regiments from giving larger sums than those above decided on for the retirement of colonels, lieutenant-colonels, or majors, provided such appear to them necessary or advisable to secure any particular step or steps that may so offer themselves.

11th. That regiments shall be held responsible for their quotas of Rs. 3,500 each, and that in the event of any officer below the rank of regimental major failing from absence or other cause promptly to pay his individual quota, such shall be made good by per centage rates from the other officers of the corps.

12th. That it will be advisable to establish a Subsidiary Fund for the payment of contingencies connected with the Bengal Cavalry Bonus Fund, and that for this purpose a sum of Rs. 200 extra be paid by the officer immediately getting command of a regiment through any retirement secured by the Bengal Cavalry Bonus Fund, and also Rs. 100 by any officer getting charge of a troop in a similar manner.

13th. That the Subsidiary Fund may at any time be appropriated in any way that may be deemed advisable, and sanctioned by the votes of a majority of subscribers to the B. C. B. F.

14th. That for the purpose of bringing the Bengal Cavalry Bonus Fund into operation, a regimental secretary be elected in each corps, and a general committee be appointed by the subscribers at large, to consist of a president and two members. The president and members not necessarily to be of the same regiment, but selected as those most likely to effect the objects and further the interests of the Bengal Cavalry Bonus Fund.

15th. That it shall be the duty of regimental secretaries to collect and transmit the money, ascertain the votes, and be the medium of communication between their own officers and the general committee, on all points connected with the B. C. B. F.

16th. That it shall be the duty of the General Committee to see that the Fund Rules are strictly adhered to, to submit for the decision of the service any points on which doubts or difference of opinion may arise, to receive all applications for bonus and immediately forward them through regimental secretaries to their different regiments.

17th. That the Agra Bank, in Calcutta, be the place of deposit for all sums paid on account of the Bengal Cavalry Bonus Fund, and that these sums be paid to credit of the General Committee, to enable them duly to settle with any officer whose retirement may have been effected.

18th. That all sums duly claimed for any officer's retirement shall be paid into the Agra Bank, Calcutta, within three months of the date on which such claim shall reach the General Committee.

19th. That in the event of any sum or sums not being paid as required by Rule 18, the General Committee shall have, and hereby has authority in the name and on the behalf of all those benefitting by any proposed retirement to borrow any sum or sums that may be so deficient, provided always that the sum so borrowed shall not exceed one-half the amount of bonus claimed, and shall in no case, or aggregate of cases, exceed the sum of Rs. 35,000.

20th. That any sum or sums so borrowed shall, with interest and all contingent expenses, be claimable respectively from those who, by omitting to pay promptly their individual quotas, rendered such borrowing necessary.

21st. That the General Committee shall be, and hereby is guaranteed against any loss on account of any sums borrowed under Rule 19, and if ultimate loss should in any instance accrue, such shall be made good by a percentage on all those benefitting by the step gained.

22nd. That the General Committee shall have power to reimburse themselves from the Subsidiary Fund for all expenses actually incurred by them on account of the Bombay Cavalry Bonus Fund.

23rd. That any officer claiming a bonus and subsequently declining it, shall pay a fine or forfeit of Rs. 5,000, such sum to be carried to credit of the Subsidiary Fund.

24th. That officers entering the service after the establishment of the fund, shall, on first joining their regiments, be invited to subscribe to it, and their names to be enrolled on its lists or not, according to their decisions.

25th. That no officer joining the fund shall be permitted to secede from it, until it may be dissolved by the votes of a majority of the subscribers.

THE LONDON MAIL of Oct. 26 arrived at Calcutta Dec. 1 (per *Alma*).

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. R. DUNMORE, 31st N.I., is shortly expected at Calcutta from Landour to appear before the Medical Board. The gullant officer intends to proceed to England early in January for the benefit of his health.—*Hurkaru*.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—During the month of September, 68,485 maunds of goods were carried upwards on the East-Indian Railway, and 91,234 maunds downwards. Of the former, the chief articles were salt (16,312 maunds); iron rails (12,405 maunds), and timber (9,592 maunds); and of the goods downwards, the chief articles were coal (72,429 maunds), rice (6,663 maunds), and kunkur (3,300 maunds).

FAILURES.—The *Morning Chronicle* has announced the failure of Messrs. Watson and Co. and Messrs. Spence, the two old mercantile houses in Calcutta.

THE KING OF DELHI AND MR. FRASER.—A private letter from Delhi, dated the 2nd November, mentions that a difference of opinion had arisen between the king and Mr. Fraser, the Governor-General's agent, about the appointment of Mr. Fenwick as agent at Calcutta. Mr. Fraser observed, that sending a petition to the Governor-General through such a person was an unusual course. The king replied that he had full authority to do so, and ordered Mr. Fraser to leave the palace instantly, who has reported the matter to the Governor-General. Eight of the king's begums, whose stipends have been stopped by Zenat Mehal Nægum, are about to petition the Governor-General. Mirza Koyel's petition is still waiting the decision of Government.—*Englishman*.

MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.—The gentlemen who opposed the grant of the seventh annuity of the Medical Retiring Fund are, we hear, Messrs. Webb, Cantor, Chevers, and Scriven.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER of the 18th division has been directed to station his head quarters for the future at Nuddea. Allipore is too close to Calcutta. The change was once threatened by Mr. Pattle, when an energetic commissioner drove up to the Sudder to argue cases in person on their being sent back to him.

ROADS—A STEP IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.—Twenty-three thousand rupees have been sanctioned by Government for the repairs of the road between Lucknow and Cawnpore—"albeit after the work has been done!" That is, Government having told the officers to do their spitting, as the matter was indispensable, *coute qu'il coute*, has done that which was to be done, instead of proceeding on the old plan of estimates, reports, reports on reports, and remands for explanations. Grievance-hunters are robbed of a reason for a growl, and therefore throw in one gratis. Clive's hint, "Fight them, and I'll send you authority afterwards," is, we are glad to see, once more recovering a position in India. The Lord High Admiral's "Go it, Ned!" won Navarino.

ESTATE OF D. C. MACKAY AND CO.—The second dividend at Co.'s Rs. Three per Cent. was announced (Nov.) to be payable at the office of the official assignee, at Calcutta.

THE RECENT INUNDATIONS.—The Governor-General has been pleased to sanction that sums not exceeding Rs. 50,000 for each district, or a total amount of two and a half lacs, shall be placed at the disposal of the local authorities in Patna, Nuddeah, Rajshai, Moorshedabad, and Maldah, in order that it may be distributed among the victims of the recent inundations according to their several necessities.

MILITARY CHANGES.—By the retirement of Brevet Lieut.-Colonel Ormsby, senior major of the 3rd European regiment, announced in *The Gazette*, Brevet Major J. H. Wakefield obtains a regimental majority; and with the augmentation, Lieutenants Bacon, Reid, and Chamberlain will become regimental captains, and Ensigns Roberts, McPherson, Stevenson, and Maclean be promoted to the superior grade. These new captains will have to resign their civil employments and return to regimental duty, for six captains are already absent from the regiment in staff or civil appointments, besides two being on sick certificate in Europe. Two assistant-commissionerships in the Punjab, and an assistantship in the Thuggee department, will thus become vacant; and it may not be long, perhaps, before the same cause operates to create vacancies in the 6th Gwalior infantry, and the 17th irregular cavalry.

DR. FAITHFULL.—The *Central Star* has learnt, on good authority, that Dr. Faithfull, officiating medical storekeeper, has been appointed *pukka* medical storekeeper of the Umballa division.

WITCHCRAFT AND TORTURE.—A short time ago a child, ten years of age, was taken ill, and his sickness was attributed to witchcraft. The relatives were advised to consult a witchfinder (daoo); they complied with this suggestion, and after a diligent search, the daoo fixed upon an old woman, the boy's aunt, as the witch (daen) who had by her sorceries caused the illness of the child. The hill chief in whose territory this occurrence took place ordered the woman into his presence, and inquired of her whether it was true that she was a witch. He received a decided reply in the negative. On this the chief directed that she should be made to pass through the customary ordeal of immersion in water, to prove whether she was or was not in the possession of the power ascribed her. She was accordingly bound with ropes, and flung into a deep pool formed in the Ishuu river, a few miles distant from Simla (one of the feeders of this stream supplies the Commander-in-Chief's "bowlee" on our Mall). The unfortunate floated, and thereby substantiated the belief of her being endowed with the power of necromancy. On her mersion the poor old creature reiterated her assertion of innocence. The chief now ordered her to be conveyed to her village, and to be further dealt with as the daoo might direct, who had her beaten in a most cruel manner, and afterwards scared from head to foot with a red-hot iron, which had the effect of obtaining from her a forced and murmured confession that she was a witch. Notwithstanding this severe treatment, the wretched being managed to make her way to her father's house in the vicinity, and so soon as she was sufficiently recovered, came to Simla, and lodged her complaint before the civil authorities against the perpetrator of this frightful outrage. Her case was speedily taken into consideration by our kind-hearted and energetic deputy commissioner, who reported the entire circumstances to the chief commissioner, suggesting as a punishment the imposition of a fine on the ranah. This meeting the approval of the higher Court, report says the chieftain is to be mulcted to the extent of Rs. 6,000. This chief, the first in rank of the hill ranahs, possesses a large income, but through mismanagement his finances are in an impoverished state; hence we suppose the smallness of the fine, which must be considered as lenient indeed when it is known that this ranah's capital is within seven miles of Simla, he a frequent visitor to the station, having consequently an immense advantage over the more distant chiefs of becoming cognizant of our utter abhorrence of any act of torture, of our entire disbelief in witchcraft, and last, though not least, of the stringent orders of the Indian Government on this point.

THE BRIG "MULLAH."—On the 1st November a bottle was thrown overboard from the pilot brig *Mullah*, at the Sandheads, and on the 24th was picked up at Pulicat a few miles north of Madras, having thus drifted about 650 miles in twenty-four days, or supposing the bottle to have been discovered on the very day it came ashore, it had travelled with the current at the rate of nearly 1½ knot an hour from north to south. The bottle contained a paper on which the following words were written:—"On the morning of the 31st October, 1856, about one A.M., the *Mullah* pilot vessel slipped from an anchor in Eastern Channel, starboard bulwark drove in. Had a gale from E.N.E. to east, at four A.M., five feet water in the hold, bilge pumps not worth a pin, no midship ones, although recommended about five months before, hands bailing, no boat, the only one allowed went overboard. R.H." "Passengers, Mrs. G. Lord, young child and young sister."

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS AT CALCUTTA commenced on the 4th December.

ORDERS have been given for the immediate completion of the road between Lucknow and Fyzabad. The chief commissioner of Oude has also been requested to state his views regarding the substitution of the navigable channel of the Gogra for the present channel of the Ganges. This question may have an important bearing upon the military as well as civil arrangements in Oude.

THE NEW POST-OFFICE RULES have now had a trial, and are thought to be working far more satisfactorily than was at first expected. They do not, perhaps, pay as yet for the expenditure, but there is much reason to hope that a favourable balance will be struck within the next twelve or eighteen months. A contemporary presses for the abolition of *bearing letters*, which lead to the maintenance of separate sets of accounts and papers, and establishment. He believes that the saving in salaries, wages, and stationery, could not be less than Rs. 20 per mensem for each office, or about two lacs per annum on the whole.

SICKNESS AT ALLYPURH.—A letter from Allypurh states that:—"Towards Khyr and Chundosee, where the canal waters have been thrown through an escape into a natural watercourse, the country is said to be almost depopulated—in Chundosee only seventy people remaining, half of them hardly able to walk, and Khyr is said to be worse! The moonsiff and all the umlah are sick and absent on leave. In one part near Chundosee the bodies are said to have remained unburnt and unburied, so that the stench prevented travellers remaining near. The malady is fever and ague, or fever alone. Most of the epidemics (even the cholera) this year, among the natives in these parts, have had a tendency to affect the head. I earnestly trust that the delightful weather we are now enjoying will put a stop to the frightful disease, and that measures will be adopted by the local government to ascertain the real cause of it, and to prevent a recurrence (if traced to the canal) whenever a new branch or cut of the canal is opened. If the supply of water was, in the first instance, sufficiently abundant and continued, the decaying leaves and other decomposed vegetable matter would be carried away."

TROOPS RETURNING TO ENGLAND.—We understand that the lowest tender submitted to the marine authorities for the conveyance of troops to England has been made by the *Barham*, her terms being Rs. 208 for each healthy man, and Rs. 218 for invalids. The *Octavia* has tendered at Rs. 220 and 250 respectively, but notwithstanding these sums exceed the *Barham's* offer, yet the *Octavia* will, it is said, probably be the successful candidate, not because she is the better ship or can accommodate the troops in a superior manner, for in both particulars the *Barham* is undoubtedly the vessel best adapted for the purpose, but because the officer in command prefers a poop cabin, and the *Barham* has none available. The hardship of placing a military officer in an after cabin on the 'tween decks of one of Mr. Green's vessels can only be properly appreciated by those who have endured hardships in the Crimea, and certainly it would be cruel in Government to subject our gallant (commissioned) defenders unnecessarily to so severe affliction.

BURNING AN IDOL.—A circumstance, regarded as terribly ominous by the orthodox Hindoos, has occurred at Howrah. The idol Juggerhatree, while being paraded in the streets of Howrah in the evening, some lights being held a little too near it, its garments caught fire, and the god was at once enveloped in flames! The physical light of these flames threw a spiritual darkness on the crowd of worshippers, and it was felt amongst them that no Hindoo who witnessed the dreadful spectacle would enjoy an hour's happiness during the ensuing year.

DACCA AND ARRACAN ROADS.—We learn from the *Probhaker*, that the construction of a new public road from Dacca to Arracan by government, which had been postponed on account of the scarcity of coolies, has now been recommended, and that a number of men of the Chooar tribe has been sent thither by the orders of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore. The road when completed will be productive of immense good to the traffic in the eastern part of Bengal.

A SKILFUL THIEF.—A person, apparently well dressed, selected sixteen umbrellas in a shop at Armeniantollah, and requested the shopkeeper to send with him one of his men to receive the value at his house. On their way together, the umbrella purchaser stopped at a silk shop, and selecting two pieces, prevailed upon the master of the shop to allow him to take them for his employer's approval, as he agreed to leave the man with the umbrellas as security for his return. This latter unsuspecting man agreed to do as requested, giving him, moreover, an umbrella for its being shown, as he thought, to the actual would-be purchaser. But, alas! both of them reckoned without their host, for the clever rogue was no more heard of. Notice was immediately given to the Humam-lare thannah, the officers of which are making strenuous exertions to apprehend the rascal.

OUDE.—The Commander-in-Chief visited Lucknow on the 20th Nov. for the purpose of inspecting the troops and fixing upon a site for a Cantonment.

MR. BARCKLEY, superintendent of Light House, at False Point was seriously injured, it is reported, by the explosion of a cannon whilst firing a salute.

JAILS & EDUCATION.—The *Hurkaru* mentions that while Government expended nine lakhs of rupees last year on jails in Bengal Proper, it only gave Rs. 18,000 during the same period in aid for educational purposes.

DR. KONIGSBERGER, a medical practitioner in Calcutta, says that by some remedy, known only to himself, cholera can be effectually cured by the inoculation of a certain counter-poison.

MR. C. F. PITTAR and **MR. C. B. de Verine** have been admitted attorneys of the Supreme Court.

PURTAUB CHUND.—The death of the celebrated Purtaub Chund, who some years ago claimed to be Rajah of Burdwan, is announced.

EXECUTION.—Patrick Grant, the murderer of Serjeant-major Sadlier, H.M. 53rd regt., was executed on the 23rd Nov.

A MURDER of brutal character has been committed at Chandernagore. Mrs. Moss, an old Frenchwoman of sixty, was found in bed on the 20th Nov. with her throat cut, and the upper part of her head dashed in with a hatchet. The commissary of police at Chandernagore has been arrested on the charge of being the murderer.

BODIES IN THE WATER.—The *Hurkaru* mentions, that the bodies of two men and a woman, respectfully attired in the European garb, were seen floating down the Maitabaug, on the 15th November.

THE MAGISTRATE OF POONAB, MR. DUNCAN DAVID-ON, has issued a proclamation forbidding Hindoos within his district to swing on hooks, or torture themselves, whether in consequence of religious vows or not; and declares he will punish any person doing so according to law.

THE HEAD QUARTERS OF THE 6TH DRAGON GUARDS, had arrived at Calcutta, in the Blenheim, Aganemmon, and Sutlej.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE have referred to a Committee of its Members a proposition for establishing a Tribunal of Commerce.

ADHESIVE ENVELOPES, stamped with one Anna each, have been received from England and are to be procured of the Superintendent of Stamps in quantities of one ream. It is supposed that these stamped envelopes will be retailed at five pice each.

THE BURMESE PAGODA in the Eden Garden is nearly completed.

A PRIZE OF FIVE HUNDRED RUPEES was offered some time ago for the best essay on the "Condition of the Bengal Ryot, on the model of Uncle Tom's Cabin," but as they did not come up to the required standard, it was resolved to publish a series of tracts on the same subject.

MR. PEACOCK'S LIMITED LIABILITY BILL is to be read a second time on the 6th of December.

IT IS RUMOURED that Sir Henry Lawrence is to succeed to the military seat in the Council of India, and that Sir James Outram will be governor of Bombay on Lord Elphinstone's retirement.

MAJOR HERBERT, commandant of the Calcutta Militia, has been appointed by the Governor-General to be the sole channel of communication between the king of Oude and the Government of India.

CAPT. SHERWILL has commenced a course of lectures on Surveying at the College of Civil Engineering.

MR. BLANDFORD has taken charge of the officiating appointment of Professor of Geology and Natural History at the Presidency College, in room of Dr. Liebeg.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF was expected at Meerut on the 4th December.

MR. H. E. BRADDOCK is to be the Sheriff of Calcutta for the ensuing year, with R. M. Thomas for deputy.

THE RAILWAY ARBITRATION CASE between Messrs. Hunt and Thursby, has been decided with an award generally unfavourable to the contractors.

THE CALCUTTA AND BURMAH STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY are about to place two screw-steamers on the line between Calcutta and Moulmein, calling at Akyab, Bassein, and Rangoon.

MAJOR CHAMBERLAIN'S FORCE.—The *Hurkaru* has authentic information that the force under Brigadier Chamberlain, instead of being intended for the Meerungail valley, was in reality organized for service in Afghanistan, and that a considerable portion of the troops, when last heard of, were within four marches of Cabul.

THE REV. ARTHUR KINLOCK has made a representation to the Governor-General, complaining of the vexatious conduct of Mr. Plowden, commissioner of Nagpore.

DETACHMENT DUTY.—An order has been issued sanctioning captains, who have been promoted by the augmentation order of November 23, holding detachment employment, though there may previously have been the limited number of captains absent from their regiments, until such time as they would have been promoted in the ordinary way.

PASSPORTS.—It has been brought to the notice of the Government of India, that magistrates and other authorities, civil and political, are in the habit of *granting passports*, or certificates and other documents in the nature of passports, to persons travelling, or intending to travel, from one part of India to another. This practice, being quite unnecessary and liable to much abuse, is strictly prohibited by Government General Orders. Hereafter no passports or documents of any kind will be granted to any persons travelling, or intending to travel in India, either in the territories subject to the government of the East-India Company or in native states. Persons intending to travel from India to foreign countries can, as heretofore, obtain passports on application to government in the proper department.

SAUGOR AND JUBBULPORE.—The Governor-General has directed that the stations of Saugor and Jubbulpore shall be included in the Benares circle of payment, and those of Mhow and Nagode in the Cawnpore circle of payment.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN SPENS.—We deeply regret to hear of a very sudden death. Captain Spens of the engineers dropped lifeless at Umballa, while speaking to his wife. He left Ferozepore about eighteen months ago upon sick leave for Simla. There he derived no benefit. When he came back thence, he was evidently worse. The doctors appeared to make nothing of his case. Upon examination it was found that he laboured under disease of the heart.—*Delhi Gazette*, Dec. 2.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF ASSAM.—We learn that the appointment of Major Vetch to be commissioner of Chota Nagpore, will occasion the oft-mooted abolition of deputy commissioner of Assam. A late D.C. used to repeat, that he could manage all Assam with five assistants on salaries of Rs. 500 a month. It is a satire on English Protestantism to hear officials and wives threaten corruption without high pay. This surpasses young Bengal professing fitness to rule, but not to fight. The present commissioner, so long as he continues there, will either be allowed another deputy, or else be relieved of Upper Assam, and a junior commissioner appointed on a salary similar to that of the former deputy, the head-quarters being at Hishnath. A correspondent remarks that "the people of Assam are so few and feeble, that the district was termed by a friend of India 'over officered.' Assam mountains bring forth mice, Assam mares build nests, and Assam geese are swans."—*Delhi Gazette*.

WRECK AT THE CHANNEL BUOY.—Mr. S. Ransom, of the cruising station, has addressed a report to Mr. Sutherland, the master attendant, Calcutta, regarding a wreck lying a little to the eastward of the South Channel buoy. Mr. Ransom reports as follows:—"On the morning of the 15th November, I ran over into the south channel, and after some difficulty succeeded in finding the wreck—I mention difficulty because it was (after much search) by mere chance I did find it, as it is only a short time above water during slack tide, the mast disappearing as the tide increased in strength. At 12-15 I anchored within a cable's length with following bearings, South Channel buoy W.N.W., distance 4½ miles, Eastern Light Vessel N.E., distance 9 to 10 miles, depth of water 15½ fathoms, ebb third day after full moon. I have examined the wreck in my boat, and find from the size of her topmasts (15 inches in diameter), as the distance between her masts, that she must be a vessel of considerable burthen, say from 1,000 to 1,200 tons. At the most favourable time of her lifting the topmast cross trees are just level with water, but they remain so only a short time; the hull is lying with her head S.W., and she appears to have gone down on the port tack all standing. I have endeavoured to obtain every article I can from her, let it be ever so trifling, as they may in a variety of ways serve to identify the unfortunate ship. I obtained 2 topgallant yards, 42 and 43 feet square, with a wooden rolling-chocks and a piece of curb-chain for the back part of the barrels fitted with iron sheaves, and side-pieces for chain; royal-sheet, painted flesh-colour,—in fact, so were the topmast head cross-trees, and all the yards and masts that we could see. I have the hull of a topgallant-mast (eleven inches in diameter) scooped out at the lower part, to fit close to the topmast-head, and with two sheaves in the extreme, and four topsail buntlings. I have also several iron-bound blocks, all painted same colour, two topgallant left, with cliff-hooks, and a short piece of chain attached to hook at the yard-arm, and a lashing-eye for the mast-head. I have one topsail left, fitted in the same fashion from some remnant of canvas; I have got the sail-makers' stamp on it, 'Hutchinson and Jarvie. Rope and Sail-makers, Liverpool.' The above is, I am sorry to say, all that I have been able to obtain. If she is a vessel that has recently left

the port of Calcutta, there may be seamen still in town who could recognize some of these articles, and the ship's agents might know if the owners dealt with the sailmakers mentioned in the stamp. The topsail-ties are chain double before the mast, with a sheave in the topmast, which is rather unusual for a vessel of her size; the whole of the rigging, iron-work, and wood of vessel proclaimed her to be British colonial built and manufacture. In conclusion, I beg to state the wreck has now completely disappeared, and I think it will not appear again."

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

REGIMENTAL COMMANDS.

Bengal, Fort William, Dec. 5, 1856.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct a reduction, prospectively, of regimental command money in the corps noted in the margin,* from company's rupees four hundred to company's rupees two hundred per mensem, and of the established allowance of the adjutant, from company's rupees two hundred and twelve and seven annas to company's rupees one hundred and seventy and fourteen annas per month, or the rate allowed, in ordinary local corps, to an adjutant and quarter-master.

2. The appointment of quarter-master in each of the corps will be discontinued on the next vacancy.

3. In future the Khelat-i-Ghilzie regiment will be restricted to its established complement of European officers, viz. a commandant, second in command, adjutant, and medical officer. Extra officers will not be ordered to do duty with the sanction of government, nor shall the command of companies be held by other than the commandant, after the emoluments for regimental command shall have been reduced to two hundred rupees per mensem, with an additional sum of twenty-five rupees per company for stationery, repair of arms, accoutrements, &c.

4. Simultaneously with the reduction of regimental command-money in each of the corps, an English writer, or sircar, will be added to its establishment, on the usual pay of fifteen rupees per month.

The commandant of the Shekawattee battalion will, prospectively, be restricted to the command and other allowances now authorized for the commandants of the regiments of Khelat-i-Ghilzie, Ferozepore, and Loodianah.

6. Present incumbents are not affected by any part of this order.

NO DEMAND CERTIFICATES.

Fort William, Dec. 5, 1856.—No. 1507 of 1856.—The following paragraph of a letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 57, dated 2nd July, 1856, is published in general orders:—

12. We desire that, in all cases, whether of civil servants or military servants holding civil appointments, in which a certificate of "No demands" cannot be given before the departure of the servant, such a certificate may be forwarded to us at the earliest practicable period, in order to prevent the personal inconvenience which may otherwise be occasioned in the event of the servant requesting permission to resign our service in this country, at or before the termination of his leave.†

With reference to the foregoing, and to Government General Orders, noted in the margin,‡ the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct that the "No demand" certificate from military officers holding civil, military, staff, or other detached appointments, shall be forwarded from the offices of accounts and audit, to which the absentee may be responsible.

LIEUTENANTS ON DETACHMENT DUTY.

Fort William, Nov. 24, 1856.—With reference to General Order No. 1454 of this date, the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to determine, that the lieutenants on detached employment, who have become captains from the 23rd instant, for the augmentation, and from whose regiments the allotted number of captains has already been taken, shall be exempted from the operation of rule 8 of the Government General Order No. 489, dated the 10th day of June, 1853, which, under ordinary circumstances, would require their return to their regiments.

This exemption, however, is temporary, and will continue only till the date on which each officer concerned would have attained

* Regt. of Khelat-i-Ghilzie; regt. of Ferozepore; regt. of Loodianah.

† Letter from, dated 18th January, 1850, No. 18.—Report having resolved that the rules laid down on the 14th November last, dispensing with the taking of security from civil servants on leave under medical certificate or on private affairs, retaining their appointments, shall equally apply to military officers holding civil appointments.

‡ G. G. Nos. 195 of the 4th February, and 779 of the 27th May, 1856.

the rank of captain in the ordinary course of promotion, had the augmentation not taken place.

This order is applicable to the three presidencies.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Head Quarters, Camp, Allahabad, Nov. 11, 1856.—Article 2, Section XLII. of the Military Regulations, is to be expunged.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that officers who obtained the rank of colonel on the 20th of June, 1854, or subsequent to that date, shall be included in the roster of field officers for garrison and other duties, until after five years from the date of their commissions as colonels.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, R. to offic. as coll. of Purneah, Nov. 28.
 ASTELL, H. G. ret. to duty, Nov. 25; re-att. to N. W. prov. Punjab, and Oude, Dec. 2.
 BRAMLEY, W. J. to exer. pow. of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. in Badaon.
 CAMERON, D. vested with special pow. Nov. 12.
 CHASE, H. M. reattached to N. W. provs. the Punjab, and Oude, [reported his ret. fr. England, Dec. 1].
 CLIFFORD, W. vested with spec. pow. Nov. 12.
 CLIFFORD, R. H. transf. fr. Allahabad div. with a view to empl. in Cawnpore dist. Nov. 22.
 COLVIN, E. to be an asst. in the Agra div. Nov. 22.
 CUPPAGE, B. R. to cont. to exer. spec. pow. Nov. 12.
 DANIELL, C. J. vested with spec. pow. Nov. 12.
 DENNISON, C. B. reported his dep. for England, per *Bentinck*.
 DENT, H. W. reported his arr. at pres. for England, Nov. 16, per steamer *Hindustan*.
 FAIRFAX, T. E. vested with spec. pow. Nov. 12.
 FALLON, S. W. to offic. as superint. Ajmere school, and inspect. of schools in Ajmere and Mainwara, dur. abs. of Hall, Nov. 19.
 HALL, B. F. to cont. to exer. spec. pow. Nov. 12.
 HARVEY, C. F. to be a memb. of the Ferry Fund Com. of Pubna.
 HAY, J. O. to be vice-consul for Sweden and Norway, at Akyab.
 HOGG, S. S. commissr. in Punjab, passed exam. for higher standard.
 LANE, W. vested with spec. pow. Nov. 12.
 LEONARD, H. exec. engr. to surv. and rep. on proposed water communication between Calcutta and Dacca.
 LEVIEU, A. asst. commissr. in Punjab, passed exam. for higher standard.
 LOCH, T. C. ret. to pres. on Nov. 4.
 LONGMORE, J. W. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Rajshahye, and to exer. pow. of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. in that district.
 LEWIS, R. N. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, posted to Futtighurh.
 LUMSDEN, J. J. F. reported his arr. at pres. fr. England, Nov. 16, per steamer *Hindustan*.
 MACKENZIE, W. L. to be a dep. mag. in Pubna and Bograh, and a dep. coll. in Mymensing, Pubna, and Bograh, to have ch. of subdiv. of Serajunge, and act as an asst. to mag.
 MARTIN, G. L. add. jud. of Tirhoot and Sarun, to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Sarun dur. abs. of Atherton.
 MARTIN, R. P. vested with spec. pow. Nov. 12.
 McNABB, D. C. asst. commissr. in Punjab, passed ex. for the higher standard.
 NASH, J. vested with spec. pow. Nov. 12.
 NICHOLSON, D. G. 1st asst. to commissr. of Tenasserim and Martaban provs. services dispensed with, and Mr. Nicholson rem. fr. his appt. Nov. 28.
 OLDHAM, W. reported his arr. at pres. fr. England, Nov. 16, per steamer *Hindustan*.
 O'RILEY, E. asst. commissr. at Tounghoo, to be mag. of Rangoon, Dec. 3.
 PALMER, J. vested with spec. pow. Nov. 12.
 PIRON, J. dep. coll. of Bhaugulpore, transf. to Monghyr, Nov. 24.
 POLLOCK, A. R. S. to off. as mag. and coll. of Jounpore, Nov. 22; to off. as marriage reg. in Jounpore dist.
 POOLE, G. K. to be reg. of deeds and marr. reg. in Rungpore.
 PROBYN, L. C. permanently vested with pow. now held by him as jt. mag. and dep. coll. in his dist.
 QUINTON, J. W. reported his arr. at pres. fr. England, Nov. 16, per steamer *Hindustan*.
 READ, H. permanently vested with pow. now held by him as jt. mag. and dep. coll. in his dist.; dep. coll. in zillah of Saugor, pl. in ch. of treasury, Nov. 22.
 REILY, E. M. dep. coll. in Midnapore, also to be a dep. mag. and to exer. pow. of an asst. to mag. Nov. 25.
 ROSS, H. S. J. reported his arr. at pres. fr. England, Nov. 16, per steamer *Hindustan*.
 SLADEN, J. reported his arr. at pres. fr. England, Nov. 16, per steamer *Hindustan*.
 SAUNDERS, C. B. reatt. to N.W. provs. the Punjab, and Oude, reported his ret. fr. England, Dec. 1.
 TAYLOR, R. reported his arr. at pres. fr. England, Nov. 16, per steamer *Hindustan*.
 TEMPLE, R. sec. to ch. commr. of Punjab, reported his dep. for England, per steamer *Bengal*, on Nov. 24.

WATSON, G. E. vested with spec. pow. Nov. 12.
 WEBSTER, H. B. vested with spec. pow. Nov. 12.
 WRIGHT, W. offic. sud. ameen of East Burdwan, vested with spec. pow. of an asst. to a mag.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.
 CORNELL, W. Nov. 20.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ATHERTON, H. six mo. fr. Feb. 1.
 BALFOUR, G. G. 1 mo. prep. to Eur.
 BARNES, C. off. sub. dep. opium ag. at Chupra, 1 mo.
 BATTYE, G. W. 1 mo.
 BRIGBIE, A. W. leave canc. fr. Nov. 11.
 BERKELEY, V. 2 days, on m.c.
 GREY, W. 3 yrs. to Eur.
 HEWETT, K. H. sub. dep. opium ag. at Chupra, 27 days.
 HOGG, S. S. leave canc.
 MACKILLOP, C. W. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 1, prep. to Eur.
 PEACOCK, W. A. 1 mo.
 PRINSEP, H. T. 15 days.
 WOOD, B. 1 mo.
 WOODROW, H. 3 weeks, on m.c.
 WRIGHT, G. 1 yr. to England, on m.c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

BECHER, Rev. J. pl. at disp. of the govt. of India, Dec. 2.
 COOPLAND, Rev. G. W. asst. chaplain, rep. his return fr. England, Dec. 1; serv. placed at disp. of the for. depart.
 FREEMAN, Rev. J. E. to be marr. reg. at Futteghurh.
 HAMILTON, Rev. A. 3 mo.
 JAY, Rev. W. J. 2 mo. fr. Jan. 1.
 PARISH, Rev. C. S. P. chap. of Moulmein, 1 mo.
 WALTERS, Rev. M. D. C. arr. Nov. 25; pl. at disp. of govt. of the N.W. prov. Dec. 2.
 WOODINGTON, Rev. H. P. arr. Nov. 25; pl. at disp. of govt. of N.W. prov. Dec. 2.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADDINGTON, Ens. the Hon. H. R. 74th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 ALEXANDER, Lieut. R. 7th L.C. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 ALEXANDER, Ens. R. W. 3rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 ANDERSON, Maj. W. supt. of Serobi, to offic. as pol. ag. at Jodhpore dur. abs. of Sir R. Shakespear.
 ANDERSON, Ens. A. M. 38th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 ANGELO, Ens. R. F. 41st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 ARMSTRONG, Lieut. F. M. 27th N.I. to do duty with 6th Punjab inf.
 BAILEY, Lieut. F. P. 7th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 BAILLIE, Ens. J. C. P. 35th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 BAINBRIDGE, Ens. F. T. 64th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 BAKER, Ens. T. N. 31st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 BALDWIN, Lieut. vested with spec. pow. Nov. 12.
 BALMAIN, Capt. J. H. 9th L.C. to act as adj.
 BARLOW, Lieut. J. P. 63rd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 BARWELL, Lieut. C. A. 71st N.I. returned to duty.
 BASEVI, Ens. G. H. 27th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 BATTINE, Lieut. W. A. 43rd L.I. returned to duty.
 BATTINE, Ens. C. 14th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 BATTYE, Lieut. G. asst. commissr. in Punjab, passed exam. for the higher standard, Dec. 5.
 BATTYE, Ens. W. 65th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 BECHER, Lieut. R. A. 45th N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 29.
 BELSON, Lieut. H. 53rd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 BEST, Lieut. H. W. 8th L.C. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 BIRCH, Capt. T. C. fort adjt. at Allahabad to assu. com. of 6th comp. 9th batt. art.
 BISHOP, Brev. capt. W. D. 30th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 BIVAR, Brev. capt. H. S. 18th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 BLACK, Lieut. G. A. 69th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 BOILEAU, Ens. T. B. 3rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 BODDAM, Ens. W. W. 16th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

BOSWELL, Ens. J. J. 69th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

BRAMLEY, Ens. A. H. 44th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

BRIGGS, Lieut. J. P. 40th N.I. dep. commiss. Tavoy, to offic. as dep. commiss. Amherst; to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

BROMLEY, Ens. H. M. 52nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

BROWN, Lieut. W. T. art. ret. to duty.

BROWNE, Ens. E. F. 15th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

BROWNE, Ens. H. A. 10th N.I. qual. as interp. Nov. 11.

BROWNLOW, Lieut. H. R. offic. dep. comm. to be a dep. comm. of Ordnance, v. Russell, pro.

BROWNLOW, 2nd lieut. E. P. eng. to be 1st lieut. fr. Nov. 21, in succ. to Spens, dec.

BRUCE, Ens. A. 50th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

BRUCE, Lieut. J. H. art. to do du. with No. 4 or garr. co. of art. Punjab irr. Dec. 12.

BURST, Ens. D. S. 27th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

BURROUES, Lieut. C. 54th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

BURTON, Ens. J. P. 62nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

BURLTON, Ens. H. M. B. 5th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

BUSK, Lieut. A. L. 66th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

BUTLER, 2nd Lieut. T. A. right wing 1st Eur. fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

CADELL, 2nd Lieut. T. 2nd Eur. fus. to be 1st lieut. from Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

CAIRNES, 2nd Lieut. W. J. D. right wing 1st Eur. fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

CAMPBELL, Brev. capt. A. H. 9th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

CAMPBELL, 1st Lieut. J. F. 2nd Eur. fus. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. P. W. 47th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

CAMPBELL, Ens. J. W. 51st N.I. to do duty with 3rd Punjab inf.; to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

CARTHEW, Lieut. M. asst. commissr. to offic. as mag. and supt. of jail at Moulmein, Dec. 3.

CARY, Ens. S. 37th N. I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

CAUTLEY, Ens. H. C. 62nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

CANTLEY, Ens. G. L. 22nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

CHALMERS, Ens. W. G. 51st N.I. to do du. with 3rd Punjab inf.

CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. T. H. 3rd Eur. regt. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

CHAPMAN, Ens. H. H. to do du. 37th N.I. at Benares, Nov. 11.

CHAPMAN, Ens. H. 49th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

CHESTER, Ens. C. W. R. 19th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

CHESTER, Ens. H. D. E. W. 35th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

CLARKE, Lieut. C. M. L. act. adjt. 3rd Inf. Gwalior conting. joined Nov. 5.

CLARKE, Ens. W. C. S. 31st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

CONSTABLE, Ens. C. L. B. 17th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

COOKES, Lieut. C. H. art. ret. to duty.

COPLAND, Ens. A. 4th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

COSTLEY, Brev. capt. H. T. 28th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

COTTON, Lieut. C. McC. 10th L.C. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

COX, 2nd Lieut. W. E. right wing 1st Eur. fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

CRACROFT, Ens. B. 50th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 11.

CRAIGIE, Lieut. F. 21st N.I. to do duty with 2nd Punjab inf.

CRAIGIE, Lieut. H. C. 3rd L.C. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

CRAIGIE, Ens. A. W. 36th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

CRICHTON, Capt. W. H. asst. commissr. 1st class in Nagpore, assu. ch. of Chandah dist. as offic. dep. commissr. on July 3 last.

CRIPPS, Capt. J. M. an asst. commissr. in Punjab, passed exam. for the higher standard, Dec. 5.

CRIPPS, Ens. A. W. 26th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

CUBITT, Ens. W. G. 13th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

CUMINE, Lieut. A. 4th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

CURTIS, Brev. capt. J. C. 72nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

DARNELL, Lieut. T. C. 51st N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

DASHWOOD, Ens. A. J. 48th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

DAVIDSON, Brev. capt. H. M. 29th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

DAVIDSON, Ens. J. P. 4th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

DAVIDSON, Ens. T. R. 49th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

DAVIES, Brev. capt. J. S. 23rd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

DAVIES, Ens. L. B. J. 3rd Eur. regt. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

DE KANTZOW, Ens. C. A. 9th N.I. to be a lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

DE BRETT, Ens. H. 57th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

DELAPOSSE, Ens. H. G. 53rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

DENNEY, Ens. T. 2nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

DOBBIN, Ens. R. A. 7th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

DORIN, Brev. Capt. A. 27th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

DOUGLAS, 2nd Lieut. A. L. 2nd Eur. fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

DOUGLAS, Ens. H. McD. De W. 67th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

D'OYLE, Capt. G. F. asst. commr. at Thayet Myo, to be asst. commr. of Tounghoo, Burmah, Dec. 3.

DRURY, Brev. capt. C. 34th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

DUMBLETON, Lieut. A. V. 4th L.C. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

DUNDAS, Lieut. C. S. art. ret. to duty, Nov. 24.

DWYER, Brev. capt. H. A. 59th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

DYSART, Ens. G. S. 23rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

EARLE, Lieut. J. M. 24th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

EARLE, Lieut. W. H. S. 20th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

ECKFORD, Ens. A. H. 69th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

EDGAR, Lieut. F. J. 25th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

EDWARDS, Ens. W. F. 45th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

ELLIOTT, Capt. J. assist. commissr. in Punjab, passed exam. for the higher standard, Dec. 5.

ELWYN, Lieut. W. 58th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

EMERSON, Lieut. G. to be cantonment jt. mag. of Dinapore.

EVANS, Lieut. T. W. 47th N.I. ret. to duty Nov. 22.

FARRINGTON, 1st Lieut. J. J. 2nd Eur. fus. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

FELLOWS, Ens. H. 31st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

FENDALL, Lieut. J. 17th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation; asst. commissr. in Punjab, passed exam. for the higher standard, Dec. 5.

FITZ HUGH, Ens. A. 21st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

FORBES, Lieut. H. 1st L.C. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

FOSTER, Lieut. G. 10th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

FOX, Ens. E. S. 47th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

FRASER, Ens. the Hon. J. H. 1st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

FRASER, Lieut. to act as 2nd in com. 4th cav. Hyderabad cont.

FREE, Lieut. col. J. (deceased), to be brev. col. fr. April 9, 1856, v. Greenstreet, dec.

GARDNER, Capt. H. C. 38th L.I. to offic. as adj. dur. abs. of Gambier on leave.

GARTON, Ens. W. H. 50th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

GIBBS, Lieut. J. I. 68th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

GIBBINGS, Brev. capt. 38th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

GIBBON, Ens. W. M. 44th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

GOAD, Lieut. C. R. 56th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr.

GOODWYN, Lieut. H. eng. assist. exec. off. 2nd div. grand trunk

- road, pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. du. with Sappers and Miners, Dec. 2.
- GORDON**, Ens. F. J. C. 6th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- GORDON**, Ens. H. W. 63rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- GOSTLING**, Lieut. F. C. 5th L.C. Allahabad, to act consecutively as adj. to left wing of corps, Sept. 23.
- GRAHAM**, Brev. capt. S. F. 6th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- GRAHAM**, Lieut. J. M. 27th N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 21.
- GRAHAM**, Ens. J. 14th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation; permanently attached to the commissariat depart. fr. Nov. 24.
- GRAHAM**, Ens. F. W. 11th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- GRANT**, Capt. C. D. dep. commissr. of Hezada, to offic. as dep. commissr. of Rangoon fr. Nov. 5; delivered ov. ch. of office to Lieut. E. Spilsbury on Nov. 1.
- GRANT**, Ens. A. P. 71st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- GRANT**, Ens. C. 45th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- GREEN**, Brev. capt. W. C. 60th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- GRIMES**, Brev. maj. H. S. 46th N.I. returned to duty.
- GURDON**, Lieut. E. P. 33rd N.I. returned to duty, to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- HALE**, Lieut. E. D. 44th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- HALL**, Brev. capt. G. W. M. 26th N.I. to be capt. from Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- HAMILTON**, Lieut. W. G. vested with spec. pow. Nov. 12.
- HAND**, Ens. T. M. 51st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- HARRINGTON**, Ens. F. D. 63rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- HARRIS**, Ens. P. H. F. 70th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- HASTINGS**, Brev. capt. the Hon. E. P. R. H. 32nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- HAUGHTON**, Capt. J. C. mag. and supt. of jail at Moulmein, to offic. as dep. commissr. at Tavoy, Dec. 3.
- HAVELOCK**, Ens. C. W. 66th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- HAWES**, Lieut. H. J. asst. commissr. in Punjab, passed exam. for the higher standard, Dec. 5.
- HAWES**, Ens. C. W. 43rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- HAWKINS**, Ens. H. L. 30th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- HAY**, Ens. W. W. F. 17th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- HAY**, Ens. D. 48th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- HYSLOP**, Ens. H. F. M. 74th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- HEARSEY**, Ens. A. W. 57th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- HEATHCOTE**, Ens. M. H. 19th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- HILDEBRAND**, Lieut. C. P. adj. Pegu L.I. batt. pl. at disp. of for. dept.; to be asst. commiss. of Thayet Myo, Dec. 3.
- HILL**, Ens. R. B. 60th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- HINDE**, Brev. capt. C. T. 65th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- HOCKIN**, Brev. capt. P. B. 48th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- HORSFORD**, Ens. J. O. B. 46th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- HOUGHTON**, Lieut. col. R. 63rd N.I. to be brev. col. from March 23.
- HOWELL**, 1st Lieut. W. R. H. right wing 1st Eur. fus. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- HOWES**, Ens. G. H. 6th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- HUMPHREYS**, Ens. M. A. 20th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- HUGHES**, Brev. capt. G. J. 57th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- HUGHES**, Lieut. T. E. art. to do du. with No. 8 h.l. field batt. Punjab irr. in suc. to Trotter, dec. Dec. 2.
- HUGHES**, Lieut. H. J. 62nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- IMPEY**, Brev. capt. H. B. 70th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- IMPEY**, Lieut. E. C. 5th N.I. to be asst. to agent to Gov.-Gen. for states of Rajpootana, v. Sewell, dec. Dec. 5.
- INGLEFIELD**, Ens. F. H. 39th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- JACKSON**, Ens. E. S. 12th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- JACKSON**, Lieut. transf. fr. the Peshawur distr. to the Peshawur exec. eng. div. Nov. 28.
- JENKINS**, Lieut. R. U. 2nd L.C. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- JOHNSTONE**, Ens. J. W. H. 18th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- JONES**, Capt. L. B. 56th N.I. perm. to res. app. of 2nd in com. and acting adj. of 3rd Punjab cav. placed at disp. of C.-in-C.
- JONES**, Lieut. W. L. 42nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- KEMP**, Ens. E. T. 61st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- KEMPLAND**, Lieut. G. 56th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- KIPPELL**, Ens. W. G. 8th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- KNYVETT**, Ens. P. A. C. 24th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- LAKE**, 2nd Lieut. Sir A. K. Bart. 2nd Eur. fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- LANE**, Lieut. C. P. 6th L.C. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- LAW**, Brev. capt. C. P. St. J. 11th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- LAWRENCE**, Capt. R. C. capt. of pol. Lahore div. resu. ch. of du. Nov. 7.
- LEE**, Ens. J. E. 32nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- LEES**, Brev. capt. T. E. B. 43rd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- LISCOMBE**, Ens. J. T. 34th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- LISTON**, Ens. J. 21st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- LOCKWOOD**, Lieut. J. C. 5th L.C. to act consecutively with Gostling as adj. of left wing of corps, Sept. 25.
- LOUIS**, Ens. W. L. 42nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- LOWTHER**, Brev. capt. W. H. 52nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- LYSTER**, Ens. H. H. 72nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- MACGREGOR**, Lieut. E. A. M. 9th L.C. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- MACGREGOR**, Ens. E. O'H. to do du. 37th N.I. at Benares.
- MACINTYRE**, Ens. D. 66th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- MACLEAN**, Ens. C. S. 3rd Eur. regt. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- MACNAGHTEN**, Cor. F. H. to do duty with 2nd L.C. at Cawnpore.
- MACPHERSON**, Brev. capt. R. D. 15th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- MAIDMAN**, Ens. G. E. A. 34th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- MANNING**, Lieut. H. D. 19th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- MANNING**, Ens. D. G. 52nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- MARQUIS**, Brev. capt. J. 3rd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- M'PHERSON**, Ens. J. B. 3rd Eur. regt. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 13, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- MEREWETHER**, Lieut. A. 61st N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 22.
- MERCER**, Lieut. T. W. asst. commissr. in Punjab, passed exam. for the higher standard.
- METCALF**, Brev. capt. W. 35th L.I. pl. at disp. of for. dept.
- MIDDLETON**, Ens. C. F. 40th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- MILLET**, Ens. H. L. 28th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation; to be adj. 1st cav. Punjab irr. force, v. Watson, prom.
- MONTEATH**, Lieut. col. W. S. 69th N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 29.
- MORRIS**, Ens. W. L. G. 56th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- MUNRO**, Ens. C. A. 25th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- MURRAY**, Lieut. J. J. 71st N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- MURRAY**, Capt. 2nd in com. 3rd cav. Hyderabad conting. to off. as adj. in add. dur. abs. of Clerk, on leave, Oct. 27.
- MYLNE**, Ens. C. K. 35th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- NAPPER**, Lieut. R. A. 55th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- NEDHAM**, Brev. capt. A. G. 74th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- NICHOLAS**, Brev. capt. R. 64th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
- NORMAN**, Lieut. F. B. 14th N.I. to off. as exec. off. at Mooltan, in suc. to Cunningham, on other du. Dec. 2.
- NOWELL**, Ens. R. A. 32nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

OAKES, Brev. capt. E. 8th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

O'DOWDA, Ens. R. C. 72nd N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

OSBORN, Lieut. A. E. 45th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

OSBORN, Ens. H. R. 55th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

OWEN, Ens. W. 61st N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

PHILLIMORE, Brev. capt. 10th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

PHILLIPS, Ens. G. F. M. 30th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

POGSON, Ens. E. R. 55th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

POLLOCK, Lieut. F. R. 49th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

POLLOCK, Ens. D. H. 42nd N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

POTT, Brev. maj. G. 3rd N.I. ret. to duty.

PRINGLE, Ens. W. H. W. 22nd N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

PROCTER, Ens. M. M. 38th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

POOLE, Ens. W. G. 53rd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

RABAN, Brev. capt. H. 36th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

RAMSAY, Ens. M. fr. 23rd to 36th N.I. ord. to Jullundur, as 3rd ens.

READ, Brev. capt. H. E. 50th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

REDMAN, Ens. F. 1st N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

REID, Brev. capt. B. T. 3rd Eur. regt. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

REID, Lieut. J. 37th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

REMINGTON, Ens. A. G. 12th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

RICE, Ens. H. C. P. 73rd N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

RIPLEY, Brev. capt. F. W. 22nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

RIPLEY, Ens. F. J. 70th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

ROBERTS, Lieut. G. R. 41st N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

ROBERTS, Ens. J. 40th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

ROBERTSON, Ens. R. S. 7th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

ROBINSON, Lieut. D. G. engs. to be capt. fr. Nov. 21, in suc. to Spens, dec.

ROGERS, Lieut. S. 73rd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

ROGERS, Ens. B. 68th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

ROSE, Lieut. H. to the exec. ch. of the Mooltan diy. v. Norman.

ROSS, Lieut. J. A. 5th L.C. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

ROW, Lieut. W. S. 33rd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

ROWCROFT, Ens. F. F. 2nd N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 22, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

ROWLETT, Ens. P. W. 58th N.I. to be lieutenant from Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

RUSSELL, Lieut. W. C. dep. comm. to be a 2nd cl. com. of ordnance, v. Milne.

RUTHERFORD, Brev. col. W. (dec.) to rank fr. Dec. 5, 1855, v. Rooke, dec.

RYAN, Capt. E. M. 20th N.I. ret. to du. Nov. 29.

RYAN, Lieut. W. C. B. 45th N.I. do. du. with Punjab L.I. batt. to do du. with 5th Punjab irr. cav. Dec. 2.

RYND, Ens. P. C. 73rd N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SANCTUARY, Lieut. P. J. 5th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SCOTT, Lieut. P. G. 12th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SCOTT, Ens. C. F. 28th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SEWELL, Ens. R. M. 71st N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SHARPE, Lieut. J. E. 46th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SHAW, Ens. W. F. 43rd N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SHELLEY, Ens. T. M. 11th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SHEPHERD, Cornet A. to do du. with 2nd L.C. at Cawnpore.

SHERER, Brev. col. G. M. to rank fr. July 4, 1856, v. Prendergast, dec.

SHERWILL, Capt. W. S. to be prof. of surv. in civ. eng. coll. at pres.

SHOWERS, Brev. col. St. G. D. to rank from March 18, 1856, v. Pottinger, dec.

SIMPSON, Ens. J. R. 10th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SIMPSON, Ens. E. H. C. 39th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SMALLEY, Ens. R. T. 41st N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SMALLPAGE, Brev. capt. T. H. 31st N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SMITH, Brev. capt. C. F. 39th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SMITH, Ens. H. C. 9th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SMITH, Ens. R. 59th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SMITH, Ens. G. L. 29th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SMYTH, Brev. col. G. M. C. to rank fr. Aug. 22, 1855, v. Watson, dec.

SPEKE, Ens. G. 65th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SPILSBURY, Lieut. E. J. 67th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

STANTON, Ens. J. T. 68th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

STEVENSON, Ens. J. 32nd N.I. to be lieutenant from Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

STEVENSON, Ens. E. 3rd Eur. regt. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

STEWART, Ens. A. 16th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

STEWART, Ens. G. to do du. 37th N.I. at Benares, Nov. 11.

ST. GEORGE, 1st Lieut. E. right wing 1st Eur. fus. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

STOKES, Capt. F. perm. to resign app. as extra assist. commiss. in Oude, Nov. 28.

STRACHEY, Major R. eng. to be under sec. to gov. of India Public Works dept. in succ. to Yule, on leave, Nov. 28.

STUART, Ens. H. B. 18th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SUTHERLAND, Brev. maj. A. G. 25th N.I. returned to duty.

SWETENHAM, Maj. E. inv. estab. ret. to duty, Nov. 28.

SWETENHAM, Ens. C. W. 10th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

THACKWELL, Ens. O. D. 15th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

THAIN, Ens. A. S. 13th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

THEOBALD, Lieut. J. P. A. 6th L.C. to be capt. fr. Nov. 20, v. Scott, ret.

THOMPSON, Lieut. M. A. F. 2nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

THOMPSON, Lieut. E. 1st N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

THOMPSON, Ens. J. 58th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

THOMSON, Capt. J. E. 62nd N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 22.

THOMSON, Lieut. W. B. vested with spec. pow. Nov. 12.

THOMSON, Ens. J. 34th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

THURBURN, Lieut. F. A. V. 14th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

TOTTENHAM, Ens. II. L. A. 67th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

TRENCH, Brev. capt. H. Le P. 35th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

TROUP, Brev. col. C. to rank fr. May 18, 1856, v. Syers, dec.

TUCKER, Ens. H. St. G. 29th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

TURNBULL, Capt. A. M. 13th N.I. prom. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

TURNER, Lieut. S. D. 21st N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

TYLER, Lieut. W. G. B. 42nd N.I. placed at disp. of Lieut. Gov. N.W. Provinces, Dec. 4.

TYLER, Ens. J. H. 20th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

WALKER, Ens. T. N. 60th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

WALTERS, 2nd Lieut. J. S. right wing 1st Eur. fus. to be 1st lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

WAUDBY, Ens. W. R. to do du. 37th N.I. at Benares, Nov. 11.

WARD, 2nd Lieut. E. 2nd Eur. fus. to be 1st lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

WARD, Ens. P. 25th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

WARD, Ens. H. C. E. 5th N.I. to be lieutenant fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

WARDE, Lieut. C. 68th N.I. to offic. as interp. to 18th N.I.
 WARDE, Ens. H. J. G. 56th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 WARREN, Ens. C. H. L. 8th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 WARSLEY, Ens. H. R. B. 47th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 WATERFIELD, Ens. W. G. 23rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 WATERFIELD, Ens. W. 54th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 WATSON, Ens. T. J. 46th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 WHISH, Capt. M. B. 29th N.I. returned to duty.
 WHISH, Ens. H. E. 26th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 WHITING, Ens. A. 59th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 WINTLE, Lieut. E. H. C. 61st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 WISE, Ens. W. H. 64th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 WOOD, Capt. A. O. 14th N.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 22.
 WROUGHTON, Ens. W. 54th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.
 CAVALRY.

THOMAS, C. W. Dec. 1.

INFANTRY.

GOAD, G. S. Nov. 30.	PIGOU, C. Dec. 2.
GRIFFITHS, C. J. Nov. 22.	PLAYFAIR, A. L. Nov. 22.
GUNNING, R. Dec. 2.	SCOTT, A. J. Dec. 2.
MCAIR, E. J. Nov. 29.	SMITH, L. Dec. 2.
MACGREGOR, C. M. Dec. 2.	SUPPLE, J. C. Nov. 30.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Ens. C. J. 8th N.I. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c.
 ANGUS, Capt. J. A. 9th N.I. fr. Dec. 17 to March 17, instead of Oct. 1 to Jan. 1.
 BAIRD, Capt. A. F. 18th N.I. 2 yrs. furl. to Europe.
 BEADLE, Capt. J. P. engs. 6 mo. to Europe, on furl. new regs.
 BYERS, Lieut. C. H. 70th N.I. fr. Aug. 28, till arr. of his corps at Barrackpore, to rem. at pres.
 CARNEGIE, Capt. G. F. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
 CHILCOTT, Capt. J. inval. estab. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c.
 CROSSMAN, Brev. capt. C. inval. 6 mo. furl. to Europe.
 DOUGLAS, 2nd Lieut. A. L. 2nd Eur. fus. 15 mo. to Europe on m.c.
 FENTON, Lieut. F. A. 2 mo. prep. to appl. for leave to Europe, on m.c.
 FORREST, Brev. maj. L. T. com. of cav. united Malwa cont. leave to have effect fr. Dec. 1 instead of Nov. 1.
 GORDON, Brev. maj. J. 3rd L.C. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to pres. prep. to app. for perm. to ret.
 HAYLEY, Lieut. H. 69th N.I. to Oct. 31, in ext. to rem. at Simla, on m.c.
 HICHENS, Lieut. W. engs. 2 mo. prep. to Eur.
 LESLIE, Capt. H. G. 37th N.I. 2 yrs. to Eur. on m.c. old regs.
 MILLAR, Lieut. F. J. asst. commissr. at Hooshiarpore, 2 mo. m.c. under new rules.
 OAKES, Capt. W. H. dep. commissr. of Chota Nagpore, 1 mo.
 PATERSON, Lieut. A. 2nd Eur. fus. 2 yrs. to Eur. on m.c.
 PRICE, Lieut. R. H. 31st N.I. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 3, to Pooree and sea, on m.c. old regs.
 REID, Capt. B. T. dep. commissr. at Umballa, 2 days in ext.
 SHAKESPEAR, Col. Sir R. Kt. pol. ag. at Jhodpoor, 1 mo. fr. Nov. 28, to Bombay.
 SIMEON, Lieut. E. art. 3 years' furl. to Europe, old regs.
 SIMONDS, Lieut. R. S. 1st N.I. 3 years to Europe, on m.c.
 SISSMORE, Brev. major T. H. Dec. 20 to Jan. 1, to pres. prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe.
 STEVENSON, Capt. J. F. J. dep. commissr. Mergui, to pres. prep. to Europe, on m.c.
 STEVENSON, Ens. E. 3rd Eur. regt. to Feb. 1, to pres. on m.c. prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. A. eng. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to Bombay, prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe.
 TICKELL, Maj. R. dep. commissr. Amherst, to pres. prep. to Europe, on m.c.
 TOMKINSON, Lieut. F. H. 53rd N.I. returned to duty.
 TYTCHER, Maj. A. offic. dep. commis. Rangoon, to return to Bassein, prep. to pres. on m.c.
 YOUNG, Capt. P. A. 3rd N.I. Jan. 2 to March 31, to Calcutta, prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BENSLEY, Asst. surg. C. E. W. M.D. to do du. with wing of H.M.'s 53rd foot in Fort William.
 BOWHILL, Surg. J. ret. to du. Nov. 22.
 BROWN, Surg. J. C. art. to ass. ch. of Umballah med. depôt dur. emp. of Tritton.

CLEMENGER, Asst. surg. W. G. W. ret. to duty, Nov. 29.
 COATES, Asst. surg. J. M. to do duty with 2nd L.C.
 DALE, Asst. surg. A. J. 49th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 16th N.I. dur. abs. of Mathew.
 DARBY, Asst. surg. E. M.D. to do duty in hospital of left wing 1st Eur. fus.
 DAWSON, Vet. surg. C. J. 3rd L.C. ret. to duty, Nov. 22.
 FALCONER, Asst. surg. D. McL. assumed med. ch. of town and jail of Amherst, Oct. 3.
 GRANT, Surg. A. ret. to duty.
 GRANT, Asst. surg. 5th irr. cav. to make over ch. of head qrs. and left wing of 2nd regt. Oude irr. inf. to Asst. surg. Greenhow.
 HOMAN, Surg. S. A. ret. to duty, Nov. 28.
 HUTCHINSON, Asst. surg. J. A. C. M.D. placed at disp. of lieut. gov. N.W. prov.
 JACKSON, Asst. surg. R. J. 1st Punjab inf. to aff. med. aid to detach. 5th Punjab inf. Nov. 25.
 LEE, Asst. surg. T. M. M.D. ret. to duty.
 MACLAGAN, Asst. surg. J. McG. M.D. ret. to duty.
 OXLEY, Surg. T. med. dep. Singapore, perm. to retire fr. serv. fr. Jan. 20, on pension of £365, Nov. 25.
 PATON, Surg. A. 8th L.C. to aff. med. aid to 26th L.I. dur. abs. of Tomkyns.
 PHILIPS, Vet. surg. J. 3rd L.C. ret. to du.
 SILLIFANT, Asst. surg. F. S. pl. at disp. of for. dept. Dec. 2.
 TOWNSEND, Asst. surg. II. to ass. med. ch. of 64th N.I.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.
 BOYDEN, J. L. M.D. Dec. 2.
 WISE, J. F. N. M.D. Dec. 2.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

TOMKYNs, Asst. surg. A. P. 26th L.I. to Dec. 6, in ext. to rem. at Simla on m.c.
 WATKINS, Asst. surg. J. 64th N.I. Oct. 30 to Dec. 30, to Murree, on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDREWS, wife of R. s. at Jhansi, Nov. 21.
 BOILEAU, wife of Col. A. H. S. Engs. s. at Nagpore, Dec. 4.
 BOURCHIER, wife of Capt. G. art. s. at Sealkote, Nov. 24.
 BRIGGS, wife of Lieut. W. 71st N.I. d. at Lucknow, Nov. 26.
 BURLEIGH, Mrs. J. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 26.
 CARBERRY, wife of R. J. jun. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 27.
 COLLINS, wife of B. S. d. Nov. 29.
 CURZON, Hon. Mrs. E. G. s. at Darjeeling, Nov. 24.
 DACOSTA, wife of J. s. at Monghyr, Nov. 18.
 DE SONZA, wife of J. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 26.
 DEVERELL, wife of G. T. s. at Bogwangolah, Oct. 14.
 DURNFORD, wife of H. E. A. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 3rd.
 FORBES, wife of Lieut. R. O. H. 3rd Eur. reg. s. at Agra, Dec. 4.
 FRANCIS, wife of C. R. d. at Futtegurh, Nov. 22.
 HAMILTON, wife of A. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 26.
 HICKEY, wife of W. R. G. d. at Mirzapore, Oct. 18th.
 KELLNER, wife of G. T. d. Dec. 4.
 KELLY, wife of J. P. d. at Hazareebaugh, Nov. 24.
 KIDDERPORE, wife of Rev. S. B. s. Nov. 1.
 LOCKEN, wife of J. R. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 2.
 LONG, wife of R. L. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 15.
 M'LARDY, wife of H. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 27.
 MORTON, wife of Lieut. B. W. D. 30th N.I. d. at Gowhati, Nov. 19.
 MUIR, wife of W. twins at Agra, Dec. 7.
 NICOLL, wife of Capt. H. d. at Delhi, Nov. 30.
 NUTTALL, wife of Lieut. J. M. 6th N.I. d. at Ghazeeapore, Nov. 20.
 PAIRY, wife of J. C. d. at Lucknow, Dec. 1.
 PHILLIPS, wife of Lieut. H. 40th N.I. s. at Dinapore, Nov. 25.
 POLLOCK, wife of A. R. s. at Jaunpore, Dec. 1.
 POTT, wife of Lieut. col. D. 47th N.I. d. at Delhi, Dec. 7.
 POULTON, wife of Lieut. H. B. A. 64th N.I. s. at Simla, Dec. 8.
 POYNTER, wife of Rev. L. s. at Bareilly, Nov. 30.
 REBLING, wife of A. D. C. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 24.
 RUSSELL, wife of A. E. d. at Bhauglapore, Nov. 29.
 SEDLEY, wife of G. W. d. at Berhampore, Nov. 11.
 SEVENOAKS, wife of W. d. (still-born), at Calcutta, Nov. 30.
 STEUART, wife of W. M. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 24.
 STUART, wife of W. T. s. at Roorkee, Dec. 5.
 URQUHART, wife of Lieut. art. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 24.
 WALLACE, Mrs. H. E. s. at Benares, Dec. 6.
 WILCOCK, wife of Lieut. F. G. 6th L.C. s. at Nowgong, Dec. 5.
 WRIFFORD, wife of Capt. C. R. 1st Eur. fus. s. at Darjeeling, Nov. 9.

MARRIAGES.

BIRCH, Lieut. F. W. 59th N.I. to Elizabeth M. d. of the late Col. B. Brown, art. at Cawnpore, Nov. 1.
 GRAHAM, J. C. to Elizabeth, widow of the late Capt. R. Stein, at Cawnpore, Nov. 24.
 HAMILTON, J. to Mariame L. d. of the late Lieut.-Col. Earle, at Buxar, Dec. 3.
 LITTLEMORE, J. to Miss Margaret M. Crowe, at Fort William, Nov. 19.

SMITH, W. H.M.'s 27th regt. to Miss Margaret Bercley, at Seal-kote, Dec. 9.

DEATHS.

BARCLAY, William, at Pooree, Nov. 29.
BARTLETT, the lady of Lieut. W. inv. estab. at Ballygunge, aged 66, Nov. 21.
BERKLEY, William, at Pooree, Nov. 28.
DAVIS, Ellen M. d. of E. W. at Jullunder, Nov. 24.
ERETH, Mr. T. A. at Allahabad, aged 57, Nov. 19.
FRITH, Robert M. G. at Jessore, aged 45, Nov. 3.
LORD, Mr. T. H. at Calcutta, Dec. 21.
MACDONALD, Alexander R. s. of Maj. R. 10th L.C. at Ferozepore, aged 1, Nov. 18.
PHILLIPS, Arthur, s. of the late T. J. at Lucknow, Dec. 2.
POTZ, Mrs. Charles, at Calcutta, aged 50, Sept. 17.
ROBSON, John, at Calcutta, aged 56, Nov. 29.
SHEEY, Sergt. Maj. Thos. H.M. 61st, Nov. 16.
SPENS, Capt. James, Engrs. at Umballa, aged 45, Nov. 21.
STEWART, James, at Calcutta, aged 30, Nov. 13.
TIERNAN, Elizabeth, wife of Edward, Nov. 22.
VOYLE, Arthur N. s. of Maj. at Mooltan, Dec. 1.
WRIFORD, Adolphus H. W. s. of Capt. C. R. at Darjeeling, Nov. 22.
YOUNG, Elizabeth, widow of the late Maj. D. H.M.'s 39th, at Calcutta, aged 77, Nov. 26.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 22.—Talavera, Blair, Liverpool; Sarah Palmer, Reid, Liverpool; Teak Barker, Maulmein; St. Pierre, Tradin, Mauritius; Comete, Aguires, Bordeaux.—23. Eveline, Sims, England and Cape of Good Hope; Goldconda, Miller, Mauritius; Commodore, Sayers, Maulmein; Granada, Dreyer, Whampoa; Goddess, Crowell, San Francisco and Singapore; Grace Gordon, Babson, Mobile; Waban, Paine, Boston; Tenasserim, Clair, Maulmein; Ellen Stuart, Brown, Liverpool; John Knox, Ginn, River Plate; and St. Paire, Andre, Havre.—24. Hydroos, Budwell, Maulmein and Hamherst; Gibraltar, Killman, Maulmein; Boston Light, Crowell, Melbourne.—25. Comorin, Boddock, Liverpool; Miles Barton, Darlington, Liverpool; Zouave, Malcolm, Liverpool.—27. Day Dream, Youngerman, Singapore and Penang; Victory, Ewing, Liverpool; Rose Standish, Hutchings, London; Agamemnon, Hyne, London; Cid, Carnel, Havre; Benares, Hinchley, London; Asia, McMillan, Glasgow.—28. Sebastian Cabot, Gales, Mauritius; Bury St. Edmunds, Miller, London.—29. Francois Herre, Lapradelle, Bourbon; Soubahdar, Umpreville, Mauritius; Sutlej, James, London; Marshall, London; Vauban, Landrien, Dunkerque; Gibson Craig, Smith, London; Wadiatool Rohoman, Grant, Mauritius; Joseph Steel, Jones, Liverpool; Julia, Purchase, Mauritius; Maidstone, Escott, Mauritius; Ripsima Anna Maria, Hickford, Akyab; Electric, Baxter, Liverpool; Resolute, McKenzie, United States and China; Monarch, Wiltshire, London.—30. Lloyds, M. McBeath, Sydney; General Godwin, Marshall, Madras; Futtal Rohoman, Nacoda, Muscat; Trimountain, Dudley, Liverpool; Game Cook, Osgood, Bombay.—Dec. 1. Rumphrosyne, Morris, London, Mauritius, and Madras; York, Redpath, Hong-Kong and Singapore; Syren, Foster, San Francisco; Panther, Bishop, put back leaky.—2. Steamer Alma, Paterson, Suez, Aden, Galle, and Madras; James Armstrong, Hodgson, Liverpool; Earl of Sefton, Noble, Liverpool; Kate Kearney, Acker, Pinang; Algonquin, Lecraw, Newport.—3. Futtay Shah Allum, Biale, Mauritius.—4. Mary Spencer, Fisher, Liverpool; Highlander, Horan, put back leaky; Mixx, Caw, Rangoon.—5. Amos Lawrence, Drew, Liverpool.—6. Hazard, Melbourne; Aureole, Maillard, Bordeaux.—7. Amazon, Cote, China and Singapore; Laurel, Cladely, Coringa and Pondicherry; Kinna Colvin, Nicholson, Penang; Lucknow, Plumer, Singapore and Penang; North Atlantic, Soone, London; Benares, Rennaage, Maulmein; Futtal Curreeem, Nacoda, Alleppee.—8. Amos Lawrence, Drew, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Eveline.—Mr. Lombard and Dr. Burrows.
Per Waban.—F. A. Tilton and lady, Mr. J. H. Adams, and Mr. H. Griffith.
Per Tenasserim.—Mr. D'Calder and family.
Per Gibraltar.—Messrs. Gard, B. Narcia, and J. Hedger.
Per Earl of Sefton.—Mrs. Noble.
Per Algonquin.—D. R. Sibram and two children.
Per Lloyd.—E. L. Beveridge, Esq.
Per York.—J. Hodson, Esq.
Per Mary Spencer.—Mr. and Mrs. Blukely and child.
Per Mixx.—Capt. and Mrs. Hicks and two children, and Mr. Simpson.
Per Aurora.—Mrs. Boudet and child, Mr. D. Hanhart, and Mr. J. Yurnan.
Per Agamemnon (Nov. 27), from LONDON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Sawyer, Mrs. Swetenham and child, Mrs. Houghton, Mrs. Welsh and child, Mrs. Darwin Cooke, Mrs. Bignell, Mrs. Homan, Mrs. Bowling, Mrs. James, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Beecher, Mrs. Buch, Mrs. Cantor, Mrs. Francis and 3 children, Mrs. Sweeney, and Mrs. Hyne, Misses Cooke, Gossip, Bignell, Vaughan, Cantor, Sweeney, and Swetenham, Maj. Sawyer, 6th Drag. Guards, Maj. Swetenham, Capt. Wardlaw, Lieuts. Stillman and Betty, Dr. Moore, and Cornet Foster H.M.'s 8th Drag. Guards; Capt. Welsh, H.M.'s 8th Regt. Drs. Homan and Bowling, Lieuts. Berry, Beecher, Sanders, and Cleary, Messrs. Sweeney, Kempson, Eames, Janorin, Smith, Rayson, and Moss.
Per Day Dream.—Mrs. Youngerman and child, and Capt. Williams.
Per Benares.—Thomas Ekin and B. C. Goodwin.
Per Monarch, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Astill and child, Mrs. Cany and 2 daughters, Mrs. Goad and 2 daughters, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Woodington and child, Mrs. Griffin and daughter, Professor and Mrs. Cowell, Mrs. Hyde, Mrs. Jenkins and child, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Millward, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mrs. Yates, Mr. Burgess, 2 Misses Boileau, Misses Moer, McLean, Thompson, Blaikie, White, Brand, and Maller, Rev. M. C. Wallors, Lieut. Gekersace, Lieut. Vincent, Mr. Sapper, Mr. Holmes, Mr. McNair, and 3 Misses Goad.
Per Joseph Steel.—D. Moran, pensioner.
Per Sutlej (Nov. 28), from LONDON.—Capt. and Mrs. Forster, Dragoon Guards, Mrs. Hough and child, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Parsiok and 2 children,

Misses Montgomery and Mackenzie, Lieut. Curtis and Corn. Russell, Dragoon Guards, Messrs. Byers, Lyell, and Dogget. From CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Dr. Withycombe.

Per Minden.—Maj. Mrs. and 3 Misses Menteath, Capt. and Mrs. Ryan, and Mrs. Clemenger.

Per steamer Alma (Dec. 2), for GALLE.—Bishop of Colombo, Mrs. Chapman and 3 Misses Chapman, Miss Saunders, Mrs. Waring, Mrs. Somers, Mrs. Bernard, Mr. Strachan, Maj. Lewis, Mr. Dart, Mr. Bluet, Mr. Lawson, and Mr. Greig. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Col. Jackson, Mrs. Milne, Mr. and Mrs. Schoene, Mrs. Bruckner, Mr. and Miss Loch, Mrs. Douglas and infant, Mrs. L. Jackson and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Thomas, Lieut. and Mrs. Browne, Maj. Sutherland, Mr. M'Pherson, Mr. J. Phillips, Miss Grant, Mr. E. P. Gurdon, Miss Hay, Mr. J. Wise, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Lee, Mr. Osterley, Mr. Macgregor, Mr. Scott, Dr. Bryden, Mr. Gunning, Maj. Pott, Mr. Chase, Mr. Tupper, Mr. Brodie, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders and child, Miss Parsons, Mr. Prinsep, Mr. Clorie, Mr. Pijou, Mr. Smith, M'Arthur, Mr. L. Smith, Mr. Boulton, Mr. Elliott, Miss Jamieson, Miss Adley, Mr. Heiglers, Col. Hartley, Capt. and Mrs. Whish, Miss Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Barwell, Mr. and Mrs. Heeley, Lieut. and Mrs. Cooke, Maj. Grimes, Capt. Huddleston, Col. Martin, Mr. Lee, Mr. Barham, Mr. Melchior, Mr. Tiliard, Capt. Baynes, Mr. S. Elliott, Dr. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood, Capt. Bolibo, Mr. Kchaurren, Mr. Noakes, Mr. J. O. Hay, Mr. Skipwith, Dr. MacLagan, Mr. Garton, Rev. Mr. Dall, Dr. Innes, Mrs. Thane, Miss M'Mahon, J. Morrison, T. Scott, J. Hamilton, J. Munro, and Mrs. Shewing.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 20. Sumatra, Grivel, China; Red Wood, Howes, Boston; William Goddard, Holmes, Boston; Mars, James, Mauritius; Mondelle, Viver, Colombo; Capibaribe, Lassen, Bimlipatam; Walter Morrice, Morrice, Bombay; Servannais, Gautere, Colombo.—21. John Mathie, Hunter, Macao; Rockall, Martin, Boston; Ontario, Duff, Hamburg; Moses Wheeler, Simpson, London; Oriss, Bond, Balasore.—22. Steamer Lightning, Durham, and steamer Fiery Cross, White, Straits and China.—23. Arequipa, Ronquette, Mauritius and Bourbon; Perigny, Lardit, Bourbon; Rialto, Main, Demerara; Formosa, Robinson, Whampoa; Majestic, Cowie, London.—24. Nauder, Dela Llana, Rangoon; steamer Bengal, Black, Suez.—25. John O'Grant, Smith, Liverpool; Meleito, Gault, Liverpool; Uriel, Foster, Boston; Persia, Johnston, London; Charles and George, Rouxel, Havre; Anjer, Whitefield, Liverpool; Jules, Esterlin, Bourbon.—26. Moore's Fort, Coulthurst, London; Edendale, Paddle, Mauritius.—27. Young Mechanic, Arnsbury, Hull; Sir Robert Seppings, Clark, Mauritius; Recorder, Osburn, St. Helena; Enterprise, Wade, Cape of Good Hope.—28. Gebroeders, Flik, Amsterdam; John Land, Bearse, Boston.—29. Cherokee, Allan, Liverpool, via St. Helena; Duc de Brabant, Thyssen, Rangoon and Maulmain; Kurrajong, Robertson, Rangoon; Orion, Libby, Boston; Sadaban, Nicholson, City of Palaces, Young, Mauritius; Twilight, Smith, Mauritius.—Dec. 1. Amathia, Wilson, Liverpool; Lawrence Brown, Pierce, London.—2. Countess of Elgin, Venus, London; Florence Nightingale, Mossop, Liverpool; Owen Potter, Nicholson, Liverpool.—3. Louise, Leonide, Smith, Hobart Town; Maude, Briggs, Demerara; Oliver Putnam, Smith, Boston; Peveril of the Peak, Murphy, Rangoon; Rubens, Poussier, Dunkirk; Roman Emperor, McEachern, Demerara and London; Suzanne, Pencaud, Penang and Singapore; Three Bells, McCallan, Australia.—4. City of Calcutta, Robertson, London; Lawrence, Main, Bourbon; Meuzies, Jago, Liverpool.—8. Steamer, Hindostan, Madras and Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Fire Queen, for AKYAB.—Messrs. J. H. O'Donnell, A. Phillips, Pickard, L. Street, and Gerber; Mrs. Pickard, Miss Gerber, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholson; Capt. Faithfull, and Mr. R. Hansby. For RANGOON.—Mr. Jorson, Mr. C. G. Norman, Miss Fuller, Capt. Crisp, Rev. Mr. Mason, Mrs. Ranny, Mr. Christian, Mr. H. Turner, Mr. Capple, Dr. Jones, H.M.'s 84th regt.; Lieut. Lee, 35th N.I.; General and Mrs. Bell, 2 Misses Bell, Rev. Mr. Howard, Lieut. Pearson, Major Lamb, Lieut. Blair, Capt. and Mrs. Ewart, Capt. Fraser, Ens. Brown, Lieut. Robertson, and Ens. Battye. For MAULMEIN.—Mr. T. Harton, Mr. J. S. Watson, Mr. H. Chapman, Mr. J. F. Curtis, Mr. G. G. Mercer, and Mrs. Houghton.

Per steamer Hindostan (Dec. 8), to MADRAS and SUEZ.—To MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and 2 children, Mrs. Thain and infant, Lieut. Fortress, Asst. apoth. Etheridge, Mr. A. P. Simpkins. To POINT DE GALLE.—Mrs. Knowles. To SUEZ.—Mrs. Mackenzie. To MARSALLE.—Mr. Meyer, Capt. Santry, Capt. and Mrs. Chilcott. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Lord and 3 children, Mr. Palmer, Lieut. Foster, Mrs. Jackson and infant, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Whitecomb, child, and infant; Miss Bulke, Mrs. Entwistle, and Mr. S. Card.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Dec. 8, 1856.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 4 per cent.	dis.	7 0	to 8 0 nl.
Third Sica 4 do.	dis.	17 4	to 17 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	dis.	16 4	to 16 8
Public Works, 5 do.	pm.	2 0	to 2 8

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	6450 to 6500
Agri Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	680 to 685
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400)	300 to 325
India General Steam Shares	950 to 1000

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	6 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	4 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper.	5 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	6 per cent.
On deposit of metals, &c.	6 per cent.
India General Steam Shares, 900 to 910	

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1½
Do. with documents, do.	2 2½ to 2 2½
America Bills, under credit, do.	2 1½ to 2 2
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	2 0 to —
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	2 0 to 2 1½
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2 0 to 2 1½

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each	Rs. 10	0 to 10	8
Doubleons		31	8 to 31	12
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	16	3 to 16	8
Old Gold Mohurs	"	20	4 to 20	8
New Gold Mohurs	"	14	8 to 14	10
China Gold Bars	per sa. wt.	15	0 to 15	0
Gold Dust	"	13	0 to 13	8
Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	104	4 to 104	10
Spanish Dollars	per 100	221	8 to 222	0
Mexican ditto	"	220	12 to 221	8

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 3/1. to 3/1. 17s.

MADRAS.

INSURRECTION IN KIMEDY.

The hill tribe of Kimedy are again upon the move. We hear that disturbances are apprehended, or have actually occurred, which necessitate the immediate despatch of troops to the place direct. Who the offending chief or other persons is in the present instance, we are unable at this moment to say.

In the latter part of last year and the early part of the present, one Chokra Bissye, a chieftain, who was attainted during the Goomsoor rebellion, created a disturbance in the Upper Goomsoor and the Board Maliah. He endeavoured to rouse the Khonds to arms, by holding out to them the promise of the revival of the Meriah, or human sacrifices; but the attempt failed, and the threatened danger for the time passed away. About the month of April another insurrectionary outbreak occurred in the Western Division of the Purla Kimedy country, but it does not appear to have been connected with the movement immediately preceding it.

The Khonds do not appear to have had anything to do with it. The man who made himself notorious in this last outbreak by the outrages he for some time committed in Kimedy, was named Radhakristna Dundasena of Garbah Goomah, a village occupied by the tribe of Sowrahs. He had been the servant of a hill chief, with whom he quarrelled, and in whose company he had already made himself noted for disturbing the country in 1853. Both the master and servant on that occasion were convicted and sentenced at Ganjam for their outrageous acts of dacoity. Dundasena fled to the hills and associated himself with the Sowrahs, a race of savages occupying the hill-tract, which extends from from Purla Kimedy to Berhampore. It is bounded on the east by the narrow belt which separates the hill-tracts from the sea, and on the west by the Khond clans, and Chinnna Kimedy, and Jeypore.

During the months of April and May, this man Dundasena, having roused to action some thousands of these barbarian Sowrahs, proceeded to commit numerous enormities. Setting himself against the government, he attacked the manager of Purla Kimedy, who managed to escape, but seven peons were killed in the contest. Dundasena then burnt several villages, and plundered the peaceful inhabitants. Active measures were adopted by the Madras Government, and the 31st Regiment N.I., was sent directly to Vizagapatam. Other Regiments were held in readiness to afford assistance; and troops were sent to the Western frontier of Nagpore. By the end of May, the Sowrahs had returned to their agricultural occupations, and everything was again tranquil. We recall these circumstances to mind, as, in case the present disturbance should become serious, they may prove useful in discussion, although we are, as we have said, quite unaware at present of the parties who are now in a state of discontent and insurrection.—*Spectator*, Dec. 1.

MR. JOHN FINLAY MCKENNIE has been appointed sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.—With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief directs that all officers who proceed to the Presidency for the purpose of embarking for Europe or places beyond sea on medical certificate, shall appear before the Medical Board, in view to having their medical certificates confirmed or otherwise disposed of.

GOVERNMENT has authorized the establishment of schools of rifle-musketry at Bangalore, Secunderabad, and Rangoon; and has also appointed a committee to revise the General Regulations of the army; acceptable items of intelligence to our military readers, especially the latter, as the want of an intelligible work has been long felt.

A FOREST CONSERVATORY.—The sanction of the Court of Directors has been received for the creation of a Forest Conservancy department. It is to extend to the whole of the forests in this presidency, and Dr. Cleghorn is to be its chief; no better selection, it is generally thought, could have been made.

THE SHIPS CELESTE AND SEA-PARK.—From a letter which Capt. Biden has written to the *Athenaeum*, we learn that the barque *Celeste* has greatly suffered during the late gale. The wind and sea were so strong that the vessel was sent on to her beam-ends, and at one time it was feared she was settling. By cutting away the mainmast, however, such a catastrophe was prevented. The *Celeste* has put into Pondicherry completely disabled; and very great credit is due to her chief officer, Mr. T. E. Marshall, for managing to arrive there, as the Lascar crew appear to have been perfectly useless, huddling themselves during the storm into the side cabins.—No information has yet been received of the ship *Sea-Park*, and we hear that it is the intention of Capt. Biden to submit a suggestion to Government to send out their steamer *Coromandel* in search of her.

ACCIDENT TO MR. MALTRY, December 6.—The *Athenaeum* says:—"At Hyderabad (Deccan), on the night of the 20th, there was a fall of no less than three inches of rain. Mr. F. Maltry, commissioner of the assigned districts, had met with an accident. He was coming from Bolarum with Mr. Bushby. They had stopped on the way at Dr. Macfarlane's, and in starting again, one of the horses got his leg over the splinter-bar. Mr. Maltry, endeavouring to extricate it, received a blow on the cap of the knee from the splinter-bar as it broke under the weight of the horse. This happened two days before the exhibition opened, and of course prevented his attendance. It will most likely prevent, as it has certainly postponed, Mr. M.'s projected tour through the assigned districts; he is doing well, but the injury was very serious."

CURIOUS FACT CONCERNING BULLS OF NELLORE.—The Tanjore Committee notices the ill success which has hitherto attended the attempt to improve the cattle of the country by distributing throughout the district bulls of the fine breed of Nellore. These animals take no notice of the country cows, so that the experiment has hitherto failed. Should the same want of success be experienced during a second season, the Board propose that bulls of the Mysore breed should be chosen for this experiment; this breed of cattle, though smaller, is far more useful for agricultural purposes and for draught than that of Nellore, and the cows are as good or better milkers. There is also less disparity in size between this breed and the Tanjore cattle, and it is more suited for stock breeding, as the bulls are not sluggish or capricious, as those of the Nellore breed are sometimes found to be.—*Athenaeum*.

THE MADRAS EXHIBITION.—In addition to the specimens which will be furnished by the Presidency, there will be a large contribution from the Nizam's dominions, in all probability consisting of many of the articles recently exhibited at Hyderabad. In the mineral kingdom were exhibited iron ore, lead in grains and ore, salt, steel, materials for glass-making, and an immense quantity of the inferior gems, such as amethysts, sapphires, topazes, cornelians, &c. &c. The cereals, dry grains and millets from Hyderabad, Neermull, Oomeakhair, and Berar, were largely represented, as also were the spices and condiments; the oils, the gums, the attars, the number of dyeing and tanning substances would have done no discredit to the Great Exhibition itself. There seems to have been a large display of valuable timber, but the display of the animal kingdom was comparatively inferior. The manufactures in flax, hemp, cotton, and silk were rich and varied, many of them being of very considerable value: a silk saree was priced at Rs. 173. The mixed fabrics, and gold and silver embroideries took a prominent place at the exposition. The numerous fringes of various kinds, and laces of gold and silver, must have greatly increased the splendour of the collection. Among the books, Dr. Murphy exhibited the Lord's Prayer in two hundred and eleven languages.

COLONEL GRAME has written the following letter to the *Athenaeum*, from Kamptee, Nov. 17:—"In your issue of Nov. 4, is an extract from the 'Law Times Reports of May 30th,' intitled Court of Exchequer, 'Grame versus Wroughton.' This is the first intimation I have had of the pleadings and the opinions of the judges; I deem it a duty I owe myself in the eyes of the officers of the Indian army to state the simple facts of the case, and at the same time tender them my advice, that should they ever have occasion to engage in any suit in an English law-court, they should themselves be present to enlighten their attorneys. The question on which I instituted proceedings was a simple demand for payment of a debt of Rs. 4,000, for which the security of a bond was forced on me almost by the borrower, but the admission 'for a certain consideration' or purpose, was not admitted by me. On this, however, the question was argued and judgment given. It would be ridiculous to say I was not cognizant of the reason for which the money was borrowed. But that the transaction in itself was nothing more or less than that Captain A. lends Lieutenant B. Rs. 4,000, payment secured by a bond; that such a contract on the part of the borrower was a debt of honour, and on that of the lender an act of favour, is clear. After, however, waiting 11 years, during

which period Capt. Wroughton had himself received a consideration of Rs. 30,000 on invaliding, and 30,000 more of his patrimony, out of which enormous sum he neither offered me a farthing, nor would reply to letters, I had no course left but to sue him for payment in a court of law. The debt was repudiated, on the plea of its having been contracted for an illegal purpose. Had the following state of the case been laid before the court, the real question would have assumed another phase, independent of the creditor-and-debtor one, and run thus:—Captain Grant, senior captain of the 5th cavalry, obtains a certificate from the medical officer that he is unfit for further effective service. On condition of furnishing this certificate, the officers agree to give him a sum of money. Had he been unable to furnish it (and it is unreasonable to suppose that the medical officer was influenced by aught beyond his own conviction), there would have been no purchase; hence it is obvious that the medical certificate was the cause, the basis, of his leaving the regiment, and the money tendered an accessory after the fact, which amounts to nothing. Much as I regret my inability to subscribe on this occasion to the charitable doctrine, 'De mortuis nil nisi bonum,' I must be content to forfeit my money, which I lent in good faith, and, as Captain Wroughton has been summoned before a higher tribunal, leave his ashes to the silent grave. 'Requiescat in pace.'"

OVERCROWDING OF A NATIVE VESSEL.—Recently certain natives petitioned the Madras Government respecting the overcrowding of the brig *Karby Heyne* from the port of Coolasayaram to Ceylon. The brig is of 72 tons burthen, and the petitioners found on board about 3,000 persons, 200 goats, and 4 cart bullocks. They represent that they requested the tindal to put them ashore, and that the tindal refused. At night the vessel began to sink, four men fell overboard, one of whom died, as did also two of the bullocks. The petitioners prayed that the owners of the vessel might be directed to assist the parents of the drowned man, and to pay the value of the two bullocks. This petition was referred to the collector of Tinnevely, who referred it to Mr. Swinton, the officer in charge of the Sea Custom Department, who referred it to the tasildar. Mr. Silver states that the result of the tasildar's report and depositions is unsatisfactory, that there is no evidence to implicate the Sea Custom's officers in aiding or abetting in the shipment of a larger number of Coolies than the regulated number. The owners of course deny all knowledge of the matter, and the tindal and crew cannot be found. The brig's license has been suspended for twelve months.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

RIFLE MUSKETRY.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Dec. 1, 1856.—No. 96.—The Commander-in-Chief directs it to be notified in General Orders that depots of instruction in rifle musketry as below specified, have been authorized by Government for this Presidency.

2. Depots are to be established at the following stations, viz.

Bangalore,
Secunderabad, and
Rangoon;

and the establishment for each will be as follows—

First.—A commandant on a salary rupees 200 per mensem.

Second.—An officer instructor who has been instructed at Hythe and reported qualified:—to be selected indiscriminately, from the Royal and Company's services—on a salary of rupees 100 per mensem.

Third.—An officer to perform the duties of adjutant and quartermaster during the practice season, on a salary of rupees 100 per mensem.

3. Each regiment of European infantry is to furnish 1 officer, 5 non-commissioned officers, or rank and file; and each regiment of Native infantry 1 European officer, 1 native officer, and 5 non-commissioned officers, or rank and file, for instruction.

4. Each dépôt is to be provided with 200 musket-rifles, percussion pattern 1853, and the necessary quantity of ammunition.

5. His Excellency is pleased to appoint the following officers to the depôts now sanctioned.

Bangalore.—Brevet Major J. L. Stevenson, 1st Madras Fusiliers, commandant, and to act as instructor until further orders.

Secunderabad.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. G. Ottelley, 3rd European regiment, commandant.

Secunderabad.—Captain W. J. Tweedie, 35th regiment native infantry, instructor.

Rangoon.—An officer of her Majesty's service, commandant.

Rangoon.—Captain A. N. Rich, 33rd regiment native infantry, instructor.

6. The officers commanding the Mysore and Pegu divisions, and Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, will nominate officers for the performance of the duties of adjutant and quartermaster of the depôts under their respective commands, forwarding copies of their division orders for his Excellency's confirmation.

7. With reference to para 3, the details from the Northern division, Nagpore force, and Ceded Districts, will join the dépôt at Secunderabad; those from the Southern division, Malabar and Canara, and Centre division, including (with the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor) those from the garrison of Fort St. George, will proceed to Bangalore; and the regiment in the Pegu division (including the Tenasserim provinces), and those in the Straits settlements, will send their details to Rangoon.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, Dec. 2, 1856.—The following movements of corps are ordered, such part of G.O.G. 12th August, 1856, No. 246, as had reference to these corps being cancelled.

6th regiment light cavalry from Mhow to Jaulnah.

2nd regiment light cavalry from Jaulnah to Sholapore.

SERVICE OF ARTILLERY.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Dec. 3, 1856.—The Commander-in-Chief finds it necessary most strictly to prohibit the practice of detaching a single gun on service, and to desire that, when the services of artillery are required, not less than two guns are ever to be sent, and always under the command of a European commissioned officer when available.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Fort St. George, Dec. 3, 1856.—So much of G.O.G. 12th August, 1856, No. 264, as had reference to the movements of the 7th and 18th regiments native infantry is cancelled, and the following movements are ordered instead.

7th regiment native infantry, from Moulmein to Masulipatam.

18th regiment native infantry, from Tonghou to Madras.

The movement of the head-quarters of the 2nd native veteran battalion from Arcot to Vellore, directed in G.O.G. 26th August, 1856, No. 26, is also cancelled.

FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.

Head-quarters, Choultry Plain, Dec. 10, 1856.—Consequent on frequent application from officers who have made election of furlough regulations, to be permitted to reconsider their choice, the Commander-in-Chief directs it to be notified that changes from one regulation to another will not under any circumstances be allowed. A choice of furlough regulations having been once made, is final.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BLAIR, J. to be a sub-judge of the zillah Rajamundry, Dec. 2.

CULLEN, E. j. mag. of Cochin, to be a marr. regr. for that town, v. Laceron.

FORBES, L. act sub-sec. to board of rev. assu. his office, Nov. 26.

ONslow, T. acting civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Guntur, rec. ch. of off. Dec. 1.

SALDANA, J. J. princ. Sud. Ameen of Honore, assu. ch. of court from civ. and sess. jud. Nov. 24.

STONEHOUSE, Sir T. V. Bart. is permitted to resign the Company's service fr. date of his embarkation in the ship *Nile*.

THORNHILL, G. to act as princ. assist. to coll. and mag. and agt. to govt. at Fort St. George, in Ganjam, dur. abs. of Knox.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.

KERR, W. H. Nov. 27.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HOOPER, G. S. 1 mo.

OUCHTERLONY, J. 3 weeks.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLARDYCE, Lieut. J. 2nd Eur. L.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 23.

ANDERSON, Ens. W. 4th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

ANSTRUTHER, Brev. Lieut.-col. P. C.B. art. to rank fr. May 1, 1853, v. Forbes, dec.

ARDAGH, Brev. Capt. R. D. 11th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

BABINGTON, Lieut. R. C. 4th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

BAILLIE, Brev. Col. G. A. to rank fr. June 8, 1856, v. McLeod, dec.

BAILLIE, Lieut. J. E. 8th N.I. to do du. with Sappers and Miners, and join hd.-qrs.

BAKER, 2nd Lieut. R.A. art. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 25.

BALMER, Ens. A. 24th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

BARCLAY, Lieut. J. 8th L.C. to be a capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

BARWISE, Lieut. W. 45th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

BAYLEY, Ens. J. C. 36th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

- BEGHIE, Brev. Col. P. J. to rank fr. June 18, 1856, v. White, dec.
 BERKELEY, Lieut. E. S. 7th L.C. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 25.
 BELL, Ens. C. J. R. 6th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 BIRD, Brev. col. J. F. to rank fr. Aug. 3, 1855, v. Tickell, dec.
 BIRD, Lieut. T. C. 36th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 BLOOMFIELD, Ens. A. F. F. 5th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 BLOOMFIELD, Brev. capt. E. H. 7th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 BORRADAILE, Ens. G. E. 14th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 25.
 BOWIE, Ens. G. M. 48th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 BRADFORD, Lieut. W. H. K. 3rd Eur. reg. exam. in Hindustani, cred. prog. Nov. 25.
 BRADFORD, Lieut. E. K. C. 6th L.C. passed ex. in Hindustani, qualified for staff.
 BRADLEY, Brev. capt. C. J. 24th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 BRETT, Major W. T. removal to 1st N.V.B. cand. Nov. 25.
 BRISTOW, Lieut. J. J. 8th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 BROOME, Brev. Capt. W. R. 49th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 BUCK, Lieut. L. W. 38th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 BURGESS, Ens. P. 33rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 CAMPBELL, Brev. capt. J. 43rd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 CAMPBELL, Brev. capt. W. R. 28th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 CAMPBELL, Cornet A. H. E. 2nd L.C. to be lieut. from Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 CANON, Brev. capt. E. 17th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 CANTIS, Major W. 15th N.I. to act as dep. paymr. Masulipatam, dur. abs. of Fraser, Dec. 9.
 CARY, Lieut. R. O. 13th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 CAULFIELD, Ens. St. G. 35th N.I. to be lieut. from Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 CHAMBERS, Ens. E. H. R. 30th N.I. to be lieut. from Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 CHEEK, Ens. W. A. 13th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 CHERRY, Ens. H. 42nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 CHERRY, Cornet C. N. 2nd L.C. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 CHISHOLM, Ens. T. A. (at his request) fr. 2nd Eur. L.I. to 1st Madras fus. to rank next below 2nd lieut. V.C. Bertie.
 CHISHOLM, Ens. W. 40th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 25; to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 CHOLMELEY, Capt. M. 27th N.I. to be fort adjt. at Vellore.
 CHURCH, Lieut. R. 47th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 26, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 CLARIDGE, Lieut. H. C. Z. 37th (grenadiers) to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 CLARKE, Ens. T. G. 21st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 CLAY, Ens. A. O'H. 45th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 CLEMENTSON, Lieut. R. A. 22nd N.I. to be adjt. Dec. 10.
 CODRINGTON, Cornet R. 5th L.C. to be a lieut. from Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 COLE, Ens. G. W. 41st N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 25; to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 COLE, Ens. R. A. 31st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 COLERIDGE, Brev. capt. W. 20th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 COMBE, Lieut. C. L. 23rd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 CONINGHAM, Ens. H. E. 45th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 COOPER, Brev. capt. A. 46th N.I. to be capt. from Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 COUCHMAN, Lieut. R. S. 12th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 COX, Ens. A. T. 35th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 CREEVEY, Ens. L. 3rd Eur. regt. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 25; to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 CREW, Lieut. R. P. M. 14th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 DALE, Ens. J. L. 28th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 DANGERFIELD, Lieut. E. 1st Fus. to be an exec. off. depart. of pub. works, Dec. 8.
 DAVIS, Brev. capt. W. S. 15th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 DE CHAIR, Cornet O. B. 4th L.C. (not arrived) to be a lieut. from Nov. 23, consequent on the augmentation.
 DE LOUSADA, Ens. H. E. 51st N.I. exam. in Hindustani, cred. prog. Nov. 25.
 DICKEN, Ens. W. P. 6th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 DIXON, Lieut. H. 22nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 DOBBER, Ens. F. W. 43rd N.I. to be lieut. from Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 DOUGLAS, Lieut. J. S. 4th L.C. to be a capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 DREVER, Lieut. T. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be a capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 DRURY, Brev. capt. C. H. 27th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 DRURY, Ens. A. 51st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 DUVAL, Lieut. J. 50th N.I. Rangoon, passed exam. in Burmese lang. for staff.
 EASTON, Ens. A. C. 44th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 ELLIOTT, Lieut. C. S. 1st Madras fus. to be capt. from Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 FABER, Cornet, G. F. 6th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 FERRERS, Cornet J. L. 3rd L.C. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 FRENCH, Capt. M. T. 34th L.I. to be fort adjt. at Bellary.
 FOORD, Ens. M. E. 23rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 FOORD, Ens. G. 7th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 FOORD, 1st Lieut. E. A. distr. eng. 2nd class, to act as distr. eng. 1st class. dur. abs. of Capt. Horseley, Dec. 8.
 FOX, Ens. F. R. 14th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 FRASER, Brev. capt. A. R. 3rd L.C. to be capt. from Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 FRASER, Lieut. G. W. 27th N.I. returned to duty, Nov. 22.
 FRAZER, Ens. W. M. 25th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 FREESE, Lieut. A. J. 6th L.C. qual. for gen. staff, moonshee allowance granted.
 GADSDEN, Ens. F. 5th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 GARDINER, Ens. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 GIB, Lieut. W. A. 48th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 GODSON, Ens. J. 52nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 GORDON, Brev. capt. A. H. 52nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 GORDON, Lieut. B. L. art. exam. in Hindustani, cred. prog.
 GORDON, Lieut. F. D. 10th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 GORDON, Ens. J. R. 15th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 GOSLING, Lieut. G. F. 1st fus. to be adj. v. Elliot, prom. Dec. 9.
 GOUGH, Lieut. P. B. P. 2nd L.C. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 25.
 GRACE, Ens. C. H. 30th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 GRAME, 2nd Lieut. L. A. M. 1st Madras fus. to be a lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 GRAHAM, Ens. H. O. 39th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 GRANT, Lieut. J. M. 15th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, cred. prog.
 GRANVILLE, Ens. G. H. 34th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 GRAY, Ens. R. S. 16th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 25.
 GREY, Ens. R. S. 16th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 GRIFFITH, Ens. R. 2nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation, ret. to duty Nov. 10.
 GUNNING, Ens. J. C. 25th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 GUSTARD, Maj. H. F. 6th N.I. supt. of Coorg resu. du. of that office, Nov. 27.
 GUTHRIE, Ens. T. R. 36th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 HALHEB, Ens. C. M. 52nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 HAMILTON, Capt. J. dep. commiss. of ordn. to act as paymr. Vizagapatam dur. abs. of Leycester, Dec. 12.
 HAY, Ens. A. C. 50th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 HARGOOD, 2nd lieut. W. 1st Madras Fus. to be a lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 HARRISON, Lieut. G. A. 33rd N.I. to be capt. from Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 HAVELOCK, Ens. A. 42nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani qual. for com. of a comp. Dec. 5.

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HILL, Ens. E. 3rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 HILL, Ens. W. 18th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 HOBARD, Ens. T. 17th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 HODDING, Ens. G. C. 20th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 HODGSON, Lieut. S. 2nd L.C. to be adj. Dec. 9.
 HODSON, Brev. maj. to act as asst. adj. gen. Hyderabad subsid. force dur. abs. of Maj. Knyvett.
 HORNSBY, 2nd Lieut. H. F. 1st Madras fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 HUNT, Ens. C. S. 3rd Eur. regt. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 JAGO, Ens. R. S. 39th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1866, consequent on the augmentation.
 JENKINS, Brev. capt. T. 42nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 JERSON, Lieut. H. J. 41st N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 JONES, Ens. J. W. 51st N.I. exam. in Hindustani—cred. prog.
 JONES, Brev. capt. R. G. 2nd L.C. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 JOHNSON, Ens. J. H. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 JOHNSON, Ens. A. A. 9th N.I. exam. in Hindustani—cred. prog.; to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 JOHNSON, 2nd Lieut. C. art. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 25.
 JUDD, Cornet H. J. 8th L.C. to be a lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 KENNEDY, Capt. A. K. C. to act as dep. asst. adj. gen. Mysore div. v. Hodson.
 KER, Cornet J. M. 3rd L.C. to be a lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 KERRICH, Ens. L. A. 32nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 KIRKPATRICK, Ens. T. 26th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 KNYVETT, Ens. W. L. N. 41st N.I. exam. in Hindustani—cred. prog. Nov. 25; to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 LAKE, Brev. capt. A. W. 3rd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 LAMPEN, Ens. J. 11th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 LANE, Ens. W. M. 40th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 LAURIE, Lieut. W. F. B. C. comp. 4th batt. art. to join his comp. via Madras.
 LAUGHTON, Ens. D. W. 46th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 LAVIE, Ens. R. C. 3rd N.I. to lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 LAWRENCE, Lieut. col. A. W. late removal cancelled, Dec. 9.
 LAWSON, 1st Lieut. M. C. art. exam. in Hindustani, cred. prog.
 LEE, Ens. C. D. J. 27th (Grenadiers), to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 LEGGAT, Lieut. E. O. 25th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 LEWIS, Ens. A. G. H. 33rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani; qual. for com. of a comp. Dec. 5.
 LIARDET, Ens. C. A. 2nd N.I. passed ex. in Telugoo, qualified for com. of a comp.
 LITCHFIELD, Lieut. col. W. E. late removal cancelled, Dec. 9.
 LOWE, Ens. R. D. 48th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 LOWNDES, Ens. T. 44th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 LOGAN, Lieut. A. G. D. 37th Gren. to do du. with 19th N.I. till arr. of hd. qu. of 27th N.I. at Vellore, when he will do du. with latter corps.
 MACLEAN, Ens. E. 8th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 MACLEAN, Brev. capt. J. N. 32nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 MAINWARING, Brev. capt. S. 2nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 MARDALL, Brev. capt. F. 16th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation; services placed at the disp. of the C.-in-C.
 MAIS, Ens. J. F. 43rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Nov. 25.
 MASON, Brev. capt. F. J. M. 29th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 MATHEW, Ens. R. B. 27th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 25.
 MAUDE, Ens. C. H. 14th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 McDONNELL, Cornet T. M. 6th L.C. to be a lieut. from Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 McDUGALL, Lieut. A. D. 3rd Madras Eur. reg. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 McGRIGOR, 2nd Lieut. D. J. art. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 25.

McLEOD, Brev. col. W. C. to rank fr. April 2, 1856, v. Wilson, dec.
 McNEIL, Ens. M. 13th N.I. to be lieut. from Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 MECHAM, Ens. C. H. 27th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 MESHAM, Ens. W. R. 43rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 MICHAEL, Lieut. J. 39th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 MILLER, Ens. F. T. 16th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 MITCALFE, Ens. D. 10th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 MOBERLY, Ens. C. M. 2nd Eur. L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. for com. of a comp. Dec. 5.
 MOLESWORTH, Lieut. R. F. 5th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 MOLONY, Brev. capt. C. P. 25th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 MOORE, Brev. capt. C. W. 3rd Madras Eur. reg. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 MORRIS, Corn. C. C. rec. arr. and prom. to do duty with 1st L.C. to join.
 MOTTEL, Ens. H. E. 28th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 MOTTEL, Ens. G. H. 19th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 MUIR, Ens. J. J. 49th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 NEWDICK, Ens. G. S. 1st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 NEILD, Lieut. H. J. T. 2nd N.I. exam. in Hindustani, cred. prog.
 NEPEAN, Ens. H. A. T. 40th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 25.
 NICHOLAS, Lieut. J. 44th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 NICHOLSON, Ens. J. S. 27th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 NORTON, Lieut. E. 18th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 25.
 OAKES, 1st Lieut. R. F. engr. to act as dist. engs. 2nd class dur. empl. of Foord, Dec. 8.
 O'BRIEN, Ens. J. C. 22nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 ONSLOW, Ens. H. C. 35th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 25.
 ORR, Ens. J. W. 19th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, cred. prog. Nov. 25; to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 OSBORNE, Ens. J. W. W. 24th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 PARKER, Cornet H. 4th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 PARSONS, Cornet A. W. 1st L.C. to be lieut. from Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 PASSINGHAM, Ens. A. R. T. 29th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 PEET, Ens. A. H. 3rd Eur. regt. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 25; to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 PEYTON, Ens. H. A. 29th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 PEYTON, Ens. W. 9th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 PHILLIPS, Brev. capt. G. B. 5th L.C. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 PINSON, Brev. col. A. to rank fr. May 7, 1855, v. Williamson, dec.
 PLANT, Ens. W. C. 4th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 PLOWDEN, Ens. C. F. 19th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, cred. prog.
 PLOWDEN, Ens. F. E. 10th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 POPE, 2nd Lieut. R. art. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 25.
 POWELS, Ens. J. G. 12th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 PRESTON, Ens. B. H. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 PULLEY, Brev. capt. C. 50th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 RAMONS, Ens. W. de N. 20th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 RAMSAY, Lieut. E. B. 31st N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 RAWLINS, Brev. capt. H. W. 30th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 RAWLINS, Ens. W. 17th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 RAYNSFORD, Ens. F. M. 18th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation; to do du. with Sappers and Miners, and join head-quarters.
 RAYNSFORD, Cornet G. M. 5th L.C. to be a lieut. from Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 RICHARDSON, 2nd Lieut. J. A. 1st Madras fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.
 RIDEOUT, Lieut. J. W. 21st N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

RISHTON, Lieut. A. L. 1st N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

ROBERTS, Lieut. G. B. 7th L.C. to be capt. from Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation; services placed at disposal of C.-in-C.

ROBERTS, Lieut. H. C. 41st N.I. passed ex. in Persian lang. moon-shee allowance granted.

ROBERTSON, Capt. A. 48th N.I. to offic. as superint. of the Lahore and Peshawur road, in suc. to Taylor, on leave, Nov. 28.

ROBINSON, Ens. T. S. M. 21st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

ROLSTON, Capt. W. T. K. 14th N.I. sub-asst. commy. gen. to act as deputy assist. commy. gen. dur. abs. of Goad, Dec. 9.

SADLER, Ens. T. R. 49th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 25.

SAPTE, Brev. capt. W. 1st L.C. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SCHOMBERG, Ens. B. F. 49th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SCOTT, Lieut. D. 8th N.I. to offic. as cantonment jt. mag. of Rangoon, fr. Oct. 6 last.

SERRES, Lieut. W. 51st N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SEWELL, Ens. J. D. W. 12th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SHAKESPEARE, Brev. capt. C. M. 9th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SHAW, Ens. J. H. to do du. 1st fus. and to join, Nov. 27.

SHERMAN, Ens. S. W. B. 11th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SHERMAN, Ens. J. F. T. 27th (grenadiers), to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SMITH, Lieut. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SMITH, Ens. J. McD. 12th N.I. qual. in surv. Dec. 10.

SMITH, Ens. C. G. 8th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SNOW, Ens. R. T. 7th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SPARKS, Capt. T. P. 17th M.N.I. dep. com. of Rangoon, serv. replaced at disp. of govt. of Fort St. George, Dec. 3.

SPEED, Brev. capt. J. B. 34th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SPURGIN, Lieut. J. B. 1st Madras fus. to be capt. from Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation; act. adj. Eur. inf. depôt, to rejoin his regt.

STANDEN, Ens. D. 28th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

STEELE, Capt. A. L. to act as brig. maj. 1st inf. brig. (Rangoon), v. Kennedy; to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

STEVENSON, Brev. capt. J. F. 26th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

STODDART, Ens. W. 3rd Madras Eur. regt. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

STREET, Ens. C. W. 46th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

STUART, Ens. C. J. 51st N.I. exam. in Hindustani—cred. prog. Nov. 25; to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

STUMBS, Lieut. J. W. 46th N.I. has furnished a certif. of qual. in surveying.

TAYLOR, Brev. capt. G. E. 18th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation; with Sappers and Miners, to rejoin his regt. Nov. 26.

TENNANT, Ens. T. B. E. 26th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

TERRY, Ens. G. D. 15th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

TULLOCH, Capt. G. A. 33rd N.I. to be a.-de.-c. to Maj. gen. A. Tulloch, com. northern div. Dec. 5.

TWYFORD, Ens. R. H. 22nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

VALLANCE, Lieut. J. D. 40th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, cred. prog. Nov. 25.

VAN HOMBIGH, Ens. P. A. 23rd N.I. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 25; to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

WALFORD, Corn. H. A. 7th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

WALPOLE, Ens. H. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be a lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

WALTERS, Ens. R. A. 50th N.I. to be lieut. for Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

WARDEN, Lieut. J. H. 13th N.I. to be an exec. offr. in dept. of pub. works.

WARNER, Ens. G. A. A. 32nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

WATSON, Ens. H. 33rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

WELDON, Ens. F. 47th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

WELDON, Ens. T. 43rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

WELLESLEY, Cornet H. R. E. 1st L.C. to be a lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

WEST, Ens. F. E. 38th N.I. passed in Hindustani Nov. 25, to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

WESTON, Ens. C. 1st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

WHITEHEAD, Ens. G. W. H. 34th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

WHITEHEAD, Ens. G. W. H. 34th N.I. passed in Hindustani Nov. 25.

WILDE, Brev. capt. A. T. 19th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

WILLIAMS, Ens. S. H. 2nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

WILLIS, Lieut. R. 3rd Eur. regt. to be adj. of Eur. inf. depôt.

WILSON, Lieut. C. H. 41st N.I. qual. as interp. Nov. 25.

WINGFIELD, Ens. A. 47th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

WOOD, Brev. capt. E. G. 6th L.C. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

WOODBRIDGE, Lieut. A. P. 40th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

WYNCH, Ens. H. St. M. 31st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.
MORRIS, C. C. Nov. 27.
WARRINGTON, H. H. C. G. Nov. 27.
 INFANTRY.
LAURIE, P. M. Nov. 27.
PORTEOUS, C. A. Nov. 27.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. col. J. 8th L.C. Dec. 26 to April 30, Bangalore, under old rules.

BENWELL, Capt. J. 46th N.I. Nov. 15 to Feb. 15, prep. to retiring.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. D. L. 23rd L.I. 3 yrs. on m.c. and under old rules.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. R. 3rd L.I. leave cancelled.

CHRISTIE, 2nd Lieut. W. eng. 6 mo. to Neilgherries, on m.c.

CLEGHORN, Lieut. J. C. 7th L.C. 1 year to Europe, on furl. old rules, ceasing to draw pay from date of embarkation at Bombay.

CUPPAGE, Lieut. col. A. 34th L.I. Dec. 12 to Jan. 13, pres.

DOWKER, Major gen. perm. to visit Madras, dur. Dec. and Jan.

FITZGIBBON, Lieut. R. dep. asst. commissary, 1 mo. privileged leave, to Mysore.

FOSTER, Lieut. J. A. 2nd Eur. L.I. 3 years, to Europe, old rules, on m.c.

FRASER, Capt. A. R. 3rd L.C. leave canc. 30 days fr. Jan. 2 instead.

FRESE, Lieut. A. J. 6th L.C. Nov. 20 to May 21, Trichinopoly.

HAMILTON, Lieut. W. E. 27th N.I. 30 days.

HUGHES, Lieut. col. G. C. 13th N.I. fr. Dec. 10 last to March 10, pres. prep. to Eur. on m.c.

KNYVETT, Maj. F. to Europe, on m.c. new rules, to embark from Bombay.

LEYCESTER, Capt. R. W. H. 18th N.I. 30 days fr. Jan. 1.

LOYD, Capt. H. 21st M.N.I. cantonment jt. mag. of Rangoon, to Calcutta, prep. to Eur. on m.c.

MAYNE, Lieut. J. O. eng. 10 days, to Madras.

M'CASKILL, Capt. J. C. 51st N.I. Nov. 27 to Jan. 8, to pres.

M'DONELL, Maj. G. G. 27th N.I. to May 15, to Neilgherries.

PAYNE, Lieut. G. M. 12th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Dec. to remain in Tinnevelly district.

PINDER, Capt. G. R. 2nd Eur. L.I. Jan. 15 to May 15, Neilgherries.

SELBY, Major G. art. to pres. prep. to furl. to Europe.

SMITH, Lieut. J. J. 8th N.I. to Europe on m.c.

STEVENSON, Brev. capt. J. F. J. 26th N.I. 15 months, m.c. new rules.

TENNANT, Lieut. T. B. E. 26th N.I. to April 15, in ext. to Neilgherries and Coimbatore, on m.c.

TYRRELL, Lieut. F. 18th N.I. 15 days from Dec. 15.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALDRED, Asst. surg. G. C. rem. fr. 25th to 14th N.I. to join.

ARNOLD, Asst. surg. R. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 25.

CROCKER, Asst. surg. H. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 25.

CROWDACE, Asst. surg. T. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 25.

CURRIE, Surg. C. D. 7th N.I. rem. fr. 7th N.I. to 18th N.I.; to join via Calcutta, and await the arrival of his regt. at Rangoon.

FORBES, Asst. surg. D. A. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 25.

FRASER, Asst. surg. J. F. to div. art. at the Moury, to med. ch. of troop ship *Coromandel*, Dec. 10.

HOUSTON, Asst. surg. J. passed in Hindustani, Nov. 25.

KES, Asst. surg. J. perm. to enter on gen. duties of the army; Dec. 10; passed exam. in Tamil; qualified for medical charge.

MORTON, Dr. D. T. res. magistracy of Rangoon; serv. replaced at disposal of govt. of Fort St. George.

MUDGE, Asst. surg. J. W. ret. to du. arr. at Madras, posted to 25th N. I. Nov. 29.

WATSON, Asst. surg. R. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. for med. ch. Dec. 5.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALDRED, Asst. surg. G. E. 14th N.I. to Aug. 31, to Neilgherries, Bangalore, and Madras, on m.c.
KEVIN, Surg. C. 8th L.C. to March 31, to Neilgherries, on m.c.
RATTON, Asst. surg. J. 15 days, on m.c. prep. to app. for leave to Europe.
REID, Surg. J. 14th N.I. to April 30, to ceded districts.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT, wife of W. U. d. at Adgar, Dec. 3.
ARMSTRONG, wife of Maj. E. 51st N.I. s. at Ootacamund, Nov. 27.
DIGHTON, wife of J. R. A. s. at Madras, Nov. 26.
GOODCHAP, wife of W. A. s. at Purseewalkum, Dec. 3.
GRIFFITH, wife of Lieut. R. 2nd N.I. d. at sea, Oct. 28.
HARDY, wife of Rev. E. J. s. at Mysore, Nov. 27.
HARE, wife of Capt. W. d. at Wuruzul, Nov. 17.
JONES, wife of S. d. at Madras, Nov. 26.
JOSEPH, wife of J. M. d. at Combanum, Nov. 24.
LOVEJOY, wife of G. d. at Poodooivil, Nov. 22.
MARTIN, wife of J. H. s. at Coimbatore, Nov. 22.
M'FARLANE, wife of J. F. s. at Kamptee, Nov. 5.
MITCHELL, wife of R. B. d. at Madras, Nov. 27.
NICHOLAS, wife of Capt. J. s. at Trichinopoly, Dec. 9.
SHAKSPEAR, wife of Lieut. W. R. 3rd L.C. s. at Indore, Nov. 17.
ST. AUBYN, wife of Capt. E. P. 10th N.I. d. at Maulmein, Oct. 11.
STUART, wife of Lieut. R. A. W. C. 17th N.I. s. at Kamptee, Nov. 24.
WEST, wife of J. s. at Mysore, Nov. 10.
WYLIE, wife of J. d. at Madras, Dec. 1.

MARRIAGES.

DUVAL, Lieut. J. 50th N.I. to Marie, d. of the late J. Wood, at Myan Oung, Nov. 3.
FISHER, Lieut. J. F. engs. to Lydia M. d. of the late D. Trant, at Bellary, Dec. 2.
MAUD, Lieut. J. P. 5th N.I. to Fanny, d. of W. Crowdace, at Waltair, Nov. 18.
PERRYMAN, I. J. to Mary A. E. d. of the late T. Hudson, at Madras, Nov. 27.
POWYS, R. H. to Ellen E. d. of Lieut. col. W. H. Budd, 31st N.I. at Madras, Dec. 4.
REINHARDT, A. H. to Miss M. Mason, at Black Town, Dec. 3.
TAYLOR, S. E. to Miss A. C. Bird, at Madras, Dec. 10.
THORNHILL, J. B. to Mary C. d. of Col. C. F. Havelock, Dec. 6.

DEATHS.

BENSLEY, Edith, d. of J. at Madras, aged 4, Dec. 3.
DALY, Robert B. at Black Town, aged 21, Nov. 26.
ELSWORTHY, J. W. at Madras, aged 38, Dec. 10.
GUMM, Agnes M. wife of Maj. art. at Sectabuldee, Nov. 19.
HOPE, Samuel, d. at Maulmein, Oct. 21.
KENNET, Henry, at Vepery, Dec. 6.
LAWRENCE, William, s. of H. G. at Mysore, aged 14, Nov. 18.
MACDONELL, Charlotte, wife of Maj. G. G. 27th N.I. at Neilgherry hills, Nov. 19.
VANSOMEREN, Helen R. d. of the late G. at Ootacamund, aged 10, Dec. 11.
WOODGATE, C. H. on board the steamer *Alma*, at Seer, Oct. 30.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 27.—Steamer *Alma*, Paterson, Suez, Aden, and Galle.—30. Thetis, Conway, London, Portsmouth, and Rio de Janeiro; Nonpareil, Rose, Port Louis and Vizagapatam.—Dec. 2. Steamer *Coromandel*, Campbell, I.N. Gravesend, St. Vincent, Diego Gracia, and Point de Galle.—5. Victory, Stephens, Geelong.—11. Steamer *Nubia*, Trouson, Suez, Aden, and Galle.—14. Steamer *Hindustan*, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Alma* (Nov. 27), from SUEZ, ADEN, and GALLE. From SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Cookson and infant, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Morris, Miss Taylor, W. Frost, Mr. Warrington, Mr. Laurie, Mrs. Underwood, Mr. Porteous, Dr. and Mrs. Mudge, and infant; Lieut. Logan, Mr. Poulain, and Mr. Underwood. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. col. Jackson and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Schoene, Mrs. Bruckner, Mr. and Mrs. Loch, Mrs. Douglas and infant, Mrs. Jackson and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. Dougal, Mr. Thomas, Lieut. and Mrs. Browne, Maj. Sutherland, Mr. McPherson, Mr. J. Phillips, Miss Grant, Mr. E. P. Gordon, Miss Hay, Mr. J. Wise, Mr. Lyall, Mr. Lee, Mr. Osterley, Mr. Macgregor, Mr. Scott, Dr. Bryden, Mr. Gunning, Major Pott, Mr. Chase, Mr. Tapper, Mr. J. W. Morrison, Mr. T. Scott, Mr. J. Hamilton, Mr. J. Munro, Mr. Brodie, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders and child, Miss Cautley, Miss Parsons, Mr. Prinsep, Mr. Cloete, Mr. Pigou, Mr. Smith, Mr. McArthur, Mr. L. Smith, Mr. Boulton, Mr. Elliott, Miss Jamieson, Miss Adley, and Mrs. Shewing. From MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Heiglers, Col. Hartly, Capt. and Mrs. Whish, Miss Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Barwell, Mr. Mrs. Heeley, Lieut. and Mrs. Cooke, Maj. Grimes, Capt. Huddleston, Col. W. Martin, Mr. Lee, Mr. Barham, Mr. Melchior, and Mr. Silliard. From MALTA to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Baynes. From ALEXANDRIA to CAL-

CUTTA.—Mr. Scott Elliott. From SUEZ to CALCUTTA.—Dr. Grant. From ALEXANDRIA to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood. From SUEZ to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Bolibo. From GALLE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Echaurren, Mr. Noakes, and Mr. Skipworth.

Per Nonpareil (Nov. 30), from PORT LOUIS and VIZAGAPATAM.—Mrs. Rose and 23 deck passengers.

Per steamer *Coromandel* (Dec. 2), from GRAVESSEND, ST. VINCENT, DIEGO GRACIA, and POINT DE GALLE.—J. J. Franklin, Esq. and Mrs. Franklin.

Per steamer *Nubia* (Dec. 11), from SUEZ, ADEN, and GALLE.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. and Mrs. Smith, 2 Misses Smith, Dr. Middlemas, Miss Sherman, Mr. Williams, Capt. Tod, Mr. Heweston, Dr. Elliott, G. Parker, J. Richardson, Miss Dowker, and Miss Hore. From MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. B. Clarke. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Dr. Guise, Mr. Wingrove and infant, Capt. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. B. Wyld, Lieut. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. Gervoise, Dr. and Mrs. M'Egan, Maj. M'Mullen, Lieut. and Mrs. Bagshaw, Mr. Gowan and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, Miss Muir, Capt. Goodhue, Mr. W. Young, Mr. T. Walton, Col. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. Falcon, Mr. Worgan, Mr. C. Robertson, Miss Peile, Dr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. A. Smith, Mr. W. Pratt, Mr. C. W. Quin, Mr. E. J. Robertson, Mr. W. Warner, Lieut. col. Sherer, 2nd class; Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. W. Bean, Mr. W. Hamilton, Mr. W. Hay, and Mrs. Barclay. From MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. De Santour, Miss De Santour, Miss Sceone, Miss St. George, Mr. and Mrs. De Verinne, Mr. and Mrs. Balfour, Mrs. Le Geyt, Mr. and Mrs. Norris, Col. and Mrs. Drought, Miss Rush, Mr. Durand, Maj. Bontein, Miss Abbott, Capt. Larkins, Mr. G. Farrell, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Macleagan, Mr. R. Wall, Mr. J. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Dowleas, Mr. J. Lyall, Mr. Farquharson, Mr. A. Mohr, Mr. J. Farquhar, and Mr. A. Graham. From BOMBAY to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Robert, child, and infant; Capt. Brett and 3 natives, Rev. W. Steins. From HONG-KONG to CALCUTTA.—Asst. surg. Stretton. From GALLE to MADRAS.—Maj. and Mrs. Hayne and infant. From GALLE to CALCUTTA.—Dr. Clarke, Miss Haynes, and Mr. Mookerjee.

Per steamer *Hindustan* (Dec. 14), from CALCUTTA.—Mr. E. Etheridge, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, child, and infant; Mrs. Thain and infant.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 27. *Intrepide*, Canton, Marseilles, *via* Pondicherry; steamer *Alma*, Paterson, Calcutta.—Dec. 2. Elizabeth, Adams, Calcutta.—12. Steamer *Nubia*, Trouson, Calcutta.—14. Steamer *Hindustan*, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Alma*, to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Thain, Miss McMahon, Mr. H. Gorton, Dr. James, and Shaik Moheedem Sahib. To MARSEILLES.—Capt. R. G. H. Grant and F. S. Bruere, J. Williams, Esq.; and E. B. Foord, Esq. To SUEZ.—Hajee Mahomed Cassim Sahib. To PENANG.—Col. and Mrs. McLeod. To BOMBAY.—Asst. surg. Harris, R. Brown, Esq.; and Abdoolah Bin Husen. To GALLE.—Ens. G. H. Ross, Mrs. E. B. Denison, and J. Ouchterlony, Esq. To SINGAPORE.—Miss Huot.

Per steamer *Nubia*, to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. Fischer and 3 servants, G. S. Wellington, Esq.; and G. Wellington, Esq.

Per steamer *Hindustan* (Dec. 14), to SUEZ. To MARSEILLES.—C. Roulier, Esq. To BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Collingwood. To POINT DE GALLE.—W. Sim, Esq.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Dec. 14, 1856.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Securities 5 per cent.
On Private Bills, at 3 months 5 "

RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes 100 per cent.
On 4 per cent. Stock Receipts 90 "
On 4 per cent. do. Sica and Co.'s 82 "
On Tanjore do. 84 "

Discount.

On Government Acceptances 3 per cent.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days 7 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan for public work 2½ to 3 per cent. prem.
4 per cent. loan of 1832-33 16 to 17 per cent. dis.
1835-36 16 to 17 do.
1842-43 15 to 15½ do.
1854-55 15 to 15½ do.

5 per cent. transferable } No transactions.
book debt
Tanjore Bonds 15 to 16 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares .. 17 to 18 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, at 6 months' sight, 2s. 1½d.
H.M. Treasury Bills, 2s. 1½d.
Bank of England Post Bills, 2s. 1½d.
Mauritius Government Bills, 2s. 1½d.
Ceylon do. 2s. 1½d.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight, par to 1 discount.
Agents' Bills to Calcutta, 30 days, par to ½ per cent. discount.
Do. Bombay, " ¼ pm.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns Rs. 10.3 each
Bank of England Notes None.
Spanish Dollars do.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3l. to 3l. 5s.

BOMBAY.

THE LONDON MAIL of Nov. 10 arrived at Bombay Dec. 7 (per *Cadiz*).

MR. R. B. BARTON, of the Bar, is going to Mooltan, to defend Mr. Raverty before a court-martial.

MISSION TO KELAT.—It is stated, on reliable authority, that Captain Green, assistant political superintendent of the Scinde frontier, has proceeded on a mission to Kelat, carrying with him money and costly presents for the khan. The mission is supposed to have a political character with reference to the Persian war.

GOA.—The Portuguese have, it is said, agreed to relinquish Goa to the British.

THE RELIEFS and movements of the infantry regiments of the Bombay army, announced in General Orders of July 24 last, to take place in the cold season, have been suspended.

MAJOR PARKINSON has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF arrived at Poona on Dec. 12 from Mahabulshwur, accompanied by Capt. Armstrong.

RAJPOOTANA.—It is said that Government contemplates the annexation of the states of Rajpootana, which have long been governed by independent chiefs, the flower of India's chivalry. There have been rumours for some time in Agra, that the State of the Ulwar, one of the Rajpoot principalities, was to be immediately annexed. These seem to receive confirmation from the fact that a considerable force has been ordered to assemble there and at Gwalior. Captain Hungerford's battery and the 23rd N.I. have been ordered to halt at Gwalior, and H.M.'s 32nd regiment and the 1st cavalry are to halt at Agra. The 7th cavalry formerly received orders to halt at the same place, and we are now informed that these two regiments are to form part of the force against Ulwar. The 3rd Europeans may also be employed, but this is not probable. Colonel Murray Mackenzie's troop of horse artillery is already here, so that a large force will shortly be assembled, but it is believed that no camp will remain in the station.—*Telegraph and Courier*.

MR. J. C. MYLOTT has been appointed Assistant to the Resident Engineer of the Vehar Water Works.

THE REV. DR. GLASGOW has been appointed Guzerathee Translator in the educational department, in the room of Mr. Graham resigned.

THE following promotions from the second to the first class, in the civil service, are to have effect from the 10th of June last:—MR. P. W. LE GEY, MR. J. W. MUSPRATT, MR. GREGOR GRANT.

MR. J. W. HADOW's promotion from the third to the second class, is to date from the 29th August, 1856.

MR. WILLIAM MAIDMENT has been appointed officiating secretary to the Military Board, on a salary of Rs.500 per month.

MR. J. MULLALLY has been appointed naval store-keeper at Bombay, on a salary of Rs.880 per month.

THE Oriental Bank Corporation have declared a dividend of Rs.12 and As.8 per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the stock of the corporation for the half-year ending 30th June last: payable to Indian shareholders on and after the 1st January next. Transfer-books will be closed from the 20th December.

THE FIRE ON THE ESPLANADE.—The decision of the Court of Inquiry appointed to ascertain the origin of the conflagration on the Esplanade, was to the effect that the fire broke out in Captain Cahusac's Dhubie's hut, but that no blame whatever could be attached to that officer. It did not appear that the fire originated from carelessness, and the court could not attach blame to any person in particular.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

RETRENCHMENTS.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 6, 1856.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following paragraphs 8 and 9 Sec. Correspondence pages 106 and 107 Bengal Military Regulations applicable to this Presidency, with reference to all Retrenchments, or to sums disallowed on the pre-audit of bills by the Military Auditor General.

8. An Officer, the whole or any portion of whose bills may be retrenched or disallowed by the Military Auditor General, is invariably to finish, through the Pay Department, such reply or explanation as may have been called for, or as may seem calculated to induce the Military Auditor General to pass the sums retrenched or disallowed; and no Officer is to submit an appeal until after consideration of the explanation afforded, the Military Auditor General shall have refused either to pass the claim, or to refer the question for the decision of Government.

9. The authorities who may forward for the consideration of Government, appeals against decisions of the Military Auditor General, are in all cases to satisfy themselves that such explanations or replies have been afforded by Officers, on disallowances or

retrenchment, and that the Military Auditor General has subsequently declined either to pass the items, or to refer the case himself to the Government, a distinct notice to which effect must invariably be entered in every letter forwarding an appeal.

RELIEFS AND MOVEMENTS.

Head Quarters, Poona, Dec. 8, 1856.—The reliefs and movements of the Infantry Regiments announced in G. O. C. No. 1, dated the 24th July last, to take place during the ensuing cold season have been suspended.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARNES, J. W. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, Dec. 5.
DAVIES, C. J. to be coll. and mag. of Broach, fr. date of Liddell's retirement.

FORBES, A. K. ret. to du. Nov. 23.

GRANT, G. prom. fr. 2nd to 1st class civ. serv. fr. June 10.

HADOW, J. W. prom. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, civ. serv. fr. Aug. 29.

INVERARITY, G. to be coll. and mag. of Surat, fr. date of Liddell's retirement, assu. ch. on, Dec. 6.

LE GEY, R. W. prom. from 2nd to 1st class civ. serv. fr. June 10.

LEIGHTON, D. C. R. ret. to duty, Nov. 23.

LINSAY, H. B. 2nd assist. to mag. of Ahmedabad, vested with full penal power as a mag. Dec. 10.

MAIDMENT, M. to offic. as asst. secy. to mil. board, dur. Mr. Mulloy's emp. as Indian naval storekeeper, Dec. 15.

MUSPRATT, J. W. prom. fr. 2nd to 1st class civ. serv. fr. June 10.

PHILLIPS, R. 3rd asst. to coll. at Khandeish, pl. in ch. of Umulneir and Thalneir, Dec. 3.

RITCHIE, W. A. 1st asst. to mag. of Ahmedabad, vested with full penal pow. as a mag. Dec. 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GIBBS, J. 1 mo. in ext.

GRANT, G. 6 mo. in ext.

HAVELOCK, W. H. 1 mo.

HORE, J. F. 1 mo.

LIGHT, R. E. H. 6 mo.

NEAVE, E. D. to Dec. 26 last in ext. m.c.

SCOTT, G. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 6 (previous leave of Oct. 31 canc).

TURQUAND, J. offic. coll. of Rutnagherry, to proc. into dist. on du. fr. Dec. 1.

WEST, R. to pres. fr. Dec. 15, to app. before vern. ex. committee.

WORTHINGTON, R. B. to rem. at pres. till Jan. 16, and study Murathee.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

GLASGOW, Rev. Dr. to be Guzerathee translator in Educ. dept. v. Graham, res. Dec. 3.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAMS, Ens. W. R. 23rd N.I. to be sub. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

ANDERSON, 2nd Lieut. R. B. 1st Eur. regt. to be 1st lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

ANDERSON, Ens. F. R. 10th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

ANNESLEY, Lieut. J. T. 26th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

ASHE, Ens. E. H. 8th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

BARNES, Ens. O. 13th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

BARTHOLOMEW, Ens. E. P. 28th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

BATES, Lieut. J. 8th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

BEALE, Lieut. H. Y. 12th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

BELL, Lieut. asst. supt. of pol. at Nassick, to act as supt. of pol. in Broach.

BELL, Ens. F. 14th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

BELL, Ens. G. E. S. 2nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

BIRCH, Capt. 27th N.I. to act as 2nd in com. of Khandeish Bheel corps, asst. supt. of pol. and asst. Bheel ag. in Khandeish, assu. ch. Nov. 19.

BLEW, Ens. G. E. 17th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

BOLTON, Ens. J. S. D. 11th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

BOLTON, Lieut. 1st class ag. to proc. to Kurrachee, and ass. duties of supt. of bazaars, and asst. to Maj. Salmon at that station, v. Willoughby, proc. on field serv. Dec. 9.

BOYD, Ens. J. M. 21st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

BRETT, Brev. col. W. art. to rank fr. Feb. 18, 1856, v. Littler, dec.

BROWN, Ens. F. W. 20th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

BUCKLE, Lieut. C. 3rd L.C. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

BURROWS, Lieut. G. R. S. 15th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

BURTON, Lieut. R. F. 18th N.I. appointed to a special duty in the political dept. Dec. 3.

CHAMPION, Capt. J. H. 24th N.I. to act as brig. maj. at Poona, dur. such time as Capt. Coley may offic. as dep. asst. adj. gen. of Poona div. Dec. 10.

CURRY, Capt. J. C. posted as a brig. maj. fr. Rajcote to Poona.

COTGRAVE, Ens. E. C. W. 3rd Eur. regt. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

COWPAR, 1st Lieut. R. 1st Eur. regt. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

COWPER, Lieut. A. engs. to be dept. sup. eng. in railway dept.

CUNNINGHAM, Ens. E. 7th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

CURRIE, Cornet A. P. regt. rank Nov. 23, posted to 3rd L.C. as 3rd cornet.

CURTIS, Brev. maj. W. F. dep. jud. adv. gen. is transf. fr. southern to Poona div. of the army, dur. abs. of Boye.

DANVERS, Ens. A. F. 5th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

DAVIDSON, Ens. C. T. 19th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

DAVIES, Ens. J. Q. 4th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

DAWSON, Lieut. E. S. K. 27th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

DE MONTMORENCY, Ens. W. H. 27th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

DICKSON, Brev. capt. W. D. 3rd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

DONNE, Ens. F. C. 3rd Eur. regt. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

DOUGLAS, Ens. C. 15th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

DUCAT, Lieut. C. M. 17th N.I. to be a supernu. asst. to supt. of rev. surv. and assessment South Muratha country, Dec. 10.

DYETT, Lieut. W. N. 3rd Eur. regt. to be a brigade major on the estab. v. Wood, Dec. 3; posted to Rajcote.

ETHERIDGE, Lieut. A. T. 3rd Eur. regt. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

FELLOWS, Ens. S. 5th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

FEARON, Lieut. D. F. 10th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

FORBES, Ens. J. P. 3rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

FORBES, Lieut. H. E. 1st L.C. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

FORTEATH, Ens. E. P. 12th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

FULLERTON, Ens. H. M. 1st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

GALLOWAY, Ens. J. 13th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

GARDYNE, Ens. E. B. 2nd Eur. regt. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

GOODFELLOW, Ens. G. R. 15th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

GORDON, Capt. R. 4th N.I. placed at disp. of gov. of Bombay fr. Aug. 10.

GRAHAM, Capt. W. D. engs. ret. to duty Dec. 7.

GRAHAM, Lieut. A. W. 4th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

GRANT, Capt. E. 3rd N.I. ret. to duty Dec. 7.

GRANT, Ens. J. P. 18th N.I. acq. colloq. pref. in vernac. lang.

GREEN, Brev. capt. W. H. R. 19th N.I. to be capt. from Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

GREEN, Lieut. M. S. 16th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

GRIFFITH, Ens. C. M. 1st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

HARRIS, Ens. W. H. 10th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

HAVELOCK, Ens. J. 6th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

HEISCH, Ens. H. J. 28th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

HENDERSON, Lieut. J. H. 29th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation; to rank from Oct. 9, v. Lynch, pro.

HEWETT, Brev. capt. W. S. 11th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

HICKS, 2nd Lieut. W. 1st Eur. regt. to be 1st lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

HILL, Cornet C. W. regt. rank Nov. 23, posted to 1st L.C. (lancers) as 3rd cornet.

HOTCHKIS, Ens. R. J. 12th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

INNES, Ens. G. 22nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

JAMES, Lieut. C. M. W. 6th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

JAMES, Lieut. G. 22nd N.I. ret. to duty Dec. 7.

JAMESON, Ens. C. 25th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

JERVIS, Ens. G. F. A. 9th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

JESSOP, Lieut. C. S. 2nd Eur. regt. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

JONES, Brev. Capt. W. S. 22nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

JONES, Ens. F. W. 18th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

KEITH, Ens. G. E. 27th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

KENNEDY, Lieut. adj. &c. of Khandeish, Bheel Corps assu. ch. Nov. 25.

KERRICK, Ens. E. 29th N.I. to be lieut. from Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

LANE, Ens. W. M. 29th N.I. to be capt. from Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

LANG, Brev. col. W. to rank fr. Sept. 15, 1855, v. Osborne, dec.

LANGBORNE, Lieut. G. 21st N.I. to be capt. from Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

LA TOUCHE, Ens. C. d'U. 11th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

LAURENT, Ens. A. 19th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

LE GEYT, Cornet W. E. 2nd L.C. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

LE MESSURIER, Brev. col. A. P. to rank fr. April 13, 1855, v. Gwatkin, dec.

LLOYD, Ens. R. M. 8th N.I. Baroda, to join his station.

LOUIS, Ens. J. 3rd Eur. regt. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

LOUIS, Lieut. J. 3rd Eur. regt. to rem. in ch. of invalids of that regt. attached to 2nd batt. art. Dec. 3.

LUMSDEN, Ens. W. 22nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

LYNCH, Brev. maj. E. P. 29th N.I. to be maj. fr. Oct. 9, in suc. to Campbell, dec.

LYONS, Lieut. E. W. 28th N.I. to be acting dep. asst. gr. mr. gen. dur. abs. of Capt. Burrows. Dec. 16.

LYONS, Ens. G. M. 21th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, consequent on the augmentation.

MACKECHNIE, Capt. R. W. 5th N.L.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 7.

MACINTOSH, Ens. J. E. A. 3rd Eur. regt. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

MACREADY, Ens. E. N. B. 2nd Eur. regt. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

MAINWARING, Ens. R. P. 20th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

MALCOLM, Lieut. col. G. com. s. Maratha irr. horse, del. ov. ch. of regt. to 2nd in com. Lieut. Battye.

MANNSELL, Ens. G. 11th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

MARK, Lieut. in addit. to the duties of art. depôt of inst. to conf. in the performance of those of adj. and act. qr. mr. and int. of 4th batt. Dec. 3.

MAUDE, Lieut. C. O. 7th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

MECKLEJOHN, Lieut. H. R. sapp. and min. passed exam. in vern. lang.

MELVILL, Brev. col. P. M. to rank fr. Feb. 10, 1856, v. Lleeman, dec.

MEREWETHER, Brev. capt. W. L. 3rd Eur. regt. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

MAYNE, Cornet A. G. 1st L. C. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

MILLER, 1st Lieut. H. N. 1st Eur. regt. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

MILLS, 2nd Lieut. J. engs. has passed exam. in Hindustani and military du. to render him eligible for detached emp. Dec. 3.

MILLS, Ens. W. T. 25th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

MOORE, Ens. H. 6th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

MUSPRATT, Corn. J. A. L. 2nd L.C. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

NEWTON, Ens. J. P. M. 11th N.I. to act as an asst. exec. eng. canal dept. Sind, Dec. 3.

NIXON, Brev. capt. J. P. 25th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

NUTTALL, Lieut. T. 29th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

OLIVER, Lieut. S. 5th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

PARK, Ens. A. A. 24th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

PARKER, Lieut. H. R. invalids, to act as supt. of hill station of Matheran, and as asst. to coll. and mag. of Tannah. Nov. 29.

PARR, Lieut. W. C. 24th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

PAUL, Ens. F. 23rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

PELLEY, Brev. capt. L. 17th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

PHAYRE, Maj. dep. qu. mr. gen. to join hd. qu. of the army in Deccan, on Lieut. col. Holland's proc. to pres.

PHILLIPS, Lieut. H. 29th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 9, v. Lynch, pro.

PHILLIPS, Ens. H. 29th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

POPE, Ens. G. S. 26th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

RAIKES, Brev. capt. S. A. 18th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

ROBERTSON, Brev. maj. G. H. 25th N.I. to be acting dep. judge adv. gen. southern div. v. Curtis, Dec. 10.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. J. F. 28th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

ROBERTSON, Ens. E. L. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

ROSE, Ens. A. 8th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SANDERS, Ens. S. W. 7th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SCOBIE, Brev. lieut. col. D. M. to be lieut. col. fr. Oct. 9, 1856, in suc. to Campbell, dec.

SEACOME, Ens. G. R. 2nd, to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SEGRAVE, Ens. F. H. 16th N.I. to be lieut. from Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SEYMOUR, Lieut. L. W. 2nd L.C. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SHAW, Cornet G. M. 3rd L.C. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SKEELETON, Lieut. J. art. ret. to duty Dec. 7; fr. 1st batt. to 1st troop horse brig. to remain at pres. until arrival of recruits, then to proc. in ch. of them to Poona and Ahmednuggur, Dec. 8.

SHEWELL, Lieut. W. V. 20th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SIBTHORPE, Ens. L. H. 9th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SKIPTON, Lieut. G. 2nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SMITH, 2nd Lieut. C. W. 1st Eur. reg. to be 1st lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SMITH, 2nd Lieut. F. M. 4th N.I. (rifles) to be 1st lieut. from Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SMITH, Ens. E. M. 21st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SMITH, Ens. S. A. 17th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

SPENS, Cornet A. F. 3rd L.C. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

STEPHENS, Cornet F. 1st L.C. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

STUART, Lieut. C. J. 13th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

STEVENSON, Lieut. D. 14th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

STOCKLEY, Lieut. H. W. art. posted to 2nd batt. to join detail of 1st comp. at Poona.

STRUTT, 2nd Lieut. C. H. art. passed colloquial exam. in Hindustani, Dec. 5.

STRUTT, Lieut. H. art. passed colloq. exam. in vernac. lang.

STRUTT, Ens. J. R. 3rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

STUBBS, Lieut. in add. to his duties of qr. mr. and interp. to perform also those of adjt. 27th N.I. and station staff officer at Kolapore, Dec. 3.

TANNER, Ens. O. V. 18th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

THACKER, Lieut. J. 9th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

TRAGETT, Ens. R. T. 26th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

TRUMAN, Ens. T. rec. arr. to do duty with 5th N.L.I. to join.

WADDINGTON, Lieut. E. 23rd N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

WALKER, Capt. C. W. 5th N.L.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 7.

WATSON, Ens. R. G. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

WESTROFF, Lieut. J. E. 2nd Eur. reg. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

WHITEHILL, Capt. com. Guzerat irr. horse, to be a dep. mag. in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, and Broach, Dec. 3.

WILLIAMS, 2nd Lieut. W. 1st Eur. regt. to be 1st lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

WILSON, Lieut. W. 1st N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

WOOSNAM, Maj. services pl. temp. and disp. of the C-in-C. for committee duty, Dec. 3.

YONGE, Ens. C. W. 16th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, consequent on the augmentation.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

DANIELL, H. S. Dec. 7.

MOORE, C. A. Dec. 7.

INFANTRY.

FERGUSON, J. T. Nov. 23.

JOPP, J. Nov. 23.

LYNDALL, E. H. T. Nov. 23.

TRUEMAN, T. Nov. 23.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. and Adj. W. R. fr. Dec. 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur, on m.c.

BARTHOLOMEW, Lieut. F. 28th N.I. fr. Dec. 1 to 31, to Vingorla, on m.c. new rules.

BOWLES, Capt. J. E. 23rd L.I. to rem. at presidency until Dec. 31, on m.c.

CAMERON, Capt. 24th N.I. to rem. at presidency until Dec. 31, on m.c.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. 22nd N.I. to Dec. 31, 1856, on m.c.

CUMBERLEDGE, Lieut. J. C. 1st Eur. regt. fr. Dec. 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur, on m.c.

FRASER, Ens. T. L. 14th N.I. fr. Nov. 29 to Dec. 28, to Bombay, on m.c.

GILLMORE, Lieut. to Dec. 31, 1856, in ext.

GRIFFITH, Lieut. J. G. T. asst. exc. eng. N. province, in ext. to Dec. 24, 1856.

KEMPT, Capt. L. S. 1st Eur. regt. to rem. at presidency until Dec. 31, on m.c.

LLOYD, Ens. R. M. 8th N.I. to rem. at presidency until Dec. 31, on m.c.

OSBORNE, Capt. W. S. art. to remain at presidency until Dec. 31, on m.c.

PARK, Lieut. A. A. 24th N.I. fr. Nov. 27 to Dec. 31, to Bombay, on m.c. new rules.

POLLEXFEN, Capt. J. J. asst. qr. mr. gen. south div. Dec. 4 to Jan. 4, 1857, Bombay, new rules; 6 mo. to Europe, new regs.

SELLON, Lieut. R. S. executive eng. Ahmedabad, fr. Sept. 13 to Jan. 31, on m.c.

SEYMOUR, Capt. L. W. 2nd L.C. to rem. at presidency until Dec. 31, on m.c.; 3 years to Europe, under old rules and on m.c.

STUBBS, Lieut. F. J. 27th N.I. fr. Jan. 1 to 31, to Bombay, to be exam. in Mahratta.

TRAGETT, Lieut. R. T. fr. Dec. 1 to 31, in ext. to rem. at Mahabuleshwur, on m.c.

WATSON, Lieut. J. W. fr. Dec. 10 to Jan. 20, 1857, to rem. at Bombay, to be exam. in Mahratta.

WHITEHILL, Capt. S. com. Guzerat irr. horse, 30 days fr. Jan. 1.

WHITLIE, Lieut. col. T. leave granted on Oct. 21 last, to be under new instead of old regulations, 18 mo. furl. to Europe, on m.c. new rules.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COLSTON, Asst. surg. attached to 8th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, Dec. 3.

LARKEN, Asst. surg. E. rec. arr. att. to Eur. Gen. Hosp. to do du. under supg. surg. pres. div. I. N. Dec. 10.

MCDOWELL, Asst. surg. C. rec. arr. att. to 3rd Eur. regt. to do du. under supg. surg. Poona div. Dec. 10.

PELLEY, Asst. surg. T. M. to be surg. fr. Nov. 30, v. Hosken, dec.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

LARKEN, E. L. M. Dec. 7.

MCDOWAL, C. S. F. Dec. 7.

MACKENZIE, F. M.D. Nov. 23.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COLLUM, Asst. surg. R. M.D. to rem. at pres. until Dec. 31, on m.c.

STUART, Asst. surg. W. J. 25th N.I. to rem. at pres. until Dec. 31.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BROWNLOW, Mids. E. M. 6 mo. fr. Aug. 27.

HOPKINS, Lieut. F. W. permission to reside at the Sanatorium.

MACAULAY, Mate, A. H. 6 mo. fr. Sept. 24.

PINKERTON, Asst. surg. J. att. to the Queen, Dec. 4.

PINNINGTON, Mids. E. H. perm. to resign the serv. fr. May 26.

SEATON, Mids. F. L. of the Queen transp. to the *Achar*, Dec. 4.

WINDERS, Lieut. A. T. 6 mo. fr. Aug. 27.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

DAVIDSON, wife of D. d. at Poona, Nov. 23.

EVANS, wife of J. d. at Colaba, Dec. 14.

FRASER, wife of Lieut. d. at Coonoor, Dec. 12.

LYONS, wife of Lieut. E. W. 28th N.I. d. at Dharwar, Dec. 4.

MACKENZIE, wife of M. M. s. at Dhoolia, Dec. 7.

MITCHELL, wife of J. G. a. at Bombay, Dec. 9.

NEILSON, wife of W. C. at Belgau, Dec. 8.

WARDEN, wife of J. s. at Tanna, Dec. 1.

MARRIAGE.

FELLOWES, Lieut. S. 5th L.I. to Elizabeth, d. of the Rev. R. C. Hathway, at Byculla, Dec. 2.

DEATHS.

D'ARCY, Lucy E. d. of Lieut. L. at Bombay, Nov. 29.
HASKEN, R. at Nusseerabad, Nov. 30.
LODWINCK, Emily M. wife of F. at Poona, aged 29, Nov. 14.
TRAINER, John C. at Byculla, aged 62, Dec. 11.
WALKER, John H. s. of Lieut. J. T. engs. near Mooltan, aged 1, Nov. 20.
WATSON, Elizabeth C. inf. d. of J. at Oomercairee, Dec. 15.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 29. Sagof, Rogel, Calcutta.—Dec. 1. Dezinyger, Hongland, Amsterdam; America, Finlay, Aden.—4. Rodolphe, Gallierand, Mauritius.—5. Cairnsmore, China and Singapore; Lady Suffolk, Lavender, Singapore; Kennington, Edwards, Melbourne and Colombo; Arrow, Davies, Whampoa and Singapore; Scotland, Davie, China.—6. Speedwell, Woolcott, Rio de Janeiro; Belcarrig, Kay, Melbourne; steamer Singapore, Grainger, Hong-Kong, Singapore, Penang, Galle, and Cochin.—7. Steamer Cadiz, Aldham, Aden.—8. Allison, Bennett, Mauritius; steamer Pioneer, Wild, London and Cape.—9. Kingston, Weeks, Singapore; Kitty Cordes, Hoeker, Liverpool; Pakenham, Smith, Cooria-Mooria Islands; Redan, Hoord, Melbourne.—10. India, Warden, Greece.—11. Lord George Bentinck, Case, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Sagof, from CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Roger and child.
Per America, from ADEN.—Mrs. Finlay and Dr. Pinkerton.
Per Rodolphe, from MAURITIUS.—Mr. Ogilvie.
Per Lady Suffolk, from SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Lavender.
Per Scotland, from CHINA.—Mrs. Barclay.
Per Singapore, from HONG-KONG, &c.—Mr. Pattell, Col. Skelley, Mr. Kerakoose, Lieut. Johnson, Miss Lawrence, and Mr. Gale.
Per Kingston, from SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Weeks.
Per Redan, from MELBOURNE.—Mr. J. P. Berkley.
Per steamer Cadiz (Dec. 7), to SUZ.—Miss Curnin, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mr. G. W. Campbell, Miss K. P. Smith, Mrs. Mulcaster, Miss Anderson, Dr. E. Larkin, Mr. J. A. Hankey, Mr. Newman, Mr. Lonsdale, Mr. F. Lonsdale, Mr. H. B. Daniell, Maj. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. Ditchburn, Rev. J. W. and Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Adamson and child, Mr. J. D. Field, Mr. D. Farrell, Mr. W. Pensen, Mr. J. Reading, Mr. E. W. Mackenzie, Mr. A. S. Lawson, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Knight, Capt. B. Young, Lieut. Shekleton, Mr. Wyllie, Mr. McLeish, Mr. J. B. Richey, Miss Fockles, and Mr. Barnett. From MARSEILLES.—Lieut. W. Playfair, Mr. and Mrs. Payne, Capt. and Mrs. Walker, Capt. Graham, Mr. C. Moore, Mr. McDowall, and Mr. Bogie. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Matthey, Miss Duff, Mr. and Mrs. Landon. From SUZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Volkart.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 29. Silistria, Holme, Liverpool; Dauntless, Toogood, Hull; Jamestown, Candage, Liverpool.—Dec. 2. Sloop of war Elphinstone, Capt. Frushard, Zanzibar; steamer Madras, Down, China, &c.—3. Earl of Windsor, Crowe, China.—4. Bride of the Seas, Nicholson, Bushire; steamer Ganges, Bowen, Aden and Suez.—5. Philip Dean, Abernathy, Liverpool.—8. Steamer Victoria, Banks, Kurrachee.—9. Panjab, Long, Calcutta.—10. Etienne, Vidal, Marseilles.—11. Aetos, M'Longton, London, Duke of Wellington, Smith, Liverpool; Falcon, Hare, Liverpool.—18. Steamer Singapore, Grainger, Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Earl of Windsor (Dec. 4), to CHINA.—Mr. A. W. Thomson.
Per Bride of the Seas (Dec. 4), to BUSHIRE.—Mr. Higgins.
Per Ganges, to ADEN and SUZ.—Mr. Boom, Dr. and Mrs. Skelding and infant, Lieut. Chadwick, and Mrs. Sewell.
Per Victoria (Dec. 8), to KURRACHEE.—Capt. and Mrs. Carnegie, G. Wood, Esq.; three Misses Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbs, Lieut. and Mrs. Mules, Dr. Martin, Mrs. Knight, Mr. Bowie, and Ens. Jopp.
Per Panjab, to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Long.
Per Aetos (Dec. 9), to LONDON, Dr. Clay and child, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson and 2 children, Mrs. Curty and 5 children, Mrs. Morgan and child, and Mr. E. Lodwick.
Per steamer Singapore (Dec. 18).—For ADEN.—Capt. Weaver, H. M.'s 88th regt.; and Lieut. Lewis, H. M.'s 86th regt. For MARSEILLES.—E. C. Demy, Esq.; and Capt. and Mrs. Pollexfen. For ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Gausson. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Carnegie, Dr. P. Davidson, Capt. Bazalgette, and Mrs. Robinson and 3 children. For SUZ.—Lieut. Hopkins.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Dec. 17, 1856.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. transfer loan	Rs. 92 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1832-33	Rs. 87 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36	Rs. 83 to 83½ p. Co.
4 Do. do. 1842-43	Rs. 83 to 83½
New 5 Do. do.	Rs. 101½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 9.4.16
Bank of England Notes	per £, 9½ nominal.
Spanish Dollars	per 100, 228
Republic Dollars	222 to 223
German Crowns	215 to 216
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola, 105½
Gold Leaf (range of quality) per tola	15
Gold Ingots, according to touch, for 97 touch	per tola, 15½

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 33 p. ct. prem.
Oriental Bank	250 each 250 pd. up 56 p. ct. ex. div.
Commercial Bank	1,000 each 500 3 disc.
Agra Bank	500 each 500 do. 49 pm. ex. div.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each 1,000 do. 16½ to 17 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com.	1,200 each 12,000 do. 20,500
Colaba Press Com.	7,000 each 7,000 do. 23,500
Bombay S. N. Com.	510 each 400 do. 7½ p. ct. dis.

ON LONDON—at EXCHANGES.

4 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 2 7-16d. to 2 2½d. For doc. bills.	
4 months' sight, per 100, 2s. 2 5-16d. For cred. bills.	
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100	97½
30 days' sight	98½
at sight	99½
On Madras at 30 days'	98½
at sight	99
On China at 60 days' sight	Rs. 217 to 218

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2l. 10s. to 2l. 15s. per ton.

CEYLON.

THE LONDON MAIL of Nov. 10 arrived at Point de Galle Nov. 8, and left the same day for Calcutta (per *Nubia*).

Sir Henry Ward closed a protracted session of the Legislative Council in December. There is still the same tale of financial prosperity to tell. In the first nine months of 1856, the excess of revenue over expenditure was, in round numbers, £50,000, and this in the face of an expenditure on public works as liberal as the appliances available would permit. For 1857 the prospects are equally good. The estimates point to a total revenue of £492,000, including £15,900 expected from the Pearl Fishery. The expenditure on the other hand is calculated at £489,000, leaving a surplus of £2,000.

JAVA.

MURDER OF LIEUT. SACHSE.—According to accounts from Sintang (a place in the interior of Pontianak, situated on the Kapuas river), the 2nd-lieut. of infantry, I. E. Sachse, and his Javanese servant, were murdered on the night of the 5th October. Mr. Sachse had just gone to bed when he heard something broken in the outer verandah of his house, which is situated about 500 paces from the barracks. He told his servant to see what was the matter, who went out and immediately called for assistance. Mr. Sachse then followed, and found himself surrounded by ten or twelve Dyaks, who attacked him with spears. He tried to cut his way through them with his sword, and made for the barracks; but before he had gone far he received a number of severe wounds in the breast and thighs. In a fainting state from loss of blood he fell into the arms of Sergeant Wiers, who was coming with some soldiers to his assistance, and died on the morning of the 6th from the effects of the wounds he had received.

CHINA:

LAWLESS MEETINGS AT HONG-KONG.

PROCLAMATION.

By the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel William Caine, Lieutenant-Governor, administering the Government of Hong-Kong.

In order that lawless meetings may be suppressed, and confidence restored to the well-disposed Chinese inhabitants of the colony,—

It is hereby notified to the residents of this colony, that her Majesty's Government having reason to believe that the large influx of suspicious characters from the Chinese main which has taken place during the last few weeks, and the seditious and treasonable demonstration of this date in the streets of this city have been occasioned by the direct agency of secret emissaries from the persons carrying on a lawless war against her Majesty's forces in the neighbouring province of Kwang-tung,—it is the determination of her Majesty's Government within this colony to take instant measures for putting in force the provisions of the Registration Ordinance, No. 7 of 1846; and so soon as the said Ordinance shall be brought into full operation, all unregistered Chinese will be required to depart from the colony.

Whilst the Colonial authorities are always ready, on proper occasions, to hear the complaints of her Majesty's Chinese subjects, and, if well founded, to redress them, it is nevertheless further notified that no complaints whatever will be attended to so long as they are urged in an improper manner.

The Lieutenant-Governor will willingly receive and give every attention to any representation of grievances that may be laid before him.

Her Majesty's Government, therefore, require her Majesty's said subjects to abstain from all part in the aforesaid demonstrations, to return to their several duties, and to re-open their shops.

Tumultuous movements taking place after publication of this Proclamation will be immediately suppressed by the military authorities.—*Hong Kong Government Gazette*, Nov. 22.

DR. PARKER and COMMODORE ARMSTRONG paid a short visit to Sir John Bowring and Admiral Seymour at the Factories yesterday, and returned in the evening in the *Lily* to Whampoa.—*Friend of China* Nov. 22.

*** Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.*

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friends who favour us with communications will greatly add to their obliging kindness by writing on one side only of their paper. All persons acquainted with the details of a printing-office know how much this promotes convenience.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON.

SATURDAY, January 17, 1857.

THE OUDE FAMILY.

THE silence which has hitherto been preserved by the Oude family during their residence in this country, was yesterday broken by a visit which was paid to the Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and Court of Directors of the East-India Company, by the heir-apparent of the ex-king and his uncle. These distinguished visitors had, we understand, previously signified their desire to exchange civilities with the Leadenhall representatives of the paramount power in India, and their proposal having been received in the same spirit in which it was made, this visit was the result. The prince and his uncle arrived at the East-India House about one o'clock, accompanied by their suite and Major Bird as interpreter, and were received at the entrance by an officer of the Court, who conducted them to the state-room, where the Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, several Directors, with Sir James Melvill and a staff of officers, were present. After a few courteous expressions on both sides, the whole party proceeded to view the Library and Museum, and then adjourned to another room, where they partook of an elegant *déjeuner*. The whole affair was strictly one of courtesy and civility, and free from any political meaning. The list of the visitors will be found in another column.

THE COLLISION IN CHINA.

WHILE India is in the enjoyment of profound internal tranquillity, two kingdoms, to her east and west, are embroiled with us in serious disputes, if not engaged in actual warfare. Already from her left frontier has India sent forth a force to the Persian Gulf, to show that Great Britain will allow no power to violate, by a gross act of aggression, treaties which have been solemnly contracted; and it may be that she will shortly have to stretch out her right hand to aid in chastising barbaric insolence in China. Our last impression contained the accounts of the outbreak of hostilities at Canton, as brought to our notice from various sources. Since that period the official despatches of Admiral Sir Michael Seymour have been given to the world by the Admiralty,* and they serve to clear up much that was vague and unsatisfactory in the reports which first reached this country, and clearly establish the necessity of taking the extreme measures which were finally resorted to. Without any previous notice, and without any reason being given for the act, a British lorch, owned by one of her Majesty's subjects at Hong Kong, is arbitrarily boarded by the Chinese autho-

* The great length of the correspondence precludes the possibility of its insertion in our columns. Its omission, however, is the less to be regretted, inasmuch as all the material points have been already prominently set forth in one of our previous Summaries.

rities, her crew taken prisoners in spite of the remonstrances of the master, an Englishman, and the British flag hauled down. Upon being called upon, the Chinese officials would afford neither explanation nor redress, but crowned the outrage with insult. As the only means of bringing the affair to a settlement, an interview with the Viceroy of Canton was requested by the Admiral. This proposition met with a similar reception, and Governor Yeh sets the representative of Great Britain at defiance. Would those who now declaim against the demonstration of our power at this juncture, have considered it the duty of a British admiral to have tamely submitted to such insolence and arrogance as this? Do they not know that a lenient course would, under such circumstances, have been regarded as emanating from the inability to enforce our demands? Sir Michael Seymour correctly states that "moderation is considered by the officials only as an evidence of weakness." If, without notice, or without proof that all efforts to obtain a fitting reception to his proposals would fail, he had bombarded the town and destroyed its inhabitants, there would have been just ground for apprehension that the British Admiral had acted with precipitancy and inhumanity; but no such charge can be brought against Admiral Seymour. With firmness and moderation he insisted upon that respect being paid which was due to the British flag; but failing in every endeavour to attain his object by negotiation, he felt bound to show, and he did so with all the humanity and consideration compatible with a state of hostility, that acts of outrage and insult against the British nation cannot be committed with impunity. As a peaceable and high-minded man, who has long submitted to the petty annoyances and attacks of a cross-grained, cantankerous neighbour, is obliged at length to claim the protection of the law from some crowning act of molestation, so is a civilized nation occasionally forced into hostilities with a semi-barbaric power, to maintain its *prestige* and influence, and to protect its people from indignities and violence. No person can read the accounts given by either side without being impressed with the conviction that for a long period the Chinese authorities have systematically pursued a policy of threats and insult towards the Europeans who have traded at their ports. It is well known that at Canton resistance has been successfully applied to the admission of foreigners to certain privileges to which by treaty they were entitled. At the conclusion of the last war, arrangements were made for obtaining all reasonable facilities for a free intercourse for foreigners at certain Chinese ports and towns. The city of Canton was, at first, excluded from the list; but in 1847 it was agreed that the interdict should be removed within two years. But this has never been carried out, and the authorities have triumphed in their victory over the demands and expectations of foreigners. Matters were in this unsettled state when the collision took place. Each operation of the Admiral was preceded by a representation to the Governor of the consequences of his determination to persist in thwarting the just demands of the British. Fort after fort gave way before the steady fire from the British vessels, and were immediately taken possession of by the marines, who throughout are stated to have acted with great steadiness and forbearance. All unnecessary destruction of private property was guarded against; the bombardment was confined to the public buildings and the

Governor's house. Time was given to the inhabitants to remove themselves and their property. These humane efforts of Admiral Seymour are as much deserving of admiration as his moderation and firmness. The exaggerated accounts of the wanton destruction of property which were at first circulated, called forth sentiments of regret and indignation, which have since been completely removed, except where prejudice and animosity have prevented the exercise of a clear judgment. It is easy to talk of forbearance and conciliation; but those who understand Asiatic politics must be aware that these terms are synonymous with weakness and fear in the diplomatic vocabulary of Oriental powers. In the address of the East-India and China Association, which appears in another column, it is aptly observed, in reference to the right established by treaty of free ingress and egress into and out of the city of Canton,—“The enforcement of this stipulation has been indulgently postponed from time to time at the solicitation of the Chinese authorities, and this indulgence, instead of conciliating, has only encouraged the obstinacy and hostility of the provincial Government and populace.” It is gratifying to find that foreigners on the scene of action all concur in the gross provocation to which the British have been subjected on this occasion, and that the Admiral and Consul acted only in accordance with the interests and dignity of their country.

The present operations may have terminated hostilities, or, unhappily, they may have assumed still wider dimensions. But whatever be the issue, the opportunity should not be lost of placing our relations with China on a more satisfactory footing than they at present rest. It is manifestly for the interests of China, though she may know it not, as well as for this country, that a more friendly understanding between the two nations should prevail. Whether this may best be effected by the appointment of a plenipotentiary at the court of Peking, as proposed by the East-India and China Association, or by some other means, it will be for her Majesty's Government to decide; and we are glad to find, from Lord Clarendon's answer to the address, that Ministers are fully alive to the point. That some measures should be adopted to prevent the risk of future collisions, and to protect the great interests that are now involved in the foreign trade with China, is absolutely necessary. We trust also that this unexpected rupture will turn out to be the commencement of a new and happy era in the history of this extraordinary and mysterious people, and prove the means of introducing more civilized habits and institutions into the present system of government, from which would infallibly proceed an improvement in its foreign relations.

STAFF AND DETACHED EMPLOYMENT.

WE understand that the regulation limiting the selection of her Majesty's officers to certain staff and detached employments in India has been further relaxed. Under the provisions of the enlarged rule, and during the exigencies of the public service, Queen's officers serving in India will henceforth, if duly qualified, be permitted to participate with the officers of the East-India Company in the undermentioned staff and detached appointments:—

General Commands;
Divisional Commands;
Brigade Commands;

Surveyors;
Revenue Surveyors;
Offices in the Department of Public Works;
Assistant and Deputy-Assistant Adjutants-General of Divisions;
Brigade Majors;
Assistant and Deputy-Assistant Quartermasters-General of Divisions;
Deputy Judge-Advocate.

Queen's officers possessing special qualifications for such appointments will also be deemed eligible for service with corps of irregular cavalry and infantry, provided the regiments to which they belong be actually on the establishment in India.

MR. LEWIS AND THE CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE appointment of Advocate-General of Bombay, vacant by the retirement of Mr. Le Messurier, has been conferred on Mr. Arthur James Lewis. Mr. Lewis was called to the Bar of the Middle Temple in May, 1828, and has practised chiefly in the Chancery courts, where he has generally been engaged in matters connected with India. As a public speaker, Mr. Lewis is also well known to the East-India proprietors, having for some years past taken a prominent part in the debates of Leadenhall Street; and it appears to be generally admitted that, in his selection for the responsible office he is about to fill, the Court of Directors have exercised a sound discretion. The appointment, moreover, may be turned to account in another point of view. Mr. Lewis, it is well known, is chairman of the Calcutta and South-Eastern Railway Company, and his secession from the management of its affairs presents a favourable opportunity for the amalgamation of this Company with another, designated the “Eastern of Bengal,” which proposes to carry a line from Calcutta, in a north-easterly direction, through Jessore to Dacca. All persons are now agreed that the commerce of Calcutta has outgrown the capacities of the Hooghly, and that the only means of maintaining the commercial prosperity of the City of Palaces will be to connect it by rail with the Mutlah. Operations for this purpose have indeed already commenced; a site has been selected for the new port; the river has been buoyed off at a considerable expense; the result of the engineer's survey of the country proposed to be traversed may be shortly expected; and it is officially stated that the mercantile community of Calcutta entertain a strong desire to resort to the Mutlah for trading purposes. There exists little doubt, therefore, that this line will be almost immediately commenced. The company styling themselves the “Eastern of Bengal” found their claim to support chiefly on the facilities which their line will afford for the export of the agricultural produce of Eastern India. Now the distance from Jessore to Calcutta somewhat exceeds that from Jessore to the Mutlah, and as the Hooghly is gradually silting up, and bids fair to become wholly unnavigable, there seems some degree of absurdity in providing a permanent way for the transport of goods to Calcutta, which upon arrival there must be forthwith sent back almost in the same direction to the shipping port—the Mutlah. The obvious course, and certainly the most convenient and economical, would be to construct the line direct from Jessore to the Mutlah. At this point a junction should be effected with

the line from Calcutta, and thus an easy communication both with the new port and the capital would be secured to the produce of most of the districts of Eastern India. The union of the two companies would greatly facilitate the formation of one continuous line from Dacca *via* the Moolah to Calcutta, which in all probability will prove the most profitable of any in India.

THE PUNJAB RAILWAY.

Our advertising columns contain a proposition for the formation of another Indian Railway Company, the object being the introduction of railroads in the Punjab. We shall advert more particularly to this scheme on a future occasion, and will now simply draw the attention of our readers to its great importance. It is virtually an extension of the Sind Railway, which, commencing at Kurrahee, proceeds to the Indus, near Hyderabad, where the river is easily navigable. From thence to Mooltan a line of steamers will be established, and at the last-named place the new line of railway will commence, and be carried to Lahore and Umritsur. By these means will a safe and rapid communication be established from Lahore to the sea by the ancient channel of the valley of the Indus.

COMMERCE WITH CHINA.

East India and China Association, Cowper's-court,
London, January 6, 1857.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon, K.G., her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c.

My Lord,—The members of this association beg leave to address your lordship on the occasion of the present crisis in China, many of us having personal connections, and a large amount of property at stake in that country, and being deeply interested in the uninterrupted maintenance of our commercial intercourse with its people.

2. We therefore hope, if Admiral Seymour should not have succeeded in effectually and permanently establishing our right of free ingress and egress into and out of the city of Canton, conformably with the treaty, her Majesty's Government will adopt prompt and effectual steps to secure that important condition, in order to preclude any future collision with the local government at Canton.

3. Your lordship will be aware that the enforcement of this stipulation of the treaty was indulgently postponed from time to time at the solicitation of the Chinese authorities at Canton, and this indulgence, instead of conciliating, has only encouraged the obstinacy and hostility of the provincial government and populace.

4. If free intercourse were insisted upon and established at Canton, we have no doubt that animosity would gradually subside, and our commercial transactions there be carried on with the same mutual satisfaction as at the northern ports, especially at Shanghai, where the increase of trade exceeds all expectation.

5. It may be necessary to make a conciliatory but powerful appeal to the Emperor at Peking, either by Great Britain singly, or in concert with the other treaty powers.

6. In fact, a new treaty will now be required, and we are quite willing to concur in the same liberality which was voluntarily accorded on the former occasion, by allowing to other Powers all the advantages which we may obtain for our own country.

7. In the arrangement of any new treaty it will be necessary to revise the tariff *ad valorem* rates for the assessment of duties; and it would be desirable to obtain permission to trade at any other in addition to the five ports, permitting, in return, Chinese vessels from all ports in China to trade with Hong-Kong; and for British subjects to pass into the interior of the country, to which no objection seems to be made by the population in the vicinity of Shanghai.

It would be a great advantage, both to Chinese and all other merchants, to have the free navigation of the large rivers.

If a first-class representative and plenipotentiary from her Majesty could be sent out to negotiate a new treaty, and to be permanently accredited to the court of Peking, the deplorable pro-

vincial collisions which have periodically occurred, would in all probability be hereafter avoided.

8. Many members of this association have been resident in China, and would at any time be ready to give local information derived from their own experience.

And when a new treaty is in course of formation, we hope we may be allowed, as on the former occasion, to submit such further suggestions as may occur to us for the maintenance and extension of our commerce with China.

9. We may observe, in conclusion, that our trade with China has become one of the greatest national importance.

The import of tea at the time of the treaty was in 1842, 42,000,000lb.; and has been in 1856, 87,000,000lb.

Of silk in 1842 (yearly average) 3,000 bales; 1856, 56,000 bales.

10. Seeing the magnitude of this trade, we have no doubt your lordship's powerful mind will be anxious to place it permanently, according to the 1st article of the Treaty of Nankin, upon the basis of "Peace, amity, and protection for persons and property."

—I have, &c.,

(Signed) S. GREGSON, M.P., Chairman.

Annexed is a copy of the reply to the above address:—

Foreign-office, Jan. 8, 1857.

Sir,—I am directed by the Earl of Clarendon to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, with reference to the events which have lately taken place at Canton; and, in thanking you for that communication, I am to assure you that it shall receive from Her Majesty's government all the attention which the importance of the subject demands.

I have further to say that Lord Clarendon will have much satisfaction in receiving from the East India and China Association any suggestions or advice with respect to the new treaty which it is desirable to negotiate with China.

I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

E. HAMMOND.

S. Gregson, Esq., M.P.,

East India and China Association, London.

A RAILWAY BRIDGE is about to be constructed, by Mr. Robert Stephenson, engineer, across the Nile at Kafr Laiss.

The following list contains the names of the princes of the Oude family and their suite who yesterday paid a visit of ceremony to the Directors of the East-India Company, in Leadenhall-street:—Meerza Mahomed Hamed Ali Behaudur, heir-apparent of the ex-king; General Meerza Sekundur Hushmut; Juwal Ali Behaudur, uncle of the heir-apparent; Moulvee Musheer Odden Khan Bahadoor; Major R. W. Bird, interpreter; Julees-ood-dowlah Bahadoor; Meer Mahommed Jafur Khan Bahadoor; Hukeem Mahommed Museeh; Moonshee Ooolad Alee; Moonshee Mahommed Hossain; Mahommed Mirza; Moonshee Kumrooddeen; Mirza Mahommed Alee; Newab Mehdi Kollie Khan Bahadoor; Syed Ali Hussein.

APPOINTMENTS (*Downing-street, Dec. 24.*)—Captain William S. Moorsom, civil engineer, has been appointed, by Mr. Secretary Labouchere, to be chief engineer to the Government of Ceylon, for the purposes of a railway survey. Commander William Hoseason, R.N., has been appointed by the Queen, Superintendent of the ports and quarantine of Malta.

KNIGHTHOOD OF INDIAN OFFICERS, &c.—*War Department, Jan. 2.*—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—Lieutenant-Generals George Petre Wymer, C.B., of the Bengal Army; Patrick Grant, C.B. of the Bengal Army. To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz.:—James Macaulay Higginson, Esq., C.B., Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Mauritius and its dependencies. The military distinction of the Bath has also been conferred on the following officers:—Lieut.-Gen. Auchmuty; Col. Straubenzie; Col. M'Murdo; Brev. Lieut.-Col. Daubeny (62nd), and Maude (3rd Buffs).

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.—H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge has given directions for the whole of the regiments on the Indian establishment to be raised to their war strength as early as possible. The recruits joining the various Indian depôts will undergo a course of instruction in the use of the Enfield rifle. The following regiments have completed their periods of service in India, &c., viz., H.M.'s 10th, 29th, 78th, 84th, and 86th Foot (East-Indies); 37th Foot (Ceylon); 5th Foot (Mauritius); and the 6th, 12th, 45th, and 73rd Foot (Cape of Good Hope).

THE EUROPEAN AND INDIAN JUNCTION TELEGRAPH.—The petition and bill for an act of incorporation for the European and Indian Junction Telegraph Company were lodged on the 1st inst., in the Private Bill-office of the House of Commons.

THE TELEGRAPH.—During the recent gales, the anchor of a vessel damaged the electric telegraph-cable in the Channel. This may cause a delay in the receipt of telegraphic intelligence from India for some time to come.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S STEAMERS TO AMOY, CHINA.—Arrangements have been entered into between the Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Company by which the steamers hitherto running under the mail contract between Hong-Kong and Shanghai will call at the intermediate ports of Amoy, Chow-foo-Choo, and Ningpo, to land and receive mails.

THE CHINA STATION.—The authorities at the War Department have, we understand, determined to increase the force of the Commissariat Officers on the China Station, orders having been issued that a number of persons connected with that branch of the army should hold themselves in immediate readiness to embark for Hong-Kong.

EDMUND H. MONTEFIORE, who rendered himself conspicuous at the Cape and Ceylon by his prodigality, has been brought before the Lord Mayor on the charge of defrauding people at the Cape of Good Hope by means of forged bills of exchange. The prisoner was discharged. The crime is, it is supposed, punishable at the Cape only.

THE MAURITIUS MAILS.—The Government of Mauritius have made arrangements for the conveyance of mails once a month by steam-packets between Aden and that colony, in connection with the Overland Indian Mail, despatched from London *via* Southampton on the 20th, and *via* Marseilles on the 26th of each month. The regular mails for Mauritius will accordingly be made up and despatched from London in future on the 20th and 26th of each month; but, in order that advantage may be taken of any intermediate opportunity that may offer of communicating with Mauritius *via* Aden, supplementary mails will also be made up for conveyance as far as Aden, by the packets leaving Southampton on the 4th of the month, and by the route of Marseilles on the 10th of the month.

PRINTED PAPERS ADDRESSED TO FRANCE, &c.—The Post-office authorities have given the following notice:—"On the 1st of January, and thenceforward, the regulations with respect to printed papers addressed to France or Algeria, or to any of the French offices in Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, will be modified as follows:—The printed papers may be in any binding, mounting, or covering, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached. In the case of prints or maps, rollers or cases may accompany them; and markers, whether of paper or otherwise, may be sent with books or other printed papers. No packet must, however, exceed the dimensions of eighteen inches in length, width, or depth. All other regulations for the transmission of these printed papers will remain in force, and the privileges above specified will not apply to other foreign countries, the correspondence of which is forwarded through France. The places in Turkey, Syria, and Egypt, at which France maintains post-offices are—Alexandria, Alexandretta, Beyrout, Constantinople, Dardanelles, Gallipoli, Jaffa, Latakia, Messina, Mytclene, Rhodes, Smyrna, Tripoli in Syria."

THE NEW NILE EXPEDITION (says the *Athenæum*) is in some danger of failure. One of the steamers has been lost in an attempt to ascend the First Cataract. Dissensions have broken out among Count d'Escayrac's followers; the leader himself quarrelling with the men of science, and the Anglo-American part of the expedition with the Gallo-German part. The first desired to push on at once, not dallying at Assouan under fear of the weather—the latter strongly urging rest and caution. Which party was right in such a discussion we cannot hope to decide. Unhappily the English were without their natural chief; for the orders calling Mr. Burton to this extraordinary service had not reached Alexandria in time, and the courageous adventurer had left for Bombay. Letters will doubtless overtake him at Aden, when he will at once proceed to the Nile, where his presence is so much required. We earnestly trust that an expedition so well planned will not be allowed to fail through the petty jealousy of the men employed. Let us add a word of suggestion to our own Foreign Office. Dr. Vogel and Corporal Maguire are in Africa at its disposal—bold, enterprising, and devoted servants of civilization. Why not direct these gentlemen to turn their faces from Lake Chad towards the Indian Ocean? There lies the great field for discovery. Dr. Barthe had proposed this very route,—a route which has often tempted the imaginations of successful travellers, yet one which is still virgin. After Dr. Livingston's labours, such a task as the passage from Lake Chad to the Upper Nile is anything but appalling. Is our Foreign Office disposed to yield all the laurels of discovery to the servants of the missionary societies?

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS, *via* BELGIUM.—A British rate of 1d. each, and a foreign rate of 1½d. each, must (it is decreed by Post-office notice, dated the 12th instant.) be paid in advance upon every newspaper for Egypt, the Papal States, or Sardinia, when especially addressed to be forwarded *via* Belgium.

CAPTAIN SEYMOUR, the master of the ship *Duke of Portland*, appeared on the 4th inst., before the Thames Police magistrate, to answer a demand made upon him by a seaman, named Smith, who claimed a balance of £40 for his services on a voyage from Hong-Kong to Santa Cruz, the Havannah, and London. The case was remarkable, on account of its exposure of slave traffic practised with Chinese subjects. On an examination of the log of the *Duke of Portland*, it was discovered that the passengers by the ship had been subject to great mortality. There was an entry every day of the Chinese taken on board at Hong-Kong dying of "fever," and "exhaustion." Capt. Seymour admitted that 132 Chinese died on board between Hong-Kong and the Havannah, and that he had had as many as 200 invalids at one time. The Chinese are brought from China to work on the plantations of the Havannah. Mr. Selve, the magistrate who heard the case, animadverted warmly on this slave traffic, which he said was a disgrace to the British flag.

ON DIT that field-marshal's bâtons will be conferred by the Queen on Lords Seaton and Gough.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 1. Wizard, Colin, Singapore.—2. Tiger, Robinson, Bombay; City of Delhi, Muir, Bengal.—3. Melbourne, Robertson, New South Wales; William Prowse, Williams, Tutucoreen; Rubens, Elrick, Mauritius.—5. Chimera, Brown, Manila; Ærolite, Downie, Ceylon; Royal William, Port Natal; Marmion, Horn, Madras; Belle Alliance, Richardson, Mauritius.—6. Eugenie, Strotenventer, Bengal; Estelle, Mauritius; Navarino, Rippon, Madras; Isabella, Page, Madras; Hedvig, Sorsegon, Rangoon.—7. Northfleet, Freeman, Whampoa; Montmorency, Kiddie, Melbourne; British Banner, Ward, Mauritius; Cumberland, Duncan, Bengal; Tricolour, Price, Bengal; Himalaya, Alexander, Mauritius; Betsy, Allan, Mauritius.—8. Essex, Martin, Bengal; Clutha, Broadfoot, Bengal; Themis, Coram, Bengal; Ardville, Barclay, Bombay; Louise, Watt, Bombay; Norman, Adams, Madras.—9. Blanche Moore, Evans, Bengal; Bacchante, Wilson, Bengal; Ellen Rawson, Sadler, Ichaboe.—10. Fort William, Bates, Hong-Kong; Montezuma, Atkins, Cape; Gilmore, Scott, Madras; Fire Sonnen, Bore, Rangoon; Tudor, McSwiney, Madras; Jane Leech, Richardson, Bengal.—12. Templeman, Hevison, Madras; Emperor, Dennison, Algoa Bay; Emigrant, McLean, Bengal; Morning Star, Parnall, Calingapatam; Unity, Rich, Algoa Bay; William James, Singleton, Cape; Prompt, Nicholson, Bengal; Regina, Thornton, Ceylon; Northumbrian's Daughter, Lodge, Singapore; Jane Pratt, Cleare, Bengal; Sydney, Williams, New South Wales; Vermont, Marsden, Ceylon; Intrepid, Wigg, Cape; Brougham, Forbes, Algoa Bay.—13. Vanguard, Middleton, Madagascar; Luctor et Emergo, Overhard, Rangoon.—14. James Scott, Putt, Singapore; Challenger, Killock, Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs (Jan. 5). Rajasthan, Atkinson, Calcutta; Nimroud, Tillman, Kurrachee.—6. Sydney, Guthrie, Ceylon.—7. Ardebeg, Nicol, Calcutta; Hornet, Benson, Calcutta.—10. Globe, Spence, Cape.—13. Sir Edward Parry, Grey, Madras. From PORTSMOUTH (Jan. 13). Star of the East, Wallace, Algoa Bay. From DARTMOUTH (Jan. 6). W. S. Lindsay (steamer), Palmer, Cape and Calcutta. From LIVERPOOL (Jan. 12). Blackburn, Douglas, Calcutta. From the CLYDE (Jan. 9). Gertrude, McNeven, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Colombo, from SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 2. to proceed per steamer Alma from SUEZ.—FOR MALTA.—Mr. G. Ramsden, Mr. E. Holland, Capt. Holland, Mr. F. L. Wright, Quarter-master Balcombe, and Maj. Gray. FOR ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Galloway, and Mrs. Campbell. FOR BOMBAY.—Lieut. C. E. Mills, Mrs. Mills, Miss Salmon, Mrs. Blair, Miss Vine, Lieut. Corbet, Mr. C. Grant, Capt. A. Smith, Mr. F. M. Littlewood, Mr. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. T. Machell, Mr. Berthon, Miss Chapman, Mr. T. Bradley, Mr. T. J. Daniell, Mr. J. E. West, Mr. E. T. Biddulph, Lieut. R. Arville, Mr. and Mrs. Hort, Mr. and Mrs. Dorah, Capt. de Lesli, Mr. C. C. Grace, Lieut. C. Clerk, Mr. and Mrs. Sykes, Mr. Reeves, Capt. and Mrs. J. Rose, Col. Ellice, Mr. and Mrs. Pettit, Capt. E. M. Cooke, Mr. J. Riech, Mr. J. de C. Sinclair, Mr. Codrington. FOR CEYLON.—Mr. W. Atkinson, Mr. J. Stone, Mr. Harrison, Mr. G. Fetch. FOR MADRAS.—Mr. J. A. Howes, Mr. J. Howes, Miss Higginson, Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Lieut. H. Clerk, Mr. Dobbs, Mr. J. C. Bruce, Mr. Furlong, Mr. G. Gough, Mr. and Mrs. McGowan, Mr. A. J. Cappel, Mr. C. H. Malpas, Mr. J. T. Boileau, Lieut. Blomfield, Mr. Murray, Mr. J. Dykes. FOR CALCUTTA.—Mr. G. W. Hamilton, Mr. J. Robinson, Maj. and Mrs. Prout, Mr. and Mrs. Osborne and infant, Mr. Osborne, Jun.; 2 Misses Osborne, Master Osborne, Mr. Raleigh, Mr. Saudys, Mr. H. L. Carnegie, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. D. Gibb, Mr. Butters, Capt. and Mrs. Tozer, Mr. H. D. Burn, Rev. H. and Mrs. Burney, Capt. Grierson, Mrs. Howe, Mr. Judge, Mr. Montmorency, Mr. Ferguson, Jun. Mr. C. Anderson, Mr. Younghusband, Mr. F. G. Teale, Mr. A. Scott, Mr. J. T. Harris, Mr. T. Bruce, Mr. L. Cumberlege, Mr. R. Haldane, Mr. W. E. Money, Mr. and Mrs. Haywood, Capt. and Mrs. Browne and infant, Mr. H. S. Reed, Mrs. Reed, Mr. Oliphant, Mr. C. Carter, Mr. R. Mangles, Mr. Hogg, Mr. Wells, Mr. Monteith, Mr. Lee, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. Callan, Mr. Wallis, Dr. and Mrs. Roer, Major Olpherts. FOR SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Norie, Mrs. Jeffers, Mr. P. Hunter, Gen. and Mrs. Norzagaroy, sister and 3 children, Mr. J. Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. Kerseel and 2 children, Mr. Parge, Mr. Everard, Mr. H. Cramer, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Volz, Mr. D. T. Pryce, Mr. J. Pryce, Mr. A. F. Walter, Mr. E. Meacham. FOR HONG-KONG.—Mr. Landers, Mr. Brand, Mr. Hooper, Mr. A. Macheen, Mr. F. Corns, Mr. J. Calloway, Mr. Weaver, Mr. Jessop, Mr. Fincham, Mr. and Mrs. Bourbonloun, Mr. Preston, Mr. Borradaile. FOR SHANGHAI.—Mr. J. Carter, Mr. Bland, Mr. Galmard and friend.

DOMESTIC.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIDSON, R. H. M.D. Bombay Medical Establishment, to Catharine W. J. d. of the late Holland L. McGhee, Capt. H.M.'s 31st regt. at St. Andrew's Church, Stirling, Jan. 7.
SHULDHAM, Capt. Arthur J. 26th Madras N.I. to Katharine D. d. of the late Rev. C. Egerton, Dunkinfield, at Portishead Church, Somerset, Jan. 8.

DEATHS.

CLOSE, Lieut. col. late of the 4th Madras Native Cavalry, in Montague-square, aged 71, Jan. 5.
DRIVER, Thomas, M.D. Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, at 78, Sanchiehall-street, Glasgow, Jan. 1.
FALLOWFIELD, William, late Hon. E.I.Co.'s serv. at Brighton-place, Portobello, near Edinburgh, aged 44, Jan. 12.
FORSAYTH, Rosa, wife of Gifford, and d. of Col. D'Aguilar, of the Bengal army, at 43, Eastbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, Dec. 31.
GRIFFITHS, Col. Hugh, Hon. E.I.Co.'s serv. at Burley Lodge, East Woodhay, Hants, aged 76, Dec. 31.
KEVIN, Major Edward, late of the 21st Madras N.I. at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, Jan. 6.
LANE, Eva F. infant d. of J. Bruce, Bengal civ. serv. at Wrotham Rectory, Dec. 30.
MALING, Anna E. C. infant d. of Lieut. col. C. T. Bengal army, at 2, Orme-square, Bayswater, aged 2 mo. 12 days, Dec. 31.
SAUNDERS, Robert, late of the Bengal civil service, at 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, aged 64, Dec. 31.
WARNER, Edward L. Hon. E.I. Co.'s civil service, in Albemarle-street, aged 68, Jan. 2.
WHITE, Maria, d. of the late Rev. Edward Chaplain, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at Hyères, France, aged 18, Dec. 22.
WILLIAMS, Thomas, late of the Madras Medical Establishment, at 5, Promenade-terrace, Cheltenham, aged 70, Jan. 11.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

January 2, 7, and 14, 1857.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. E. B. Foord.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. Sir Justin Sheil, K.L.S.; Capt. H. Yule, eng.; Cornet E. B. Wake, 1st cav.; Ens. J. Hopkins, unat.; Assist. surg. Edward James.

Madras Estab.—Capt. A. Hervey, 40th N.I.; Assist. surg. J. Williams; Capt. R. G. H. Grant, art.

Bombay Estab.—Major H. J. Margary, eng.; Capt. J. S. Kemball, 26th N.I., and C. Maude, 7th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. Plunkett, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. H. Stewart Reid and E. Sandys.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. Olpherts, art.; Surg. W. A. Rolfe; Lieut. A. M. Mackenzie, 61st N.I.

Madras Estab.—Lieuts. C. W. Crump, art., and J. T. Clarke, 34th N.I.; Brev. major W. Borthwick, 9th N.I.; Major F. Gottreux, 1st N.I.; Capt. C. H. Hutchinson, art.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. Heyman, 15th N.I.; Brev. major J. McGrigor, 21st N.I.; Lieut. D. J. Kemlock, art.; Surg. M. Thompson.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Commander H. W. Grounds, Indian Navy; Mr. R. B. Leete, Indian Navy.

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. Bruce Lane, 6 months; Mr. A. W. Beauland, 6 months from 13th March; Dr. J. M. Miller, 6 months; Messrs. E. C. Bayley, T. B. Lane, P. S. Melvill, and S. J. Becher, 6 months.

Madras Estab.—Mr. Hatley Frere, 6 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. col. F. B. Corfield, 2nd N.I., Lieuts. A. Turnbull, 8th N.I., and W. F. Ireland, 25th N.I., Capt. W. Campbell, 39th N.I., Lieuts. L. B. Magniac, 1st fus., and E. P. Lloyd, 24th N.I., Lieut. col. C. S. Maling, 18th N.I., and Capt. W. M. Cate, 56th N.I., 6 months; Lieut. A. Darling, art., 4 months; Lieut. J. C. Bonamy, 32nd N.I., 6 months.

Madras Estab.—Brev. lieut. col. R. Crewe, 45th N.I., Brev. major H. Lawford, art., 6 months; Lieut. C. G. H. Coote, 52nd N.I., 2 months; Brev. col. W. E. Litchfield, 7th cav., Lieut. C. R. W. F. Harris, 8th cav., 6 months; Lieut. W. Kincaid, 22nd N.I., 2 months; Capt. R. Caulfield, 7th cav., W. Down, 1st fus., and C. G. Cottell, 45th N.I., Lieuts. R. C. B. Highmoor, art., and A. Balmer, 24th N.I., 6 months; Capt. J. Barclay, 8th cav., 3 months; Capt. J. W. Gibson, 2nd Eur., 4 months.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. Loch, 1st cav., and H. T. Maclean, 27th N.I., Lieut. T. B. Heathorn, art., Brev. major H. Forster, art., and Assist. surg. T. Murray, 6 months.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. H. H. Gayford, Indian Navy, and Mr. C. J. D. Cole, purser, Indian Navy, 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. Herbert Lascelles.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Brev. col. W. Brett, art.

APPOINTMENTS.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Shearman Ransom admitted a volunteer for the pilot service.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Walter Cuthell and Mr. Henry Eric Sutherland Hannay admitted volunteers for the Indian Navy.

Mr. F. Nelson appointed an assistant in the telegraph department.

LIST OF RANK OF ASSISTANT CHAPLAINS

FOR BENGAL.

(In continuation of List dated 31st December, 1855.)

To rank from the dates specified.

Rev. Henry S. Polehampton and Rev. George Edward Yate, 4th Jan. 1856; Rev. William Hazeldine, 4th Feb.; Rev. Alexander Dunbar Nicholson, 20th April; Rev. Henry Parr Woodington and Rev. Melmoth Dick Campbell Walters, 25th July; Rev. James Kilbee Stuart, 4th Aug.; Rev. Henry Daniel James, 10th Sept.; Rev. Charles Edward Hadow, 20th Dec.

LIST OF RANK OF ASSISTANT CHAPLAINS

FOR MADRAS.

(In continuation of List dated 31st December, 1855.)

To rank from the dates specified.

Rev. Henry P. James, 20th Feb. 1856; Rev. Thomas A. C. Pratt and Rev. Robert Parker Little, 20th March; Rev. George B. Howard, 14th June; Rev. Charles Rous Drury, 4th Aug.; Rev. James J. B. Sayers, 16th Aug.; Rev. Kitelee Chandos Baily, 20th Nov.

LIST OF RANK OF ASSISTANT CHAPLAINS

FOR BOMBAY.

(In continuation of List dated 31st December, 1855.)

To rank from the dates specified.

Rev. Francis Gell, 20th Jan. 1856; Rev. Robert Easum, 10th Oct.; Rev. Alexander Miller, 20th Oct.

No. 1 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BENGAL ENGINEERS, ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

ENGINEERS.—John Greenlaw Forbes (quitted Chatham 23rd Sept. 1856), 9th Dec. 1854.

ARTILLERY.—Edward Trevor Hume, John Nickleson Martin, Thaddeus Ryan, George Maguire Wellington Sotheby, James Henry Knox, Frederick William Burney, William O'Brien, Alexander Walker, Henry Girardot, 12th Dec. 1856.

CAVALRY.—Arthur George Webster, 20th Dec.

INFANTRY.—Arthur Donald Butter, Henry Algernon Shaw, Harry Lewin Marsh, George Dukinfield Astley Younghusband, Alexander Shaw, 12th Dec.; Reginald Sutherland Byrne (abroad, desp. app. 24th Sept.), Clement Pigou (app. 17th Sept.), Lionel Smith (app. 8th Oct.), Edwin Beddy (abroad, desp. app. 29th Oct.), Wynyard Huddleston Warner (app. 8th Oct.), Henry Marsh Pratt (app. 1st Oct.), Edmond Swetenham and Charles Henry Cantor (abroad, desp. app. 5th Nov.), Draycott de la Garde Birkett and Alfred Goldney (app. 22nd Oct.), James Kenkins Blair (app. 12th Nov.), George William Holdsworth (app. 8th Oct.), Robert Allen Stevens and William James Forlong (app. 29th Oct.), Henry Sullivan Jarrett and Leopold Exxel Evans (8th Oct.), Leopold John Herbert Grey (app. 12th Oct.),

Wardlaw Cortlands Anderson (8th Oct.), Francis Fraser John Toke (abroad, desp. app. 19th Nov.), Henry Homer Stansfield (app. 17th Sept.), Patrick Carfrae Dalmahoy (app. 19th Nov.), Henry Goschen (app. 3rd Dec.), Robert Loveday Inglis and Evelyn Charles Hill (abroad, desp. app. 26th Nov.), Robert Cecil Clifford (app. 12th Nov.), John Williams Grant (app. 26th Nov.), Richard Newcomen Evans (app. 5th Nov.)—13th Dec. 1856. Charles James Garstin, Herbert Durnford, James Frederic Elton, Connel O'Donel, Henry Bristow Sanderson, Alan Murray, George Farquhar Irving Graham, John Tierney Davidson, George Atkins, Alfred Mansell Angelo, George Battye Fisher, Hugh Bedford Troup (abroad), Horace Christopher Fagan—20th Dec. 1856.

No. 1 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE MADRAS ENGINEERS, ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

ENGINEERS.—Harry James Grant Gordon (quitted Chatham 28th Oct.), 9th Dec. 1854; Frederick Augustus Howes (do. 13th Oct.), 9th March, 1855.

ARTILLERY.—Alexander Wynch and William James Cottam, 12th Dec. 1856.

CAVALRY.—Charles Napier Gordon Brebner, 4th Dec. 1856.

INFANTRY.—Edward W. Shaw, Edward Raikes, and David Graham, 12th Dec. 1856; John Hay Shaw (abroad, desp. app. 24th Sept.), Robert Gedoin Jenkins (app. 1st Oct.), Pulteney Malcolm Laurie (app. 8th Oct.), Charles Arkcoll Porteous (app. 15th Oct.), Thomas Ormsby Underwood (abroad, desp. app. 22nd Oct.), Reginald Henry Yaldwyn (app. 29th Oct.), Percival Francis Bedwell (app. 19th Nov.), Francis Paske Harvey Bird (app. 29th Oct.), John Tod McGoun (app. 8th Oct.), James Best Taylor (app. 19th Nov.), George Silver Keith (app. 8th Nov.), Herbert Coningham and Charles Langley Highmoor (app. 5th Nov.), John Alexander Richmond (app. 12th Nov.), James Colquhoun (app. 3rd Dec.), John Franklin Learmouth (app. 29th Oct.)—13th Dec. 1856. Francis William Beddingfeld, Reginald Coleridge Parry, John Duncan, Arthur Godfrey, Stephen Edward Rice Butler, Robert Doveton Thorpe, Charles James Osburn Chambers—20th Dec. 1856.

No. 1 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY ENGINEERS, ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

ENGINEERS.—Frederick Colvin Mytton (quitted Chatham 11th Dec. 1856), 9th Dec. 1854.

ARTILLERY.—Townsend Henry Moore, 12th Dec. 1856.

CAVALRY.—William Mills, 20th Dec. 1856.

INFANTRY.—Cornelius Francis James and Henry Bennett Edwards, 12th Dec. 1856; Alexander Chambers Hunter (app. 17th Sept.), John Thomas Ferguson (app. 15th Oct.), Charles Edward Blowers (abroad, para. app. 5th Nov.), Arthur Mark Shewell (app. 5th Nov.), George Francis Blowers (abroad, desp. app. 19th Nov.), Frederic William Heathfield (app. 17th Sept.), George Adolphus Jacob (app. 29th Oct.), Francis Austin Montriou (abroad, desp. app. 3rd Dec.), George Herman Reinecker (app. 19th Nov.), James Shrubbs Fredell (app. 12th Nov.), Alfred William Ducat (app. 19th Nov.)—13th Dec. 1856. Edward Glasse Evans Sabben, William Henry Wilson, Frederick John Stuart Adam, Edward Ironside Stubbs—20th Dec. 1856. Robert Macrae (abroad, desp. app. 24th Dec.)—26th Dec. 1856.

Note.—Mr. John Greenlaw Forbes having been transferred to the Presidency of Bengal, his name is to be struck out of List of Rank No. 5 of 1856.

No. 1 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BENGAL.

The undermentioned assistant surgeons not having proceeded within the period allowed for their embarkation, their names are to be struck out of their respective Lists of Rank, and they are to rank from the date of their departure from this country, viz.—

Hickman Rose Daniell, List No. 3 of 1856, *Utopia*, 21st Sept.; William Roche Rice, M.D., List No. 4 of 1856, overland, 20th Nov.; Frederick Christian Bushman and Henry Thomas Cary, do., overland, 4th Dec.; Richard Theophilus Abbott, M.D., *Ireland*, 10th Dec.

No. 1 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF AN ASSISTANT SURGEON FOR MADRAS.

The undermentioned assistant surgeon not having proceeded within the period allowed for his embarkation, his name is to be struck out of List of Rank No. 4 of 1856, and he is to rank from the date of his departure from this country, viz.—

Thomas Gwynne Howell, *Cornwallis*, Nov. 12th

No. 1 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BOMBAY.

The undermentioned assistant surgeons not having proceeded within the period allowed for their embarkation, their names are to be struck out of List of Rank No. 3 of 1856, and they are to rank from the date of their departure from this country, viz.—

Arthur Kelsey, *Warrata*, 9th Nov.; Thomas Miller, M.D., *Eastern Monarch*, 19th Nov.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR DEPARTMENT, JAN. 6, 1857.

24th Foot.—Assist.-Surg. Richard Wolsley, from the staff, to be assist.-surg. vice Clarke, appointed to the staff.

32nd Foot.—Lieut. James Dugald Thomson to be adj. vice Redman, who resigns the adjutancy only.

43rd Foot.—Assist.-surg. John Duffin, from the staff, to be assist.-surg. vice Croker, resigned.

74th Foot.—John Henry Tuke, Esq. Paymaster of Detachments on the Coast of Africa, to be paymaster, vice Dunbar, deceased.

81st Foot.—Ens. Frederick Schlotel to be lieut. by purchase, vice Frank Browne, who retires.

87th Foot.—Lieut. Colmer Lynch to be adjt., vice Gibson, who resigns the adjutancy only.

WAR DEPARTMENT, JAN. 9, 1857.

32nd Foot.—Quartermaster serjt. Francis Stribling to be quartermaster, vice Gibbins, appointed paymaster.

53rd Foot.—Lieut. Wilson Black to be capt. by purchase, vice Orde, who retires; Capt. Herbert Henry Moseley, from half-pay of the regt., to be capt., vice Black, placed upon half-pay.

74th Foot.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. James W. Dalgetty, from half-pay, unattached, to be capt., vice Adam Campbell, who exchanges; Lieut. Sir David Baird, Bart., to be capt., by purchase, vice Dalgetty, who retires; Ens. Robt. Elphinstone Dear, to be lieut., by purchase, vice Sir David Baird; Francis Pavey, Gent., to be ens., by purchase, vice Dear.

78th Foot.—Asst.-Surg. Samuel Stacey Skipton, M.D. from the Staff, to be asst.-surg., vice O'Neill, deceased.

BOOKS.

Memoirs on the Euphrates Valley Route to India, with Official Correspondence and Maps. By W. P. ANDREW, Esq., F.R.G.S. London: W. H. Allen and Co.

The energetic and enterprising chairman of the Sind and the Euphrates Valley Railway is determined that all the features of his scheme for re-establishing the ancient highway between Europe and Asia, shall be understood and appreciated by the public, and he has given to the world a memoir upon the subject, which is composed with great care and ability. It should be studied by every one interested in this important project. They will find in it facts diligently collected, and evidence thoroughly sifted. The political and commercial importance of the work of which it treats can hardly be overrated. "A railway along the Euphrates," says Mr. Andrew, "connected by efficient steamers in the Persian Gulf, with a railway along the Valley of the Indus, would not only open up new worlds for our civilization and our commerce, but the veteran armies of India might then be wielded with a rapidity and force that would be felt in Europe as well as Asia, at St. Petersburg as at Teheran." It is estimated that, by the adoption of the route through Asiatic Turkey, the overland journey to India will be reduced to seventeen days and a half in length. "The transit from London to Kurrachee would become indeed a mere pleasure excursion." And Mr. Andrew supports this text by a glowing description of the beauties of the scenery on the way, and the various places of historical interest on the road. The physical difficulties of the undertaking have diminished to very small dimensions under a fair and patient scrutiny. The moral difficulties, or such as will arise from the predatory character of the tribes which inhabit the territories through which the railway will pass, will be overcome by good management and conciliatory treatment. The evidence which Mr. Andrew has obtained from persons much conversant with the subject is very satisfactory. That great adjunct and condutor to the railway, the telegraph, will also be conducted by the same route; and with such men as Sir William O'Shaughnessy and Mr. Andrew to take part in the direction of the operations, we cannot but be very sanguine that the work will be speedily and satisfactorily accomplished. It seems to us that in this instance the telegraph wire will be the precursor of the iron rail, if, as is represented, the measures for carrying out the work are nearly matured. To conclude, in Mr. Andrew's own words, "The opening to the world the route between Europe and India by the Euphrates Railway, is no ordinary enterprise; it embraces in its

scope the well-being and the hopes of nations, the stability of empires, and demands and requires the cordial and active co-operation of the English people, as well as of English statesmen." This we are assured it will secure. The Government and the East-India Company have already given it that "countenance and co-operation" which is essential to insure success; and the public will readily subscribe to a project of such great national importance, which presents so fair a promise of financial success.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock.....	£.	221 @ 220
	India Bonds (£1,000).....		1s. pm.
	Ditto (under £1,000).....		1s. dis.
	RAILWAYS.		
18	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.).....	9	3 @ 1 pm.
20	Calcutta and South-Eastern ..	2s.	par @ 1 pm.
20	Ceylon, B shares ..	1	1 1/2 @ 1 pm.
Stock	East-Indian ..	100	109 @ 111
20	Ditto Extension C (guar. 5 per ct.).....	15	1 1/2 @ 2 pm.
20	Ditto Extension D (guar. 5 p.ct. with full 5 p.ct. int.) ..	all	22; @ 23 pm.
20	Euphrates Valley ..	2s.	par to 1 pm.
20	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.).....	all	20 1/2 @ 21
20	Ditto (New ditto).....	4	3 @ 1 pm.
20	Madras (guar. 4 per ct.) ..	all	191 @ 19 1/2
20	Ditto (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	all	22 1/2
20	Ditto Extension (guar. 4 1/2 per ct.).....	10	1/2 dis. @ 1 pm.
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per cent.).....	5	1/2 @ 1 pm.
20	Sinde (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	5	2 @ 2 1/2 pm.
	BANKS.		
40	Australasia ..	all	95 @ 97
25	Bank of Egypt ..	18 1/2	1 @ 1/2 dis.
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China ..	6	1 @ 1/2 dis.
100	London and Eastern Banking Corporation ..	50	1 @ 3 pm.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation....	all	38 @ 39
20	Ottoman Bank ..	15	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2 dis.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
10	European and Indian Junction Telegraph ..	10s.	(Bus. done) 3
11	General Screw Steam Shipping Company ..	all	6 @ 6 1/2
10	Mediterranean Electric Telegraph ..	all	8 @ 10
1	N. B. Australasian Company..	all	1/2 @ 1/2 dis.
1	Oriental Gas ..	all	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
1	Ditto New ..	2s.	1 @ 1
50	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company ..	all	66 @ 68
50	Ditto New ..	10	4 @ 5 pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip ..	all	2 @ 1
1	Ditto Registered ..	all	1/2 @ 1

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills drawn fr. Dec. 26 to Jan. 9.
			£. s. d.
On Bengal ..	2s. 0 1/2 d.	2s. 0 1/2 d.	413,180 15 6
Madras ..	2s. 0 1/2 d.	2s. 0 1/2 d.	44,335 12 2
Bombay..	2s. 0 1/2 d.	2s. 1 d.	7,036 10 3
		Bi-Monthly ..	464,552 17 11

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer Colombo, Jan. 3, 1857.

	Gold.	Silver.
Bombay ..	—	£249,445
Ceylon ..	£71	—
Madras ..	—	2,025
Calcutta ..	—	40,170
Singapore ..	2,020	16,970
Hong-Kong ..	—	62,637
Canton ..	—	9,494
Shanghai ..	—	47,364
	£2,091	£428,103

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 14th January, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That they have received from their Government at MADRAS the under-mentioned Schedules, viz. :—

1. Schedules of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities, received by the Administrator-General on account of each Estate remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout, and the balances. Prepared up to the 30th June, 1856, under Section XXXIV. of Act VIII. of 1855.

2. Schedule of all Administrations whereof the final balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such balances, and the persons to whom paid. Prepared for the half-year of 30th June, 1856, under Section XXXIV. of Act VIII. of 1855.

And that the said Schedules are open, at this House, to the inspection of the public.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 12th January, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive Cash for Bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date and until further notice, be 2s. 0 1/2 d. the Company's rupee, and for Bills on Bombay 2s. 1 d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 2nd January, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Political and Military Committee will be ready, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 21st JANUARY, 1857, at 11 o'clock, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

MEAT,
FLOUR,
GROCERIES,
MALT,
HOPS,
CANDLES,
OIL, and
SOAP;

for the use of their Military College at Addiscombe, near Croydon; and that the conditions of the Contract may be had upon application at the Military Department, East-India House, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon on the said 21st January, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 7th January, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 21st JANUARY, 1857, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 3,000 tons of COAL, of the undermentioned sort, to be delivered at Bombay, viz. :—

GLASGOW HARD SPLINT (Screened).

The Tenders are to be made according to a form which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office in the East-India House, with conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's Office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 21st January aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 7th January, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 21st INSTANT, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

MARINE CANVAS,
VITRY,
PAINTS, &c. &c.—also,
SHEET LEAD;

And that the conditions of the said Contracts (four in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 21st day of January, 1857, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 14th January, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 28th INSTANT, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

COPPER SLIPS;

And that the conditions of the said Contract may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 28th day of January, 1857, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, 14th January, 1857.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st INSTANT, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Calcutta, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 0½d. per Company's rupee.

N.B. No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

550 tons of Dead Weight, including 140 tons of Coal and
180 Iron Beams of 20½ feet in length.
Also, 70 ditto 18 ditto.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East India House, 14th January, 1857.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st INSTANT, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Calcutta, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 0½d. per Company's rupee.

N.B. No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of

An Iron Steam Ferry-boat, in pieces, which may be seen at Messrs. Rennie and Sons, Hoiland Street, Blackfriars. (The Boiler is 16 feet long, 6 feet 3 inches top, 3 feet 6 inches high, and 2 feet 6 inches diameter; weight, 7½ tons.)
One case, 7 feet X 3 feet X 3 feet.
One do., 5 " X 5 " X 3 "
And the remainder in small pieces.

N.B. A specific sum is to be tendered for the whole.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, 14th January, 1857.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st INSTANT, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Madras, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards N.M.

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WATERPROOFS, in no way affected by either heat or cold.—**WILLIAM WARNE and Co.'s Patent Mineralized India-Rubber Waterproof Cloths, Coats, Cloaks, Ground Sheets, &c.,** are warranted to stand the extremes of heat or cold without injury, always entirely free from tackiness, and retaining in all seasons the suppleness which is the peculiar characteristic of the patent process. The Patent Mineralized and all other descriptions of India-rubber goods manufactured by Messrs. **W. Warne and Co.**, to be obtained of all respectable dealers in water-proofs in town and country; wholesale of the Patentees, at their Warehouse, No. 9, Gresham Street West—Factory, Tottenham, Middlesex.

PAYNE'S INDIAN CURRY POWDER, unequalled for its delicious flavour and stimulating qualities, 1 lb. bottles, 3s. 6d.; 7 for 21s. Curry and Mulligatawny Paste—1 lb. jars, 3s. 6d.; 7 for 21s. The following Condiments and Preserves are imported direct, and strongly recommended:—Indian Curry Sauce and Tapanian Sauce, Fine Pickled Mangoes, Green Mango Chutney, Bengal Club, Cashmere, Delhi, and Oselle. Preserved Mango, Golden Apple, Limes, Green Sweetmeats.—**PAYNE and SONS**, Foreign Warehouse, 328, Regent Street, and 46, Mortimer Street, London.

TO LATE RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—TRUE

MADRAS CURRY, and MULLIGATAWNEY PASTE and CHUTNIES.—Messrs. **BARRIE and Co., Vepery, Madras**, to enable their old correspondents returning from India to continue the use of the celebrated Condiments, have made arrangements to forward regular supplies of the above, packed in glass jars for family use, at 1s. 9d. and upwards, which may be had of **CROSSE and BLACKWELL**, Purveyors to Her Majesty, 21, Soho Square; **FORTNUM, MASON, and Co.**, Piccadilly; and of the principal Sauce Vendors throughout the kingdom. Each bottle is labelled, and **BARRIE and Co., Madras**, stamped on the glass.

SEASONABLE PRESENTS.—The exuberance of the feelings amid scenes of gaiety induces the fair and youthful to shine to advantage under the gaze of many friends, and therefore to devote increased attention to the duties of the toilet. It is at this festive season that **ROWLANDS' AUXILIARIES OF HEALTH and BEAUTY** are more than usually essential. The patronage of royalty throughout Europe, their general use by rank and fashion, and the universally-known efficacy of these articles, give them a celebrity unparalleled, and render them peculiarly Elegant and Seasonable Presents.

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33 AND 34, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1749.
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MANUFACTURER OF GOLD and SILVER WATCHES of every description, construction, and pattern, invites attention to his magnificent and unprecedented display of Watches, which is admitted to be the largest and best selected Stock in London. It consists of Chronometer, Duplex, Patent Detached Lever, Horizontal, and Vertical Movements, Jewelled, &c., with all the latest improvements, mounted in superbly-finished engine-turned and engraved Gold and Silver Cases. The designs engraved upon many of the cases are by eminent artists, and can only be obtained at this manufactory. If the important requisites, superiority of finish, combined with accuracy of performance, elegance, durability, and reasonableness of price, are wished for, the intending purchaser should visit this Manufactory, or send for the **ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET**, published by **J. W. BENSON** (and sent post-free on application), which contains sketches, prices, and directions as to what Watch to buy, where to buy it, and how to use it. Several hundred letters have been received from persons who have bought Watches at this Manufactory, bearing testimony to the correct performance of the same. The following extracts from the opinions of the Press will, it is hoped, be a sufficient guarantee to the public that they may secure at this House a good Watch at a reasonable price:—

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GOLD WATCHES, horizontal movements, jewelled, &c., accurate time-keepers, £3. 15s., £4. 15s., £5. 15s., to £15. 15s. each. Gold Lever Watches, jewelled and highly-finished movements, £6. 6s., £8. 8s., £10. 10s., £12. 12s., £14. 14s., £16. 16s., to 40 Guineas.

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A Two Years' Warranty given with every Watch, and sent carriage paid to Scotland, Ireland, Wales, or any part of the kingdom, upon receipt of Post-Office or Bankers' Order, made payable to **J. W. BENSON**, 33 and 34, Ludgate Hill, London.

Merchants, Shippers, and Watch Clubs supplied. Old Watches taken in exchange or repaired.

THE PUNJAB RAILWAY COMPANY, FROM MOOLTAN TO LAHORE AND UMRITSIR,

BEING AN EXTENSION OF THE SCINDE RAILWAY, AND NOW UNDER SURVEY, WITH THE SANCTION OF THE HONOURABLE
EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

OFFICES, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET.

TO BE INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL £2,500,000, in 125,000 Shares of £20 each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Two-fifths of the Shares to be allotted to the Shareholders in the Scinde Railway Company, in the proportion of Two Shares in the Punjab Railway Company for every One Share in the Scinde Railway Company.

The Directors have every expectation, on the completion of the survey, of obtaining from the Honourable East-India Company the same terms and conditions as those granted to the Scinde Railway Company.

DEPOSIT, TWO SHILLINGS PER SHARE.

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W. P. ANDREW, Esq., 26, Montague Square, Chairman of the Scinde Railway Company.

DIRECTORS.

SIR HERBERT MADDOCK, M.P., late Deputy Governor of Bengal,
Director of the Scinde Railway Company.

J. EDMUND ANDERSON, Esq., Director of the Bank of London and
Scinde Railway Company.

HARRY BORRADAILE, Esq., late Bombay Civil Service, Director of the
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AGENT IN INDIA.

J. NEVILLE WARREN, Esq., Agent to the Scinde Railway Company.

SECRETARY.

THOMAS BURNELL, Esq.

This Company is established to introduce Railways into the Punjab, commencing at Mooltan and proceeding to Lahore and Umritsir.

The Line will be about 230 miles in length, and will be connected with the Scinde Railway, by an improved system of steam navigation between Hyderabad, the upper terminus of the Scinde Railway, and Mooltan, and will place Lahore, Umritsir, and other important towns, in communication with Kurrachee, the natural port of Scinde, the Punjab, and neighbouring territories.

Lahore, situated on the Ravee, is the capital of the Punjab and the seat of its political administration. The town is very extensive, and carries on a brisk internal trade. The civil station of Anarkullee, and the large military station of Meeran Meer, are likewise attached to it. Umritsir, the commercial capital of the Punjab, distant 35 miles, is at least equal if not superior to Delhi in population and wealth. The intervening country is level, and without even a nullah of any size, and an intercourse of so great an extent is maintained between them, that the road is literally thronged day and night with every description of wheeled vehicle, horses, camels, &c., and foot passengers; in short, more resembling the street of a town than a mere communication between two cities so far apart. Umritsir is the grand entrepôt for the commerce of the cis-Sutlej States—the rich and mountainous region eastward to Kote Kangra—the horses, fruits, and woollens of Cabul and Bokhara, the shawls, and other produce of Cashmere, Yarkhand, and the mountainous country towards the north-east,—in fact, of the whole Punjab and the countries encircling it, are here concentrated. Mooltan is a large town and military station on the Sutlej or Gharra, so termed after its conjunction with the Beas. It is quickly becoming an important emporium, for it is the connecting link of the trade of Northern with South-Western India, or rather Bombay and Europe. Kurrachee, situated at the mouth of the Indus, is fast advancing into prosperity and into notice as a seaport; it will probably soon be known as the first in the empire, being superior to Calcutta, Madras, or even Bombay.—Calcutta Englishman.

Sir Justin Sheil, late British ambassador in Persia, has recently advocated the great political advantages to be derived "from a railway running the whole length of the left bank of the Indus."

For commercial and social, as well as state purposes, the improvement of the transit along this ancient line of communication has become a necessity.

The local authorities, especially Mr. Bartle Frere, the Commissioner in Scinde, and Sir John Lawrence, the Chief Commissioner in the Punjab, concur in the necessity of affording to the provinces drained by the Indus and its tributaries a free access to their port of shipment. The latter of these distinguished gentlemen, in a recent dispatch to the Government of India, makes the following forcible remarks:—

"Indeed, these two essentials, viz., the railroad and the steamers, may be said with truth to be the crying wants of the Punjab in the department of public works. These provided, the commerce and produce of those territories will be turned to their due course, viz., the Indus and its feeders, and to their natural outlet, viz., the Port of Kurrachee."

"For the railroad the face of the Doab offers an unusual equality of surface." "The Chief Commissioner, while deprecating any general extension of the public works department in the Punjab for the present, would yet beg most earnestly to press these cardinal objects on the attention of the Government. He believes that, if carried out, they would effect more for the development of the resources of those territories than any other work, or number of works, that could be devised."

A railway from Mooltan to Lahore and Umritsir would not only afford an outlet to the impeded traffic of the Punjab and neighbouring territories, but would of necessity greatly enhance the importance and value of the line from Kurrachee to Hyderabad. Scinde and the Punjab (including the States under control), cover an area of 130,000 square miles, with a population of nearly twenty-five millions. The flower of the European and native army occupies these provinces, and numbers 70,000 men, more than 15,000 of whom are Europeans.

The Directors having received official information that the views long entertained by them, as to the best mode of introducing improved means of transit along the line of the Indus, had been approved by the local authorities, and permission having been obtained from the Honourable East-India Company for making the necessary surveys of the country between Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsir, a superintending engineer of ability and experience, with a carefully selected staff of six engineers, left England for India on the 1st of September last.

Such deed as the Directors may consider proper for the regulation of the Company, and for carrying out the objects in view, will be prepared; and if any Shareholder should fail to execute the same for one month after the publication of a notice in the "Times" newspaper, calling on the Proprietors so to do, his Shares, with the Deposit paid thereon, will become forfeited to the use of the Company.

PUNJAB RAILWAY COMPANY.

NO FURTHER APPLICATION FOR SHARES IN THE ABOVE COMPANY CAN BE RECEIVED.

Gresham House, Old Broad Street,
13th January, 1857.

THOMAS BURNELL, Secretary.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND
REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

Vol. XV.—No. 309.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1857.

[PRICE 1s.]

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(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Jan. 30.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Dec. 22	Burmah (Rangoon) ..	Nov. 22
Madras	27	Bombay	Jan. 2
Ceylon	29	Agra	Dec. 6
China (Hong-Kong) ..	Dec. 16.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

INTELLIGENCE of exciting interest has been received by the present Mail from the seat of war on each side of India. We learn, on the one hand, that the occupation of Karrack, an island in the Persian Gulf, situated about thirty miles north-west of Bushire, was the first object of the expedition. This was effected on the 4th December, no opposition being offered by the small body of mercenaries who had been located on the island for its protection. The fleet then dropped down to Haillia Bay, twelve miles to the south-east of Bushire. Here the landing of the troops commenced on the 7th, and continued, with little molestation on the part of the enemy, until the 9th, when, the disembarkation being completed, the force advanced upon Bushire. Colonel Stopford, commanding the first brigade, took his position on the right, and Colonel Honner, in command of the second, was posted on the left. Such was the order of march. The steam-frigates moved on the left flank of the army in support. About noon on the day of departure, Sir Henry Leake, in the *Assaye*, arrived abreast of the old fort of Rusheer, four miles and a half below the town of Bushire. Its position was naturally a strong one; the walls were thick, and protected by a dry ditch forty feet deep. In front was a heavy redoubt, scarped on the sea face, while the remaining sides were well protected. This stronghold was observed to be occupied by a force estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 men. The *Assaye*, unable to make a closer approach, opened fire with shot and shell from her eight-inch guns, at the distance of 1,700 yards, and with such effect that the bulk of the enemy had recourse to precipitate flight. About 300 remained, who appear to have been driven back by the advancing columns of the land force, and who thereupon seemed determined to make a vigorous defence. They were without artillery, but defended themselves ably with their matchlocks. The British troops now seemed anxious to make a dash. Brigadier Stopford, mounted to lead his brigade, and was called to the spot, pierced through the heart. The 64th followed the enemy's position, followed by the 20th native

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Alma*, with a mail, left Calcutta Dec. 23rd. Sand Heads. —, Madras 28th, Point de Galle 31st, Aden Jan. 9th, and arrived at Suez Jan. 14th. The *Pekin*, with a mail, left Bombay Jan. 3rd, arrived at Aden Jan. 10th, and Suez Jan. 16th. The *Norma*, with the China mail, left Kong-Kong Dec. 15th, Singapore Dec. 25th, Penang 25th, and arrived at Point de Galle Dec. 31st. The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta Jan. 24th, and Marseilles Jan. 27th (per *Valetta*). The *Colombo*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton Feb. 3rd.

DEPARTURES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 4th and 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if the 1st or 20th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 3rd and 19th.

Postage (pre-payment optional), letters under 1 oz. 0s. 6d.

"	"	"	1 oz. 1s. 0d.
"	"	"	2 oz. 2s. 0d.
"	"	"	3 oz. 3s. 0d.
"	"	"	4 oz. 4s. 0d.
"	"	"	5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Newspapers (stamped or unstamped) One penny each.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lb. in weight), can be sent through the post. *Via Southampton*. Postage stamps must be affixed:—Under 1 lb., 8d.; and 8d. for every additional 1 lb.

Via Marseilles, on the evening of the 10th and 26th, for letters and newspapers, at any ordinary receiving-house in London. If the 10th or 26th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 11th and 27th, at the General Post-office, London.

Postage (pre-payment optional), letters under 1 oz. 0s. 6d.

"	"	"	1 oz. 1s. 0d.
"	"	"	2 oz. 2s. 0d.
"	"	"	3 oz. 3s. 0d.
"	"	"	4 oz. 4s. 0d.
"	"	"	5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Newspapers (stamped or unstamped) 3d. each.

The Mails for China are despatched under the same regulations, and at the same rate of postage, as those to India.

** The *Marseilles* mails of the 10th and 26th overtake the *Southampton* mails of the 4th and 20th at Malta; from which place they are conveyed by the same vessel.



which appeared resolved to act in honourable rivalry with the Europeans. Two officers of this regiment, Lieutenants Utterson and Warren, fell in the charge. The struggle for some time was severe; but at length the assailants forced the enemy back, and closed upon the fort, which was now being fast abandoned by its defenders. The escape of the fugitives was, however, cut off by the Poonah horse and a squadron of the 3rd cavalry. In command of the latter was Colonel Malet. This officer had just saved the life of a wounded Arab, as he was about to be cut down by a trooper, when the wretch seized his matchlock, which he had dropped in imploring quarter, and shot his benefactor dead. Captain Wood, of the 20th, was dangerously wounded. Among the native and non-commissioned officers and men the loss amounted to six killed and thirty-five wounded. The town of Bushire surrendered on the following day, after four hours' bombardment, unattended by any casualty on the part of the British. We extract the details from the *Bombay Times* :—

Captain Jones was deputed into the town with a flag of truce, in a small steamer carrying the summons of surrender, and the terms offered the garrison. The non-combatants and women had permission to withdraw. Private property of all descriptions was to be protected; the fullest toleration in matters of religion secured; the garrison to be suffered to march out with all the honours of war. The Governor was allowed till dawn the following day to give an answer to the terms proposed, but the flag of truce was fired on; and after waiting for some time, on the assumption that this might possibly have occurred from mistake, the envoy returned, his mission unaccomplished. An apology was almost immediately afterwards sent by the Governor on board the fleet, and the declaration of war of the Governor-General, and letter of terms proposed, were transmitted by the messenger. Meanwhile, General Stalker intimated to the Admiral his intention of advancing with all his troops on Bushire the following morning (10th December), and the fleet was immediately disposed in order of battle,—first dismantling the enemy's newly-erected earthworks, and then moving with a view of breaching the south wall of the town. The tide was favourable, and so eager was every one to close in, that every ship was laid aground at high water, and daybreak found them all ready to open on the fort. A second flag of truce, begging for twenty-four hours' further delay, now made its appearance. The request was at once refused; and at eight the signal to engage was hoisted, and a storm of shot and shell at once poured in. The redoubt south of the town, where the enemy had assembled in force to resist our troops, was the chief object of attention; and notwithstanding the enormous distance, it was speedily cleared, the defenders retiring within the walls. As this work commanded the walls, much importance was attached to it by both parties; and General Stalker was advancing upon it when it was abandoned, just as his line was being formed. Though their small guns were useless, the courage and perseverance with which the larger ones were worked surpassed all expectation, and the *Semiramis*, *Feroze*, *Victoria*, and *Falkland* were repeatedly struck both in hull and rigging; strange to tell, not a man was hurt. By noon the batteries were all silenced, and the troops were preparing for the assault, when the flag-staff was struck down in token of submission. The Governor and his staff immediately came out and surrendered themselves; the garrison, from one thousand five hundred to two thousand in number, laid down their arms, and at four o'clock the British flag was hoisted over the town, the troops appointed to garrison it having marched in at sunset. A large proportion of the Persian army had fled as we approached; numbers were drowned in attempting to escape. About three thousand in all were said to have perished. Sixty-five guns, many of them brass, most of them in good condition, and some of them of large calibre, with vast quantities of warlike stores and small arms, fell into our hands.

Preparations upon a large scale are being made to follow up the blow that has been struck. According to the *Bombay Times*, a second force, consisting of 25,000 men, is to be despatched to the Gulf from the three presidencies. Of these, 5,000 are to be sent from Bombay, where it appears the 78th Highlanders, the 14th dragoons, and Jacob's Sinde horse, are already under orders. General Ourram had arrived at Bombay, and was about to leave for the purpose of assuming the supreme command, either in the *Semiramis* or the *Assaye*.

Eastward of India the aspect of affairs had not become more pacific. The narrative of events consequent upon the outbreak of hostilities at Canton broke off, it will be recollected, in our last number, with the capture of the Barrier forts, which had been attacked by Commodore Armstrong, in consequence of the Chinese having fired upon a man-of-war's boat under American colours. The intelligence was then brought down to the 25th November. On the following day Blenheim Reach fort was taken by

her Majesty's steamer *Barracouta*, without loss. On the 4th December the French Folly fort, which had been reoccupied by the Chinese, was attacked and carried, with the loss of one man killed and two wounded, on the side of the assailants: Shameen fort was likewise destroyed. By way of reprisal, the Chinese set fire to the British factories, and also to the Oriental, Agra, and Mercantile banks. Sir John Bowring had applied to the Government of India for troops; and it is understood that a portion of the troops in Ceylon were also to be held in readiness for service in China. The following particulars are extracted from an extra sheet of the *China Mail*, published at Hong-Kong on the 16th December.

"The factories have been burnt down by the Chinese; and the only particulars we have ascertained are, that at 10-30 or 11 o'clock on Sunday night, the beating of tom-toms sounded the alarm, and instantly the flames burst out in every direction. Vigorous efforts were made by the seamen and marines to stop their progress; but all such attempts were fruitless, and the fire raged throughout the night, and up to the time of the steamer leaving. At first, some hopes were entertained that the flames might be extinguished; but fresh fires burst out all round. Dent & Co.'s premises were about the first to go, and the whole of the Paoushun Hong, the Imperial, French, Minqua's, Soike—all the hongs indeed—are destroyed,—the only houses untouched when the steamer left, being—the British Consulate, Augustine Heard & Co.'s, and Jardine, Matheson, & Co.'s, Turner & Co.'s, and one or two others in the New English Hong; Russell & Co.'s, in the Swedish Hong; and Wetmore and Co.'s, in the Imperial Hong: and whether they would ultimately escape the fate of the others was very doubtful. The three banks—the Oriental, Agra, and Mercantile—were on fire, with no hopes whatever of saving them; and Admiral Seymour had withdrawn his men into the Garden, the only refuge left for foreigners. Only one fatal accident is known to have occurred; Mr. Odiorne T. Lane, nephew of Sir John Bowring, having been killed—crushed by the falling in of a wall at Fletcher's & Co.'s house, which was blown up by our people. Dr. Winchester, the acting vice-consul, was with him at the time, but received only some slight bruises. What steps the Admiral means to take are of course unknown, but there is little doubt that the city of Canton will be no longer spared; and the discharge of rockets and shell is said already to have commenced."

PASSENGERS BY THE PRESENT MAIL.

To MARSEILLES.—Dr. and Mrs. Leath, Mr. L. Mackay, Mr. Bridgeman, Mr. A. Paterson, Capt. Lambert, Mr. Johnson, Mrs. Roberts and 3 children, Moonshee Mounrodeen, Mr. J. Bell, Mrs. Bogg and 2 children, Mrs. M. J. Bruce, Mrs. Hodgson and infant, Mr. C. Christian, Mr. T. C. Conolly, Mr. J. P. Cook.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Colombo*, Feb. 3.—Mrs. T. S. Warden, Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. E. Byron, Dr. Stewart, Mr. J. Ord, Mr. T. Pugh, Mrs. E. Story, Mr. and Mrs. Doux and infant, Mr. E. H. King, Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Fell.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Brigadier James Stopford, C.B., 64th Foot, at Reshire, near Bushire, killed in action, Dec. 9; Lieut. John S. Henderson, H.M.'s 29th regt. at Kyouk Phyo, aged 28, Nov. 30; Capt. W. Cowper, R. Engrs. at Canton, Dec. 3.

BENGAL.—Lieut. David H. Pollock, 42nd L.I. at Dinapore, Dec. 8; Capt. George Coare, 60th N.I. at Great Malvern, aged 35, Jan. 24.

MADRAS.—Maj. H. F. Gustard, 6th M.N.I. superintendent of Coorg; Surg. G. F. H. Primrose, 9th N.I. at Meerut, Nov. 27.

BOMBAY.—Lieuts. M. C. Utterson and W. B. Warren, 20th N.I. both killed in action at Reshire, near Bushire, Persian Gulf, Dec. 9; Lieut.-Col. Malet, 3rd L.C. at Reshire, near Bushire, Persian Gulf, killed in action, Dec. 9.

PERSIA.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

NOTIFICATION.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has the highest gratification in publishing for general information the following despatches received from Maj.-Gen. Stalker, C.B., commanding the expedition to the Persian Gulf, from Rear-Admiral Sir H. Leake, K.H., R.N., and from Commander Jones, I.N., political agent with the field force, announcing the surrender of Bushire on the 10th instant.

The island of Karrack was occupied by the British forces on the 4th instant, without opposition.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council will feel most sincere pleasure in drawing the attention of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council to the gallantry displayed by Maj.-Gen. Stalker, C.B., and Rear-Admiral Sir H. Leake, K.H., and by the officers and men under their command during these important operations.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that a royal salute be fired at noon this day in honour of the capture of Bushire and the occupation of Karrack.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

H. L. ANDERSON, Sec. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 27th December, 1856.

From Major-General F. Stalker, C.B., commanding Expeditionary Field Force, to H. L. Anderson, Esq., Secretary to Government, Political Department, Bombay.

Head-Quarters, Field Force, Bushire, 12th Dec. 1856.

SIR,—I have the satisfaction of reporting to you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that the British flag has been hoisted on the walls of Bushire, which, as well as the island of Karrack, is garrisoned by our troops.

I have the honour at the same time to forward copy of my letter of this day's date to the Adjutant-General, and I trust that the amount of duty of all kinds with which I am overwhelmed will plead my excuse for any deficiency of detail.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) FOSTER STALKER, Major-General,
Commanding Expeditionary Field Force.

From Major-General F. Stalker, C.B., commanding Expeditionary Field Force, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, Bombay.

Head-Quarters, Field Force, Bushire, Dec. 12, 1856.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the complete success which, under the protection of Almighty God, has attended our arms. The British flag waves over the walls of Bushire. The place, infinitely stronger than I had any reason to believe, from the information I had received, surrendered on the appearance of our troops before it, on the 10th instant. The previous day we had a smart affair in dislodging the enemy from a strong position they occupied in the old Dutch fort of Reshire. The casualties on this occasion, though numerically small, were principally among the officers, and, I regret to say, included Brigadier Stopford and Lieutenant-Colonel Malet, 3rd light cavalry, killed; Captain Wood, Lieutenants Utterson and Warren, 20th Bo. N.I., wounded, the two latter since dead (Captain Wood, though severely wounded, is doing well). The lesson the enemy received on this occasion, together with the bombardment of the works, the imposing appearance of the troops in line, and of the fleet, was doubtless the cause of their want of spirit in surrendering the strongly fortified town of Bushire, in which we have found fifty-nine guns,* with large quantities of ammunition and warlike stores. The governor of the place, and the commander of the troops, came out and gave up their swords. They, and one of the principal officials, are now in my camp, and will be sent to Bombay. The garrison, to the number of 1,500 or 2,000 men (a large number having previously effected their escape, and very many others having been drowned in attempting to do so), grounded their arms in front of our line, and were next morning escorted by the cavalry some distance into the country, and set free. Every assistance and co-operation has been rendered by the fleet, a heavy fire was opened in the early morning, and kept up spiritedly for some hours, till the place surrendered. At Reshire also, the previous day, all the co-operation possible was rendered by the fleet. And my very best thanks are due to Sir Henry Leake, the officers and seamen, for their unwearied exertions in landing troops, which, owing to the absence of any other boats than those of the fleet, was a work of much

* Six others have since been discovered.

labour, occupying the greater part of three days and two nights. The force landed at Hallila Bay, about twelve or thirteen miles south of Bushire, without any serious opposition, a body of 300 or 400 men who appeared being scattered by the fire of the gunboats. There being no carriage-cattle, the troops were landed without tents or baggage of any description, three days' rations being carried in the haversacks. The hardships which the men have been called upon to undergo have been endured most cheerfully, and I cannot say too much in their praise. Being still without our baggage, I have been unable as yet to obtain the reports called for from the several officers commanding brigades, regiments, and detachments; but I shall do myself the honour to enclose them for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

I ought to have mentioned that, on approaching Bushire, the enemy were observed to occupy, in some force, an entrenched position, with a strong redoubt about a mile and a half from the walls, and commanding the wells from which the main supply of water for the town is derived. This position was precipitately abandoned on my line being formed. It also had sustained a bombardment from the fleet.

I would beg especially to mention the unwearied exertions and valuable aid rendered to me, from the landing at Hallila Bay to the taking of Bushire, by my assist. adj.-gen., Lieut.-Colonel Younghusband; Capt. Wray, assist. quartermaster-gen.; Major Hill, commanding Engineers; Capt. Dunsterville, assist. commiss.-gen.; and Dr. Mackenzie, the superintending surgeon.

Brig. Stopford and Lieut.-Col. Malet died leading on their men in the most gallant style. Brig. Honner, commanding 2nd Inf. Brig.; Lieut.-Col. Shepherd, who succeeded to the command of the 1st Inf. Brig.; Lieut.-Col. Trevelyan, commanding the Artillery Brig.; and Lieut.-Col. Tapp, commanding the Cavalry Brig., have earned my warmest thanks for the manner in which their arduous duties have been carried; as also Capt. Pottinger, brig.-maj. of Artillery, whose exertions were conspicuous; and my best thanks are equally due to Maj. Sterling, commanding H.M.'s 64th reg.; to Capt. Macleod, who succeeded to the command of the 20th reg.; to Lieut.-Col. Ramsay, commanding 2nd Eur. L.I.; to Maj. Manson, commanding 4th Rifles; to Capt. Hough, commanding 2nd Belooch batt.; to Capt. Forbes, who succeeded to the command of the 3rd L.C.; to Maj. Blake, commanding 4th troop H.A.; to Capt. Hatch, commanding No. 3 Lt. Fd. Batt.; to Capt. Gibbard, commanding No. 5 Lt. Fd. Batt.; and to Capt. Dickinson, commanding the Sappers and Miners.

I have also derived every possible assistance from my aide-de-camp, Capt. Hunter; Maj. Ballard, head of the intelligence department; Maj. Boye, the dep. jud. ad.-gen.; Capt. Rigby, who has acted as my Persian interpreter; Capt. Finimore, commissary of ordnance; Capt. Collier, dep. assist. adj.-gen.; Capt. Shewell, and Lieut. Holland, dep. assist. quar.-mr.-gen.; Maj. Barr, paymaster; and Lieut. Willoughby, sub-assistant commissary-general.

Lord Dunkellin, Coldstream Guards; Maj. Taylor, Persian Embassy; and Mr. Johnstone, Indian navy, also rendered most efficient service (having attached themselves to my personal Staff); and to Mr. Johnstone's knowledge of the country and its inhabitants, with the unwearied zeal he has exhibited, I am much indebted.

In fine, no thing could have surpassed the admirable spirit exhibited by the officers and men of all ranks, and the utmost praise is due for their zeal, devotion, and gallantry.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) F. STALKER, Major-General,
Commanding Expeditionary Field Force.

From Rear Admiral Sir Henry J. Leake, K.H., R.N., Commanding Naval Force, Persian Gulf Expedition, to the Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone, G.C.H., Governor of Bombay.

H.C. Steam Frigate *Assaye*, at anchor off Bushire,
10th Dec., 1856.

My Lord,—It becomes my pleasing duty to report to your lordship in council, that after a bombardment, which commenced this morning at eight o'clock, between the Persian batteries and the men-of-war of the Indian navy, and lasted on both sides until nearly an hour after noon, that the town of Bushire has been taken, and the flag of our Sovereign is now flying on the citadel.

It was determined that the disembarkation of the troops should take place in Hallila Bay about ten miles south of the town. All was ready on the morning of the 7th inst., and the gunboats in advance to cover the landing, when a number of the enemy were discovered in a da grove about 200 yards to the left of the beach; the boats opened fire, and, after the exchange of a few shots, the enemy retired. Here the famous chief, the son of Baucher Khan, was killed by a shell from one of the advanced

boats, and I trust gave a check to, and prevented the approach of, a large number of Persian troops, who would have very much harassed the army while landing.

On the following day I paid a visit to General Stalker at the camp, and on parting I promised him that I would keep close to the shore in this ship, and support the left of the army on its approach to the fort of Reshire (about four miles from this place), where it was supposed, from the information we had received, the enemy, in number from 1,500 to 2,000, would receive our troops and make a powerful resistance. On my nearing the fort, this information was confirmed, and we saw it perfectly full of Persian soldiers, who were drawn up ready for the attack. At this moment, I was about 1,700 yards from them when we commenced firing shell—many dropping within the trenches and committing much slaughter, obliged the Persian troops to fly, with the exception of about 800, who made a resolute stand, and were driven out by the troops in one of the most brilliant and gallant charges I ever witnessed. Here the troops halted for the night.

I then pushed on for this roadstead, and at daylight this morning, seeing the Persian army drawn up near the wells (their centre supported by a high fortified tower and redoubt), it was my duty to dislodge them; and for this service I ordered the vessels named in the margin,* under the command of Lieutenants Tronson, Worsley, Chitty, and Giles, and eight heavy-armed gunboats, under Lieut. Stradling, to place their ships in position to attack it. This was done in a most gallant way; and in the course of an hour, I had the satisfaction to see the whole of the Persian troops in full retreat to the town, but in perfect order and with great coolness, supported by their artillery. A boat, with a white flag, was now seen approaching the ship; and on one of the chiefs arriving on board, a request was made by the governor of the town for a delay of operations for twenty-four hours, to offer terms. This I instantly refused, in consequence of his having fired on one of our small steamers, bearing a flag of truce, the day before. Half an hour was given him to get out of the way of our shot; and the ships having been placed in line of battle, my flag-ship in the centre, the action commenced, and continued on both sides for two hours, when, observing two batteries outside the town, one a kind of miniature Malakoff, harassing the *Semiramis* and *Feroze*, I directed our fire towards them; and in three hours they were perfectly silenced and the guns dismounted. A tower on the north-west angle of the fort, and a masked battery below the residency flagstaff outside the walls, kept up a constant and steady fire upon the *Semiramis* and *Feroze*. It was necessary to silence them also; and seeing that both ships were much damaged by their steady aim, the foremost guns of this ship were ordered to be directed towards them, and in the course of an hour both batteries ceased firing.

I was now anxious to make an opening in the wall of the town, that the troops might have nothing in their way, if General Stalker, on his arrival, determined upon carrying the place by assault. Our fire was therefore directed to the S.W. angle, and the breach commenced by knocking down a part of the tower and the embrasure, in which a gun was mounted, as well as the lower part of the wall. The fire from their batteries at this time gradually slackened, and at this moment the flagstaff in the town was hauled down in token of submission, and the place surrendered.

The army was by this time close to the town, and it was a source of the greatest pleasure to me to feel that we had cleared away every obstacle that presented itself on their onward march, the more so as they had lost so many gallant fellows the day before when storming the Fort of Reshire.

The ships of the fleet have suffered considerably in their hulls, masts, and rigging, from the fire of the enemy's guns; the *Semiramis* and *Feroze* have some shot through them, but nothing to prevent all being ready for sea in a day or two. I am most happy to add, that no person has been touched, nor has any casualty occurred during the four hours and a half we were under fire; how this has happened is miraculous, for the grape shot, which fell at every instant around and abreast the gun-boats, and the round shot over and about our ships, was very severe, and proves that our enemy were more formidable than they were supposed to be even by those who had known the town years before, there being fifty-nine guns mounted on the batteries.

It now becomes a pleasing part of my duty to bring to the notice of your Lordship in Council the very great assistance I have received from Commodore Ethersey (who met me off the island of Kishm, and from his knowledge of this place, gave me much valuable information), Capts. Jenkins and Young, Commanders Macdonald (in charge of all the transports) and Rennie, and Acting Commanders Foulerton and Adams, the latter the

captain of this ship, the officers, petty-officers, and seamen of the fleet under my command; nor can I ever forget their gallant conduct in this day's battle, or their cheerfulness and activity in carrying out my orders, and in moving their ships into position abreast of the batteries, and I am sure the Government will think with me that this was no easy task to perform, for most of the vessels drew from fifteen to sixteen feet water, and we had to take them (at high water) some way through soft mud to get near enough to the forts, and this under a heavy fire.

Where all have so ably and gallantly performed their duty, it is difficult to particularise individuals, but I desire to express my warm thanks to Capt. Griffith Jenkins, the first captain of this ship, for the very great assistance he has afforded me throughout the whole of the operations, and particularly during the action. He was the first officer, assisted by Maj. Hill, engs., and Lieut. Clarkson, the first lieutenant of my flag-ship, to enter the town, and hoist the British flag.

I trust, my lord, it will not be taking too much upon myself to express my admiration of the gallant conduct of Gen. Stalker and his brave army, the more so as I have had the honour of being associated with them for many weeks, and have been an eye-witness of all their proceedings from the day of landing, as well as on their advance to the town. In doing so I offer the humble tribute of a British admiral to the brave general, his officers, and soldiers, whose dashing conduct on the day of storming the fort of Reshire can never be forgotten.

I cannot deny myself the satisfaction of bringing to the notice of your Lordship in Council the excellent manner in which the commanders and officers and crews of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamships, named in the margin,* have conducted their ships during the time they have been with the fleet. They are at all times ready for any hard work, and have rendered me very essential service; and I beg to express my sincere thanks to them collectively and individually.

To the masters commanding the merchant ships named in the margin,† and their officers and crews, especially to the commander of the *Result*, Capt. Cow, whose kind and considerate conduct in bringing off the wounded, did him honour, I tender my best thanks for their active exertions. All did their duty, and vied with each other day and night which ship should do the most in landing the troops, horses, and stores.

In conclusion, may I again request your Lordship's notice of the gallant officers who have given me so much assistance and support during the time I have been fitting out the Persian Gulf expedition;—by their exertions nearly 10,000 persons, with all their camp equipage, provisions, guns, and stores, and 1,100 horses, have been landed on the shores of Persia without the slightest accident, and, with the exception of five horses, without a casualty of any sort; and by to-morrow evening the troops will have their tents pitched, cooking things ready, and every arrangement to give them comfort and shelter from the cold weather and rains of the winter. The Indian navy being a service of seniority, precludes promotion, and, unlike their brethren of the army, they can gain nothing of advancement to a higher rank; but if, in bringing to the notice of your Lordship in Council their good, meritorious conduct upon this as well as every other occasion, I have the good fortune to render a service to those who have so thoroughly done their duty, it will be a source of the greatest gratification to me.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's humble and obedient servant,

(Signed) HENRY J. LEEKE, Rear Adm., R.N.

Commander-in-Chief I.N., and commanding the Naval Force, Persian Gulf Expedition.

From Commander Felix Jones, I.N., Political Agent with the Forces, and Resident in the Persian Gulf, to H. L. Anderson, Esq., Sec. to Gov. Bombay.

Residency in the Persian Gulf, Bushire, Dec. 13, 1856.

Sir,—My last despatch made known my retirement from Bushire. I now continue the report of my proceedings to the present date, in connection with the Expeditionary Force in this Gulf.

2. On the 29th November, a detachment of the fleet, as per margin,‡ first hove in sight of Bushire, and dispelled the prevailing idea that the force would not quit the shores of India. This illusion I had been able to maintain perfect to the last moment, though the object I had contemplated of an immediate descent on the coast

* Precursor, Pottinger, Chusan, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy.

† Result, Abdullah, Alabama, Madge Wildfire, Dakotah, Fairlie, Hydree, Mirzapore, Melbourne, Morse, Maria Grey, Arthur the Great, Rajah of Cochin, Clifton, Thames City, Wansfield, Scindian, Bombay, Rhoderic Dhu, Philo, and Sibella.

‡ *Feroze*, steam frigate, towing two merchant ships and corvette Falkland.

* Falkland, sloop; *Ajdaha*, steam frigate; *Berenice*; *Victoria*, steam sloop.

failed, from the fleet being scattered in various parts of the Gulf. It was not indeed until the 6th inst. that they were sufficiently collected to admit of direct operations being commenced; but in the meantime the island of Karrack was occupied and formed into a military depot, as reported in my despatch to Maj.-Gen. Stalker, under date 4th inst.

3. The day subsequent to the arrival of the first ships, the Governor of Bushire wrote to me officially on the subject of the display before the town; but, as I was then about proceeding to meet the general some miles off at sea, an answer to his inquiries was delayed, as shown in the accompanying letters. On the 3rd Dec. the Governor-General's Proclamations were sent to him officially, with the sanction of the major-general commanding the force. To these there was no reply.

4. On the 6th instant the fleet moved down to Hallila Bay, which Commodore Ethersey had pronounced the best suited for the debarkation of the force, and no spot could have been better selected. Dispositions were made for landing the force on the following morning, when it was effected in admirable order, though not unobserved by the enemy, small parties of whom were driven from their lurking-places in the date-groves by the fire of the gun-boats and well-directed shot from the steam-frigate *Ajdaha*.*

5. Shortly after noon the force was enabled to advance from the beach, and take up an extended front before the enemy, seen at intervals watching our movements, a few miles in advance. Great difficulties, however, had to be contended with in landing the cavalry horses and artillery equipage, from a paucity of native boats, which I had failed in procuring from the Arab coasts, owing to the impracticability of dealing with the people in moments of emergency and need. These difficulties were, however, readily surmounted by the skill and activity of the Indian naval officers and men, whose exertions on this occasion merit the highest praise. These exertions were fully appreciated by their associates in arms, not less active in their endeavours to get at the enemy with the least possible delay.

6. Forty-eight hours sufficed to put the troops in motion northward; the ships of war, led by the admiral, advancing along the coast to their support. This was on the morning of the 9th, and by noon the enemy were observed to be in some force in the village of Reshire. Here, amid the ruins of old houses, garden-walls, and steep ravines, they occupied a formidable position. But, notwithstanding their firmness, wall after wall was surmounted, and finally they were driven from their last defence (the old fort of Reshire), bordering on the cliffs at the margin of the sea. This was carried at the point of the bayonet, the enemy then only flying in despair down the cliffs, where many met their death in their endeavours to escape through the ravines of the south. The nature of the ground, however, rendered pursuit difficult to the horse, though many were cut up in a chase of some distance. Details of this spirited affair will be given by the proper officers. I shall therefore merely observe, that the enemy received at first a lesson he will not readily forget, for the tribe families of Dashti and Tunge-toon comprising his ranks are regarded as the most brave, as well as the most skilled, in the defence of posts like Reshire, where regular troops cannot work with full effect. Brigadier Stopford, C.B., met his death here, and other loss was experienced. The wounded were received into the ships the same evening, and provisions were thrown into the camp from seaward during the night.

7. It had been agreed upon that I should proceed in person to the town of Bushire in a small steamer, with a flag of truce, bearing the accompanying copy of a summons to surrender, with the terms offered to the garrison. While the above was enacting, I proceeded on this errand, with the humane object also of receiving such of the merchants and townspeople as might be desirous of shelter in the fleet. This was quite in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India in regard to the inhabitants of Bushire; and the maj.-gen., the admiral, and myself, were induced to believe that my presence near them might tend to avert much bloodshed. In this, however, we were disappointed, for, on passing through the intricate channel leading to the town, two batteries, at a distance of 500 yards, opened upon the *Assyria*, bearing the flag of truce, in defiance of all usage of war. Deeming it might be a mistake, I caused the vessel to stop, but a second and a third shot passing close to us, I was compelled to retrace my steps, and even then, two more guns were discharged. I could scarcely account for this conduct, having taken some pains to explain the meaning of a flag of truce, in the event of warfare, before quitting the town; but, while relating the circumstance to Rear Admiral Sir Henry Leeke, a flag of truce from the shore was reported, and the bearer (Mirza Ismail, collector of customs in the town) came off with a written apology from the

the Governor, who, with the chief officers of the garrison, were stated to have been outside of the walls examining into the condition of the exterior defences at the time; every regret was expressed, the act was attributed to the ignorance of an artilleryman, with the hopes that it would be overlooked. To this the admiral and self replied, that so far as we were personally concerned, we were willing to credit the statements of the Governor, and accepted the apology, though the act itself, in whatever way originating, must stigmatize the Persian Government and its officers in the eyes of all civilized states. Mirza Ismail returned with a summons to the shore.

8. While this was going on, a note from the maj.-gen. commanding announced his intentions of advancing on the town the following morning, and the admiral disposed his fleet in order of battle, for first dismantling the newly-erected outworks, and then moving with the view to breaching the south wall of the town. The following morning, as the tide served, the ships were in the positions assigned them. A second flag of truce had come off begging twenty-four hours' delay, but this was promptly rejected, and at near eight o'clock the signal was hoisted to engage. Shot and shell were aimed at the Redoubt south of the town, but with little effect, owing to the great range, though eventually the enemy, assembled there to oppose the troops, were dislodged, and beat a retreat with their guns into the town. The ships, in the meantime, had moved upon the town, and such was the ardour displayed to get close into the works, that every ship was laid aground at the turn of high water, and for four hours continued to cannonade the defences, which were active in replying the whole time; many of their guns, however, were not of sufficient calibre to reach the ships; but the perseverance of the Persian gunners in firing from the more heavy pieces was admired by every one. Their shot told very often on the hulls of the *Victoria*, *Falkland*, *Semiramis*, and *Feroze*; which latter vessels, under Capt. J. Young and Com. J. Rennie (if comparisons are admissible where all exerted themselves alike), had the posts of honour for the day. Details of the affair it is unnecessary for me to enter upon. It will suffice for me to report that some of the guns being silenced, on the approach of the army under Maj.-Gen. Stalker, C.B., to breach the wall on the gate side before assault, the Persian flagstaff was felled in token of submission. This was at noon. The Persian flag has since been recovered by myself, and presented as a joint trophy to the chiefs conducting the combined operations in this expedition, who, with every officer and man in it, whether soldier or sailor, have certainly won for themselves an honourable name.

9. After surrender, some little hesitation was shown on the part of the Governor and garrison to come out of the town; an assuring note, coupled with the threat of an assault in half an hour, was, however, sent in by a freed captive; and on the expiration of the time that officer was seen issuing with his suite from the gate. I moved forward with a party to receive and conduct him to head-quarters, where, after tendering his sword, he met with a gracious reception from the Major-General and Rear-Admiral Commanding the Forces. Shortly afterwards, the Sirhang, or Lieut.-col. and Commandant, submitted, the entire garrison at the same time laying down their arms on my proceeding into the town with assurances of safety from the Maj.-Gen. Commanding in Chief. The British colours were then hoisted, at 4 30 p.m., on the residency flagstaff, by Lieut. Clarkson, of the Indian navy, the troops under orders to garrison the town moving at sun-set into the place.

10. Since the occupation I have been engaged with my assistant, Lieut. Disbrowe, in giving confidence to the townspeople, securing the magazines, granaries, and other public stores, endeavouring to reopen the bazars, and in adopting measures for the public safety, as well as in taking steps for obtaining supplies. Owing to the distrust naturally prevailing amongst suspicious people quite new to us, and generally ignorant as to our usages and institutions, we have some difficulty to contend with. Time, however, will aid to dispel fears, to restore confidence, and eventually, I hope, secure to us all we require. I must not conceal, however, that our chief local supplies of fresh meat, grain, &c., must be drawn from Busreh and Bagdad, and boats are not readily procurable. A large quantity of coal should therefore be stored both here and at Busreh, for the use of steamers, those of small size being best adapted for this service; they should not fail us, for, in any case, to insure cattle living, the voyage should be shortened as much as possible by their taking boats in tow.

11. No intelligence of any kind has come in from the interior; but I may be able to glean some in a few days. All is, however, quiet in the town and districts at the present time.

12. I beg to inclose copy of a proclamation, with appended articles, which forms the basis of our future administration in these tracts. These will, doubtless, require emendation as we progress in the government of a strange people, but they seem to me at present best adapted to work upon, and have accordingly

* Commanded by Lieut. Worsley.

received the sanction of the Major-General Commanding in Chief of the Forces.—I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) FELIX JONES,
Political Agent with the Forces, and
Resident in the Persian Gulf.

(Translation.)

From Meerza Hassan Ally Khan Dureya Beggee, Governor of Bushire, to Commander Felix Jones, I.N., Political Resident, Persian Gulf. Dated 2nd Rubee-ool-Sanee, 1272, 1st Dec. 1856.

A. C.—A number of vessels, both steam and sailing, have arrived, and anchored abreast of Bushire; others, too, keep making their appearance. Never before have so many ships, pertaining to the British Government, visited these parts. I have deemed it, therefore, my duty to inquire from you on what errand, and to what port, the said vessels are bound. If their destination be the Persian Gulf, I beg to be apprised of the object of their visit. I trust you will be pleased to acquaint me of the true cause of their coming.

True translated purport,
(Signed) H. F. DISBROWE,
Assistant Resident, Persian Gulf.

(Translation.)

From Commander Felix Jones, I.N., Political Resident, Persian Gulf, to Meerza Hassan Ally Khan Dureya Beggee, Governor of Bushire. Dated 3rd December, 1856.

A. C.—I had the pleasure of receiving your note of 2nd Rubee-ool-Sanee, 1st December, and understood its contents; but, unfortunately, being then proceeding to join the Sirdar General Bahio, and having no Meerzas on board the strange vessel, I was compelled to defer the answer until the present moment, for which excuse me. I must now, however, inform you that my functions in connection with Persia have ceased by order of my Government, and therefore it will remain for the Sirdar himself to reply to the purport of your note.

I cannot close my own correspondence with you without expressing how much I feel this separation. Trusting, however, it will not be of long duration, I am, &c.

True Translation.
(Signed) FELIX JONES, Political Resident.

To all Governors and authorities in the towns and districts bordering on the shores of the Persian Gulf.

Be it known to you that the Sirdar Gen. Foster Stalker Sahib Bahadoor, decorated with the Order of the Bath, has been intrusted with the supreme command of a powerful fleet and army sent by the exalted Government of Great Britain to these shores. The motives of his coming it is unnecessary for himself to explain, as the enclosed Proclamation, from the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council, is sufficiently explicit and clear.

By order of the Sirdar General Sahib Bahadoor.

(Signed) FELIX JONES,

Political Agent with the Persian Expeditionary Force.

Dated from on board H.I.C. steam-frigate *Assaye*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir H. J. Leeke, Kt., K.H., in Bushire Roads, Dec. 3, 1856.

To the Governor of the town and districts of Bushire.

Anxious to save Bushire from the horrors of war, and to give to its non-combatants, women, and children, ample time to escape from its walls, the Sirdar General Sahib and the Sirdar Admiral Sahib, commanding the English combined military and naval forces before the town, have, to the present time, refrained from bombarding it, otherwise the powerful ships of the British Government could have laid it in ashes in the short space of two hours. The dictates of humanity having therefore been complied with, they will no longer delay, unless the Governor, seeing the inutility of opposition, prudently surrender the town into their hands.

The Governor is given until to-morrow morning at sunrise to consider his position, when, should he determine on surrender, the topmast of the Persian Government flagstaff at the Chetar Boorj must be struck as the signal of submission.

The Sirdar General Sahib and the Sirdar Admiral Sahib commanding, &c., offer the following conditions, in case of non-resistance and honourable capitulation:—

Private property of all descriptions, including dwelling-houses, will be scrupulously respected; but public property of every kind, with the contents of granaries, magazines, and public buildings, including arms, ammunition, and public treasure, must be transferred, with official lists, into their hands.

The worship of Almighty God, according to the dictates of conscience, is tolerated by English law. All sects and denomina-

tions, therefore, will be free in the exercise of their religious rites, and will be protected against the least molestation.

The troops forming the garrison, and all other armed retainers of the Persian Government, will be allowed to march out of the town gate with the full honours of war,—that is, with drums beating, flags flying, &c.; after which they will pile arms immediately under the wall, left and right of the gate, and deposit all Military equipments, before becoming prisoners of war. The superior officers will then approach, and surrender their swords in token of submission. All captives of war, if not set free, will receive honourable treatment, clothing, and food, agreeably to the usages of civilized nations, which admit of the superior officers being abroad on "parole."

The British Government wars not with peaceful citizens and unarmed men. It fights only against the state. All such are protected in life and property and in the exercise of their religious observances, under mild British rule. For these classes conditions are unnecessary.

Such are the terms without evasion. If accepted by the display of the proposed signal, peace will continue at Bushire; if rejected, war on the expiration of the time named.

By order of the Sirdars General and Admiral Sahibs, commanding the combined British Forces before Bushire.

(Signed) FELIX JONES,
Political Agent with the Forces.

Done on board the steam frigate *Assaye*, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir Henry J. Leeke, Knt., K.H., this 9th of December, 1856.

PROCLAMATION.

The Town and Outworks of Bushire, after a four-hours' cannonade, having surrendered unconditionally to a combined Naval and Military Force assembled for storm before the place, were formally taken possession of, in the name of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, yesterday afternoon. The British Colours were hoisted at the Residency Flagstaff in the town at 4. 30, p.m. the topmast of His Majesty the Shah of Persia's Flagstaff having been felled in token of submission.

This occupation of Bushire, on the main land of the Persian territories, was announced officially this day, with a salute of twenty-one guns from the Fleet, the ships being dressed in the usual form.

God Save the Queen.

By order of the Maj.-Gen. commanding the Persian Field Force.

(Signed) FELIX JONES,
Political Agent with the Persian Field Force, and Resident in the Persian Gulf.

British Residency, Bushire, Dec. 11, 1856.

With reference to the above Proclamation, the town of Bushire is declared to be a military post, under British rule, and, for the present, subject to the operations of Martial law. All parties, therefore, living under British protection, are warned of the bad consequences of trespassing upon the rights of individuals, or in aiding or abetting others in designs against the State.

2. The Port of Bushire is declared free from all duties until further notice.

3. Warlike stores of every description, coming under the denomination of contraband of war, will be seized and confiscated; as also wines, beers, spirituous liquors, which are pronounced unsaleable in the town or districts without especial license.

4. All other articles, whether for consumption or trade, may be imported or exported at will.

5. The traffic in slaves is abolished. Newly-imported negroes of every age and sex will be seized and set free.

6. Parties desirous of settling here will be permitted, so long as they continue to live peaceably in recognition of British law.

7. Wearing arms, except by the military and police, is declared unlawful. Weapons will therefore be seized wherever found. Parties coming in from the sea, or from the country, such as muleteers, Arab seamen, or travellers in pursuance of peaceful occupation, are required only to deposit their arms at the bunders, or at the gate. They will be restored again on quitting the town.

8. All parties living under the protection of the British Government may pursue their lawful occupations without let or hindrance; and the free worship of Almighty God, according to conscience, is tolerated by British law. Let none, therefore, fear oppression on account of religious opinions.

9. Petty crimes and misdemeanours are punishable in conformity with camp and garrison usages; but graver offences must be referred for the decision of the major-general commanding the expeditionary force.

By order of the major-general commanding the Persian field force.
(Signed) FELIX JONES.

Political agent with the field force, and resident in the Persian Gulf.

British Residency, Bushire, 11th Dec. 1856.

[Translated into Persian and Arabic, and copies pasted up on the principal buildings of the town.]

Appended Article.

10. Parties debtors to people in the town, until they provide sufficient security for payment to their creditors, will not be allowed to quit the town of Bushire.

By order of the major-general commanding the Persian field force.

(Signed) FELIX JONES.

Political agent field force, and resident, Persian Gulf.

British Residency, Bushire, 11th Dec. 1856.

(True copies)

H. L. ANDERSON, Secy. to Govt.

Return of the Killed and Wounded during the attack of the village of Reshire, on the 9th December, 1856.

Staff.—Colonel James Stopford, c.b., killed.

Artillery.—Gunner Barret, h. a. flesh wound, Serjeant Blopman, h. a., severely wounded near elbow joint; Private Thomas Butt slightly wounded.

3rd Light Cavalry.—Lieut. col. Malet killed; three troopers wounded, one since dead.

H.M. 64th Regiment.—Corporal McDonald, wounded slightly; Private Dougherty, mortally, since dead; Private McNamara, ditto; Private Sutton, seriously; Private Meehan, slightly; Private Carthy, ditto; Private John McDonald, ditto.

2nd European Light Infantry.—Private Daly and Private Doyle, killed; Serjeant Juckett, severely wounded; Serjeant Cooway, slightly; Serjeant Hughes, severely; Serjeant Ross, ditto; Private Thos. Madden, ditto; James McGill, ditto.

4th Rifles.—Four privates, one jemadar, and one bheestee slightly wounded.

20th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieut. Utterson, wounded, since dead; Lieut. Warren, ditto; Capt. Wood, severely wounded; Subadar Major Sheik Mahomed Sheriff, slightly; one naik and five privates, severely.

2nd Belooch Battalion.—Two naiks killed.

(Signed) J. MACKENZIE,
Superintending Surgeon, Field Force.

Camp near Bushire,
Dec. 11, 1856.

PERSIAN GULF EXPEDITION.

CAPTURE OF BUSHIRE.

On the 6th instant nearly all the ships with fighting men having arrived at Bushire, the fleet moved down to Halilah Bay, and on the morning of the 7th the troops commenced landing, under cover of the gun-boats, which had previously cleared the way for them. The whole of the infantry and a good portion of artillery and cavalry were landed on that day, and they bivouaced about two miles from the landing place. On the 8th the disembarkation of horses and guns continued; the troops bivouaced as the day before. On the 9th, nearly all the horses and guns being landed, the troops marched towards Reshire (about five miles from Bushire), the *Assaye*, *Punjab*, and *Feroze*, preceding them along the coast. The enemy mustered in great force at Reshire, and stood manfully till our troops were nearly up with them, when they opened fire; and we have to regret the loss of some brave and distinguished officers and men. Brig.-Gen. Stopford and Colonel Malet were killed; Lieuts. Utterson and Warren, 20th N.I., mortally wounded (since dead); Capt. Wood, 20th N.I., severely wounded (happily recovering); and several men killed and wounded. Brig. Stopford had just dismounted to lead his men up the earthwork, when he was shot through the heart by a Persian close at hand. His men are full of revenge. Like Colonel Malet and Lieut. Utterson, he fell by the hands of men spared by their orders. The troops bivouacked at Reshire for the night, and the ships of war anchored a little in advance of them.

In the course of the day, Capt. Jones, political agent, was despatched in the *Assyria* steamer with a flag of truce to demand the surrender of the town. On nearing the forts he was fired upon, and was obliged to return almost immediately afterwards. The governor of Bushire sent an apology for the act, attributing it to a mistake on the part of the soldiers in his absence, and without his orders. The demand for the surrender of the town was sent on shore by the bearer of the apology. On the 10th, at daylight, the gunboats, with the *Victoria* and *Ajdaha*, took up a position close on shore for the purpose of driving a number of the enemy from a small square tower, about two miles outside Bushire, which they did effectually. A flag of truce having come off from the shore to request a day's delay to reply to the summons to surrender, half an hour was given, and the boat bearing the flag of truce was sent in tow of the *Semiramis* as near as she could

take her, and was just cast off from that vessel about 1,500 yards from the batteries, when they opened fire on the *Semiramis*. The action now commenced fairly. The enemy had got the range of the *Semiramis*, when the *Feroze* and *Assaye* came up and diverted their fire. The former was run in shore some hundreds of yards closer than the rest, on ground that Capt. Rennie had surveyed three months before. She was repeatedly struck both in hull and rigging, but not materially injured. The fire was kept up briskly on both sides for about two hours and a half, when that of the enemy slackened; and about noon the flagstaff at Bushire was cut away as a token of surrender. By the time the troops had arrived within a few hundred yards of the gates of the town, the governor and commander-in-chief of the garrison walked out and delivered their swords to the general; and before sunset the British flag was hoisted at Bushire flagstaff, by Lieut. Clarkson, I.N., and our troops took general possession of the town. Although the shot fell thick and heavy about the ships, happily not a man was hurt.

The *Semiramis* received one shot right through her side, and several about her rigging. The *Feroze* received several shots. The number of the enemy killed, the despatches will tell. One brigade is in charge of the town, the others are encamped about 1½ miles outside. Baggage and stores were being landed as fast as possible. The weather was very fair during all the operations. Bushire has been declared a free port under martial law till further notice, and confidence being restored, the bazar was partially open, and the people apparently delighted with the change of rulers. Very little damage was done to the town, and none of the townspeople hurt. The *Semiramis* left Bushire past 8 p.m. of the 14th, and touched at Bassadore and Muscat. At Bassadore, intelligence was received of the arrival at Luigar of 2,000 soldiers, with six guns, under command of a general officer. — *Bombay Times*, Dec. 27.

Off Bushire, 6th December, 1856.

My last from Kishm informed you of the assembling of the fleet of transports appointed to convey the troops on this expedition. The number, counted on the 26th, amounted to thirty-four, including men-of-war, merchant-men, and the Indus steamer *Satellite*, and a flat in tow. That morning the Admiral ordered all vessels to send as many boats on shore with water-butts as they could afford, but, to the astonishment of the whole fleet, half the butts had not been filled before the admiral issued orders to weigh; and the transports were surprised to find a steamer at their bows ready to tow them up the Gulf. Dhobies returned with clothes wet; long boats were towed back with barrels empty; and the blue Peter at the fore-mast head of the vessels warned each crew and shore party of officers that their return was not to be of so long duration as they expected. At dusk, with the exception of the admiral and the *Rajah of Cochin*, all the vessels had started, some in tow, others under sail. Great excitement was caused by the fact of the *Result*, one of Mr. Green's ships, having put to sea under sail, under the full expectation that if the wind favoured she would reach her destination as soon or sooner than the vessels in tow; but on the second day a stiff breeze sprung up, which compelled most of the ships to part company with her consort, and the result was, that with the exception of the *Peninsular* and *Oriental* boats, and one or two of the East-India Company's vessels, few of the steamers came in with the transports they had towed out of Kishm, and it was not till the morning of the 6th that a sufficient number of ships were counted to warrant a commencement of hostilities.

On the morning of the 6th, the *Result*, on board of which vessel the ammunition had been sent, was towed in by the P. and O. steamer *Pottinger*; the *Result* having sailed to within fifty miles of Bushire in little more time than the other vessels were being towed nearly the whole way. On the 3rd Dec. a royal salute was heard booming over the briny sea from the guns of the *Feroze*, in honour of the landing and taking possession of the island of Karrack by our troops. The *Precursor*, with the head-quarters of H.M.'s 64th on board, and the *Feroze*, with the rifles, were sent there in case opposition was offered; but, so far as I can ascertain, the guard of honour were allowed to land peaceably, and the few troops that were sent ashore having been formed into three sides of a square, the Proclamation annexing the island to the possessions of her Britannic Majesty was read. The flag that braves the battle and the breeze was, after an absence of eighteen years, again hoisted over Karrack. Two companies of the 2nd Belooch battalion have been left to garrison the island, over which one of the Wiltoughbys is placed in gubernatorial charge. The *Feroze* having returned to this place last evening, it is expected that a move will soon take place; the well-known energy of Commander Rennie being a pledge to the whole fleet, that idleness and indecision ceases in his presence.

CAMP, BUSHIRE, Dec. 11, 1856.—Bushire capitulated yesterday after a few hours' bombardment from the fleet. I am happy to

say that on our side not a wound was received. Our force came up in front of the fort about one o'clock, the 3rd tr. h. art. being drawn up in advance. So soon as the men-of-war ceased firing, the 3rd tr. h. art. commenced; the first round shot brought down the flagstaff at the Governor's house. When the cavalry prepared to make a sortie, those that left the gate were sent back flying by another round shot which brought down four men and a horse; the next two rounds were played firmly into the right and left of the gate. The cavalry party that advanced from the redoubt came riding out at so easy a pace and in such small number, that it was imagined they were coming up to parley; but, to the astonishment of the force, they had no sooner come up to the left flank of our line, than they set spurs to their horses and bolted at full speed, followed by some of our mounted officers; amongst others I saw Brig. Honner ride coolly up to a fellow and hit him a smart tap with his cane. Capt. Aitchinson, the brigadier's staff officer, succeeded in opposing him and brought him in prisoner. Our troops piled arms, and sat down to their dinners about a mile from the fort, whilst a flag of truce was sent under the walls. Part of the 2nd Bombay regiment and rifles, with some guns, were ordered to take charge of the redoubt. Admiral Leeke having landed about four o'clock that afternoon, the chiefs were shortly afterwards seen riding out. Our troops formed three sides of a square, and the treaty of capitulation was ratified in the presence of the army, when our staff, mixing with the Persians, rode up at the head of the first brigade to the fort gate, and received the arms and accoutrements of the vagrant army, and such a poor lot can scarcely be conceived, the arms being deposited at the gate by some indeed in a very ungraceful manner. The disbanded soldiers were allowed to pass unmolested to their own villages. The 64th and 20th N.I. have been ordered into the fort for the present. The union-jack was placed on the residency flagstaff by a tar about sunset, under deafening cheers from the army and navy, and there it was allowed to remain all night. Royal salutes were fired by the 3rd tr. h. art. and steamers of war at sunrise, and all the Company's vessels were decked with colours during the day.

Dec. 12.—The guns found in the fort amount to fifty-eight, including brass and iron, mounted and dismounted, and two mortars complete with travelling carriages. The exact date of the departure of the steamer with the mail has been postponed so often, that I trust I shall be able ere it leaves to give you an account of the attack of *Ras Reshire*, which our troops took by a rush on the 9th. The loss on that occasion was as follows: Killed—Brig. Stopford, C.B.; Lieut. col. Malet, 3rd cav.; privates J. Doyle and M. Daly, 2nd E.L.I.; and one tent-lascar. Wounded—Lieuts. Uttersson and Warren, 20th N.I., since dead; Capt. Wood, 20th N.I., favourably reported of today; privates P. McNamara and J. Doherty, 64th regiment, since dead; two troopers, 3rd cavalry; two troopers 3rd troop horse art.; two troopers, reserve art.; seven of H.M.'s 64th regt.; four of 2nd Eur.; four of 4th rifles, seven of 20th N.I.; and one of 2nd Belooch bat. About 600 stand of arms, some swords, daggers, and pistols have been deposited with the prize committee, but a good many articles have remained with the actual captors.

CAMP, BUSHIRE, *Dec. 12, 1856.*—I told you in my last letter of the 23rd, that the whole fleet felt confidence from the presence of the *Feroze* among them. The admiral having signalled to weigh, the steamers were soon seen laying alongside the transports, and presently strings of threes and fours were in full tow down the coast to Halila Bay, where commences the neck of land on which Bushire is built. Rafts were seen under construction alongside the *Feroze*, immediately we anchored, and under the superintendence of Captain Jenkins, I.N., might be seen the fitting up into gun-boats the several pilot-boats brought up from Bombay with us.

During the night of the 6th, the hammer might be heard going in every direction—anxiety prevailed to a late hour, as orders for landing were not issued till near eleven o'clock, when commanding officers were informed that the landing would commence at sunrise next day. Boats were immediately heard rowing in every direction, orders passed from stem to stern of transports, pistols brought out, locks examined, grub packed, and every preparation that the certainty of to-morrow's work suggested. The disembarkation commenced about four o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 7th. Steamers were brought alongside the transports, and the men, who were from three weeks to a month on board, were anxiously looking out for the coming opportunity of again treading on *terra firma*,—however uncertain some might feel at the possibility of landing at all—all left in good spirits, and as each boat passed the ships on its way to the line of formation, the hearty hurra that passed from end to end of the bay was encouraging, and kept up the spirits of many a novice in the art of war. At sunrise, some

twenty boats of the Indian navy headed the advance, and so many of the troops as could find sitting room in the long boats, pinnaces and the other small boats of the transports, followed in close succession. The gun-boats were planted during the night about half a mile from the beach, and opened fire with spherical case as soon as they perceived some Persians in ambush in a date-grove, not far from the spot where troops were to land. The *Ajlaha* too managed to send in some shrapnel shell, which effectually cleared the coast. The firing was effectual, and at eight o'clock the rifles formed up on the beach to protect the landing, whilst such of the gun boats that could now be spared were placed at Captain Macdonald's disposal, who was seen hurrying from one ship to the other hastening work by encouraging words and hard blows sometimes. The 20th N.I. was the first of the force that was completely landed—every man of that regiment was at the landing-place before twelve o'clock that day.

Where every one worked hard, it is perhaps invidious to particularize; but the hearty interest that Capt. Cowe and his officers and the crew of the ship *Result* took in the work of the day stood so conspicuous above the assistance rendered by the rest, that not to mention it would be unfair and ungenerous; and I am sure that no one can justly take offence at this prominent mention of the Messrs. Green's people. In the ship I came up in they could not prevail on the crew to do more than send a man in the boat to steer, while the small steamers—*Assyria*, *Snake*, *Sir Jerjeehoy*, *Bombay*—towed them in. Of course the merchant seamen were in no way bound to land until hostilities were at an end, or a safe landing-place had been secured; and the fact of their breaking through this necessary precaution shows that an interest in the welfare of the troops was taken by such as assisted the landing, with heart and soul. The horses and artillery stores, guns, carriages, and waggons, were landed between the Sunday afternoon and Monday night; and on Tuesday morning the 9th, the army advanced to meet a party of the enemy supposed to be strongly intrenched between the landing-place and Bushire. The war-steamers kept in advance of the army, and opened fire on a stronghold at *Ras Re-hire*. The fire was kept up for nearly an hour, but owing to the shallow nature of the coast, the vessels could not get within effectual range. Some sixty-eight pounder shell, however, had effect, and compelled the enemy to send some of their force inland in view to employ the left flank of our army, whilst the intrenched party peppered the right; but the advance guard, consisting of a division of the 3rd troop, with about sixty dragoons and two companies of the 2nd Bombay regiment, having overshot the usual distance preserved by advance-guards, came up just in time to prevent the movement. The two Horse Artillery guns having opened fire, brought the whole combined force of the Arabs on them, and by a well-regulated counter-march, in which the fire was well kept up on both sides, succeeded in bringing the whole mob in sight of our army. The rush back to their stronghold was instantaneous, and then, joined by the Arabs that remained in their earthwork, they offered a most determined resistance to our troops. It was of little use bringing the artillery into play here, still some shells were fired among them, and the infantry prepared for a rush. Down into the trench they jumped, and there stood before them a steep embankment of loose sand and lumps of sand stone. The brave Stopford could not here forget his old regiment, to whose lot fell the steepest part of the embankment. Waving his sword, the brigadier called out "Forward, Sixty-fourth," and these were his last words, for a bullet pierced his left breast, and the gallant colonel fell as he had lived, like "a brave soldier." Colonel Malet, of the 3rd cavalry, was the next officer who fell a victim to a Briton's generous heart; he received his death-wound from the hand of the assassin whose life he had saved from the swords of his troopers. Three officers of the 20th, Capt. Woods, Lieuts. Uttersson and Warren, were wounded, and two privates of the 2nd Eur. regt. killed; also some natives killed and wounded, whose number I cannot now ascertain. The strength of the Arab force in this entrenchment could not be ascertained, as many succeeded to make their escape by the beach. Others were driven into the sea, and, in the pursuit, some pretty narrow escapes were experienced. Brig. Trevlyn, of the Artillery, had a button shot off his frock-coat. Gen. Stalker's thumb was grazed by a matchlock-ball. Capt. Finimore, the commissary of ordnance, had his sword shot off, and a gunner of the 3rd troop had his shoulder-strap shot off, the button carrying away a part of the cloth-jacket with it. As might be expected, British discipline overcame the disadvantage of position, and our army immediately encamped.

The surgeons, whilst attending the sick, were fired on, and the barbarity shown to our wounded shows how little mercy these barbarians deserve at our hands. Orders were immediately issued to land sufficient ammunition for the next day's expected consumption, a work that kept guards and fatigue parties on the move between the Bunder and the camp all the night long. The 64th

were formed into square next morning, the 10th, at daylight; and the bodies of the late Brigadier Stopford, C.B., Col. Malet, Lieut. Uttersson, and of two men of the 2nd Bom. Eur. reg. were interred—Mr. Watson reading the funeral service. The men of the 64th are not pleased at the idea of their brave colonel not receiving the usual salutes, and have volunteered to march down to Ras Reshire for the purpose of bringing them up to Bushire and giving him a soldier's funeral—a feeling, I think, that deserves praise, and should receive encouragement from the authorities. Each regiment being supplied with full complement of cartridges, the force commenced to move from its encampment near Ras Reshire about eight o'clock over one of the roughest pieces of ground imaginable, at each step the soldier took he was up to his ankles in the sand, else lumps of loose sand stone had to be marched over. In the formation of his troops General Stalker showed the experienced soldier, now throwing out skirmishers as he advanced on villages, marching them in column where the ground required it, and by occasional halts where water was procurable, allowing his men the opportunity of refreshing themselves for the coming engagement. During the march the steamers kept up a steady fire, the larger vessels from their sixty-eight pounders, and the smaller ones from their twelves—so that on approaching a small fort about a mile and a half from Bushire, the whole of the occupiers were found to have escaped. Shot and shell lay in every direction, some of the shot had struck the embrasures, and the cooking pots on smouldering embers showed how precipitately the ragamuffins had left.

This fort our general and staff used for a time as a point of reconnaissance, and then opening out the first brigade brought the 64th on the left, and 20th on the right (the Belgaumites), breast to breast opposite the fort of Bushire, where he halted them about half a mile from the gate. Quartermaster Sears, of her Majesty's 64th, on reaching the small fort on the approach to Bushire, unfurled the regimental colour, and the "Flag that braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze" was seen floating, the pride of a true English heart, on the deserted fortification of his Majesty the Shah of Persia. A general cheer from the fleet followed this display, and few hearts present were not thrilled by Jack Tar's vociferous acclamations. At this point the Persians appear to have brought themselves to the striking point, and out the cavalry rushed from the gate, when a round shot from Blake's troops brought down four troopers and a horse, when a general retreat took place, and in the cavalry rushed and closed the gates, not before two more shots were planted right and left of the gate of Bushire. But a ludicrous scene was being carried out to the left of our line, while the above sortie was checked. A number of Persians were seen leaving the redoubt on the right of the fort, and partly advancing slowly, and some retreating, of course the general impression was, that the chiefs had come out and desired a parley; in consequence, no one attempted to molest them, but they no sooner got near our left, when, trusting to the fleetness of their steeds, off they galloped for their lives. Some pistol-shots were immediately sent to warn them of their danger, and Brigadier Honner, who commanded the reserve, gave one of the gentlemen a sharp lick of his stick. The cavalry, however, were soon after them, and among the rest Capt. Aitchison, brig. maj. of the 2nd brig., brought in a prisoner, who, on being interrogated, denied any knowledge of the attack at Ras Reshire, and said that the fire on our steamer with the flag of truce the previous evening was a mistake of a subordinate. But to return. Our army being drawn out with the reserve at 200 paces in rear, General Stalker gave the order to pile arms, and allowed the men to eat their food, while a flag of truce proceeded to the walls. The reply appears to have been satisfactory, for the part of the reserve were at once ordered to take possession of the redoubt, and the commissary of ordnance's establishment commenced collecting all the shot and shells and other artillery stores they could lay their hands on. The admiral landed under the redoubt, about half-past four, and the Governor of Bushire was soon afterwards seen advancing towards the army. Three sides of a square having been formed by the troops, the admiral, Gen. Stalker, and all the staff-officers received the Persian Governor, and negotiations were immediately commenced. From what I can collect, the Governor has agreed to give up the fort, pending the sanction of the Shah, to whom a period of a month has been given for consideration. Preliminaries having been settled, the chiefs and staff preceded the army towards the gate, where the surrender of arms and disbandment of the army were carried out without delay. According to current reports, some of the fellows were inclined to show us the use of arms before they surrendered, as I hear that several thrusts were made at our officers and searching parties. During the surrender of arms, a portion of the first brigade marched into the fort, and one of the Hon. Company's Jacks had the honour of hoisting the Union on the residency flagstaff, when a general hurrah from the fleet was

wafted over the breeze, and, joined to the cheer of our men, was kept up for some minutes. At the entrance of the fort were placed five mounted guns, each so placed as to point into the gate (on our troops as they entered of course!) of which two were iron and three brass, the largest being an eighteen-pounder gun, and the smallest a mountain gun, whose bore was much smaller than those in our service, a one and a-half pounder, I believe.

Two mortars were mounted on carriages at the Residency, an eight inch and a five and a half inch. The cartridges were all shotted, and for priming they used meal powder tubes. Their ball cartridges are, owing to the coarseness of the powder, much longer than ours, but they correspond with ours in respect to the fold, which is so very peculiar, that few but natives with their slender fingers can manage it. Some six hundred stand of arms, bayonets, swords, pistols, &c., have been taken, of which some are of the same manufacture as ours; the rest are so flimsy that a hard blow would surely bend their swords. Most of their arms were without locks, and where they were found, they were quite loose. The fort of Bushire is built of sandstone; and as far as I could see, it appears square, with eight towers on each face; the houses in it are plastered with mud, and, with the exception of one face being open, they present the same appearance as the houses in the fort of Hyderabad. Their women carry on the business of the dairy, but are seldom to be seen without their cows. Of the current coin, one is a silver piece, without shape and of different sizes, called coror, equal to half a rupee of our money, each coror fetch seventy pies (Persian), about the diameter of ours, not so circular and thicker. The water in general is brackish, and a cup of tea, as we have it without milk, very much resembles tea with salts in it. Dates are plentiful, and so are oranges and pomegranates; but in their prices the Persians are so very extortionate, that I am not surprised to hear that at times they get a blow from our people. Flesh or fresh provisions of any sort, I have not seen any as yet. Our troops (with the exception of the guard left in the fort) are encamped about a mile from the gate of Bushire, with a plain of four square miles in their rear. At present the whole of the troops are employed on fatigue duties, bringing up their tents and commissariat from the beach: the most part are in good health, but the sickness (intermittent fevers) prevails mostly amongst the 2nd Bombayers. Two transports are to leave immediately for more troops, that I fancy we shall have to advance northward.

"CAMP BUSHIRE, Dec. 13, 1856.—The Governor of Bushire, with two of his staff and some servants, were brought down to the Bunder by an escort of the 3rd cavalry, and embarked in man-of-war boats, lying there for their reception. Every respect due to brave men who have fallen in the defence of their country was shown them—the sailors standing up with their hats in their hands. The chiefs were taken on board the steamer *Punjab*, and will be detained there for the present, till the arrival of the Shah's answer from Teheran. The reason for placing them in restraint, I understand, is that the admiral has received reliable information of their intention to bolt and raise a sufficient number of followers from the hills to attack us on the plain where we are now encamped. The wounded are favourably reported of."

"BUSHIRE, 14th DECEMBER, 1856.—This place was ours on the evening of the 10th. The governor came out and gave it up to the general, the troops laying down their arms and marching out. Already the people are returning, and the bazaars and shops are being opened, and the people walk and ride about the city in all directions with comparative safety. The landing was effected without any opposition, on the morning of the 7th, at a place called Halila, about ten miles below Bushire; and on the morning of the 9th the whole marched on the road to Bushire. There was a small post on the way named Reshire, at which some opposition was expected, and sure enough the enemy made a determined resistance. They came out and met the advanced guard, but only with small arms, chasing back some of the cavalry and two guns sent in advance, and whose duty it was to retire as they did, under such close fire from the enemy. On the arrival of the general and the whole force, an advance was made, and the whole of the enemy driven out of the place by a charge in line of the 64th, 2nd European, 20th N.I., 4th rifles, &c., the guns having first peppered them well. More serious opposition was met with than had apparently been expected, the Persian infantry were in holes, and regularly dug pits, and fired away undauntedly till bayoneted, or shot down where they stood. You will see how large our loss has been, from the official reports—the attack was as gallant as the defence; every one was anxious to be in the front, regardless of life or anything, but to get at the enemy. After the action, we halted for the night, every one as tired and hungry as possible, sleeping on the bare ground—there were no tents and the cold was intense. The march of the morrow upon Bushire keeping every one in a state of excitement, there was but little sleep, and at day-

break all were in motion. The killed of the previous day having been solemnly deposited in their last resting-place on earth, the army formed in a long column and moved off for the attack on Bushire about four miles distant. Early in the morning, the sound of the heavy guns of the fleet cannonading the place was heard booming in the distance, and soon the whitesmoke rising from the same was visible. The troops hastened on, and Colonel Tapp's Poona horse and the 3rd troop horse artillery galloped on a head, to intercept a stream of troops and followers issuing from the opposite side of the city, and endeavouring to escape with a large number of laden mules. The troops with some guns retreated into the city, and most of the laden mules and attendants were soon made prisoners. In the meanwhile all the force having come up, the city was surrounded, and the governor called upon to surrender. He did not do so, however, without apparent considerable hesitation: eventually however, towards sunset, he came out and surrendered. On the whole it was fortunate for us that he did so, although the opposition would of course have been overborne, still it would clearly have cost us numbers of gallant men. Not a gun was fired at the troops from the city, but the excellent way in which the firing was made at the ships showed what the artillerymen of the enemy could do. Most of the steamers had grounded, and had the troops not come up and frightened them into a capitulation, they would have cared but little for a couple of days' firing from the ships. The whole of the army is now encamped outside of Bushire at the wells, where the whole water for the city is obtained. The health and spirit of the troops are excellent, and, for the time, the doctors have actually nothing to do, all the wounded, &c., being sent on board the hospital ship *Result*."

BENGAL.

THE NEW INFANTRY BONUS-FUND SCHEME.

A regimental subaltern, stationed at Berhampore, has endeavoured to explain to the army the true working of Major Burn's New Bonus-Fund Scheme, which, he thinks, is unfair towards captains and subalterns of the army. He says:—

"The unfairness of the scheme is simply this. That while field-officers only pay towards steps actually purchased by the Fund, captains and subalterns pay into the Fund on promotion, no matter how they get it, whether by a death casualty, by a regimental retirement, by the sentence of a court-martial, by a resolution of the Court of Directors removing any officer from their service, or, lastly, by the operation of this Fund! This will be better understood by illustration. A regiment at this station has just had two death steps, those of a major and a lieutenant. Had the officers of the corps belonged to this Bonus Scheme, the present major, junior captain, and junior lieutenant would have had to pay respectively 3,500, 800, and 160 rupees into this Fund for their promotion. When the lieutenant died, the ensign who was promoted by that step would have had to pay Rs. 160 into the Fund. Should a captain in any regiment propose to sell, the senior lieutenant and ensign of that regiment would have had to pay respectively into the Fund Rs. 800 and Rs. 160, besides their share of the money given by the regiment to induce the said captain to retire. In this case, also, the Fund would give no assistance towards purchasing this step. Mr. Hawtrey, late of the 50th N.I., has just been dismissed the service by sentence of a court-martial. If the officers of the 50th N.I. had belonged to this Fund, the senior ensign would have had to pay Rs. 160 to the Fund for his promotion. Worse than this. Suppose Colonel A. dies, Lieut.-colonel B. and Major C. gets his step for nothing; but Capt. D., Lieut. E., and Ens. F. have each to pay his respective quota to the Fund for the promotion, viz., Rs. 3,500, Rs. 800, and Rs. 160. These assertions, are, perhaps startling to some; but I proceed to prove them from the prospectus itself. At the end of the pamphlet there are two tables; one contains the subscriptions and bonuses of majors, according to their standing; the other, that of lieut.-colonels. Suppose the junior lieut.-colonel to retire:—

These gross amount of major's payments for the step, vide Table No. 1.	20,250
Add contributions of senior captain, lieut., and ensign of the regt. getting the line step	4,460
Total amount of money actually paid into the Fund on account of this step	24,710
But the bonus of the junior lieut.-colonel is	35,000
Difference	10,290

"Where is this Rs. 10,290 to come from? Simply from the contributions levied on captains and subalterns for steps other

than those purchased by this Fund; for Rule 6 distinctly states, that in the case of lieut.-colonels and majors, they shall only be called on to pay for the "steps of officers above them bought out by the Fund." While just over the page it says, that captains and subalterns must pay "on promotion," without a word as to how that promotion may be obtained. Again, a little lower down, is the statement of the annual income of the Fund, supposing it to purchase out in one year eight colonels:—

Contributions of lieut.-colonels for each step	25,920
Ditto majors	20,250
Total ditto of field-officers for each step, and all they pay	46,170
Eight steps annually	8
	3,69,360
Then we have 20 captains at 3,500....	70,000
" 50 lieuts. 800....	40,000
" 70 ensigns 160....	11,200
	1,21,200
	4,90,560

The bonus of 8 colonels amounting to Rs. 4,80,000; but where are the 20 promoted captains, 50 lieutenants, and 70 ensigns to come from? Clearly not from this Fund, which only promotes eight of each grade yearly. It therefore follows that the promoter of this scheme has taken an average of the steps going in the various grades from all causes, added eight to each for the operation of his Fund, and charged the captains and subalterns all round for steps got in any way they might come. By this means 20 captains, 50 lieutenants, and 70 ensigns would have to contribute yearly; and a reference to the army list will show that it is about or rather under the average number of casualties from all causes *plus* 8 owing to the fund. For each colonel and lieut.-colonel, therefore, bought out by this Fund, the captains and subalterns of this army would have to pay Rs. 14,750, and not 4,460 (as I suspect) is generally believed, viz.—

Contribution for the actual step	4,460
Difference above accounted for	10,290
Total	14,750

"Of the annual income estimated in the prospectus, the majors will pay Rs. 1,62,048, and the captains and subalterns Rs. 1,21,200; just three-fourths of the amount. The relative advantages are, that the major becomes a lieut.-colonel in 3½ years, instead of 5½ to 6, and at the end of it is entitled to a bonus of Rs. 35,000; while the captains and subalterns get one line step in 10 years. Let the army say if this is a fair apportionment of charges and benefits. I think the majors are unduly favoured; for, assuming a lieut.-colonel, when junior, to be worth Rs. 35,000, he pays his way fairly up to the colonel's bonus of Rs. 60,000; and I do not think that many captains and subalterns will sign the adhesion and the guarantee contained in Rule 9 when they clearly understand that they are to pay for their luck as well as for the actual benefits the Fund gives them. My reasoning may be wrong, and I shall be only too happy to have it proved so, as no one is more anxious than myself to join any fair scheme for accelerating promotion; but, on the other hand, if my conclusions are found true, as I am unwilling to incur the appearance of destroying without any effort to reconstruct, I may give to the army, on a future occasion, some two or three suggestions, by which I think the scheme might be made fair and equal."

A Regimental Lieut.-Colonel has thus replied to the above:—"I have no hesitation in saying (though a regimental lieut.-colonel), I consider the letter of a 'Regimental Subaltern' a fair and correct view of the proposed scheme in so far as the money calculations go. Further, I think it a valuable letter, and one that should be generally read, to insure that all regimental officers should clearly understand what they are about ere they join it. Doubtless it is worse than useless to begin with a fund, unless the scheme is fair to all parties and promises stability.

"But as regards 'Regimental Subaltern's' view of regimental officers being overweighted and regimental majors underweighted in the subscriptions proposed, I cannot agree with him. I am not prepared to say that the scheme might not with justice be made more beneficial to regimental officers, but I deny that raising the subscriptions of regimental majors would have that effect. My remedy would be, rather, to allow majors to benefit in proportion with colonels and lieut.-colonels, by their grade being allowed two of the eight bonuses yearly upon equal terms, viz., a full eighth of the regimental subscriptions added to the major's rates of subscription below the parties taking the bonus, and what more it

was worth their corps to give them. I would even go further. I would give majors on these terms any of the other six bonuses not taken up by colonels or lieutenant-colonels. This, I maintain, would increase the regimental officer's benefits very considerably. But the part of the scheme which appears to me most unfair, unstable, and objectionable, is the proposed mode for collecting the regimental officers' subscriptions. Now, the sum called for from regimental officers, viz., Rs. 1,21,000 yearly, is not (I maintain, and can, I think, prove) by any means an exorbitant sum; for the benefit it insures, namely eight extra field-officers' steps a year. This sum, divided between eighty regiments, gives each regiment Rs. 1,515 to pay yearly: or in twenty years, in which space it is to give each regiment an increase of two line steps, each regiment will have paid in all Rs. 30,300 for the said two steps: a less sum than is generally paid now for each major bought out by his regiment.

"And there are, I imagine, few regiments that ever get more than two chances in twenty years of buying out their young promoted majors. If this is granted, the regimental officer gains by this scheme two steps for the price he would otherwise pay for one. Again, the men, who will derive the greatest real benefit from a bonus fund, are the juniors of the army at the time the scheme commences. Old and unfortunate captains and lieutenants, particularly the former, have no time left to recover their bad fortune by a bonus scheme. The junior ensign, and those coming after him, are those only who can reap the full benefit. And for this as well as for many others I could state connected with the permanent stability of the fund:—Collect, I say, to the regimental officer, the quota demanded yearly from you by a percentage on each grade's regimental pay and allowances, in place of seniors of grades paying for every step they get. Thus: the scheme wants yearly from the army Rs. 121,200; or, divided by 80, from each corps yearly Rs. 1,515, viz. Rs. 70,000 from captains, Rs. 40,000 from lieutenants, and Rs. 11,200 from ensigns.

Captains...	7 × 10½	monthly = 73½ × 82 = 882 yearly.
Lieutenants	11 × 4	ditto = 44 × 12 = 528 ditto.
Ensigns....	5 × 3	ditto = 15 × 12 = 180 ditto.

Total each regiment yearly ..	1,590 Rs.
This sum multiplied by	80 regts.

Rs. 1,27,200

"Giving, beyond what the proposed scheme asks, Rs. 6,000 as a margin to cover short ensigns' and any other unattainable subscriptions. Now, looking at the scheme in the above light, in place of the light in which 'Regimental Subaltern' proposes it to be looked at, regimental officers can make no mistake as to the real and true sum asked from them to increase their promotion by two line steps in twenty years. And by the above mode of collection there would be no payment required for death steps or other casualties amongst the regimental officers. Although a lieutenant-colonel, I am not of those who propose scrambling for this bonus, in the event of the fund being established, nor have I at present the slightest intention of ever doing so, unless driven to do so by broken-down health, ere I can reach my off-reckonings. But, from well-earned experience, strongly do I recommend the regimental officers, particularly the younger grades, to use every exertion in their power to establish a fund. There are, I imagine, few officers in the upper grades of our army, who will not freely acknowledge the regret they feel that some fund had not existed when they were ensigns, to have saved many of them the long and dreary pull they have had to reach the top, or to have saved the pockets of those more fortunate, who have had to pay sums of money for their majorities that will keep them in debt and fettered to India for many a year to come. Why not give this scheme a fair trial?—regimental committees collecting their quotas, in any fashion most suitable to their officers' wishes, at all events for one year, under a principle that can hurt none. Let the scheme commence working from the 1st of January next, and let regiments do their best during 1857 to collect their quotas, sending in to the general committee, as soon as they clearly see their way before them, an estimate of what sum at the end of the year will be forthcoming. Let the general committee, from the 1st of January, 1857, receive and register in turn all applicants for the bonus in January, 1858; and, as soon as they have the probable estimate of what the eighty regiments will pay, let the general committee divide the sum, whatever it may be, by eight, and offer it to the eight senior applicants for bonuses, or (in event of any of the eight refusing) in turn to all below them. If it answers the first year, as above, rely on it, year by year defaulters and objectors will become fewer, and the subscriptions in time rise to full power. If found at the end of the first year a failure, drop it as a hopeless case.

TORTURE IN INDIA—THE OTHER SIDE.

The last number of the *Indian Mail* (page 35) contained an article representing the chief modes of torture stated to be practised in Bengal. The following letter, addressed to the *Hurkaru* by "A Bengalee," takes the other side of the question:—

"In your paper of this day, I observe a long account (apparently original) of 'Torture in India.' Any article with this heading is sure to attract plenty of readers, and I, like thousands of others doubtless, looked into it. But what is the nature of the cases of torture it professes to narrate? You and your readers will keep in mind that the article describes a number of cases of torture, from which we are to deduce the conclusion that torture is, to use the words set down in your journal, 'prevalent in every part of India.' Let us examine what is the actual evidence provided by these cases (supposing every word of them to be correct) in favour of the existence of torture in Bengal.

"In the first case, I find 'it was alleged that lime had been put into the eyes of a man.' Now, Sir, if ever you have been a juror, grand or petty, in Calcutta, you must know that almost every other prisoner who is tried 'alleges' torture, under the direction or with the connivance of the European police. The English judge who tries the case understands his countrymen, and in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred takes no notice of the allegation. In the Mofussil we have judges who do not understand the people, and who very naturally give credence to a tale circumstantially narrated, forgetful that a prisoner on his trial, be he European or native, will 'allege' anything that he thinks will get him off.

"In the second case we find that 'rubbing the face upon the ground' is 'spoken of as a mode of torture.' To corroborate it we have the case of a man with a bruised face examined by Dr. Murray, of Beerbhoom, and this man's case you suggest was 'probably of this kind' of torture. Alas! Sir, if you draw conclusions from this sort of evidence, what horrible facts will you not arrive at if you only but read the reports of the London police-offices.

"In the third case, which is given in great detail, the so-called tortured man, even when at the point of death, refused to reveal the facts. Just fancy a man whose flesh was literally burnt off his bones' refusing, even at the call of the magistrate, to say a single word in corroboration of his injuries having been inflicted by way of torture.

"The fourth instance which you cite is that of torture by dacoits. That these ruffians employ torture is most probable. English burglars and murderers, we presume, never put pistols to peoples' heads, or give them a blow in order to induce them to reveal where their treasures are, or to silence them for ever. Would you think it quite fair, if you were commenting on the manners of the people of England, to cite such atrocities as those of Greenacre and Daniel Good in illustration of them?

"The fifth case is that of a girl 'who accused her mistress of tying her with a cord, heating some oil, and pouring it on her.' I shall not stop to remark on the word 'accusing,' except to say that, if 'accusing' were sufficient, there are few, either of us natives, or of you English gentlemen, or of any nation in the world, that would escape. But even if it were true, what then? Is the inhuman conduct of an individual to be set down as a practice 'prevalent in every part of India?' I ask you, Sir, if you did not observe in the London papers some time ago the fact of a barrister and his wife, in your great city of London, so cruelly treating a little servant girl of theirs as to draw upon them, in a regular trial before the judges, the sentence of some years' (twice, I think) imprisonment in Newgate. Would you think it fair to have this cited by a Frenchman or a German, as a specimen of the manner in which even the educated classes of your countrymen and women treat their poor servant girls? You well know you would not; but you have no hesitation in setting down an act of inhumanity on the part of one native of India, as a specimen of the 'atrocities prevalent in every part of India.' There is this difference also: in the English case the parties were convicted of the cruelty; in the Indian case, all that you venture to state is that the correctness of the girl's statement 'appears to have been confirmed by the civil surgeon'—appears to have been confirmed. Surely the civil surgeon confirmed it, or he did not. But I can very easily suppose a writer not being very positive in asserting the actual facts of a case, when it 'appears,' to use his own phrase, that he has obtained them merely by hearsay.

"I intended to have gone on *seriatim* through the cases you have cited, but have not time. However, I think what I have said is sufficient to show that, whether torture prevails in India or not, its prevalence cannot be deduced from the cases you have brought forward."

THE IRON ORE OF UPPER ASSAM.

Colonel H. Goodwyn forwarded the subjoined report on specimens of the iron ore of Upper Assam to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, on the 3rd October, 1856.

Specimen No. 1 has been obtained from Doobri. It is finely and very closely granulated, and would be well adapted for the manufacture of steel.

Specimen No. 2 is iron ore obtained from Jeypore. It is somewhat brittle and pinny, and would not therefore answer for any very fine work though it might prove serviceable for work of a coarse description.

Specimen No. 3 comes from Golaghaut. It is pinny and irregular, but tough, and would answer for a variety of purposes, such as nuts, bolts, &c.

Specimen No. 4 (Tiroom iron) is an uniform grain, tough and suitable for the more refined descriptions of iron work.

Specimen No. 5 (Dingernoo iron) is unequally granulated, partly fibrous, and partly crystalline, but like Specimen No. 2 would answer for such coarse works as iron gratings, jail fittings, &c.

Specimen No. 6 is the knife manufactured from native iron alluded to by Dr. Macnamara in his report. The steel bears tempering and letting down very well, the manufacture however is coarse, and the blade pinny, and irregularly steeled. Mr. Sterling reports, that on giving the blade a hard temper, he found it "extremely tough" and the "edge not injured by hard blows against iron bars." He is therefore of opinion that such steel in the hands of a Sheffield cutler would be brought to a perfect state.

Parcel No. 7 Mr. Sterling states contains a specimen of difficultly fusible iron, very "brittle and hard, but only partially reduced." It is therefore impossible to give any report upon it as to its physical properties, being at present only half fused, and in a semi-converted state. If a more definite report is wanted on this, and the specimen next to be mentioned, I would suggest that they be sent to the yard in large quantities, when they can be thoroughly reduced to the metallic state.

Parcel 8 contains some scoria or slag from the furnace, and has but very little of iron in its composition.

4th. This disposes of the eight specimens of iron-ore sent to me by Government for report. I would, however, take this opportunity of stating that, having myself received from Colonel Hannay a spiral piece of iron, and a small quantity of magnetic iron-ore found by him at Doobri on the Burrumpooter, I forwarded them also to Mr. Sterling for examination, who reports,

5th. That the piece of iron bent into a spiral shape (which I herewith forward) is very ductile and malleable, and is suited for a variety of fine works.

6th. The iron ore (which I also inclose) is finely granulated, and is found, after examination, to be what is commonly called "magnetic iron ore." Its specific gravity is 45. It is strongly attracted by the magnet, an infallible sign of its purity. Mr. Sterling reports that, in conducting the examination, he found among it "grains of mica, quartz, and ruby garnet." The two latter substances would rather improve its adaptation for the smelting furnace; but, on the other hand, Mr. Sterling discovered some "iron pyrites" (sulphuret of iron), which would detract from its value at least to a certain extent.

7th. All the specimens of iron which were sent in bars have been found to bear laminating very well, and to be adapted for the ordinary purposes to which refined English iron is now applied; in fact, Mr. Sterling is of opinion that with the exception of one or two exceedingly poor ones, every kind of ore would be equally good, if subjected to the same treatment.

8th. In conclusion, I would observe that, having had much conversation, and some little correspondence with Col. Hannay, and aided by the further light thrown on the subject by the results of the examination of the ore itself, as reported above, I am led to believe that Assam might be made capable of supplying Bengal with iron, as the ores there produced are good, and water-carriage is available to the spot. In fact, if the resources of the country are properly developed, I have no doubt but that Bengal can be made to minister to her own wants, on both iron and clays, by producing what is required, instead of indenting, as at present, on the home market.

9th. Assuming for granted that the capabilities of this country, as regards the supply of iron, are undoubted, as is evident by the specimens which are here produced, wrought by means of the simple and rude furnaces of the natives, it cannot be difficult to foretell how much that produce can be improved, and how vast would be the advantages by the setting up of proper smelting-furnaces and rolling-mills for the Lower Provinces.

STATISTICS OF THE BENGAL ARMY.

At the present time there are colonels who from rank and length of service ought to be returned as "non effective" 94
In July, 1856, there were brevet colonels..... 77
Do. do. brevet lieutenant-colonels 38
Do. do. brevet majors 163

By G. O. G., September 8th, in the Bengal army alone, "alteration of rank" was given to 48 brevet colonels, 60 brevet lieutenant-colonels, and 42 brevet majors, total 150

After the 23rd November there will not be a brevet captain in the artillery, engineers, light cavalry, or European regiments
In the native infantry there will be brevet captains 33
Officers on civil and political employ 216

Do. on the military general staff 350
After the 23rd November there will not be a cornet in the light cavalry, and in one or two regiments not the full promotion of lieutenants.

The most fortunate brevet colonel in the army is Arthur Becher, quartermaster-general.

The most fortunate brevet lieutenant-colonel is Fraser Tytler of the 37th N.I.

The most fortunate regimental major is Prout, of the 56th N.I.

The most unfortunate regimental subaltern is Lieut. Garstin, of the 70th N.I.

Judging from the length of service of the ten senior officers of each regiment respectively, the most fortunate in promotion are the 56th and 58th N.I.; and the six most unfortunate are the 10th, 11th, 23rd, 35th, 50th, and 70th N.I.

In the space of ninety-eight years the Bengal army has won fifty-eight honorary distinctions for campaigns, and throughout the service there are only seven regiments without some name on their colours and appointments. The Bengal army includes seventy-one members of the Bath. From three regiments are five captains absent on detached employ; and in four, there are still four absent in defiance of the Court's order on that important subject. This does not refer to those who probably will be rewarded by their promotion on the 23rd inst.

There are 112 irregular regiments and batteries attached to the Bengal army, thirty-four of which are under the patronage of the Commander-in-Chief, and seventy-eight under that of the Governor-General. Capt. Baugh, of the 26th N.I., is the only officer who having entered the service since 1837 holds an appointment without being P. H.—*Ibid.*

The LONDON MAIL, of Nov. 10th, arrived at Calcutta, Dec. 16th (per *Nubia*).

SOMETHING WRONG SOMEWHERE.—We are sorry to hear of several cases of desertion from H.M.'s 53rd regt., no less than seven men having absconded within the last fortnight; being in the proportion of one desertion every other day. Surely there must be something wrong somewhere, to induce so many men to run their necks recklessly into a noose within so short a time.—*Phoenix*, Nov. 29.

STRENGTH OF THE PERSIAN FORCE.—The total strength of the expeditionary force despatched to Persia consists of 5,670 fighting men (of whom 2,270 are Europeans), with 3,750 followers, 1,150 horses, and 430 bullocks. The fleet consists of 8 war steamers of the Indian navy, 7 lined steamers, and 30 sailing ships; and numbers, in all, 45 sail.

AGRA: FAREWELL DINNER TO COLONEL SWATMAN.—The officers of the 3rd European regiment gave an entertainment to a large party on Friday evening last, in honour of Col. Swatman, who leaves for England by the next steamer. The toasts, of which there were the usual variety, included all the departments of the services and society. Of these, the principal ones were given out by Major Wakefield with great vigour and effect. The most interesting was of course the health of Col. Swatman, which was enthusiastically received. Major Wakefield paid a hearty tribute to the high qualities of the colonel, both professional and personal, which have obtained for him the respect and attachment of all under his command, who look upon his departure as a lasting loss. The colonel responded to the tribute with some emotion, in expressing his regret at his separation from the corps. The "Civil Service," the "Medical Service," the "Press," the "British Army," and the "Railway Staff," were among the other toasts; and the "representative man" of each class responded as became him. Among these Dr. John Grant was as usual conspicuous in the display of his rare accomplishment—the art of putting the right word into the right place. Nothing indeed could have gone off better than the evening's proceedings, which were kept up to a sufficiently late hour. The 3rd Europeans had been inspected in the morning by the brigadier, and we believe with a very gratifying result.—*Mofussilite*, Nov. 18.

STEAM TUG "CAROLINA."—The steam tug *Carolina*, formerly belonging to a bankrupt firm at Hong Kong, has been sold by auction for Rs. 81,000, the purchasers being Messrs. Gordon, Stuart, and Co. It is estimated that an outlay of about Rs. 25,000 will put her into perfect working order.

Mrs. H. V. BAYLEY is appointed a temporary judge of the Court of Sudder Dewanny; and Mr. Latour, recently arrived from England, is nominated to officiate in his place as judge of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs.

ARCHDEACON PRATT has resumed charge of the archdeaconry from the Rev. H. S. Fisher, and the latter gentleman being in very indifferent health, has obtained sanction from the proper quarter to proceed to Darjeeling for a few months, without any retrenchment of his stipend.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION IN MUSKETRY are to be formed at Umballah, Peshawur, and Dum Dum, to which an officer and five men are to be sent from every regiment in the service, in order to qualify themselves as regimental instructors.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.—There has been a stormy meeting of proprietors at the Bank of Bengal, during which Mr. Ashburner brought a variety of charges against the directors and secretary, but failed to substantiate any one of them, and the result, therefore, instead of doing injury to the officers of the bank, has simply been disastrous to himself. The bank is about to extend its operations by the establishment of branch banks in some of the most central stations of the North-West Provinces and the Punjab.—*Hurkaru*.

THE CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY takes well. The few shares reserved for India were at once subscribed for; the agents could have allotted ten times the number.

A REGATTA is to take place in Calcutta on New Year's-day, under the patronage of Lord Canning.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, the 13th December, made an amendment to the Calcutta Municipal Bill, to the effect that a rate of two per cent. be levied on every house in the town, the monthly rent of which exceeds Rs. 10. It also voted Rs. 30,000 per annum for providing a supply of water to the town.

DOCTOR FORSYTH, formerly secretary to the Medical Board, and now superintending surgeon in Pegu, is spoken of as likely to be selected for the appointment of inspector-general of hospitals on the expiration of Dr. Renny's tour of service.

MR. LEONARD, a civil engineer, has been selected by the Lieutenant-Governor for the superintendence of the works connected with the new port on the Mutlah, especially in clearing the site of the proposed town.

MR. CHARLES PRINSEP has sent in his resignation of the office of advocate-general, and Mr. W. Ritchie has been confirmed as his successor.

MR. MACLEOD WYLIE resumed his seat as first judge of the Court of Small Causes on the 10th December.

MR. HALLIDAY, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, intends leaving the presidency for the eastern districts by the 10th Jan.

CHANGES IN BURMAH.—Dr. Morton, magistrate of Rangoon, has resigned his appointment; Captain Lloyd, joint magistrate, has obtained leave to go home; Major Tickell and Captain Stevenson, deputy commissioners at Maulmain, proceed to England; and Mr. D. G. Nicholson (an uncovenanted officer), principal assistant commissioner, is dismissed. Mr. O'Riley (an uncovenanted officer), formerly a sugar-planter, is made magistrate of Rangoon, and Lieutenant Scott becomes joint magistrate.

CAPT. SPARKS.—We regret to perceive that Capt. Sparks, deputy-commissioner of Rangoon, has been sent back to his regiment. His deputy-collector, it will be remembered, absconded with nearly two lakhs of rupees. The punishment is necessary, even if Capt. Sparks can be acquitted of carelessness.

THE 6TH DRAGOONS.—The whole of the 6th regiment of dragoon guards, just arrived from England, has been sent up to Allahabad on steamers.

NECESSITY OF A RETIRED SENIORITY LIST.—The *Hurkaru* illustrates the necessity of a retired seniority list by referring to General Tredway Clarke, who arrived in India in 1780, and finally left the country in 1807, and whose name has been borne on the roll as a regimental colonel of artillery since the 25th July, 1810, thus preventing promotion in the corps. General Sir James Lillyman Caldwell, who came to India in 1788, in like manner has been clogging promotion in the engineer corps, of which he became one of the three regimental colonels in May, 1824.

SIR ROBERT HAMILTON, Bart., agent to the Governor-General for Central India, returns to Indore immediately, from whence he proposes making an application for permission to visit Europe for six months under the new rules. It is not impossible Sir Robert may return from England as a provisional member of the Supreme Council. The Rev. Arthur Hamilton, senior chaplain of St. John's Church, will accompany his brother to Indore.

BRIGADIER CHAMBERLAIN'S FORCE has returned into the British territory from the vicinity of Caubul.

A LAKH AND FIFTY THOUSAND RUPEES have been sanctioned for the erection of a Custom House on the Mutlah, together with accommodation for the officers. Until the building is erected, a hulk is to be used.

MR. J. GRAHAM, barrister-at-law, has been appointed to act as secretary of the Indigo Planters' Association during the absence of Mr. Theobald, who left for England by the last steamer.

DR. RICHMOND believes that port wine is the best protection against cholera. He has known cases where two glasses of strong port have cured spasms which had resisted strong anti-spasmodics. The recommendation will be popular.

INFANTICIDE.—A very interesting meeting has been held at Umritsir to test the practical results of the anti-infanticide measures taken three years ago. The leading Sikh sirdars and other influential natives were present, and gave most satisfactory evidence of the success of the measures. It was especially shown that the religious mendicants, whose extortionate practices at weddings are cited as a principal cause of infanticide, have ceased to be troublesome. All the chiefs present renewed their engagements to use every effort for the suppression of infanticide, and these men seem to have a habit of keeping their promises. Still it is found that there must be special legislation before the practice can be effectually put down.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM IN INDIA.—The demand for annual reports from administrative officers is spreading. The Sudder Board of Revenue of the N. W. P. is not satisfied with the usual report from district officers. It has enjoined on all collectors "the importance of requiring an annual report from such of the officers subordinate to them as are in independent charge of a territorial subdivision, and are thought likely to furnish useful remarks regarding the proceedings of the year." The system has already obtained in the Benares division. It is a good system; but we are in danger of a mania for reports. The knack of telling a good story is no test of administrative capacity.

THE AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF INDIA has reported most favourably on a new variety of silk, brought into notice by Capt. Hutton, of the invalids, a resident of Landour. The worm which produces it (*Bombyx Huttoni*) spins in all weathers, whereas the common silk-worm is apt to be thrown off work by a passing cloud. It is thought that the new worm may prove commercially important, and Government is solicited to institute experiments regarding its productive powers. In connection with silk it was announced at the late meeting of the Society, that the new plan of manufacturing silk directly from the bark of the mulberry tree is rapidly gaining ground. Signor Lotteri, the inventor, announces that four companies have been started in Europe for carrying out the system, one of which has already paid him down 25,000*l.* for the privilege.

MR. JOHN KING, the third judge of the Small Cause Court, will (the *Phoenix* states) have to proceed to England on sick leave. The elevation of Mr. King to the Bench was an experiment much canvassed at the time; but he has, apparently, given general satisfaction.

MR. CONWAY, an assistant in the office of the Sudder Board at Agra, has lost his life through an over dose of arsenic. He had been recommended to take arsenic for a painful malady, and had unfortunately persisted in dosing himself with the poison without being guided by proper medical advice. On a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, arsenic was discovered in the stomach sufficient in quantity to have destroyed the lives of six men.

ALLAHABAD AND CAWNPORE RAILWAY.—The first section of this railway was opened, for a distance of thirty miles, by the Lieut.-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, on the 1st December, with great *éclat*.

A YOUNG BENGALÉE WOMAN, of good caste, has published a volume of venacular poetry, the chief subjects being love and railways.

THE SUNGTOOL MINERAL SPRING.—The Supreme Government has sanctioned an outlay of Rs. 900 for repairing the road to the Sungtool mineral spring near Darjeeling, and for erecting a simple building for the accommodation of the soldiers of the convalescent department who may resort to the waters.

PORTRAIT OF THE MARQUIS OF DALHOUSIE.—Mr. Dorin has a resolution to propose in the Legislative Council, that a message be sent to the Governor-General in Council, communicating the wish of the Council that application be made to the Court of Directors for a portrait of the Marquis of Dalhousie, to be placed in the new council-room.

MR. MATE-PILOT OCTAVIUS BRYDGES has been dismissed the service for drunkenness, and "for throwing up the charge of the ship *Mauvertius* without the sanction of the commander, or the permission of the master attendant."

THE STEAMER *Oriental* has been finally chartered to proceed to Rangoon to bring up the 65th N.I.

DR. MACPHERSON has lately found the vaccine *virus* on the teats of a cow here, a matter of interest in a medical point of view, as hitherto it has been necessary to import it from England.

THE BISHOP OF MADRAS reached Agra on the 3rd December, after having paid a visit to Lucknow.

SHAHABAD, NOV. 22.—“Mr. Solano, of Shahabad, has been nearly murdered; he was attacked by a band of 300 men, whose intention was to take his life. He has escaped, however, though it is very doubtful whether he will survive the effects of the severe wounds he has received. Some of the party who attacked him have been arrested, but the whole conduct of the magistrate is highly reprehensible, and Mr. Halliday should look into the matter before his enemies have time to taunt him with the charge of indifference. You know very well that Mr. Solano is an independent sort of a gentleman, and natives and civilians feared him alike. What wonder, then, that one should aid and abet the other; notice should be taken of the matter by the press.”—*Englishman*.

LAHORE: MEMORIAL FROM CASHMERE.—A letter from Lahore mentions that more than three hundred of the inhabitants of Cashmere have petitioned the Punjab authorities, and also the Governor-General, against the tyranny of Golab Sing, to avoid which numbers have fled the country. They say that he has endeavoured to monopolize all the trade of Cashmere, opening retail shops. That he has monopolized all the forests; and if a branch is cut from a tree, punishes it by striking off the hand of the offender. There are many other charges against him; and it must be supposed the people think that, because the British Indian Government gave him the throne, they have power to keep him in order. Should a remonstrance be made, Golab will only have to call attention to Gortschakoff's circular on the right of independent princes to do what they please with their own subjects. If Lord Dalhousie were here, indeed, he might order the annexation of Cashmere with a much better reason than he did that of Oude. The government of Golab Sing is an unmitigated tyranny, and having put him on the throne, it may be fairly argued that the British are answerable for his crimes.

MR. JOHN INGLIS, the deputy-commissioner of Salkote, who has been in charge of that district since annexation, has applied for furlough to England for six months, and purposes claiming the privileges of the recent order in the N. W. Provinces on his return. Mr. Inglis may think he has just reason to complain of his recent supercession, first, by Lieut.-Col. Clarke, who, though only a second-class deputy, was placed over his head as officiating commissioner, and secondly, by the appointment of Mr. A. A. Roberts to the commissioner'ship of Lahore.

RAILWAY ASSAULT.—The Editor of the *Bhaskur* reports that three Europeans and two ladies were travelling in a second-class railway carriage, in which were two natives dressed in clothes of such fine texture as rendered them, to accidental breeding and way of thinking, disagreeable passengers to the other travellers. The ladies, looking ashamed at the natives, observed that in spite of the habiliments put on by them, they seemed quite naked. Upon this the Europeans peremptorily insisted upon the natives leaving the carriage and taking passage in another when the train stopped at the nearest station. To this imperious demand the Bengalis said that they had paid for their passage and had a perfect right to travel in the carriage. At this the Europeans got enraged, and assaulted the natives with slaps and blows; their habits in the course of the scuffle that followed were torn, making them thus more indecent and shocking to the finer sensibilities of the fair couple. When the train halted at the station, the noise produced by the conflict drew the attention of some of the railway authorities, who helped the natives to alight down from the carriage. Being overpowered, they were so severely beaten that blood was seen issuing from their mouths. The train started, leaving the sufferers mourn over their distress.

THE AGRA GOVERNMENT has been compelled by financial embarrassments to postpone for fifteen days the pay-day of the civil establishment throughout the Agra district. The deficiency is attributed partly to unexpected calls for advances to the Railway Company, partly to a failure of salt revenue, caused by injudicious interference with the exports from the Bhurtpore territory.

THE OPIUM SALE of Dec. 9 ended as follows:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar	1891	955	940	946 2 1½	17,89,140
Benares	1010	970	965	966 6 6½	9,76,075
Re-manufactured					
Behar, of 1853-1854.	531	900	785	709 12 8½	4,24,690

The warlike news from China has but partially affected prices. At the last sale Patna opium sold for Rs. 965, and Benares for Rs. 1,004. The reappearance in the market of the damaged drug of the season 1853-54 is a new feature.

THE ZENANA OF THE ROYAL FAMILY AT LUCKNOW has been entered by robbers and plundered of gold, jewels, and female ornaments of the estimated value of several lakhs. The theft seems to have been cleverly effected. A subterranean passage twelve yards in length was dug, from a shop adjoining the outer wall of the palace, to the storeroom in the Khas Mehal, where the jewels were deposited. Fourteen persons “of supposed respectability” have been apprehended, and a part of the stolen property has been recovered, but the ringleader of the gang, an Abyssinian eunuch, appears to have escaped with a large part of the booty. Had there been fewer parties to the plot, they might all have enjoyed impunity.

AFGHANISTAN.—Both the *Central Star* and *Delhi Gazette* state the objects of the conference with the ruler of Cabul, which was to take place on the 8th December. Dost Mahomed is to be called on by Sir John Lawrence to give sufficient guarantees for the protection of our troops against insult and outrage while passing through or residing in his dominions. He is also to be asked to account for the employment of the subsidies in money and arms which he has already received.

THE “ENGLISHMAN” STATES THAT GOVERNMENT has accepted a private tender for the conveyance of the mails between Calcutta and Akyab, Rangoon and Moulmein. The sum of Rs. 2,500 per mensem is to be paid for the service, beginning with the 1st of January. The contractor is Mr. H. Marshall, agent, we believe, of one of the private steam companies.

THE MANAGER OF THE NORTH-WEST BANK.—At a meeting of shareholders on the 13th December, it was resolved to invest the supervision and control of the bank in a Board of Directors instead of a sole manager. The manager remains at his post, but will act under the directors, each of whom is to be paid a gold mohur for every attendance at the bank's meetings. The shareholders passed a resolution expressing their gratitude to Mr. Tandy for the present improved condition of the bank, and stating that the change is a “concession to public opinion made on the recommendation of the manager himself.”

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has declined to comply with the missionaries' petition.

A MELANCHOLY CASE OF LOSS OF LIFE.—We regret exceedingly to learn that a most melancholy case of loss of life through drowning occurred on Saturday evening. Two young gentlemen just arrived in this country, and nephews of Colonel Goodwyn, were bathing in the jail tank, when the eldest, though a swimmer, we believe, sank before any assistance could be rendered to him, to rise no more. The body was recovered only yesterday afternoon, and after prolonged efforts.—*Phoenix*, Dec. 22.

PESHAWUR.—The following is an extract of a letter from Peshawur of the 4th Dec.:—“The Meerunzaie force are all back to Kohat, and Proctor of the 39th, who has been out with them (doing duty with the 4th cavalry), rode in this morning; he gives a good account of the expedition, which appears to have been well managed and successful; the arrears of revenue having been collected, fines levied, prisoners taken, and a good and very direct road to Cabul found, the force having been within thirty miles of that place. Proctor tells me that the Commander-in-Chief is in a rage, at so many of the 66th Goorkahs having been sent without his sanction with the force, and unaccompanied by their own commanding officer, who, it would appear, was not allowed to accompany them—his regiment—on service, because he was senior to the brigadier of the Punjab force. The Commander-in-Chief has also directed the return to their regiments of officers sent to do duty with the force, they having been sent without his approval having been obtained in the first instance: so I should say somebody will catch toko. The fact of taking 600 men of a regiment away in service, and not allowing the commanding officer to go, is what I call riding rough-shod over a man.”

CAPTAIN YOUNG and Lieutenant Playfair of the 4th Bengal N.I., proceed, we believe, without loss of time, to the Persian Gulf, with a view to the organization of an Arab contingent near Bussora.

CIVILIANS ON LEAVE TO EUROPE are required to deliver to the secretary at the East-India House their certificates of the exact date on which their leave commences, immediately on their arrival in England.

INLAND STEAM NAVIGATION.—The steamers of the India General Company take up the river 16,000 tons of European goods per annum, and bring back 14,000 tons of country produce. The traffic of the Ganges Company, up and down, amounts to 20,000 tons per annum; making in all a trade of 50,000 tons. In 1852, the aggregate trade of the two companies was only 10,000 tons. And yet, as is well known, the supply of steam accommodation, in spite of its rapid increase, bears no proportion to the demand.

THE CASH BALANCE in the Government treasuries throughout India, on the 31st Dec., 1856, amounted to Rs. 10,37,49,194.

MR. BOND is exhibiting, at the Exchange, a lock of his own invention, which he defies any one to open, even with the key belonging to it, unless he knows the secret mode of applying it.

THE PENAL CODE.—The Act known as the Indian Penal Code was read a first time in the Legislative Council on Saturday, December 20th.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Head-quarters, Camp Meerut, Dec. 6, 1856.—With the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, the following movements in the corps of Sappers and Miners, for 1856-57, are directed to take place on the dates and in the order specified:—

1st company, from Peshawur to Roorkee, when relieved by the 6th company; 2nd company, from Attock to Roorkee, when relieved by the 5th company. To march together from Attock, under the senior officer.

5th company, from Deenah to Attock, on 12th January, when joined by the 6th company.

6th company, from Roorkee to Peshawur, on 1st December.

7th company, from Hazarah to Roorkee, on 1st Dec.; 8th company, from Margullah Pass to Roorkee, on 1st Dec., to join at Rawal Pindee, and march down under the senior officer.

9th company, from Deenah to Roorkee, on 10th Dec., when joined by the 7th and 8th companies.

Head-Quarters, Camp Meerut, Dec. 8, 1856.—With the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, the undermentioned movements and changes in the destinations of regiments and detachments are to take place.

2nd company 7th battalion artillery, with No. 6 light field-battery attached, from Umritsir to Nowgong, when relieved by the 5th company 8th battalion, with No. 19 light field-battery attached.

4th company 9th battalion artillery, with No. 18 bullock-battery attached, from Nowgong to Sonhal district, when relieved by the 2nd company 7th battalion, with No. 6 light field-battery attached.

1st regt. light cavalry, from Lucknow to Mow, when relieved by the 7th regt. light cavalry.

7th regt. light cavalry, from Jullundur to Lucknow, already marched.

14th irregular cavalry, from Nowshera to Jhansi and Nowgong, already marched.

DEPÔTS FOR TRAINING OFFICERS, &c., IN THE USE OF THE RIFLE MUSKET.

Head-Quarters, Camp Meerut, 12th Dec., 1856.—With the sanction of Government three depôts will be formed during this cold season, for the purposes of training a limited number of officers and non-commissioned officers in the use of the rifle musket, and of qualifying them to become instructors of musketry in their several regiments.

2. These depôts will be established at the following stations.

Sealkote—For the troops in the Peshawur and Lahore divisions.

Umballah—For the troops in the Cawnpore, Meerut, and Sirhind divisions.

Dum Dum—For the troops in the Dinapore and Presidency divisions.

3. Each European regiment of infantry of the Royal and the Company's services will detach to the depot of the division to which the corps belongs, one commissioned officer and five men, including a proportion of non-commissioned officers; and each native infantry corps of the line, one European officer, one native commissioned officer, and five men, including a proportion of non-commissioned officers.

4. The officers and men are to be selected by commanding officers, with reference to their intelligence and smartness generally, and their aptitude for the peculiar duty in question.

5. An officer instructor, who has been trained at Hythe, and reported qualified, will be appointed to each of the depôts, on a staff salary of 100 rupees per mensem.

6. An officer will be appointed to perform the duties of adjutant and quartermaster at each depot, during the practising season, on a staff salary of 100 rupees per mensem.

7. A commandant will also be appointed at first to each depot on a salary of 200 rupees a month; but this appointment will be dispensed with when the system of instruction is properly established, and found to work well.

8. The depôts at Umballah, Sealkote, and Dum Dum, will be assembled on the 15th January; and the officers and men are to be detached so as to join by that date.

9. The European officers will proceed to join by dawk, at the Government expense; and the native commissioned officers and the non-commissioned officers and men, European and native, are to be sent by bullock-train.

10. Ammunition will be furnished to the depôts in the proportion of 100 rounds per man; and weekly reports of the practice and of the progress of the men generally, are to be furnished to the adjutant-general of the army, for submission to the commander-in-chief.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, H. W. qual. for public service attached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William, Dec. 12, to be asst. to mag. of Howrah, Dec. 15.

ANDREWS, R. to ch. of treas. in zillah Jhansi, Dec. 8.

BAINBRIDGE, A. J. R. passed the lower stand. exam. vest. with spec. pow. of asst. mag. and asst. coll. Backergunge, Dec. 1.

BALFOUR, H. passed the higher stand. exam. vest. with pow. of joint mag. and dep. coll. Bancoorah, Dec. 1.

BENSON, W. R. dep. comm. 3rd cl. to be dep. comm. of 2nd class.

BRODHURST, M. to ch. of sub. div. of Munglepore, and to exer. pow. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. distr. of Bancoorah, Dec. 8.

CAPPER, W. C. asst. comm. of 1st cl. to be dep. comm. 3rd cl.

CLIFFORD, R. H. Cawnpore distr. to ex. pow. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. Dec. 9.

CURRIE, C. joint mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, posted to district of Bareilly, Dec. 13.

FANE, H. P. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Jounpore, Dec. 12.

FALLON, T. J. ex. asst. commis. rec. ch. of treasury and dist. of Bassein on July 29, 1856.

GLOVER, F. A. B. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Rungpore.

GOMESS, A. B. D. to be a dep. coll. in 24 Pergunnahs, Jessore, and Backergunge, Dec. 4.

GORDON, J. D. passed the higher stand. exam. Dec. 1.

HALKETT, H. C. coll. of Moorshedabad, vested with special powers.

HALL, F. B. to be an asst. in the Agra div. and posted to Etah dist. with spec. pow. Dec. 8.

HARRIS, E. B. to be a mem. of the Ferry Fund Com. Nov. 24.

HEYSHAM, W. passed lower stand. exam. Dec. 1.

JACKSON, A. J. to off. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bograh.

JAMES, W. R. vest. with spec. pow. Dec. 8.

JENKINS, C. J. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Goruckpore, and to exer. pow. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. Dec. 3.

LARKINS, T. P. mag. of Sylhet to offic. also as coll. of that dist.

LAWRENCE, A. J., c.s., reported his arr. at Khairwarrah on Dec. 8.

LE BAS, C. T. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Delhi dur. abs. of R. B. Morgan, Dec. 6.

LOWE, W. H. to be a mem. of the loc. com. of pub. instruct. at Agra, Dec. 10.

LUSHINGTON, S. passed the higher stand. exam.; vested with spec. pow. as asst. mag. and asst. coll. Bhaugulpore, Dec. 1.

MACDONALD, A. G. coll. of Rungpore, to offic. as civ. and sess. jud.

MACKENZIE, W. L. passed the higher stand. exam. Dec. 1.

MACKENZIE, W. L. to be a reg. of deeds in Serajunge, Dec. 6.

MANGLES, H. A. passed lower stand. exam. Dec. 1.

MORGAN, R. B. to offic. as an extra judge of the Sudder and Nizamut Adawlut, N. W. Provinces, Dec. 6.

PEARSON, E. S. off. jud. of Dacca and Backergunge, to off. also as civ. and sess. jud. of Dacca, Dec. 5.

RAIKES, C. to offic. as an extra judge of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, N. W. Provinces.

RAVENSHAW, J. H. passed the higher stand. exam. Dec. 1.

RICHARDSON, R. J. to be a mem. of the Ferry Fund Com. Dec. 8.

ROBINSON, H. H. passed the higher stand. exam.; vest. with pow. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. 24 Pergunnahs, Dec. 1.

SKINNER, C. B. passed the higher stand. exam.; vest. with pow. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. Jessore, Dec. 1.

SIMSON, H. B. passed lower stand. exam.; vest. with spec. pow. of assist. mag. and assist. coll. Bhaugulpore, Dec. 1.

TAYLOR, S. H. C. to off. as mag. of Behar, Dec. 8.

THORNTON, S. vested with spec. pow. Dec. 8.

VINCENT, E. to be a mem. of the Ferry Fund Com. Nov. 24.

WHITE, W. to offic. as master attendant and marine asst. to salt agent at Balasore, Dec. 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BECKETT, 7. O. leave cancelled.

BOND, A. 1 year on m.c.

BULLOCK, T. H. leave cancelled.

BROWN, G. W. 21 days.

CUNNINGHAM, W. C. S. 3 mo.

DODGSON, J. C. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bograh, 1 mo. prep. to appl. for furl.

DRUMMOND, F. B. 1 mo.

FARQUHARSON, R. N. jud. of Patna 1 mo.

HOLLINGS, C. 1 mo.

JOHNSON, W. 1 mo.

MANDERSON, R. jt. mag. and dep. coll. 3 mo. to port of embark. and 15 mo. to Europe on m.c.

PRINSEP, H. T. 1 week in ext.
 RAIKES, C. fr. Mar. 21 to May 31. prev. leave canc.
 RUSSELL, R. H. 31 days, prep. to proc. to Europe on m.c. 15 mo. on m.c. to England.
 RUSSELL, A. E. 1 mo. prep. to proc. on furl.
 SCOTT, R. J. off. jud. of Dacca, 1 mo.
 THORNHILL, J. B. 15 days.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COOPLAND, Rev. G. W. to be chapl. of Gwalior, Dec. 5.
 GAVIN, Rev. J. F. A. to be a mem. of the loc. com. of pub. instruct. at Saugor, Dec. 9th.
 SHARKEY, Rev. J. chaplain of Kussowlee, returned to his station, leave cancelled, Dec. 12.
 WALLIS, Rev. A. W. asst. chaplain, placed at disp. of gov. of Prince of Wales Island, &c. for employ. at Penang, Dec. 12.
 WOODINGTON, Rev. H. P. to be chaplain of Jubbulpore, Dec. 13.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABBOTT, Maj. J. on staff employ, rem. fr. 1st batt. to 2nd brig. art. Nov. 19.
 ALEXANDER, Capt. F. art. new prom. on furl. rem. posted to 2nd comp. 4th batt. art. Nov. 19.
 ANDERSON, Maj. W. pol. supt. of Schore, rec. ch. of Jodhpoor pol. agency fr. Col. Shakespear.
 ANDERSON, Lieut. F. C. asst. rev. sur. Sind Saugor Doab, to ch. of that sur. dur. abs. of Lieut. col. Shortrede.
 ANDERSON, Lieut. P. C. art. new prom. posted to 2nd comp. 5th batt. Nov. 19.
 AUSTEN, Capt. E. G. art. on furl. rem. fr. 5th comp. 9th, to 1st comp. 7th batt. Nov. 19.
 BAGSHAW, Lieut. F. J. S. returned to duty.
 BALDWIN, Brev. Maj. R. H. art. retired fr. serv. on pens. of a maj. fr. Feb. 1, 1857.
 BALDWIN, Lieut. C. ex-assist. Saugor and Nerbudda terr. to act as assist. Dec. 3, vest. with spec. pow. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in the Saugor and Nerbudda terr. Dec. 8.
 BAILLIE, Lieut. J. C. P. 35th L.I. passed exam. in Punjabee.
 BARNES, 2nd Lieut. C. H. art. fr. 1st comp. 4th batt. to 4th troop 1st brig.
 BARTON, Lieut. L. C. deputed on special dut. to Kattywar, arr. at Baroda, Dec. 3.
 BAZELEY, Maj. F. R. on staff employ. rem. fr. 7th to 2nd batt. art. Nov. 19.
 BIRD, Brig. L. S. com. Santhal field force, perm. to res. com. fr. Jan. 1 prep. to app. for leave to Europe, to make over ch. to next senior officer.
 BOILEAU, Col. J. T. chief eng. N. W. Provinces to be also consulting eng. for Rajpootana, Dec. 12.
 BONHAM, Lieut. J. art. to do du. with No. 1 horse fd. bat.
 BONTEIN, Br. Maj. 9. 37th N.I. to be comdt. Dum Dum depot, Dec. 12.
 BERETON, Lieut. J. asst. commiss. in Punjab, 3 mos. m. c. on old rules, prep. to Eur.
 BRIND, Maj. J. art. new prom. to 1st batt. art. Nov. 12.
 BROWN, Lieut. W. T. art. to offic. as dep. com. of ord. dur. abs. of Douglas on leave.
 BURNETT, Brev. maj. F. C. art. fr. 2nd troop 2nd brig. to 2nd troop 9th batt. Dec. 4.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. A. L. 10th L.C. ret. to du.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. G. art. new prom. on staff emp. to rem. to 5th batt. Nov. 19.
 CAMPBELL, Capt. Sir E. Bart. asst. rev. sur. Baree Doab, to ch. of that sur. dur. abs. of Capt. Thompson.
 CHAPMAN, Cornet A. H. to do du. with 2nd L.C. at Cawnpore.
 CHRISTIE, Capt. P. art. rem. fr. 2nd comp. 4th to 1st comp. 2nd batt. and to com. No. 7 horse fd. battery, Nov. 19.
 COGHILL, 1st Lieut. K. J. 2nd Eur. fus. to be adj. v. Paterson perm. to res.
 COOPER, Brev. maj. G. L. art. fr. 1st comp. 5th batt. to 2nd troop 2nd brig. Dec. 4.
 CRAIGIE, Lieut. F. J. 21st N.I. to do du. 2nd Punjab inf.
 DROUGHT, Brev. lieut. col. R. 60th N.I. returned to duty.
 DUNBAR, Lieut. J. S. 64th N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. Dec. 11, 1856.
 DUNDAS, Lieut. C. S. art. on furl. fr. 3rd comp. 9th, to 3rd comp. 6th batt. art. Nov. 19.
 ECKFORD, Lieut. J. A. H. art. f. 4th comp. 4th batt. to be interp. and qu. mr. 7th batt. v. Young, Nov. 19.
 ELLIOTT, Capt. A. P. C. asst. in department for Thuggee Suppression, 2 months fr. Jan. 3.
 EYRE, Capt. V. art. on furl. rem. fr. 5th comp. 9th to 1st comp. 5th batt. and to com. No. 3 horse fd. battery, Nov. 19.
 FITZGERALD, 1st Lieut. W. R. art. returned to duty.
 FITZGERALD, Lieut. J. H. ex-assist. Saugor and Nerbudda terr. to act as assist., Dec. 3.
 FORBES, Lieut. H. T. art. supt. of Ganges works, to be supt. of Nuddea rivers, in suc. to Lieut. col. J. Lang, perm. to res. app. Dec. 12.
 FYTCHE, Maj. A. dep. commissr. of Bassein, resu. ch. of Bassein dist. and treas. fr. T. J. Fallon, Nov. 11.

GAYNOR, Capt. G. 2nd Eur. fus. pl. at disp. of For. dept. Dec. 16; to be town mag. at Dalhousie.
 GRAHAM, Lieut. J. M. 27th N.I. to be adj. Ramgurh lt. inf. batt. Dec. 8.
 GREEN, Lieut. J. asst. com. of ordnance to ch. Jhelum depôt to join, Dec. 6.
 GREIG, Supt. surg. J. fr. Dinapore to Saugor circle, Dec. 6.
 HAMILTON, Lieut. W. C. to off. as dep. commiss. of Seonees dur. abs. of Fenton Dec. 3; vest. with spec. pow. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in the Saugor and Nerbudda terr. Dec. 8.
 HOLLAND, Lieut. G. art. to be capt. by brev. fr. Dec. 11, 1856.
 HUYSHÉ, Capt. A. art. rejoining fr. furl. rem. fr. 4th comp. 8th to 3rd comp. 2nd batt. Nov. 19.
 IREMONGER, Capt. H. E. 21st N.I. to offic. as maj. of brig. to force at field exercise under Brig. Cotton, Dec. 8.
 JENKINS, Lieut. 2nd in com. 8th reg. Oude irr. inf. to offic. also as adj. until arr. of Lieut. Lewis.
 LARKINS, Capt. R. 49th N.I. ret. to duty.
 LARKINS, Maj. G. art. rem. fr. 9th to 7th batt. Nov. 19.
 LEWIS, Lieut. G. D. F. adj. of 8th regt. Oude irr. inf. to remain at Secrora, and to offic. as adj. of 2nd regt. of Oude irr. inf.
 LITCHFIELD, Ens. E. F. 42nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 8, in suc. to Pollock, dec.
 MACKAY, Asst. surg. A. L. to med. ch. of 61st N.I. Dec. 6.
 MACLEOD, Lieut. H. J. B. art. to be capt. by brev. fr. Dec. 11, 1856.
 MACKMULLEN, Brev. maj. S. F. 6th L. C. returned to duty.
 MALLOCK, Capt. Z. M. art. rem. fr. 2nd co. 9th to 4th co. 6th batt. Nov. 19.
 MARTINEAU, Lieut. E. M. 10th N.I. to rec. ch. of adj. off. fr. Capt. Bignell; to be instructor at Umballa depot, Dec. 12.
 METCALFE, Brev. capt. W. 35th, N.I. to off. as cantonment jt. maj. of Wuzerabad, v. Carnegie, proc. on leave.
 MOWATT, Lieut. col. J. L. art. rem. fr. 5th batt. to 3rd brigade, Nov. 19.
 MUNBER, Capt. G. B. exec. engr. in Rajpootana, to be temp. supt. engr. of civ. pub. works in that prov.
 MURRAY, Brev. capt. W. 2nd in com. 3rd cav. to offic. as comdt. 4th cav. Hyderabad contingent dur. abs. of Nightingale, Dec. 10.
 MURRAY, Capt. J. J. 71st N.I. qual. in surveying and civ. eng. Dec. 6.
 OAKES, Capt. W. H. to offic. as comm. of Chota Nagpore, retaining ch. also of deputy-commissionership, Dec. 9.
 OLDFERTS, Capt. W. on furl. rem. fr. 3rd comp. 2nd to 5th comp. 9th batt. art. Nov. 19.
 PEARSON, 2nd lieut. J. R. art. fr. 4th troop 1st brig. to 3rd troop 2nd batt.
 PLAYFAIR, Lieut. W. 4th N.I. ret. to duty.
 QUIN, Lieut. C. W. 2nd L.C. ret. to duty.
 REID, Maj. C. S. art. rem. fr. 2nd to 9th batt. Nov. 19.
 REYNOLDS, Lieut. W. L. 3rd N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. Dec. 11, 1856.
 RICHARDSON, Brev. maj. R. 3rd L.C. returned to duty.
 RIDDELL, Lieut. col. W. fr. 68th N.I. to 3rd Eur. regt. Dec. 8.
 ROBERTSON, Capt. A. C. dep. supt. fr. Western Jumna to northern div. Ganges canal, Dec. 12.
 RYAN, Capt. E. M. 20th N.I. pl. at disp. of for. dept. Dec. 16; to be asst. commissr. in Tennaserim and Martaban provs. v. Nicholson rem.
 SALKELD, Lieut. P. exec. engr. 5th div. grand trunk road, to be exec. engr. Delhi div. v. Hichens, to Eur.
 SHEELS, Dep. asst. commissary M. to be lieut. in veteran estab. fr. Dec. 2, 1856.
 SHEFFIELD, Lieut. W. to do duty with recruits of Company's service at Chinsurah depot in view to proc. with a detach. to upper provinces Dec. 6.
 SHERRER, Brev. col. G. M. 16th N.I. returned to duty.
 SHORT, Capt. W. D. A. R. engs. ex. eng. Midnapore div. of embankments, to offic. as supt. of embankments dur. abs. of Capt. J. P. Beadle, on furl. Dec. 16.
 SIMEON, Lieut. E. art. on furl. posted fr. 3rd comp. to 6th tr. 2nd comp. 8th batt. Nov. 19.
 SINCLAIR, Lieut. J. W. 2nd in com. 6th inf. Hyderabad contingent, to ass. com. of adj. office.
 SITWELL, Ens. F. H. M. 31st N.I. to be adj. and qr. mr. Umballa depôt, Dec. 12.
 SMALLPAGE, Lieut. F. E. art. to be adj. of Mooltan art. div. v. Nicholl, Nov. 19.
 SMITH, Maj. J. 49th N.I. to be comdt. of Sealkote depôt, Dec. 12.
 STAFFORD, Lieut. J. F. 4th N.I. to be adj. and qr. mr. Sealkote depôt, Dec. 12.
 STALLARD, Lieut. S. art. to be capt. by brev. fr. Dec. 11, 1856.
 STUBBS, Lieut. F. W. art. 4th comp. 6th batt. offic. as adj. to Ferozepore art. div. to be adj. of recruit depot at Meerut, Nov. 19.
 SWATMAN, Brev. col. W. fr. 3rd Eur. reg. to 68th N.I. Dec. 8.
 SWETKNAM, Maj. E. perm. to reside in hills north of Deyrah, and draw pay fr. Meerut pay office, Dec. 8.
 TEED, Lieut. H. J. E. offic. adj. to offic. as 2nd in com. and adj. 3rd cav. Hyderabad contingent dur. abs. of Clerk, Dec. 19.
 THOMASON, Lieut. C. S. dep. supt. fr. northern div. Ganges canal, to Western Jumna canal, Dec. 12.
 THOMPSON, Capt. G. H. rev. sur. Baree Doab, 6 weeks fr. Jan. 15, prep. to Eur. m.c.

THOMSON, Lieut. W. B. vest. with spec. pow. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in the Saugor and Nerbudda terr. Dec. 8.
 TRITTON, Supt. surg. E. posted to Dinapore circle, to continue in ch. of Sirhind circle until relieved by Supt. surg. Forsyth, Dec. 6.
 TURTON, Lieut. to offic. as 2nd in com. 4th inf. Hyderabad contingent, in addition to duties as adj.
 TYLER, Lieut. W. G. B. 42nd N.I. to off. as ex. asst. to commiss. of the Saugor and Nerbudda terr. Dec. 8.
 WARNER, Capt. E. C. 2nd L. C. fr. Nov. 25, 1856, to Feb. 25, 1857, to pres. m.c. prep. to Eur.
 WATSON, Maj. to cont. to act as canton. jt. mag. of Agra, Dec. 3.
 WATSON, Lieut. G. E. exec. engr. Agra and Bombay road, to have ch. of Meerut and Kurnaul road.
 WATTS, Lieut. J. L. engr. placed at disp. of public works fr. date of taking ch. of Lieut. Hitchen's duties, to be exec. engr. 5th div. grand trunk road, v. Salkeld.
 WESTERN, Maj. W. C. to be a mem. of the loc. com. of pub. instruct. at Saugor, Dec. 8.
 WILLIAMS, Maj. G. W. canton. jt. mag. of Agra, vest. with pow. of jt. mag. in div. of Delhi, Meerut, Agra, and Allahabad, and cont. investiga. into robberies in the grand trunk road, Dec. 3.
 WINTLE, Capt. A. art. on furl. rem. fr. 4th comp. 6th to 4th comp. 8th batt. Nov. 19.
 WOODCOCK, Capt. S. C. art. rem. fr. 3rd comp. 4th to 3rd comp. 6th batt. and to com. No. 19 horse field battery.
 YOUNG, Lieut. C. M. interp. and qr. mr. 7th batt. art. posted to 3rd comp. 9th batt. Nov. 19.
 YOUNGHUSBAND, Capt. J. W. capt. of police in Punjab, Derajat, resu. ch. of his duties at Roghan, Nov. 1.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

FARQUHAR, J. H. T. Dec. 17.
 FARQUHARSON, C. E. Dec. 17.
 PRINSEP, A. Dec. 2.

INFANTRY.

PRATT, H. M. Dec. 17.
 WARNER, W. H. Dec. 17.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Ens. C. J. 8th N.I. fr. Nov. 30 to Dec. 24, in ext. to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe on m. c.
 BAYLEY, Lieut. J. M. 50th N.I. fr. Nov. 21 to Mar. 21, 1857, to Nagode, Bundelcund, m.c.
 BELSON, Capt. H. 53rd N.I. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 17 to Barrackpore, old regs.
 BOILEAU, Col. J. T. eng. chief eng. N.W. Pows. 2 mo. to pres. prep. to res. appt.
 BRERETON, Lieut. J. A. 33rd N.I. 3 years to Europe on m. c. old regs.
 BRISTOW, Capt. D. O. R. art. fr. Nov 1 to Nov. 1, 1857, in ext. to remain at Mussoorie, m.c.
 BURNETT, Brev. maj. F. C. art. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 15th to Calcutta, on m.c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 BURT, Brev. maj. C. F. 64th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 20 to Bombay, prep. to app. for leave to Cape on m.c.
 CARNEGIE, Capt. G. F. 44th N.I. 18 mo. to Europe, on m. c. old regs.
 CHAMBERS, Ens. C. P. 3rd Eur. regt. Sept. 5 to Nov. 12, Lucknow.
 DICKSON, Lieut. J. C. 33rd N.I. Nov. 30 to Nov. 30, 1857, to hills north of Deyrah.
 FISHER, Lieut. H. S. V. 30th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Oct. 20, to Mussoorie on m.c.
 FORBES, Lieut. H. T. supervisor Ganges works, leave canc.
 FREETH, Brev. maj. W. inv. est. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
 GOAD, Lieut. C. R. 56th N.I. leave cancelled.
 HALLIDAY, Capt. J. G. jun. asst. to commiss. of Mysore, 30 days.
 HARWARD, 1st Lieut. T. N. art. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 4, to remain at Fyzabad, on m.c. and enable him to rejoin at Cawnpore.
 HAWTHORNE, Maj. R. J. 7th L. C. fr. Dec. 7, 1856, to Mar. 25, 1857, prep. to Eur.
 HICHENS, Lieut. W. eng. to Nov. 2, to hills n. of Deyrah; 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c.
 JOHNSON, Lieut. C. C. 33rd N.I. leave canc.
 LAMBERT, Capt. G. C. 1st Eur. fus. 3 years, m.c. old rules.
 LAING, Lieut. F. E. 17th N.I. Nov. 30 to Jan. 31, 1857, to pres. prep. to Eur.
 LOPTIE, Brev. lieut. col. M. E. 30th N.I. fr. Nov. 30 to Feb. 22, in ext. to remain at Kemaon on m.c.
 MANSON, Brev. col. J. 53rd N.I. Jan. 8 to April 8, to pres. prep. to Eur.
 MORRISON, Brev. major H. A. 63rd N.I. to Europe on m.c.
 MORTON, Lieut. B. W. D. 1 mo. on m.c.
 NIGHTINGALE, Capt. G. com. 4th cav. Hyderabad contingent, fr. Dec. 25 to Feb. 15, to Bombay, prep. to app. for leave to Europe.
 NORGATE, Lieut. J. T. 69th N.I. fr. Jan. 1 to March 15, to remain at Hosheypore.
 ORMAN, Lieut. C. E. 29th N.I. 5 mo. fr. Oct. 15, in ext. to remain at Mussoorie on m.c.
 PRIOR, Lieut. B. J. C. leave canc.

WEMYSS, Lieut. col. W. B. 9th L. C. Oct. 1 to Jan. 1, 1857, to pres. prep. to Eur.
 SHERWILL, Brev. lieut. col. M. E. 2nd Eur. fus. fr. Oct. 20, to Nov. 6, in ext. to remain at Nynsee Tal on m.c.
 SISSMORE, Brev. maj. T. H. art. 2 years to Europe on furl. new regs.
 STAFFORD, Lieut. B. T. 18th N.I., Nov. 24, 1856, to Feb. 28th, 1857, Calcutta, m.c. prep. to Eur.
 SWATMAN, Brev. col. W. 3rd Eur. regt. 3 years, m.c. under old rules.
 STEVENSON, Lieut. E. 3rd Eur. regt. 18 mo. to Europe on m.c. new regs.
 STEWART, Lieut. H. R. 18th N.I. fr. Nov. 1 to 13 in ext. to rem. at pres.
 STRACHY, Maj. R. engra. leave cancelled.
 THOMPSON, Capt. E. 1st N.I. fr. Jan. 10 to Mar. 15 to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Eur.
 TROUP, Maj. R. 63rd N.I. fr. Mar. 6 to Dec. 31 in ext.
 WADDILOVE, Capt. G. M. 24th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 1 to Calcutta, old regs. prep. to app. for perm. to res.
 WATSON, Lieut. G. E. executive eng. Agra and Bombay road, leave cancelled.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANNESLEY, Asst. surg. J. C. on being relieved at Attoch to rejoin 51st N.I. Dec. 4.
 BARTRUM, Asst. surg. 3rd Oude irr. inf. to med. ch. of civ. stat. of Gonda v. Wood, with his regt.
 BOND, Surg. W. R. 35th L.I. to aff. med. aid to 46th N.I. v. Thorn.
 BOW, Asst. surg. J. C. in med. ch. of Malwa Bheel corps, serv. repl. at disp. of mil. dept. fr. Nov. 17, 1856.
 BOWHILL, Surg. J. ret. fr. furl. posted to 68th N.I. Dec. 6.
 BOWLING, Asst. surg. J. B. ret. fr. furl. posted to 56th N.I.
 BROUGHAM, Surg. J. P. fr. 67th N.I. to 37th N.I. Dec. 6.
 BROWNE, Asst. surg. J. to proc. and do duty under supt. surg. at Umballah, Dec. 6.
 CHALMERS, Surg. C. B. on leave, fr. 40th to 44th N.I. Dec. 6.
 CHALWIN, Vet. surg. E. G. fr. 5th troop, 1st brig. Horse Art. to 2nd L.C. Dec. 4.
 CLEMENGER, Asst. surg. W. G. W. ret. fr. furl. fr. 65th to 67th N.I.
 COLE, Asst. surg. G. ret. fr. furl. posted to 14th N.I. Dec. 6; to join the Chinsurah depot, and ass. med. ch. of detach. of recruits of H.M.'s service ordered to upper provinces, Dec. 6.
 CURRIE, Asst. surg. G. V. fr. 29th N.I. to 18th irr. cav.
 DAWSON, Vet. surg. C. J. fr. 3rd L. C. to 5th troop 1st brig. horse art. at Hosheypore, Dec. 8.
 DIAPER, Surg. H. ret. fr. furl. rem. fr. 44th to 40th N.I.
 DILLON, Asst. surg. T. posted to Sylhet L.I. batt. of which he is at present in charge, Dec. 6.
 DIXON, Asst. surg. E. L. to proc. to Shubhuddur, and aff. med. aid to garrison and those of adjacent forts, v. Smith.
 DOPPING, Asst. surg. A. M. D. to aff. med. aid to staff Delhi garrison, v. Carden.
 DUFF, A. G. to offic. temp. as civ. asst. surg. of Howrah, fr. Nov. 28, 1856; pl. at disp. of Lieut.-gov. Dec. 16.
 EARL, Asst. surg. F. J. to be civ. asst. surg. at Purneah, Dec. 9.
 GUISE, Surg. R. C. ret. to duty.
 HARPER, Surg. G. in Eur. fr. 29th to 42nd N.I.
 HOMAN, Surg. S. A. ret. fr. furl. posted to 61st N.I. Dec. 6.
 HOOPER, Asst. surg. J. fr. 55th to 16th N.I. (gren.)
 HUTCHINSON, Asst. surg. J. A. C. to be civ. asst. surg. of Saharunpore, Dec. 9.
 IRVINE, Surg. R. H. fr. 3rd batt. and med. ch. art. div. at Mooltan to 25th N.I. Dec. 6.
 KELLY, Asst. surg. J. P. posted to 62nd N.I.
 KIRK, Asst. surg. J. M. D. to ass. med. ch. of garrison of Attoch, and aff. aid to 17th irr. cav. at Shumshabad; to proc. to Attoch with wing of 7th irr. cav. of which he will also retain ch. Dec. 4.
 KNAPP, Asst. surg. J. M. to be agency surg. at Indore, v. Newenham, Dec. 12.
 LITTLER, Surg. J. H. M. D. posted to 62nd N.I., fr. 62nd to 55th N.I.
 MACINTYRE, Surg. J. 14th N.I. to med. ch. of staff and art. div. v. Irvine, fr. 14th N.I. to med. ch. of art. div. Mooltan, Dec. 6.
 MACKAY, Asst. surg. A. L. to proc. and do du. under supt. surg. at Umballah, Dec. 6.
 MARSHALL, Surg. R. ret. fr. furl. fr. 10th to 29th N.I.
 MCEGAN, Asst. surg. W. returned to duty.
 MORISON, Surg. A. C. 41st to ass. med. ch. 51st N.I.
 NISBET, Asst. surg. J. A. M. D. fr. 58th N.I. to take med. ch. of Sanatorium at Simla, v. Stokes, Dec. 8.
 PHILIPS, Vet. surg. J. to rejoin 3rd L.C. Dec. 8.
 RANSFORD, Surg. J. to ass. med. ch. of 1st comp. sappers and miners and detach. of native inf. in camp at Chumpunnee.
 RAY, Asst. surg. G. H. M. D. from 18th irr. cav. to 41st N.I.
 SHILLITO, Surg. W. in Eur. fr. 68th to 59th N.I.
 SHIRCORE, Asst. surg. S. M. to proc. to Cachar, and ass. med. ch. of troops and civ. jail, Dec. 6.
 SILLIFANT, Asst. surg. F. L. with 3rd Eur. regt. to offic. in med. ch. of 4th inf. Gwalior contingent, v. O'Brien.

STEWART, Asst. surg. H. of Aximghur, pl. at disp. of C.-in.-C.
 STEWART, Asst. surg. J. L. M.D. to do du. with H.M.'s 24th regt.
 STOKES, Asst. surg. J. McD. posted to 58th N.I. to proc. and join, Dec. 8.
 WALLICH, Surg. G. C. fr. 37th to 67th N.I. Dec. 6.
 WATSON, Asst. surg. G. A. to proc. to Tehara, and relieve Asst. surg. Wylie.
 WATSON, Asst. surg. J. C. fr. 67th to 65th N.I. Dec. 6.
 WILSON, Asst. surg. J. to do du. in hosp. of H.M.'s 53rd foot in Fort William, v. Bensley.
 WILSON, Asst. surg. C. C. W. in med. ch. of Roorkee, to perf. med. du. at Saharunpoor, Dec. 5.
 WOODS, Vet. surg. J. S. fr. art. at Peshawur to 5th L.C. Dec. 8.
 WOODWARD, Asst. surg. T. H. to do duty with 4th batt. art.
 WRIGHT, Asst. surg. T. P. to relieve Asst. surg. Browne at Chinsurah, Dec. 6.
 WYLER, Asst. surg. to ass. med. ch. of 4th troop 1st brig. v. Dallas.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

FARRELL, G. Dec. 17.
 FITZPATRICK, T. Dec. 17.
 JAMES, W. H. M.D. Dec. 17.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

FLETCHER, Asst. surg. J. W. 2 mo. fr. Dec. 3, to Calcutta on m.c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 JOHNSON, Vet. surg. W. 2nd L.C. Dec. 1 to Feb. 28, 1857, to pres. m.c. prep. to Europe, 18 mo. to Eur. on m.c.
 LEATHES, Asst. surg. G. C. 3 yrs. to Europe on m.c.
 SMITH, Surg. C. M. 1 mo.
 WITHECOMBE, Surg. J. R. 2 yrs. to Europe on m.c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.

9th Lt. Drag. Lieut. F. R. C. Grant, to be adjt. v. Hamilton.—12th Lancers. Col. E. Pole, to be a brig. of the 2nd class.

INFANTRY.

8th. Capt. A. T. Welsh to be instructor at Sealkote depot; Lieut. Ximenes to Dec. 31, leave in ext. to rem. at Simla.—10th. Brev. Lieut. col. Sparks, 1 yr. fr. Jan. 1, to rem. at Murree on m.c.—27th. Capt. B. Thomas to Jan. 14, to rem. at Sealkote; Lieut. Piniwill to Feb. 9 to Bombay, and 18 mo. to England on m.c.—35th. Lieut. W. H. Ballingall to be instructor at Umballa depot.—62nd. Capt. W. Corbett, to Feb. 19 to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England; Surg. Cowan, to Feb. 28 to Calcutta, and 1 yr. to England.—53rd. Capt. J. Maycock, 3 mo. to Calcutta; Lieut. Flood, 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. T. Acton, to be adjt. and gr. mr. at Umballa depot.—60th. Major Bingham, 3 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. Richardson, to Nov. 30, in ext.; Lieut. C. J. Philipps, 3 mo. to Calcutta, and 18 mo. to England; Major F. R. Palmer, to be com. at Umballa depot.—61st. Capt. W. A. Dely to Nov. 5, to rem. at Landour, on m.c.; Surg. Stewart, 4 mo. to Calcutta, and 1 yr. to England, on m.c.; Asst. surg. McNab, to Dec. 8 in ext.; 74th. Maj. Hancock, to Dec. 31, in ext.—75th. Lieut. W. J. J. Smith, April 1 to Sept. 30, 1857, in ext.—78th. Lieut. T. Macpherson, to Nov. 17, in ext.—81st. Lieut. F. G. King, 2 yrs. to England.—83rd. Asst. surg. Pouch, to med. ch. of Sanitarium at Mount Abo.—87th. Lieut. H. Thomas, to May 9, to rem. at Murree, on m.c.; Asst. surg. Jameson, to Dec. 25, on m.c. to Hazarah and Rawul Pindee.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BECHER, wife of Capt. S. s. at Meerut, Dec. 19.
 BISHOP, wife of Capt. W. S. M. 46th N.I. s. at Sealkote, Dec. 20.
 BROWNLOW, wife of Capt. C. St. G. 15th N.I. s. at Bareilly, Dec. 22.
 BROWN, wife of J. B. S. d. at Bareilly, Dec. 18.
 COTTON, wife of Capt. C. McC. 10th L.C. d. at Ferozepore, Dec. 8.
 CROZIER, wife of W. s. at Jubbulpore, Dec. 8.
 DICKEN, wife of W. S. d. at Patna, Dec. 17.
 DORRINGTON, wife of W. J. A. d. at Moradabad, Dec. 16.
 EDWARDS, wife of B. E. d. at Delhi, Dec. 24.
 GALLOWAY, wife of Lieut. G. A. 3rd L.C. s. at Delhi, Dec. 14.
 GASPER, wife of A. C. s. at Nagpore, Dec. 1.
 HARRISON, wife of Lieut. E. horse art. d. at Rawul Pindee, Dec. 13.
 HIND, wife of J. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 3.
 HODGSON, wife of Capt. C. J. engs. d. at Fort William, Dec. 10.
 HORSFORD, wife of R. H.M.'s 9th Lanc. d. at Umballa, Dec. 15.
 HUNTER, wife of Capt. A. 25th N.I. s. at Gwalior, Dec. 11.
 LIGHTLE, wife of E. d. at Lahore, Dec. 10.
 LINDSAY, widow of the late Maj. 3rd L.C. d. at Deyrah, Dec. 10.
 LIVERMORE, wife of J. S. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 8.
 MOFFAT, wife of J. G. s. at Balasore, Dec. 10.
 PARKE, wife of Lieut. W. 28th N.I. d. at Hoshzapore, Dec. 7.
 PROSSER, wife of W. d. at Ferozepore, Dec. 6.
 REVELY, wife of Lieut. W. 65th N.I. d. at Thyetmyo, Nov. 26.
 SEVENOAKES, wife of H. H. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 7.
 SLEIGH, wife of Mr. s. at Barrackpore, Nov. 17.
 TAYLOR, wife of J. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 11.
 TEIL, wife of T. s. at Kidderpore, Dec. 19.

THOMPSON, wife of Capt. G. H. s. at Mooltan, Dec. 17.
 VALADARES, wife of H. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 16.
 WEBSTER, wife of Lieut. T. E. 63rd N.I. d. at Panthea, Dec. 1.
 WILLIAMS, wife of J. B. s. at Jubbulpore, Dec. 16.
 WILSEY, wife of Serg. s. at Meerut, Dec. 6.

MARRIAGES.

ANGELUCCI, H. to Hannah, d. of the late W. Hunt, at Calcutta, Dec. 4.
 CHESTER, C. W. R. to Ellen, d. of the late J. Batier, at Simlah, Dec. 16.
 COX, G. F. to Bridget, d. of R. Saunders, at Jullundur.
 ELDER, Capt. W. A. to Emily T. d. of the late R. Daly, at Calcutta, Dec. 9.
 GOULDING, J. F. to Annie L. d. of J. Ashe, at Agra, Dec. 17.
 GRAVES, J. S. to Charlotte, d. of the late R. Brand, at Chinsurah, Dec. 13.
 MONCRIEFF, R. S. to Catherine M. d. of [Dr. K. Mackinnon, at Calcutta, Dec. 9.
 RAY, T. B. to Emily J. d. of J. Ashe, at Agra, Dec. 17.
 REES, W. H. to Hannah, d. of J. Farmer, at Simla, Dec. 23.
 STOUT, W. R. T. to Mrs. E. C. Hillier, relict of the late H. at Calcutta, Dec. 10.

DEATHS.

CADWALLADER, Maxwell, d. of Wm. G. at Calcutta, aged 2, Dec. 3.
 CHAMBERS, Evelyn M. d. of Capt. J. 1st N.I. at Sealkote, aged 4, Dec. 22.
 COUNSELL, Wm. H. E. s. of the late Capt. Wm. of the art. at Wuzerabad, aged 26, Nov. 24.
 DE SOUZA, Mrs. P. B. widow of the late Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 81, Dec. 19.
 DONNITHORNE, Wm. S. at Delhi, Dec. 15.
 GLASGOW, Mrs. Amelia, at Barrackpore, aged 52, Dec. 4.
 HENDERSON, Lieut. John S. H.M.'s 29th, at Kyouk Phyo, aged 28, Nov. 30.
 INGLIS, Gerald, s. of John, c.s. at Umballah, aged 1, Dec. 22.
 MACKINNON, Anne Julius, wife of Charles, at Barrackpore, aged 46, Dec. 4.
 MCLUCKIE, wife of Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 21, Dec. 8.
 POLLOCK, Lieut. David H. 42nd L.I. at Dinapore, Dec. 8.
 STEVENSON, James, D. R. on board the ship *Nile*, aged 3, Dec. 9.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 5. Hazard, Lincoln, Melbourne; Aurora, Maillard, Bordeaux—7. Laurel, Lladely, Coringa; Amazon, Coote, China; Lucknow, Plumer, Manila and Singapore; Benares, Ramage, Moulmein; Futtal Curreeem, Nacoda. Alloupee; North Atlantic, Moore, London; Emma Colvin, Nicholson, Penang; Alert, Williams, Penang; Marquard Family, Millar, Rangoon.—8. Valle de Lur, Lemoine, Bordeaux; Atlas, McVicar, Manila; Cœur de Lion, Tucker, Hong Kong; Wm. Oswald, Rabe, Sydney.—9. Steam ship Lancefield, Oliver, Hong Kong.—10. Gauge, Touchet, Cardiff; Emma, Stover, Singapore and China; Fulook Sadab, Nacoda, Bombay; Polynesia, Perkin, New York.—11. Ville de St. Pierre, Louis, Bourbon.—12. Imperatrice Eugene, Geruon, Bordeaux; Beemah, Pickernell, Melbourne.—13. Mary Russell Mitford, Noble, London; Lalla Rookh, Orr, Sydney; Lemuella, Matras, Adelaide; Liverpool, Kinny, Mauritius.—14. Richard Battersby, Jeffrey, Liverpool; Mirzapore, Hetherington, Liverpool.—15. Huntress, Freeman, Bombay; Ays, Stenson, Southampton; Edmund, Henderson, Sunderland; Nubia, Tronson, Suez.—17. Sir Charles Napier, Napton, Madras and Coast; Iskandria, Littlepage, Rangoon; Sylphipe, Stevens, Bombay; Penny Cole, Cole, Hamburg; Progress, Cameron, Liverpool.—20. Granville, Baker, China.—21. Granville, Baker, China and Penang.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Marquard Family.—Mrs. Millas and child.
 Per Alert (Dec. 7), from PENANG.—Mr. Jacobs.
 Per Atlas (Dec. 8), from MANILLA.—Mr. Shircore.
 Per screw steamer Lancefield (Dec. 9), from HONG KONG.—Messrs. Lyall, Johnstone, Skinner, Farey, Cohen, Ducey, Fisher, Reed, and Allee Bon Son Allee.
 Per Bosphorus.—C. Hansen.
 Per City of Dublin.—Mr. J. Taylor.
 Per Euphrates.—Mr. Cornegny Clerk.
 Per Aurora.—Mrs. Boudet and child, Mr. D. Hanhart, and Mr. J. Vurnan.
 Per Futtal Curreeem.—Jacob Musleah, wife, and two children.
 Per Benares.—Mrs. Renange and Lieut. Col. R. Rickets, 4th regt.
 Per Beemah.—Mrs. Pickernell, Mrs. Walker, two children, and Mr. Topp.
 Per Huntress.—Mrs. Guman and Mr. B. Johnson.
 Per steamer Nubia (Dec. 16), from SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. Guise, Mrs. Wingrove and infant, Capt. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. B. Wyl, Lieut. and Mrs. FitzGerald, Maj. Bontine, Mr. Jervoise, Dr. and Mrs. McEgan, Maj. Mullen, Lieut. and Mrs. Bagshawe, Mrs. Gowan and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner, Miss Muir, Capt. Goodhue, Col. and Mrs. Campbell, Messrs. Young, Walton, Falcon, Morgan, C. Robertson, Smith, W. Pratt, C. W. Quin, E. I. Robertson and W. Warner, Miss Poile, Dr. FitzPatrick, Lieut. Col. Sherer, Messrs. Wilson, Bean, Hamilton, Hay, and Barclay. From MARSEILLES.—Mrs. and Miss De Latour and Misses Scoones and St. George, Mr. and Mrs. Deverinne, Mr. and Mrs. Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. Downeas, two Misses LeGey, Mrs. and Mrs. Morris, Col. and Mrs. Drought, Miss Rush, Mrs. Durand, Maj. Bontine, Miss Abbott, Capt. Lurkins, Messrs. Darrell, Cameron, MacLagan, Wall, Elliott, Lyall, Farquharson, Mohr, Farquhar, and Graham. From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Roberts, child, and infant, Capt. Brett, and the Rev. W. Steins. From HONG KONG.—Asst. surg. Stretten. From GALLA.—Dr. Clark and Mr. Mookerjee. From MADRAS.—Lieut. col. Fisher, Mr. F. S. Wellington, Mr. G. Wellington, and Messrs. Elliott and James.

Per steamer Ava.—P. Burkinyoung, esq., Mrs. Madam, Mr. Osmond, and Mrs. Tucker.
Per Elie Lafond.—Messrs. Moku and Cabnet.
Per Buckers.—Mrs. Candley.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 8. Telemach, Schuffer, London; John Spencer, Harrison, Trieste; steamer Fire Queen, Burbank, Rangoon and Moulemin; Erin, Hargrave, Rangoon; Winslow, Degard, Bourbon; Baillie de Suffren, Capdeville, Bordeaux; Edward, Russell, Boston; Gleaner, Coppin, Mauritius; Hambourg, Barbe, Bourbon; Martha, Rocko, Boston; Palatine, Parfitt, Liverpool; Pere Chaigneau, Veillon, Re-Union; Shaw in Shaw, Nacoda, Judda; Samuel Fales, Young, Boston; Union, Lothrop, Boston; Sophia, Gillman, Singapore.—12. Caribon, Major, Bombay; Linda, Melcher, London.—14. Benvenue, Brown, Australia; John McVicar, Jones, London.—15. Adelaide, Longman, Trinidad; Antelope, Cochran, Penang and Singapore; Arnaud, Ridout, Bourbon; Camillus, Nacoda, Colombo and Bombay; Escort, Lynch, New York; Ferrier, Erussart, Havre; Fort George, Smith, Liverpool; Saladin, Baillie, London; St. Louis, Bernier, Batavia; Shaw, Allum, Correya, Bombay; Talisman, Thomas, New York.—16. Anna, Lochhead, Akyab and Bassein; England, Dundas, R.N. Madras, Ceylon, Cape, and London; Judith, Brown, New York; Wariam Cole, Tothill, Liverpool.—17. Emily Bernard, Rivert, Bourbon; Flying Scud, Baxter, Bombay; Julia, Nacoda, Bombay; Jos. Andre, Durand, Bourbon; North, Boyd, Jun. Liverpool; Napoleon, Simson, Boston; Niobe, Storer, Boston.—19. Steamer Oriental, Paterson, uncertain; Barham, Vaile, London and Madras; George Kendall, Farley, Liverpool; Sarah Armitage, Wooton, Boston.—20. Daniel Elliot, Robinson, Boston.—23. Steamer Alma, Madras and Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Steamer England (Dec. 16), to MADRAS.—Lady Leslie; Mrs. Fothergill, three Misses Leslie, P. Stewart, Esq., F. Arolapen, Esq. To MAURITIUS.—Capt. Sawell. To CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Mrs. Nightingale and child, Capt. Durrant's child, and A. Coven, Esq. To LONDON.—Mrs. Peel, Miss Garforth, Miss Leslie, Miss Ada Leslie, and Master Leslie.—Anderson, Esq., Capt. Lister, 2nd Grenadiers, Col. Wheatley, Dr. J. O. Evans, R. Meldrum, Esq., and W. Bonnaud, Esq.
Per Nile, for MADRAS.—Rev. K. M. Banerjee, Mrs. Mitre, Mrs. Boxley and child, and Capt. Board, Mr. Hughes.
For LONDON.—Capt. and Mrs. Williamson and 5 children, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell and 4 children, Capt. and Mrs. Stevenson and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Bell and 3 children, Mrs. Peard, Miss Inglis, Miss Woodward, Capt. Lloyd, Capt. Archdale, H.M. 52nd regt., and Mr. Greig. Steamer—O'Hara.
From Madras to LONDON.—Sir Vansittart and Lady Stonehouse and party, Mrs. Colonel McCally and 2 Misses McCally, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gurrell and child, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and 2 children, Mrs. Bushby and 3 children, Mrs. Broomhall and 6 children.
Per Barham, Dec. 19, for MADRAS and LONDON.—Mrs. Baird, Mrs. J. A. Currie, Miss Currie and servant, Mrs. J. Stevenson and 2 children, Mrs. Warwick and 5 children, Mrs. Wallace and child, Lieut. F. R. S. Flood, H.M. 53rd regt., Capt. A. F. Baird, 18th regt. N.I., Lieut. C. J. Phillips, H.M. 6th regt., W. Vane Millbank, Esq.
From Madras.—Mrs. Hands and family, Mrs. Boileau and family, Mrs. Atkinson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and family, H. B. Gordon, Esq. and family, Mrs. Taylor and family, Mrs. Elphinstone, Lieut.-col. Elphinstone, and Mr. F. G. Hodgson's children.
Per screw-steamer Alma, for MADRAS.—Mr. W. Beaumont. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Ricketts, Mr. J. A. Robertson, Mr. C. Robertson, Mr. H. Dossa, and Mr. H. Dias. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Crooke, Mr. R. H. Russell, Mrs. Russell and child, and Lieutenant Brereton. For MARSEILLES.—Dr. Leathes, Mrs. Leathes, Mr. F. L. Mackay, and Mr. Bridgman. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Lambert, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. John Bell.
Per steamer Alma (Dec. 23), to MADRAS and SUZ.—To MADRAS.—Mr. H. Beaumont, Mrs. Lynam, 2 Misses Lynam and 2 children. To GATLE.—Mr. C. B. Wood's one Syce. To BOMBAY.—Mr. Ricketts, Mr. J. A. Robertson, Mr. C. Robertson, Mr. H. Dossa, and Mr. H. Dias. From CALCUTTA to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Crooke, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, child, and Lieut. Brereton. To MALTA.—Major Sissimore. To MARSEILLES.—Dr. and Mrs. Leathes, Mr. L. Mackay, Mr. Bridgman, Mr. A. Paterson, Capt. Lambert, Mr. Johnson, Mrs. Roberts and 3 children, Moonshine Mourooddeen, Mr. J. Bell, Mrs. Bogg and 2 children.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Dec. 24, 1856.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 4 per cent.	dis.	7 0	to 8 0 nl.
Third Sica 4 do.	dis.	17 4	to 17 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	dis.	16 4	to 16 8
Public Works, 5 do.	pm.	1 8	to 2 0

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	6450 to 6800
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	680 to 685
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400)	300 to 325
India General Steam Shares	950 to 1000

BANK OF BENGA.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	6 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do.	4 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	5 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	6 per cent.
On deposit of metals, &c.	6 per cent.
India General Steam Shares, 900 to 910	

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1½
Do. with documents, do.	2 2½ to 2 2½
American Bills under credit, do.	2 1½ to 2 2
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	2 0 to —
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	2 0 to 2 1½
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2 0 to 2 1½

PRICES OF BULLION.

PRICES OF BULLION.				
Sovereigns	each	Rs.10	0 to 10	8
Doubloons	"	31	8 to 31	12
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	16	3 to 16	8
Old Gold Mohurs	"	20	4 to	—
New Gold Mohurs	"	14	8 to 14	10
China Gold Bars	per sa. wt.	15	0 to	—
Gold Dust	"	13	0 to 13	8
Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	104	4 to 104	10
Spanish Dollars	per 100	221	8 to 222	0
Mexican ditto	"	220	12 to 221	8

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 17s.

MADRAS.

MR. DALE AGAIN.—At the sitting of the Supreme Court yesterday, Mr. Dale applied for permission to be struck off the list of attorneys, and to be admitted to practise as a barrister. The former application was granted, and on a renewed application on Friday, the learned gentleman will be duly enrolled as a barrister of the Court.—*Spectator*, Dec. 3.

REVISION OF THE ARMY REGULATIONS.—At length (says the *Athenæum*) a committee is appointed for the revision of the general regulations of the army. We trust its work will be done without hurry, and yet with no loss of time. Major T. McGoun, of the 6th regt. N.I., is the president. It will be remembered that the necessity of codification has been strenuously advocated by us.

MR. SPENCE.—From the *Athenæum* we learn that "Mr. Spence who has held the office of accountant at the bank of Madras for nearly twelve years, is about to return home to take up an appointment as joint manager of a branch bank in Scotland. We hear his services have been spoken of by the directors in the highest terms. He has also filled the office of Auditor to the administrator general's accounts since the establishment of the office in 1851, and has acted with considerable credit to himself in connection with various local institutions. We wish Mr. Spence success in his new walk. We understand that Mr. Franck who has filled with great credit for years the situation of Deputy-Accountant, will fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Spence's retirement. But to re-place Mr. Franck in his department, it seems that the Directors are unable to find a man in Madras, the second city in India, with a population of 750,000.

MAGNIFICENT BARRACKS for European troops have been erected at Secunderabad in the Nizam's territory. The buildings for a single regiment actually occupy 14½ acres, but they are scattered over a space of 220 acres. The quarters for the unmarried privates give a space of 2,730 cubic feet to each man; the married privates have two rooms, with 5,872 cubic feet for each family; non-commissioned officers have each four rooms and 11,284 cubic feet. All these are exclusive of cook-rooms, bathing-rooms, plunge-baths, reading-rooms, and workshops. The total cost of the barracks, which are to accommodate a single regiment, has been 13½ lakhs. The sum seems large; but it is difficult to waste money in economizing the life of the European soldier.

NEW POLICE FOR INDIA.—We (*Madras Crescent*) understand that Lord Canning has for some time had under his consideration a plan, received from England, for the formation of a general system of police for India. Each presidency is to have its own superintendent, and under his command are to be several regiments of infantry, each five hundred strong, and each with a European subaltern officer at its head. The men are to be armed with a short rifle, and a sword bayonet. There is, also, it is said, to be a proportionate number of mounted policemen under a similar organization. The superintendents and commandants are to obey requisitions from the judges and collectors, and the functions of the force are to be those of thief-takers and peace-keepers. The village police is to remain as at present constituted, but to be placed under the surveillance of the superintendent.

THE REMARRIAGE OF A HINDU WIDOW has taken place at Salem. She was a girl of 13, who had never lived with her deceased husband. Her father determined to remarry her, and did so, though threatened with excommunication by his caste. Numbers of respectable natives were present at the ceremony, and "a gentleman of the Civil Service honoured the occasion." The caste of the family is not mentioned.

MADRAS RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The amount of traffic on the Madras Railway, for the week ending the 20th instant, amounted to Rupees 3,958-8-2, being an average receipt per mile of Rupees 60-14-4.—*Spectator*, Dec. 20.

REVENUE.—Mr. Elliott has introduced a bill for the recovery of arrears of revenue in his Presidency.

LIEUT. BELL, 25TH N.I.—A European General Court Martial was ordered to assemble at the Court Martial Room, Fort St. George, Madras, on the 18th December, for the trial of Lieut. H. B. Bell, of the 25th regt. N.I.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S VISIT TO RANGOON.—The *Madras Spectator* hears it rumoured that his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, purposes proceeding to Rangoon on a tour of inspection, and that with this view he will leave the presidency about the end of the month.

TANJORE.—The fifteen widows of the late Rajah of Tanjore have applied to the Madras Supreme Court for an injunction to restrain the East-India Company from interfering with their private property, and to compel delivery of the specie left by the Rajah. The court granted a commission to take the affidavits of the eldest of the Ranees.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF of the Madras army has been requested, at the instance of the Court of Directors, to visit every cantonment in the Madras presidency. There are some stations which are invariably passed over in the course of the usual tours.

A TIGER which had killed upwards of sixty people was shot lately at Kurnool.

DR. MACPHERSON.—We understand that Dr. Macpherson of the Madras army is, as a special case, to be appointed superintending surgeon of the Hyderabad contingent. — *Spectator*, Dec. 23.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AGNEW, G. V. to be spec. asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanjore. BOURDILLON, J. D. sec. to Govt. in rev. and pub. works dept. resu. his duties Dec. 16.

BOYSON, J. R. to offic. as Co.'s sol. v. Drake, res.

CLARKE, T. G. to act as mag. of pol. for town of Madras dur. empl. of Wilson on du. Dec. 19.

DALRYMPLE, H. D. E. to be mag. of pol. for the town of Madras, Dec. 19.

GRANT, P. ret. to duty, Dec. 17.

HOLLOWAY, W. to be asst. to coll. and mag. and agent to Govt. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam; to continue to act as sub-judge of zillah of Calicut dur. emp. of Cook, Dec. 23.

STORY, E. to be civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Tinnevely. WILLIAMS, D. adm. to the serv. on civ. estab. of pres. Dec. 11, 1856, date of his arr. at Madras.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLAIR, J. H. 1 mo. to Waltair.

FRASER, J. 15 mo. to Europe on m.c.

ROUFELL, T. P. 1 mo. to western coast.

SULLIVAN, H. E. 4 mo. to Neilgherry hills.

THOMAS, E. B. 1 mo. to Neilgherry hills.

THOMSON, H. 1 week, to remain at Coringa, in ext.

WEDDERBURN, A. 14 days to pres. and 3 years to Europe on furl.

ECCLIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CAPEL, Rev. W. R. 1 mo.

SAVERS, Rev. J. J. B. to be an asst. chapl. on estab. fr. Dec. 11, 1856, date of arr. at Madras; to be jt. chaplain at Secunderabad, Dec. 23.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Lieut. W. 4th N.I. to join, Dec. 22.

BABINGTON, Lieut. col. B. to be col. in the army fr. Nov. 15.

BABINGTON, Capt. R. C. 4th N.I. to be 1st assist. civ. eng. in succ. to Tweedie, Dec. 19.

BEAN, 1st Lieut. J. engrs. to be a 2nd asst. civ. eng. to be a 2nd class district eng. in Malabar, and to act as district eng. 1st class, v. Ouchterlony, on leave, Dec. 19.

BIRD, Lieut. col. J. F. rem. fr. 28th N.I. to 24th N.I.

BLAIR, Ens. C. S. 18th N.I. to join, Dec. 22.

BODDAM, Lieut. E. T. 15th N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. Dec. 11, 1856.

BOONE, Ens. F. B. 6th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 21, in succ. to Gustard, dec.

BOULDERSON, Brev. lieut. col. J. C. 35th N.I. perm. to retire on pension of col. fr. Nov. 30.

BRICE, Maj. E. F. tr. h. art. to cont. to act as paymr. Hyderabad subsid. force dur. abs. of Herbert on leave, Dec. 26.

BROUGHTON, Ens. B. W. 35th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 30, v. Boulderson, ret.

BROWN, Ens. J. P. 25th N.I. to join Dec. 22.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. W. H. 45th N.I. passed ex. in Hindustani, qual. for staff.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. D. J. P. 7th N.I. com. detach. of Sappers and Miners at Jachattallah, to proc. to Cannanore, and ass. com. of detach. at that station, Dec. 22.

CLEMONS, Lieut. C. R. 3rd Eur. regt. to be executive officer in dept. of pub. works, Dec. 19.

COOZE, Capt. J. P. 35th N.I. to be maj. fr. Nov. 30, v. Boulderson, ret.

COOKE, Capt. T. W. 1st N. V. B. perm. to ret. fr. serv. on pens. of rank, fr. Oct. 15.

COUCHMAN, Lieut. E. H. art. to be capt. by brev. fr. Dec. 10, 1856.

CREWE, Capt. F. 7th N.I. to be fort adj. of Masulipatam for the present.

GORDON, 2nd Lieut. B. L. 4th batt. art. to join and do du. with C co. 2nd batt. at St. Thomas's Mount, Dec. 25.

GRANT, Lieut. col. S. A. rem. fr. 12th to 39th N.I.

GRANTHAM, Lieut. col. G. inf. to be col. fr. Nov. 4, 1856, v. Butterworth, dec.; posted to 5th N.I. Dec. 16.

GUNNING, Lieut. C. G. 37th grens. exam. in Hindustani, qual. for gen. staff, Dec. 24.

HALPIN, Lieut. col. W. rem. fr. 24th N.I. to 28th N.I.

HEWETSON, Ens. C. B. rec. arr. to do du. with 49th N.I. to join.

HOLMES, Lieut. G. B. art. to be capt. by brev. fr. Dec. 11, 1856.

LAUGHTON, Ens. D. 46th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. for staff.

LAURIE, Ens. P. M. to do duty with 6th N.I. at Bangalore, to join, Dec. 22.

LEGGETT, Ens. J. B. 47th N.I. rec. arr. to proc. to Bellary and wait arr. of his regt.

MACKENZIE, Ens. C. A. 41st N.I. to join at Secunderabad, Dec. 24.

MAGNIAC, Lieut. F. L. 5th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 23.

MANN, Lieut. W. S. art. to be capt. by brev. fr. Dec. 11, 1856.

MEYER, Lieut. M. 11th N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. Dec. 11, 1856.

NICOLLS, Lieut. R. O. T. 6th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 23.

POLE, Brig. E. posted to Bellary, Dec. 16.

POLLARD, Capt. D. G. 47th N.I. to be act. 1st asst. civ. eng. in succ. to Selby, Dec. 19.

PORTER, Ens. C. A. rec. arr. to do du. with 12th N.I.

RAINEY, Lieut. A. J. M. 5th L.C. to be adj. Dec. 22.

RIPPON, Lieut. S. art. to be capt. by brev. fr. Dec. 10, 1856.

ROBERTS, Capt. G. B. dep. assist. adj. gen. to act as assist. adj. gen. in suc. to Cooke, Dec. 26.

RUSSELL, Lieut. col. W. 39th N.I. rem. to 12th N.I.

SANDERS, Lieut. G. W. 9th N.I. ret. to duty; serv. pl. at disp. of Govt. of India for employ with Pegu L.I. batt.; to be adj. v. Hildebrand.

SCOTT, Lieut. D. 8th N.I. to offic. as cantonment jt. mag. of Rangoon, fr. Nov. 6.

SEARLE, Lieut. G. A. 35th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 30, v. Boulderson, retired.

SPARKS, Capt. T. P. 17th N.I. serv. repl. at disp. of Govt. of Fort St. George and C. in C.

STEVENS, Capt. A. 18th N.I. returned to duty.

SWINTON, Brev. capt. W. 6th N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 21, in succ. to Gustard, dec.

TAYLOR, Lieut. J. W. F. art. to be capt. by brev. fr. Dec. 11, 1856.

TENNENT, Lieut. T. B. E. 26th N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. for gen. staff, to have moonshee allow. Dec. 16.

THOMAS, Ens. E. H. 4th N.I. rec. arr. to proc. and join his corps.

THORNTON, Lieut. C. M. J. art. to be capt. by brev. fr. Dec. 11.

TOD, Capt. A. 42nd N.I. to act as dep. asst. adj. gen. in succ. to Cooke, Dec. 26.

WILSON, Lieut. F. J. 51st N.I. exam. in Hindustani, cred. prog. to have moonshee allow. Dec. 16.

WINSOM, Lieut. G. V. engrs. returned to duty.

WETHERALL, Lieut. P. J. P. 18th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. of sappers and miners.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

CLARK, J. D. DE CHAIR, O. B.

INFANTRY.

CAMPBELL, E. A. Dec. 17. HAYTER, C. Dec. 12.

HEWETSON, C. C. LEGGETT, J. B.

THOMAS, E. H. UNDERWOOD, T. O.

WROUGHTON, W. N.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAYLY, Maj. S. 26th N.I. to pres. m.c. prep. to Eur.

BETT, Lieut. H. J. 42nd N.I. 2 mo.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. D. L. 23rd L.I. 3 years to Eur. m.c.

CHERRY, Lieut. col. P. T. 1st L.C. to Jan. 10, in ext. to pres.

COOKE, Capt. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. asst. adj. gen. to Eur. on m.c.

ELPHINSTONE, Major C. J. 12th N.I. leave can.

FOSTER, Lieut. J. A. 2nd Eur. L.I. 3 years to Eur. on m.c.

GALBRAITH, Lieut. S. 16th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to sea, on m.c. new regs.

HALLIDAY, Capt. J. G. jun. asst. to commissr. of Mysore, 30 days.

HERBERT, Capt. H. B. 7th N.I. to Jan. 18, in ext.

KINKEAD, Capt. R. art. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to Madras.

LAKE, Capt. A. W. 3rd N.I. to June 30, in ext. to Neilgherries on m.c.

LAWRENCE, Brev. col. A. W. 7th L.C. Dec. 7 to June 7, in ext. to Madras, Bangalore, and Neilgherries, on m.c.

LAWSON, Lieut. M. C. art. 3 mo. fr. March 12, to Madras.

LLOYD, Capt. H. 21st N.I. to Calcutta, prep. to Europe on m.c.

LOUDON, Capt. J. 20th N.I. 30 days fr. Jan. 1.

M'CASKILL, Capt. J. C. 51st N.I. to Feb. 27, in ext. to pres.
MOBERLEY, 1st Lieut. F. J. engrs. 30 days, fr. Jan. 1.
PINSON, Brev. col. A. 32nd N.I. to July 31, in ext. to Neilgherries on m.c.
STEVENSON, Brev. capt. J. F. J. 26th N.I. 15 mo. to Europe m.c. under new rules.
STOKES, Ens G. B. 29th N.I. 18 mo. to Europe. under new rules.
WYLD, Lieut. B. 3rd Eur. reg. 6 weeks, fr. Dec. 11, to Calcutta.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALDRED, Asst. surg. D. E. rem. fr. 14th N.I. to 15th N.I.
CLEGHORN, Asst. surg. H. F. C. to be conservator of forests in the Madras pres. Dec. 19.
CORNISH, Asst. surg. W. R. 50th N.I. to do du. under sup. surg. Mysore div.
COX, Asst. surg. J. A. rem. fr. 37th gren. to 17th N.I.
FRASER, Asst. surg. J. T. perm. to enter gen. du. of the army, Dec. 19; passed exam. in Hindustani, Dec. 23.
HEFFERNAN, Asst. surg. J. J. with art. at the Mount, to do du. with 2nd Eur. L.I.
KING, Asst. surg. H. rem. fr. 1st batt. art. at the Mount, to do du. under sup. surg. Mysore div. and accompany H.M.'s 12th Lancers to Bangalore.
M'GREGOR, Asst. surg. J. ref. to duty, Dec. 17.
MCKENZIE, Asst. surg. D. posted to 14th N.I.
MIDDLEMASS, Surg. J. returned to duty, posted to 7th N.I.
MORTON, Surg. D. T. res. magistracy of Rangoon, serv. pl. at disp. of Govt. of Fort St. George and C. in C. posted to 37th Gren. at Rangoon.
PAUL, Asst. surg. J. L. to be surg. of a distr. in success. to Porteous, Dec. 16.
PORIKOUS, Surg. H. W. to be surg. of 4th distr. in succ. to Cleg-horn, Dec. 16.
RIDINGS, Asst. surg. J. S. with 1st Madras Fus. to do du. with 2nd Eur. L.I.
ROBERTSON, Asst. surg. C. to do du. und. the surg. 1st Fus.
SMITH, Surg. C. J. returned to duty, to join on arr. of regt. at Bangalore.
WILSON, Asst. surg. J. rem. fr. 17th N.I. to do du. with Nagpore force.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.
ELLIOT, W. C. M.D. Dec. 1. **ROBERTSON**, C. Dec. 17.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COLE, Superint. Surg. R. 14 days to pres. prep. to app. for leave to Europe, on m.c.
PRESTON, Physician Gen. J. P. 30 days, fr. Jan. 3, to Palmanair and Bangalore.
SUPPLE, Surg. J. 18 mo. to Europe, new regs.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BARROW, wife of Maj. J. L. art. s. at Secunderabad, Nov. 21.
DAVIS, wife of G. d. at Coimbatore, Dec. 12.
GERRAD, wife of Capt. J. s. at Coonoor, Dec. 11.
HARRIS, wife of T. s. at Trichinopoly, Dec. 16.
JONES, wife of R. D. d. at Bangalore, Dec. 20.
LEISENBURGH, wife of D. d. at St. Thomas's Mount, Dec. 15.
MARSHALL, wife of Maj. G. A. 18th N.I. s. at Madura, Dec. 26.
MINCHIN, wife of C. N. d. at Waitair, Dec. 5.
NICHOLAS, wife of Capt. J. s. at Trichinopoly, Dec. 9.
PELLY, wife of C. R. s. at Rajahmundry, Dec. 3.
STEWART, wife of Brev. Capt. A. art. d. at Saugor, Nov. 15.
VAN HAEFTEN, wife of G. s. at Black Town, Dec. 24.
WILKINS, wife of J. s. at Madras, Dec. 17.
WILLIAMS, wife of Capt. W. J. 32nd N.I. s. on board the Nile, Dec. 13.
WILSON, Mrs. J. A. d. at St. Thomé, Dec. 21.

MARRIAGES.

BOFFIN, G. to Rose A. d. of J. Duckworth, at Madras, Dec. 11.
DE COSTA, J. P. to Miss Hannah C. Heyne, at Cochin, Dec. 2.
LAURIE, Lieut. W. F. B. art. to Margaret J. J. d. of Lieut. col. W. H. Miller, art. at Ootacamund, Dec. 6.
LYNN, C. S. to Harriet, d. of the late Lieut. W. Owers, at Secunderabad, Dec. 15.
TAYLOR, S. E. to Miss A. C. Bird, at Madras, Dec. 10.
TURNBULL, G. A. to Mary J. d. of J. P. M. Myers, at Madras, Dec. 15.
WILLIAMS, J. K. to Elizabeth V. d. of G. Edwards, at Madras, Dec. 6.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL, Frederick B. T. at Jackattalla, Dec. 13.
DAWSON, s. of J. at Chicacole, aged 1, Dec. 4.
GUSTARD, Maj. H. F. superintendent of Coorg, at Mercara.
HURST, Frederick G. at Bangalore, Dec. 4.
KILMAN, Mrs. V. at Black Town, aged 31, Dec. 9.
LEE, Ellen A. wife of W. E. at Madras, aged 27, Dec. 26.
PRIMROSE, Dr. Hay, at Meerut, Nov. 29.
SCHMIDT, Margaret, d. of J. G. at Calicut, aged 6 mo. Dec. 11.

SINCLAIR, Margaret, wife of J. at Madras, aged 29, Dec. 4.
TAYLOR, Mary A. wife of G. E. Taylor, at Madras, aged 20, Dec. 24.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 11. *Gloriana*, Toynebee, London; Benjamin Buck Greene, Grierson, Mauritius; Independent, Labory, Pondicherry.—12. *Allipore*, Millman, London and Cape.—16. *Nile*, Strange, Calcutta and Sandheads.—19. *Trafalgar*, Taylor, London.—20. *Steamer England*, Dundas, Calcutta and Sandheads.—25. *Steamer Tynemouth*, Seeales, Cape, Mauritius, and Galle.—28. *Steamer Alma*, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Gloriana* (Dec. 11), from LONDON, PLYMOUTH.—Capt. Radcliff, lady and child, Capt. and Mrs. Herford, and 2 children, Rev. Dr. Sayers, lady and child, Lieut. and Mrs. Dean, Lieuts. Gollifair, Blunt, Morant, Owen, and Davis, Corn. Cotton, Dr. Wrench, Ens. Smith, Messrs. De Chair, Leggett, and Thomas, Mrs. Frisk, Mrs. Roimers.
 Per *Nile* (Dec. 16), from CALCUTTA and SANDHEADS.—Capt. Board, Mrs. Boxley and child, Rev. Mr. Benergee, and Mrs. Williams and 6 children, Mrs. Peard, Miss Ingles, Capt. and Mrs. Stevenson and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Bell and 3 children, Capt. Lloyd, Capt. Archdale, H. M.'s 52nd, Mr. Grey and Miss Woodward.
 Per *Trafalgar* (Dec. 18), from LONDON.—Maj. Hancock, 74th Highlts., Mrs. Hancock, Mrs. Jackson, Master Jackson, 2 Misses Jackson, Mr. Jackson, Mrs. Briggs, 4 Misses Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Capt. and Mrs. Stevens, Maj. Oakes, Capt. Prior, Lieut. Rintoul, Lieut. and Mrs. Stisted, Lieut. Jones, Lieut. Hancock and Mr. Woodsworth, 12th Lancers, Mr. Winscomb, Mr. Robertson, Mr. McGregor, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Wroughton, Mde. Jossy, Mr. Davis, Mrs. Davis and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Cumberland and 2 children, Mrs. Henries, Mrs. Fougères, Mrs. Graham.
 Per *steamer England* (Dec. 20), from CALCUTTA and SANDHEADS.—To MADRAS.—Lady Leslie; Mrs. Fothergill and 3 children; O. Stewart, esq.; F. Aroolappen, esq. To the MAURITIUS.—H. Sawell, esq. To the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Mrs. Nightingale, child, and A. Cohen, esq. To LONDON.—Col. Wheatly, 6th cav., Mrs. Peel, Miss Garforth, C. J. Anderson esq., R. Meldrum, esq., W. Bonnard, esq., Dr. J. C. Evans, W. Sykes, esq., Capt. Lyster, 2d Gren., 2 Misses Leslie, and Master Leslie.
 Per *steamer Tynemouth* (Dec. 25), from CAPE, MAURITIUS, and GALLE. To MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Tracke, Dr. Gamck, Mrs. Macbeth, and Mr. Denison. To CALCUTTA.—Mr. Ayton, Mr. King, Dr. Foy, Mr. Knatchbul, and Mr. Amaid.
 Per *steamer Alma* (Dec. 28), from CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. Beaumont, Mrs. Lyuam, 2 Misses Lyuam, and 2 children.

DEPARTURES.

DEC. 15. *Queen*, Lambert, Calcutta.—16. *Castle Eden*, Young, London via Tuticorin; Benj. Buck Greene, Grierson, Munsoorcottah and London.—20. *Nile*, Strange, London.—22. *Steamer England*, Dundas, Galle, Mauritius, Cape, and London; Independent, Labory, Marseilles, via Karikal and Pondicherry; *Ville de Basle*, Avoyné, Bordeaux, via Pondicherry.—29. *Steamer Alma*, —, Suz.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Nile*, to LONDON.—Mrs. Col. McCally and party, 1 child, Sir V. Stonehouse, Bart. and party, the Rev. J. Garrett, Mrs. Broomhall and 6 children, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Johnston and party, 2 children, Mrs. J. Bensley and 3 children, Capt. J. G. Halliday's 3 children, Maj. R. Cotton, 2 children, and Mr. Stewart.
 Per *steamer Alma* (Dec. 29), to SURZ.—To MARSEILLES.—Mrs. M. J. Bruce, Mrs. Hodgson, infant, Mr. C. Christian, and Mr. T. C. Conolly. To BOMBAY.—Lieut. R. Carey. To GALLE.—E. Storey, esq. To SOUTHAMPTON.—T. Pugh, esq., and Mrs. E. Storey.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Dec. 28, 1856.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Securities 5 per ct.
 On Private Bills, at 3 months 5 "

RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes 100 per ct.
 On 4 per cent. Stock Receipts 94 "
 On 4 per cent. do. Sica and Co.'s 82 "
 On Tanjore do. 84 "
 Discount.
 On Government Acceptances 3 per ct.
 On Private Bills, at or within 30 days 7 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan for public work 2 to 2½ per ct. prem.
 4 per cent. loan of 1832-33 17 to 18 per ct. dis.
 1835-36 17 to 18 do.
 1842-43 16 to 17 do.
 1854-55 16 to 17 do.
 5 per cent. transferable } No transactions.
 book debt
 Tanjore Bonds 17 to 18 dis.
 Bank of Madras Shares .. 17 per cent. prem.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, at 6 months' sight, 2s. 2½d.
 H.M. Treasury Bills, 2s. 1½d.
 Bank of England Post Bills, 2s. 1½d.
 Mauritius Government Bills, 2s. 1½d.
 Ceylon do. 2s. 1½d.
 Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight, par to 1 disc.
 Agents' Bills to Calcutta, 30 days, par to ¼ per cent. disc.
 Do. Bombay, " ¼ pm.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10 3 each
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	do.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3l. to 3l. 5s.

BOMBAY.

TROOPS FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.

The following regiments are to compose the force about to be sent up the Gulf.

H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons.

" 78th Highlanders.

A troop of Horse Artillery (from Kurrachee).

No. 2 Light Field Battery (from Sholapoor).

1st regiment Scinde Irregular Horse.

23rd regiment N.L.I.

26th do. N.I.

In addition to the above, there is to be a flank battalion, composed of the light or flank companies of ten regiments of Native Infantry.

A light battalion is, we believe, to be formed from the light companies of the various regiments within reach, to proceed to the Persian Gulf along with the next division; and this, it is said, will be commanded by Major G. H. Robertson, of the 25th regiment N.I., one of the most judicious selections which could have been made. The following are the regiments that will be drawn upon:—

2nd Grenadiers, from Ahmedabad.	
3rd N.I.	" Sholapoor.
5th do.	" Bombay.
11th do.	" Do.
22nd do.	" Malligaum.
25th do.	" Ahmedabad.
27th do.	" Colapore.
29th do.	" Belgaum.
8th do.	" Kurrachee.
15th do.	" Bombay.

Ten companies in all, brought up to the full strength of 80 rank and file, as a total of 800. The companies are to be allowed a captain and subaltern each, with an adjutant, quartermaster, and surgeon for the battalion.

The LONDON MAIL, of Nov. 26th, arrived at Bombay, Dec. 22nd (per *Pekin*).

THE DEATH OF BRIGADIER STOPFORD, of H.M.'s 64th regiment, who was killed in the attack on Reshire, will be regretted. He served with the 40th N.I. throughout the operations in Candahar and in Afghanistan, during 1841 and 1842, for which he received a medal; and he commanded a regiment in the action of Maharajpore, on the 29th Dec., 1843, until severely wounded in the side. He had also a horse cut down under him, and received another medal for his services in this action. The following are the dates of his commissions:—Ensign, 17th Dec., 1825; lieutenant, 2nd Nov., 1826; capt., 10th Sept., 1830; major, 11th March, 1842; brevet lieutenant-col., 30th April, 1844; lieutenant-col., 13th Nov., 1847; col. 20th June, 1854.

THE LATE COLONEL G. G. MALET, 3rd L.C., who was so treacherously killed in the attack on Reshire, served with the 9th N.I., in 1824, against the Bheels in Guzerat; and with the 3rd L.C. with the field force in Scinde and Afghanistan, in 1841-42, including the advance on Candahar and the several operations of the army under Major-General Nott, leading to the re-occupation of Ghuznee and Cabul, for which he received a medal. When on political employ with the Khan of Khyrpoor, he accompanied the force under Sir Charles Napier in the campaign against the hill-tribes north of the Indus. Colonel Malet was a brother of the Hon. A. Malet, fourth Member of Council at Bombay; and of H. P. Malet, Esq., late of the Bombay civil service. He entered the Bombay army in the year 1822, and succeeded to the regimental majority on the 23rd Aug. 1851, receiving the brevet rank of lieutenant-col. on the 28th Nov. 1854.

MR. WARWICK.—We have heard with much pleasure that a mercantile gentleman recently arrived from England, Mr. Warwick, has determined on the erection of cotton screw-machinery without delay in Kurrachee. He has been induced to this enterprise, we are told, in consequence of the high prices which wool and cotton, the produce of this and the more northerly districts, have recently fetched in the Bombay market. We earnestly hope that this speculation will realize the most sanguine anticipations of the gentleman who has had the boldness to give it a first trial in Sind.—*Sindian*.

SPIRIT DRINKING AT BOMBAY.—The *Bombay Times* analyses a return of the spirit drinking carried on in the Presidency town. There are 200 stills at work, turning out a million and a half gallons of country liquor a year. There are about 200,000 possible drinkers in the Presidency. Of these one-half are notoriously sober. The remainder consume, on the average, fifteen gallons a head per annum, or about a strong dram a day. Yet the population is said to be sober. The reporter recommends an increased taxation, for the benefit of the municipality. We believe the tax, even in Calcutta, might be by degrees quadrupled, with advantage to morals and the revenue. It is much lower in Bombay.

KURRACHEE HARBOUR.—The *Sind Kossid* supplies us with the details of Mr. Walker's scheme for removing the bar of Kurrachee harbour. It is in all respects analogous to the system of Bandels, employed in clearing the Ganges of its sand-banks. The various currents are to be concentrated upon one point of the bar, and Mr. Walker is confident "that Kurrachee is capable of being made an excellent harbour, and that there are no very great engineering or other physical difficulties to contend with in making it such."

THE 12TH N.I. AT DEESA.—Two young officers had agreed to play at billiards so soon as the table was disengaged. On its becoming so, one of them said, that he did not feel disposed to play that night, the other alleged that he promised, and ought to play; the former replied, that he had not done so in the sense understood, and called out across the table, "Go away, and don't be telling these lies about me." The party so accosted went round, and asked that the words should be repeated or recalled. They were repeated, and the party to whom they were applied thereupon spat on the face of him who used them. The papers of the one have been sent in already, those of the other are likely to follow. Not long since, a similar brawl occurred in the Northern Division, where words in the last degree offensive were employed and replied to by the contents of a beer-glass.—*Bombay Times*.

NAN, OR WHEATEN CAKE.—At the Bhutyarees' shops, which abound in Bombay, a wheaten-cake, called *nan*, weighing more than half a pound, may be purchased for two deryas, or three farthings, and one of these a day will at last sustain life for many weeks, perhaps months. Such a cake, with a little *salna* or curry, twice a day, forms the diet of many a labouring man in Bombay, his two meals thus costing only an anna and a half. This, however, applies chiefly to Mahomedans. The ordinary meal of poor Hindus is a seer and a quarter of flour, or a seer of rice, with a little dhal or fish, and two such meals cost about an anna and a quarter per diem. All who can go out to ask for alms will obtain as much as this, and thus at least contrive to keep body and soul together. So long as a really destitute person can crawl from door to door, and make his cry heard, he is sure, in a vast population like that of Bombay, where thousands daily bestow money, grain, or other food upon the poor, to light upon some heart which can feel for his distress—some hand which will stretch itself out to help him.

MUSSULMAN BEGGARS.—Annually there is a large concourse here of pilgrims to Mecca, from Sind, the Punjab, Kashmere, Delhi, Lucknow, Peshawar, Afghanistan, Bengal, and other countries, Bombay being the principal port of embarkation for the Red Sea. Some of these pilgrims are rich, and a large portion able to maintain themselves, but many are supported during their stay by Mussulman families. Again, on their return from the Haj, when the proportion of the destitute is much greater, they are fed and clothed, and helped on their way to their homes. The number of pilgrims who arrive on their way to Mecca or Medina ranges from five hundred to a thousand, males and females. There is always here also a large number of Syds, who, claiming to be descendants of Mahommed, deem it derogatory to work—though to subsist on the bounty of others they are not ashamed. Sometimes there are as many as five hundred of this class in Bombay. They come chiefly from Kutch and Sind, and are principally supported by Memons from those parts. It is computed that the Mahomedan population is laid under contribution for their maintenance, to the extent of some twenty thousand rupees a year. There is no place provided by the Mahomedan community expressly as an asylum for their poor. Every mosque has a part assigned for the temporary residence of learned men and scholars. Pilgrims also are allowed to take up their abode there, and sometimes poor travellers who cannot afford to hire lodgings. All needy and destitute persons also are permitted to resort thither. Every morning and evening a wooden tray or basket, called a *tuggara*, is sent round by the *banghee*, or crier of the mosque, to the Mussulman families in each street, and into this is dropped a small portion of the victuals prepared for the household. The promiscuous collection, after the *banghee* has appropriated his own share, is distributed amongst strangers and poor residing at the time in the

mosque. Bachelor beggars often club together, ten or fifteen hiring an apartment, and living on communist principles. The Peshawares are generally found in the compounds of mosques; some live in ruined houses; others occupy verandahs of houses, or squat on plots of vacant ground; and many of these employ themselves in weaving, thus earning from two to three annas a day. In the evening they sally forth as beggars, and generally return with a full scrip. Of Mussulman beggars generally, many males are reputed to be drunkards, ganja-smokers, opium-eaters; and it is generally believed that not a few are addicted to pilfering.—*Bombay Quarterly Review*.

A MUTINY QUELLED IN THE FUSILEER CORPS.—One of the men of the 1st Fusiliers, named Moss, attached to the 2nd regiment for field service, having been confined for drunkenness, he became very violent, and endeavoured to force himself away from the guard, when he was stabbed with a bayonet by one of them, and within a few minutes after death ensued. Shortly after the occurrence, the most exaggerated accounts reached the lines of the 1st Fusiliers of the murder of a comrade. This so excited the men, that every barrack-room was busy with its inmates preparing to seek vengeance. The commanding officer, the adjutant, and the sergeant-major were promptly on the spot, and with great exertions the men were quieted, with the promise that every inquiry would be made into the matter. The deceased, it appears, was always a very well-behaved man, and a general favourite. His remains were followed to the graveyard by nearly every man of duty.—*Scindian*.

GOVERNMENT-GENERAL ORDERS.

COMMANDANT OF SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 17, 1856.—Under instructions from the Government of India, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the Commandant of Sappers and Miners will, in future, be allowed the privilege of retaining half of his command allowance whilst on leave, in assimilation with the practice obtaining under the Bengal Presidency.

2. The terms "Pallankeen allowance, and book and instrument allowance," at present applied to the allowances, aggregating Rs. 60 per mensem, which are now drawn by English subalterns, doing regimental duty with the Sappers and Miners, are abolished, and in lieu of these, a consolidated allowance of sixty rupees a month, under the name of "Sapper Allowance," is granted (from the 1st proximo) to all Engineer subalterns doing duty with the Sappers, whether as attached to companies, or holding office on the regimental staff.

3. The G. G. O. No. 493, of the 4th June last, is accordingly so far modified, as to admit of the Sapper allowance being drawn by the adjutant of the corps.

By Order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

LEAVE TO STAFF OFFICERS.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 19, 1856.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that heads of departments are vested with the same authority as general officers commanding divisions, and brigadiers commanding stations, to grant leave of absence for short terms, to European staff officers serving immediately under their authority and orders.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARNETT, R. H. resu. ch. as dep. coroner for Bombay, Dec. 7.
DAVIDSON, A. F. supt. of Khandeish rev. surv. and assess. resu. ch. of du. Dec. 19.

HANKEY, J. A. placed under coll. of Surat, to study Guzerathee.
MACDONALD, A. R. to proc. to Bombay to appear before the central committee of vernac. exam. in Jan. 1857.

MELVILL, M. to be superint. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Sattara, 13th Dec. 13.

NEWBHAM, W. H. pl. under coll. of Sattara, to study Murathee.
NORMAN, G. to proc. to Bombay to appear before the central committee of vernac. exam. in Jan. 1857.

OLIPHANT, J. E. to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Surat.
PARKINSON, H. J. to be sheriff of Bombay for the year 1857.

SHAW, C. F. H. 1st asst. to mag. of Ahmednuggur, vested with full pow. of a mag.

WYLLIE, J. W. S. pl. under coll. of Sattara to study Murathee.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

JONES, A. W. 1 month.

SANDWITH, W. leave canc.

SOUTER, F. fr. Jan. 5 to 20.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENT.

GLASGOW, Rev. Dr. assu. ch. of du. as translator in edu. dept.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARTHUR, Capt. E. P. 1st L.C. ret. to duty, Dec. 22.
AITKEN, Capt. W. D. art. to com. 1st comp. 2nd batt. with No. 2 lt. fd. batt. attached.

ARMSTRONG, Lieut. W. A. 3rd Eur. regt. ret. to duty Dec. 21.

ASHE, Lieut. E. H. 8th N.I. has recorded the req. certif. as a surveyor.

ASHBURNER, Capt. G. E. 8th N.I. to be act. dep. jud. adv. gen. of Scinde div. of the army dur. abs. of Capt. Maude, Dec. 20.

BAYLY, Brev. col. R. A. fr. 16th to 4th N.I.

BECHER, Lieut. A. 8th N.I. to be adj. v. Bates, prom. Dec. 24.

BIRDWOOD, Ens. G. F. to rank fr. Sept. 21, posted to 23rd L.I. as 2nd ens.

CHURCH, Capt. A. B. act. supt. of bazaars and pol. at Poona, vested with pow. of a mag. within cantonments.

COMPTON, Capt. D'O. T. 29th N.I. to act as paymr. southern div. of the army dur. abs. of Capt. Lochon, m.c. Dec. 17.

DICK, Lieut. W. G. D. posted to engrs. regt. rank as 2nd lieut. fr. Dec. 9, 1854.

ESTRIDGE, Ens. G. T. 24th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

EVANS, Capt. asst. gr. mr. gen. fr. Scinde div. to Southern div.

FORBES, Lieut. J. G. posted to engrs. with regt. rank as 2nd lieut. fr. Dec. 9, 1854.

FRANKLAND, Ens. C. to do du. with 15th N.I. to join 12th N.I. as 2nd ens. to rank fr. Sept. 11.

GRAVES, 2nd Lieut. 1st Eur. fus. to accompany detach. of recruits proc. to Scinde under com. of Capt. Trower, Dec. 22.

GREEN, Capt. M. S. 16th N.I. returned to duty Dec. 22.

GRIFFITH, Lieut. J. G. T. to be an asst. executive eng. southern province, Dec. 24.

HALLETT, Ens. W. L. posted to 27th N.I. as 2nd ens. to rank fr. Sept. 21.

HAMMOND, Capt. R. M. 20th N.I. returned to duty Dec. 22.

HANSON, Lieut. G. W. 9th N.I. to be adj. in suc. to Thacker, prom.

HARRISON, Lieut. J. 17th N.I. resigned H.C.'s serv. fr. Jan. 1.

HEATHFIELD, Cadet F. W. to do du. with 15th N.I. to join Dec. 22.

HERVEY, Capt. C. R. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. ret. to du. Dec. 22.

HICKMAN, Lieut. D. H. 3rd L.I. ret. to du. Dec. 22.

HILLS, Lieut. T. to be an asst. executive eng. northern province.

INNES, Lieut. G. 22nd N.I. attached to do du. with school for instruction in musketry, to join Dec. 22.

JOFF, Ens. J. posted to 29th N.I. as 2nd ens. to rank fr. Sept. 21.

LITCHFIELD, Lieut. R. 22nd N.I. ret. to du. Dec. 21.

LYONS, Lieut. acting dep. asst. gr. mr. gen. to proc. to Bombay, and report himself to gr. mr. gen. for duty, Dec. 18.

MACAN, Brev. col. G. fr. 14th to 26th N.I.

MACDONALD, Lieut. to be acting dep. asst. gr. mr. gen. v. Shewell, on field service, fr. Nov. 6.

MALCOLM, Lieut. col. G. com. S. Mahratta irreg. horse, to be an asst. mag. in Sholapore, &c.

MILDMAY, Lieut. A. G. St. J. 3rd Eur. reg. ret. to du. Dec. 22.

MOORE, Ens. C. H. cav. rec. arr. fr. England, att. to do du. with horse brig. at Poona, to join.

OUTRAM, Lieut. gen. Sir J. K.C.B. ret. to du. Dec. 22.

PARK, Lieut. W. A. 3rd Eur. reg. ret. to du. Dec. 22.

PARKES, Lieut. H. R. act. supt. of Matheran, and asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna.

POGSON, Capt. J. 17th N.I. ret. to du. Dec. 21.

PONSONBY, Capt. dep. asst. gr. mr. gen. fr. pres. office to Scinde div. Dec. 18; to be acting asst. gr. mr. gen. v. Wray, on field service, Dec. 17, fr. Nov. 6.

ROBERTSON, Brev. maj. G. H. 25th N.I. to be offic. mil. paymr. at pres. dur. abs. of Capt. Barr.

SCHNEIDER, Capt. J. W. 2nd in com. Kolapore inf. resu. ch. of du. on Dec. 10.

SCHNEIDER, Lieut. F. 3rd Eur. regt. to rank as capt. by brev. fr. Dec. 10, 1856.

SCOTT, Brev. col. J. fr. 26th to 16th N.I.

SHEWELL, Capt. H. 2nd Eur. L.I. returned to duty Dec. 22; to details of regt. in Fort George, to join.

THOYTS, Lieut. N. B. 21st N.I. to be adj. in suc. to Langbourne, pro. Dec. 17.

TREVOR, 2nd Lieut. 1st Eur. fus. to accompany detachment of recruits proc. to Scinde under com. of Capt. Trower, Dec. 22.

TROWER, Capt. 1st Eur. fus. to com. of inf. recruits proc. to Scinde, and art. recruits sent to join 4th troop horse brig. Dec. 22.

TRUEMAN, Ens. T. posted to 3rd Eur. regt. as 4th ens. to rank fr. Sept. 21.

TWEEDIE, Ens. M. posted to 13th N.I. to rank fr. Sept. 21.

TYNDALL, Ens. E. H. T. posted to 7th N.I. as 2nd ens. to rank fr. Sept. 21.

WALKER, Capt. C. supt. of pol. Tanna, rec. arr. fr. furl. to Eur. perm. to rejoin his appt.

WILLIAMS, Capt. J. D. 28th N.I. to off. as dep. jud. adv. gen. south div. dur. such time as Maj. Curtis may be offic. for Maj. Boys, Dec. 29.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.

ENGINEERS.

DICK, W. G.

FORBES, J. G.

INFANTRY.

BIRDWOOD, G. F. Sept. 20, 1856.
FRANKLAND, C. Sept. 7, 1856.
HALLETT, W. L. Sept. 20, 1856.
JOPP, J. Sept. 20, 1856.
TRUEMAN, T. Sept. 20, 1856.
TWEDIE, M. Sept. 20, 1856.
TYNDALL, E. H. T. Sept. 20, 1856.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

KNELLER, Capt. C. T. 11th N.I. 2 years to Europe on furl. old regs.
LYE, Maj. W. H. C. 13th N.I. fr. Dec. 12 to Jan. 11, 1857, Kurrachee, m.c. prep. to Eur.
NAPIER, Lieut. G. art. Jan. 20 to Feb. 28, Bombay, new rules.
PARKER, Lieut. M. W. 8th N.I. Dec. 11 to Jan. 10, to Bombay, m.c. old rules.
ROSS, Ens. E. C. 3rd Eur. regt. from 2nd to 20th Jan. to Bombay.
WAHAB, Lieut. C. W. 14th N.I. from Dec. 11 to Jan. 31, to Bombay, on m.c. old regs. prep. to app. for furl. to Eur.
WHITLIE, Lieut. col. art. leave to Eur. commuted to 15 instead of 18 mos.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATKINS, Asst. surg. 7th N.I. acquired colloq. profic. in vernac. lang. Dec. 20, 1856.
BUTLER, Asst. surg. E. R. to offic. in med. ch. of Meywar Bheel corps, v. Dr. Bow.
CRAIG, Surg. J. to med. ch. of 18th N.I. fr. Nov. 11, 1856, v. Collum.
KAYE, Asst. surg. placed on gen. du. Scinde div. of the army.
LOWNDS, Asst. surg. T.M. to med. ch. of 7th N.I. v. Pitman, to join Dec. 26.
MILLAR, Asst. surg. P. M.D. to med. ch. of 16th N.I. v. Cameron, Dec. 20.
MILLER, Asst. surg. R. perm. to res. app. as supt. of vaccination in Scinde, placed at disp. of C.-in-C. Dec. 17.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOWIE, Asst. surg. J.M. 17th N.I. fr. Nov. 22 to Dec. 20, to Kurrachee, on m.c.
COLLUM, Surg. R. 18th N.I. 15 months, to Eur. m.c. new rules.
DONNE, Lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. att. temp. to hd. qu. 2nd batt. art.
LAWRENCE, Asst. surg. H.P. 10th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 1, in ext. to proc. to coast and Bombay, on m.c.
REMINGTON, Asst. surg. J. S. 13th N.I. Dec. 14 to Jan. 14, Kurrachee, m.c.
SMITH, Lieut. S. A. 17th N.I. acquired colloq. profic. in vernac. lang. of the men, Dec. 19, 1856.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

KING, Volunt. B.D. arr. Dec. 21 to join the *Acar*.
LEMESSURIER, Mids. ret. to duty Dec. 25, attac. to the *Tigris*.
MITCHERSON, Lieut. ret. to duty Dec. 25, attac. to the *Vernon*.
PENGELLY, Lieut. W. M. ret. to duty, Dec. 22, to join the *Queen*.
PLUNKETT, Mids. W. 1 yrs. furl. to Europe on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDING, wife of C. s. at Poona, Dec. 25.
BARKER, wife of J. art. d. at Ahmedabad, Dec. 17.
BERKLY, wife of J. J. d. at Mazagon, Dec. 27.
BURN, wife of A. s. on board the *Rajah of Coch*, Nov. 26.
CRAWFORD, wife of A. T. s. at Sattara, Dec. 30.
DALZELL, wife of N. A. s. at Surat, Dec. 16.
GARDNER, wife of Capt. A. H. s. at Bombay, Dec. 30.
GIVEN, Mrs. R.C. s. in the Fort, Dec. 19.
HAINES, wife of R. s. at Mazagon, Dec. 27.
LYNCH, wife of Maj. E. P. s. at Belgaum, Dec. 16.
MENNIE, wife of J. d. at Bombay, Dec. 25.
MOSES, Mrs. M. S. d. at Byculla, Dec. 20.
PURVIS, wife of G. R. d. at Belgaum, Dec. 28.
STEVENS, wife of H. d. at Mazagon, Dec. 24.

MARRIAGES.

BARTON, Lieut. L.C. 1st N.I. to Mary J. d. of the late P. N. Bastard, at Ahmedabad, Dec. 20.
EYEZARD, Lieut. G. C. 22nd N.I. to Juliana M. d. of the late C. E. Bean, at Poona, Dec. 11.
KING, J. jun. to Phoebe, d. of Dr. J. Randall, at Poona, Dec. 22.
VINT, D. to Miss Eliza Cochrane, at Bombay, Dec. 19.

DEATHS.

BRESSALL, John, at Lower Colaba, Dec. 27.
GRACH, Jane, wife of Capt. G. O. 13th N.I. at Hyderabad, Scinde, Dec. 18.
GREEN, George St. J. at Bombay, aged 37, Dec. 24.
KING, James, in the Port, aged 42, Dec. 27.
SALMON, Elizabeth, inf. d. of Maj. W. B. at Kurrachee, Dec. 17.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 13. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Fitzmaurice, Whampoa; Fullev Moom-harruck, Wadge, Calcutta; Odette, Bouillard, Newport.—14. Talisman, Foubert, Cochon.—15. Bombay, Flankam, Kurrachee; Baby Castle, Scott, Point de Galle.—16. Omega, Banks, Kurrachee.—17. Str. Mountstuart Elphinstone, McDonald, Surat; Str. Victoria, Banks, Kurrachee.—18. Str. Sir J. R. Carnac, Ellis, Surat.—19. Str. Lowjee Family, Norman, Surat; Golden Era, Brown, Melbourne.—20. Str. Phlox, Clarke, Surat; Ocean Queen, Rees, China.—21. Owen Glendower, Watson, London; Whirlwind, Edgell, China.—22. Str. Pekin, Haspelwood, Aden; British Queen, Morris, Calcutta; ritius.—23. Surry, Peck, Kurrachee; Walter Morris, Morris, Calcutta; Bermondsey, Beeding, Sydney; Amelia, Gibson, Calcutta; Almora, Williams, Melbourne; Cornwall, Grant, London; Earl of Clare, Wilson, China and Singapore; Annie Wilson, Langly, Melbourne.—24. Str. Semeramis, Young, Beshire; Courser, Day, Penang; City of Palaces, Jones, Singapore and Penang; Avener, Felter, Swasee; Star Queen, Manning, China; Vernon, Consitt, London; Str. Mountstuart Elphinstone, Macdonald, Surat; Str. Rajah, Norris, Southampton.—27. Str. Aden, Bernard, Southampton; Str. Dwarka, Woolley, Kurrachee; Good Success, Dumayne, China; Str. Sir J. R. Carnac, Ellis, Surat.—30. William Mitchell, Biddock, Surat; Charles Grant, Alcock, China and Singapore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Victoria, from KURRACHEE.—Maj. Shortrede, Capt. and Mrs. Trower and child, Capt. and Mrs. Thompson and child, Capt. Mrs. Miss, and Mr. Dawson, Mrs. Dunsterville and child, G. Smith, Esq. C.S., Lieuts. Wahab, Young, Trever, Graver, and Biron; Mr. and Mrs. Paul, Mr. Blackwell.
Per Almora, from MELBOURNE.—Mr. Harrington and family, D. de Francis de Cruz.
Per Earl of Clare, from CHINA and SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Wilson.
Per Phlox, from SURAT.—Dr. Peach and Mr. Watson.
Per Owen Glendower (Dec. 21), from LONDON.—Capt. and Mrs. Pogson and child, Lieut. and Mrs. Aynsley and child, Mrs. and Miss Searle, Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong, Miss Parkin, Lt. Leitchfield, Lt. McGregor, Dr. W. Addowes, Mr. D. B. King, Mr. Burbridge, Mr. Jackson.
Per Star Queen, from CHINA.—Mrs. Manning.
Per Vernon, from LONDON.—Captain and Mrs. Bordillon, 25th N.I.; Lieut. and Mrs. Mitchison, child and ayah, Mr. and Mrs. Treacher and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Otis, Mrs. Adams and child, Mrs. Wylie, Mrs. Conway, Misses Beaumont, Edgerly, Jerome, Mr. Lemessurier I. N.; Mr. Frankland, and Mr. Knolles.
Per Dwarka, from KURRACHEE.—Major Lye.
Per Lowjee Family, from SURAT.—Lieut. M. W. Parker, 8th regt. N.I.; and several natives.
Per Steamer Pekin, Dec. 22, from ADEN.—Lieut. General Sir J. Outram, K. C. B., Capt. and Mrs. Shewell, Mr. and Mrs. Hickman, Miss Leathes, Mr. Heathfield, Mr. and Mrs. Weeding, Capt. and Mrs. Midway, Mr. Blowers, Mr. A. Parke, Capt. Hammond, Mr. E. P. Chichester, Mr. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Loughnan, Miss Loughnan, Miss Powers, Mrs. Col. Bird, 2 Misses Bird, Mr. Bird, Mrs. Molle, Capt. and Mrs. Arthur, Mr. and Mrs. S. Owen, Mr. A. Jacob, Mr. Brousse, Mr. Wheeler, Mr. J. E. Mylott, Capt. M. Green, Mr. J. Martin, Capt. S. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Rawlinson, Mr. Vivian, Capt. Henry, Lieut. Pengelly, Mr. Claus, Mrs. Dalbussett, daughter and son, and J. Slade.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 13. Avalanche, Stott, Persian Gulf.—15. Str. Dwarka, Woolley, Kurrachee.—17. Bleng, Wise, Liverpool; Euroclydon, Spooner, Liverpool.—18. Edmund Kaye, Wilson, Liverpool.—19. Str. Shanghai, Roskill, China; steamer Mountstuart Elphinstone, McDonald, Surat.—20. Beverly, Chase, Calcutta; Euxine, Winder, Persian Gulf.—22. Evening Star, Dunn, London; steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, Ellis, Surat.—23. Steamer Victoria, Banks, Kurrachee; Caroline, Phillips, Trieste; Arrow, Davies, China; Helen Lindsay, Durham, Hamburg; Bosphorus, Gobart, Liverpool.—24. Mary Carson, Bennett, Liverpool; Ben Nevis, Herron, Liverpool; Lord Raglan, Herron, Liverpool.—27. Neville, Graham, Liverpool; La Americane, Michell, Marseilles.—JAN. 2, 1857. Steamer Pekin, Haselwood, Aden and Pekin.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Mary Carson, to LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. and Miss Bennett.
Per Phlox, to SURAT.—Mr. H. Wheeler and Mr. H. Webb.
Per Howden, to LIVERPOOL.—Miss Eccles and child, Mrs. Ward, and Mrs. Verrell and child.
Per Sir J. R. Carnac, to SURAT.—Rev. and Mrs. J. Ree and 3 children, Rev. and Mrs. G. Candy and several natives.
Per Euroclydon, to LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. and Miss Spooner, Capt. Kingcombe, wife and child.
Per Victoria, to KURRACHEE.—John Ross, Esq., Lieut. Chichester, H.M.'s 24th regt.
Per Evening Star, to LONDON.—Capt. Seymour, 2nd Light Cavalry, Mrs. Seymour and 4 children, Lieut. Gibson.
Per Cadiz, to CHINA, &c.—Mr. Framjee Dorahjee. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Y. Harune and children, Mr. Muncheerjee Nusserwanjee Mody, Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee, Mr. Rustumjee Pestonjee, Mr. Nusserwanjee Pestonjee, Mr. Merwanjee Dadabhooy.
Per steamer Pekin, Jan. 2, 1857, to ADEN and SUVA. For ADEN.—Lieut. and Mrs. Keys. For SUVA.—M. Smith, Esq., Mr. Hilton, and Mr. Whitehead. For ALEXANDRIA.—Maj. General and Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Edwards, Mr. P. Jones, Mrs. Felix Jones and 2 children, Lieut. Wahab, Capt. Doris, Mrs. Gore Munbee. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. T. S. Warden, Lieut. and Mrs. Thompson, E. Byron, Esq., Dr. Stewart, John Ord, Esq.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Jan. 2, 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. transfer loan	..	Rs. 92 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do.	do.	1832-33 .. Rs. 87 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do.	do.	1835-36 .. Rs. 81½ to 81¾ p. Co.
4 Do.	do.	1842-43 .. Rs. 81½ to 81¾
New 5 Do.	do.	.. Rs. 101½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs.	9 15-16ths.
Bank of England Notes	per £	9½ nominal.
Spanish Dollars	per 100	236 to 237
Republic Dollars	"	221 to 221½
German Crowns	"	216 to 217
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola	105½
Gold Leaf (range of quality) per tola	"	16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, for 97 touch	per tola	15½

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each	38 p. ct. prem.
Oriental Bank	250 each	250 pd. up 56 p. ct. ex. div.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each	500 3½ disct.
Agra Bank	500 each	500 do. 49 pm. ex. div.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each	1,000 do. 17 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com....	1,200 each	12,000 do. 20,500
Colaba Press Com....	7,000 each	7,000 do. 23,000
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	510 each	400 do. 6 to 7 p. ct. dis.

On London—at

EXCHANGES.

4 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 2 9-16d.	For doc. bills.
4 2s. 2½d. to 2s. 2 5-16d.	For cred. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	99½
.....30 days' sight	99 9-16ths.
.....at sight	100½
On Madras at 30 days'	98½
.....at sight	99½
On China at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 214 to 215

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2l. 15s. to 3l. per ton.

CEYLON.

The LONDON MAIL, of Nov. 26th, arrived at Point de Galle, Dec. 25th, en route to Calcutta (per *Bentinck*). The Mail, of Dec. 10th, left Aden, Jan. 3rd, for Calcutta (per *Bengal*). The *Ganges*, with the Mail, of Dec. 10th, had left Aden for Bombay.

THE PEARL FISHERY.—There is every prospect of an extensive fishery in March, 1857; but before any estimate of the value can be made, the specimen of oysters brought from the bank—10,000 in number, we believe—must be washed and examined. It is believed that the oysters are again extending over the banks, and another large fishery is anticipated in 1859.

LIMITED LIABILITY.—A prospectus has been issued of a company under the designation of "The Ceylon Cooly Transport and Steam Navigation Company, limited," the object of which will be, to secure a direct and expeditious communication, by means of two or more iron screw steamers, between Colombo and various ports on the southern coast of India, as well as the principal ports of the island itself, for the conveyance of Coolies to Ceylon.

THE NEW POSTAGE ordinance for Ceylon comes into operation on the 1st of April next, when the colony will enjoy the cheapest postal system in the world. The basis is one halfpenny for letters and newspapers.

CHINA:

The LONDON MAIL, of Oct. 10th, arrived at Hong-Kong, Dec. 1st (per *Norna*).

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

HOBSON, wife of the Rev. John, d. at Shanghai, Nov. 18.
REEVE, wife of Rev. H. s. at Shanghai, Dec. 3.
WILSON, Mrs. Craven, d. at Shanghai, Dec. 1.

MARRIAGE.

DE CASTILLA, Mr. Henry, R. M. to Wilhelmina, d. of Wm. Cooper, at Whampoa, Dec. 1.

DEATH.

COWPER, Capt. Wm. of the Royal Engs. at Canton, Dec. 3.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 17. Chico Collision, London.—23. Augusta Payn, London.—Dec. 1. Punjab, Thomson, Calcutta.—2. Mary Ross, Meyer, Sydney.—3. Kildare, Echacklin, Calcutta; Western Star, Hammond, Calcutta.—15. Steamer *Norna*, Point de Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Great Britain.—Capt. Nott.
Per Chinchin.—Mr. Stone.
Per Felix.—Mr. Bellini, Messrs. Terry, Stewart, Weiner, and Smith.
Per Sea Serpent.—Capt. and Mrs. Reynard and two children, Messrs. Gausett, Pollard, and Heynie.
Per Christina.—Mr. Davis.

Per Ann.—Mrs. Geary, Messrs. Bennett and Browne.
Per Sportsman.—Mr. F. W. Mitchell.

Per Horizon.—Mrs. Robertson.

Per N. B. Palmer.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bonney, Miss Rebecca Rawle, and Sydney E. Morse.

Per *Norna*.—Messrs. Malthy, Cameron, Pyke, Hutchinson, McAndrew, Hickson, Maclean, Searo, Rothwell, Bateson, C. D. Williams, Carron, and Rev. B. Sandeman, Mrs. Edger and child, Miss Hargreaves, Miss Fischer, and Mr. King.

Per Fiery Cross.—Messrs. Murray, Sinclair, and Senr. Oscutali.

Per Water Witch.—Mr. Saunders.

Per Lady Mary Wood.—Miss Morton, Messrs. King and De Busche.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 18. Jeremiah Garnett, Eddie, Liverpool.—21. Geelong, Christison, London.—27. Foam, Findley, Liverpool.—28. Bonita, Hatch, London.—Dec. 1. Crisis, Buel, Liverpool.—8. Amour, McDonald, Calcutta; Gallant, More, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Rocket.—Messrs. F. Baker and E. Barr.

Per Mary Whitridge.—Mrs. Wheeler and child, Mr. Lawson.

Per steamer *Norna* (Dec 15), to Point de Galle. For SINGAPORE.—Messrs MacAndrew, and T. C. A. Simon Thomas. For ALEXANDRIA.—Monsieur S. de Belligny. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. J. P. Cook. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Dow and infant, E. H. King, Esq. Paymaster 59th Regt. and Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Fell.

BURMAH.

CONFLAGRATION AT RANGOON.—The following communication from Rangoon, dated Oct. 31, gives an account of the late disastrous fire:—"About ten o'clock this morning, I was startled by a rush of people through the street, and a loud hum, as if of many voices speaking in a moderately high key. As soon as I had fairly launched myself into the street, there before me I beheld clouds of thick black smoke rising at about a mile from us. The street was crowded with carriages, saddle-horses, with their riders, and foot-passengers, all seemingly panic-stricken, and all hurrying as if by one consent in the direction of the fire. I also joined the throng. On coming up to the spot where the fire was making fearful ravages, I was astonished to see how furiously it was burning. It was madness to attempt to go within a hundred yards of the flames. The dock-yard here was on fire. From the best information I could get, the fire had originated by spontaneous combustion in an old tar-burrel. When I arrived at this scene of desolation, the store of the dock-yard was on fire, and it was a grand sight to see the tar, pitch, oil, &c., &c., sending up to heaven such immense tongues of flame. Well may panic seize the inhabitants when a fire breaks out here. The wind blew luckily in a direction the most favourable for the safety of the adjoining buildings; it blew off the shore on to the river, on the banks of which the dock-yard is situated; had it been otherwise and had the breeze come from seaward, it is not improbable that the whole town may have been burnt to the ground. At the present time every house which has a thatch has so much tinder in it that the smallest spark would be sufficient to ignite the tinder. It is not many days since Government ordered all the thatch from parts of the town, which are only sold to parties on the understanding that they are to be built pukka, to be pulled off, and it is more strange, that so soon after this order had gone forth and some demur had been made by parties owning half-finished houses, this fire should have taken place, and in a Government building too. I begin to think that I would not be wrong if I said that it was to be attributed to some incendiary. What, however, surprises me more is, that although the inhabitants or owners of certain lands are bound to build pukka houses, the Government themselves have nearly all their offices, &c. of wood and thatch. There were four fire-engines on the spot, and a number of soldiers from cantonments had come down to render what assistance they could. Nearly every man of any note in Rangoon was here, and the crowd was immense. Fire, it is said, is the scourge of Rangoon, and so it must be in the dry season when a fire has so much fuel to live upon."

JAVA.

TRADE AND SHIPPING.—The *Java Courant* contains a statement of the trade and shipping of Java and Madura for 1855, from which it appears that the imports on private account amounted to the value of F. 32,994,263 and on Government account 14,987,597

F. 47,981,860

being less by F. 15,793,487 than the imports in 1854.

On the other hand, the exports in 1855 amounted to:—

On private account..... F. 34,261,962

On Government account 49,850,435

F. 84,112,397

being F. 9,726,977 more than in 1854.

The amount of import and export duties actually received during 1855 was F. 6,423,766.

*** Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.*

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friends who favour us with communications will greatly add to their obliging kindness by writing on one side only of their paper. All persons acquainted with the details of a printing-office know how much this promotes convenience.

In consequence of the great length of the Despatches from the Persian Gulf our present impression is enlarged to Seventy-two columns.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON.

FRIDAY, January 30, 1857.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR R. J. H. VIVIAN, K.C.B.

In the list of officers who received the Order of the Bath on Saturday last, we were gratified to observe the name of Major-General Vivian, late in command of the Turkish Contingent, and now a Director of the East-India Company. It will be remembered that, when the prolonged struggle in the Crimea demanded that every effort should be made by the British Government to augment the available force serving there, it was determined to raise a levy of Turkish troops to be officered by members of the Indian army, and General Vivian was selected to organize and command the force. The fitness of his selection for that high and important duty was universally admitted, and the popularity of the appointment among those who might serve under him was evidenced by the eagerness with which candidates offered themselves for that particular service. General Vivian had earned a high reputation by long and distinguished service in the Madras Army, more especially by conspicuous gallantry during the Burmese war, in 1824; by the success of the force under his command in recapturing the fort Nepaunee from a body of insurgent Arabs in 1841; and more recently by the able manner in which he discharged the important duties of Adjutant-General of the Madras Army, from which post he retired in 1853. That the Turkish Contingent did not play a more conspicuous part in the late campaign was not the fault of its commander; that it rendered good and important service there can be no doubt,—service which, even apart from the antecedents of which Sir Robert Vivian can boast, would fairly and honourably entitle him to the reward he has now received at the hands of his sovereign.

THE EXTINGUISHED DYNASTY OF OUDE.

It would not be easy to furnish from the world's history another example in which the happiness and prosperity of a country have been so utterly disregarded by its rulers as in that of the recently annexed kingdom of Oude. The extinct dynasty was one which boasted of no ancient origin, nor was it ever distinguished by the honour or renown of any one of its princes. A passing notice of the character of each reign will serve to illustrate the truth of these assertions. Saadut Khan, the founder of the family, closed his career, as governor of Oude, by an act of treachery

against his liege lord the Mogul emperor, which led to the sack of Delhi by the Persian monarch Nadir Shah. Nadir, though profiting by the counsels of Saadut, held the nawab in such base contempt, that after upbraiding him for his disloyalty, he spat upon his beard and banished him from his presence. Saadut, unable to survive the ignominy, swallowed poison. This took place in 1739. Ten princes of this line, whose seat of empire was the city of Lucknow, have subsequently occupied the throne of Oude. The first in order was Seifdar Jung, the nephew of Saadut. The young nawab, treading in his uncle's footsteps, sullied his reign by revolting from the emperor, who thereupon deprived him of the rank of vizier, and dismissed him in disgrace. The family infirmity appears to have lost none of its efficacy in its descent from generation to generation. Shujah-ood-Dowlah, the son of Seifdur, ascended the throne in 1754. His first act was to throw off his allegiance to the Emperor of Delhi, and to usurp the territory of Oude. He then confederated with the Nabob of Allahabad and the eldest son of the emperor for the conquest of Bengal; but taking advantage of the absence of his colleagues, he basely seized the fort of Allahabad, and dissolved the confederacy by his treachery. In 1760, he once more associated himself with the heir-apparent, who, shortly after, succeeding his father as Emperor of Delhi, raised Shujah to the rank of vizier. Three years later, Shujah made common cause with Meer Cossim in resisting the arms of the East-India Company, and in 1764 sustained a signal overthrow at the battle of Buxar. The British commander, following up his success, pursued Shujah into his own dominions, where, being again defeated, the vizier threw himself unconditionally upon the clemency of his victors. Clive had the generosity to re-instate him upon conditions, and hence the origin of our political relations with Oude.

Shujah, though ambitious, lacked the decision and courage which usually characterize the successful usurper. At the battle with the Rohillas, fought on his behalf by Colonel Champion, in 1774, he betrayed the most dastardly pusillanimity. It had been arranged that he should support the colonel with a strong force of cavalry. Instead, however, of fulfilling his engagement, the prince encamped in the vicinity of the field of battle, and remained a passive spectator of the contest. But though regardless of the glory of victory, Shujah had a keen eye for its profits, and when the enemy's defeat became no longer doubtful, he pressed forward with admirable celerity, and carried off a large share of plunder. The Rohilla territory was shortly after added to his share of the spoil, and thenceforward became an appendage to the Oude dominions. Upon his return from this expedition, Shujah's health betrayed symptoms of decay, and he expired early in the following year. Little has been recorded in history in praise of this prince. Dow, his biographer, sums up his character in a few words, and styles him "the infamous son of a more infamous Persian pedlar." Hitherto the nawabs of Oude had reigned absolute in their dominions, and never delegated their power to another. Their more degenerate descendants, while inheriting the meaner vices of their predecessors, lacked their ambition, and have been content to substitute for this quality another family characteristic—the total neglect of the duties of royalty. The first of these was Asaf, the son of Shujah. This prince having bound the East-India Company by treaty to pro-

fect his subjects from foreign invaders, thereby secured the sole right of plundering them himself, and zealously devoted to the work a long and undisturbed leisure. His reign was one uninterrupted course of extortion and profusion. "If," said Lord Cornwallis, "the information which I have received of the state of the country be true, the disorders exceed all bounds and all description. The consequence is, that the revenues are collected by force of arms, the revenue agents are left to plunder uncontrolled, and the cultivators have no means of redress." Asof died in 1797, bequeathing to his successor an exhausted treasury and an enormous public debt. Vizier Ali, his supposed son, ascended the throne; but the spuriousness of his birth being shortly after established, he was deposed, and removed to Benares. Here he murdered Mr. Cherry, the British resident, and ended his days a prisoner at Fort William. On the deposition of Vizier Ali, Saadut Ali, a brother of Asof, and the rightful heir, was placed on the musnud. The misrule commenced by Asof continued under the reign of Saadut, and fears being entertained that the impoverished country would fail to afford the dues of the British Government, the nawaub consented to transfer a portion of his dominions in commutation of the annual subsidy previously paid for the defence of his country. The treaty concluded for this purpose bears date in 1801. By this agreement the nawaub ceded territory yielding an annual revenue of nearly a million and a half sterling. The remainder of his possessions were guaranteed to Saadut upon the express condition that he should introduce therein such a system of administration as should be conducive to the prosperity of his subjects and calculated to secure the lives and property of the inhabitants. Saadut died in 1814. The essential part of his engagement he had never performed. His attention had been otherwise engrossed. Avarice was his ruling passion, and to enable him to gratify its illimitable demands, he had rendered himself a complete adept in the art of extortion. In the thirteen years which elapsed between the conclusion of the treaty and his death, Saadut contrived to amass treasure to the amount of thirteen millions sterling, exacted from a territory which, during his reign, gave only a million and a half of revenue. Under the spendthrift and the miser the country had fared much alike; its ruin, which commenced with Asof in a reign of oppression and profusion, bid fair to be consummated by Saadut in one of parsimony and extortion. Ghazee-ood-deen, the son of Saadut, completed the renunciation of dependence upon the Mogul emperors by assuming the title of king. The change, however, brought with it no amelioration of the condition of the people. The maladministration of Ghazee-ood-deen called forth the strongest remonstrances of Lord Hastings, who had in vain urged him to reform a system so oppressive to his subjects. British troops were constantly called out for the preservation of the peace, and in the year 1820, upwards of seventy of the forts of refractory landholders were occupied and dismantled by their aid. Upon the demise of the king, in 1827, the Resident at Lucknow felt it to be his duty to report to the Government that the country had reached so miserable a state of decline, that nothing but the assumption of the administration could preserve it from utter ruin. At length, in 1831, in the reign of Nusseer-ood-deen, a crisis seemed to be impending. In that year Lord William Bentinck resolved to seek a formal interview with the king. Upon

this occasion he, with due solemnity, informed his Majesty, that unless his territories were governed upon other principles than those hitherto followed, and the welfare of the people made the principal object of his administration, the precedent afforded by the principalities of the Carnatic and Tanjore would be applied to the kingdom of Oude, and its ruler would be transferred into a pensioner of state. This warning was also sent to Nusseer-ood-deen in writing. The words of Lord William appear to have fallen unheeded on the ear of Nusseer, and the more permanent record he probably never troubled himself to open. Nusseer died in 1837, without having made one effort to reform the incorrigible misgovernment under which his subjects laboured. He left his kingdom in utter confusion and anarchy, bequeathing to his uncle and successor the option of following advice which he himself had long since forgotten. How far Mahomed Ali availed himself of the opportunity, may be gathered from the following passage in a Report, dated in 1839, from Dr. Butter, an officer who enjoyed the best opportunities for making himself acquainted with the condition of the people:—

The administrative state of the country may be summed up in a few words: a sovereign regardless of his kingdom, except in so far as it supplies him with the means of personal indulgence; a minister incapable or unwilling to stay the ruin of the country; local governors, or, more properly speaking, farmers of the revenue, invested with virtually despotic powers, left almost unchecked, to gratify their rapacity and private enmities; a local army ill paid, and therefore licentious, undisciplined, and habituated to defeat; an almost absolute denial of justice in all matters civil or criminal; and an overwhelming British force distributed through the provinces to maintain the faith of an ill-judged treaty, and to preserve peace.

Mahomed died in 1842. He was succeeded by his son Umjud Alee Shah, who reigned five years, at the close of which the kingdom of Oude was represented as being "in no one respect better than it had been at any previous date." This, in point of time, brings us to the accession of the last of the Kings of Oude, the particulars of whose reign we reserve for future notice. We have thus, with one exception, adverted briefly to the character and conduct of each member of the royal line. Some of these were beardless princes, and others of riper years; some were spendthrifts, and others misers; some were imbecile, while others possessed a degree of mental power; but in spite of persuasion and remonstrance—threats and entreaties—the results in every case have been the same: oppression and extortion on the part of the government—hopelessness of redress on that of the people.

THE MEDICAL SERVICE OF INDIA.

THE examination of candidates for assistant surgeoncies, which commenced at the India House on the 12th instant, resulted in the selection and appointment of twenty-two officers to the Medical Service of the Company: their names will be found in another column. According to rumours now generally credited, the position and prospects of this branch of the service are about to be placed upon a more satisfactory footing, and surgeons and assistant-surgeons, it is believed, will be entitled to increased allowances after stated periods of service. In connection with the subject, we would draw attention to the intelligence received from India by the last Mail, of a contemplated change in the higher appointments of the Medical Service. The several medical boards, it is said, are to be abolished, and in their place there is to be a director-general at each of the three presidencies. The director-

general at Calcutta will exercise superintendence over three inspectors-general of hospitals,—one for Bengal, one for the Upper Provinces, and one for the Punjab. At Madras, and also at Bombay, the director-general will have the aid of but one inspector-general.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

IN our impression of the 17th December last we informed our readers that measures would shortly be taken for establishing a line of telegraphic communication between Europe and India, through Asiatic Turkey, by the valley of the Euphrates and the Persian Gulf. We then stated, that the duty of constructing the line to the Turkish dominions would devolve upon her Majesty's Government, that a company, formed for the purpose, would continue the communication to Korna at the confluence of the Euphrates and Tigris, and that the East-India Company would complete the work by laying down a cable from that point along the Persian Gulf to Kurrachee. The first step was to make such terms with the Telegraph Company as would induce the public in this country to subscribe capital for the purpose, and we are glad to find that these have now been determined upon. The British Government and the East-India Company have agreed, from the date of the completion of the line from Seleucia to Korna, to pay the sum of £12,000 annually, or so much of it as shall be necessary to make up, with the other receipts of the company, a dividend of 6 per cent. on the capital; but that, if the value of the work performed by the Telegraph Company for the Government and the East-India Company shall exceed £12,000 per annum, such excess shall also be defrayed. It is further stipulated, that if the dividends of the Telegraph Company exceed 12 per cent. per annum, the Government and the East-India Company are to have the power of lowering the rates, but not to such an extent as shall reduce the dividends below 12 per cent. This arrangement is to remain in operation for twenty-five years from the completion of the line. A Government supervision is also to be provided.

THE LATE MR. STARK.

WE regret to have to announce the death of Hugh Stark, Esq., late assistant secretary at the India Board, which took place on the 28th inst., and was caused, we understand, by apoplexy. Mr. Stark retired from public life a short time since, after a service of fifty years, and had always insured by his abilities and frank bearing the respect and esteem of those with whom he associated. We are informed that, up to the last, Mr. Stark, notwithstanding his retirement, continued to afford to the department over which he formerly presided the benefit of his matured experience and sound advice.

HINDU MEMORY.—There is a general inclination to treat the scholastic merits Bengalee pupils with contempt, because they generally show a powerful memory; and even the *Hurkaru*, which has always promulgated sound views on Indian education speaks of this quality in Bengalee boys in an apologetic tone. Nothing is a surer sign of sound mental health than a powerful memory, and that, like other faculties, needs cultivation to acquire strength.—*Hindoo Patriot*.

EAST-INDIA SHIPPING.

From the East-India and China Association's "Comparative Statement of the Number of Ships Entered Inwards and Cleared Outwards, from and to Places within the Limits of the East-India Company's Charter, from the 1st of January to 30th December, 1855 and 1856," we ascertain the following results:—

VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS FROM CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CHINA, &c., IN 1855 AND 1856:—

Port of London .. Arrivals, 1855...	866 vessels	}	Decrease 40
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1856... 826 "		
Liverpool	" 1855... 261 "	}	Increase 73
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 1856... 334 "		
Bristol.....	" 1855... 32 "	}	Decrease 10
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 1856... 22 "		
Clyde	" 1855... 35 "	}	" 2
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 1856... 33 "		

The net increase in the number of arrivals is 21 vessels and 84,522 tons. The principal arrivals have been from Calcutta, Madras, and the Cape of Good Hope.

VESSELS CLEARED OUTWARDS FOR CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CHINA, &c., IN 1855 AND 1856.

Port of London, Departures, 1855...	681 vessels	}	Increase 53
" " " " " " " " " " " "	1856... 734 "		
Liverpool.....	" 1855... 465 "	}	" 39
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 1856... 504 "		
Bristol.....	" 1855... 13 "	}	Decrease 5
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 1856... 8 "		
Clyde	" 1855... 107 "	}	" 3
" " " " " " " " " " " "	" 1856... 104 "		

The total net increase of vessels cleared outward is 84 vessels and 96,942 tons. The principal departures were for Bombay, China, New South Wales, and the Cape of Good Hope.

APPOINTMENTS.—(*Downing Street, Jan. 16.*)—The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. George McIlvaine to be minister of the Church of Scotland in the island of Mauritius, and W. Allan, Esq., to be chief clerk in the colonial treasurer's office in that island.

THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY have given public denial to a report (which originally emanated from India) that they had any intention to annex the Rajpootana states. The rumour of the annexation was copied into our last number from the *Bombay Telegraph and Courier*.

A BANQUET on a grand scale was given on the 20th inst. by the Queen of Oude, at Hawley House, to the Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and Court of Directors of the Hon. East-India Company.

PENSION TO MRS. THOMPSON.—The Court of Directors has granted a pension of 100*l.* per annum to Mrs. Thompson, the mother of the late Lieut. H. L. Thompson, who so gallantly contributed to the defence of Kara.

MOVEMENT OF CAVALRY TROOPS.—It is understood that the 2nd Dragoon Guards are to relieve the 14th Light Dragoons in India, and the 3rd Dragoon Guards will relieve the 9th Lancers. The practice formerly in vogue of merely sending out light cavalry regiments to India has been abandoned.

THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR, FEROUK KHAN, with his suite, comprising more than twenty persons, including councillors, dragoman, secretaries, writers, and doctors, have arrived in Paris. Six magnificent horses have also arrived, presents from the Shah to the Emperor. It is stated that, at an interview which Ferouk Khan had with the Emperor, his Majesty expressed his extreme regret that there should be war between Persia and Great Britain.

A COLOSSAL EQUESTRIAN STATUE of the late Lord Hardinge has just been executed for Calcutta. Shortly after the battles of the Sutlej a subscription was set on foot in India to raise a statue to the honour of the Governor-General, and a sufficient sum having been realised, Mr. Foley, R.A., was entrusted with the commission. The horse is modelled from Lord Hardinge's favourite charger Manee, which carried him through several Indian battles. The rider is represented in the act of restraining its impetuosity, that he may calmly survey some military operations. A portion of a shattered cannon under the horse's feet indicate the nature of the scene in which he is engaged.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.—At the meeting on Monday, the 26th inst., the following papers were read:—1. Notes on the Geography of Burmah, with a new map of the same, by Captain Yule, of the Bengal Engineers; communicated by Sir Roderick I. Murchison. 2. Journey across the Kuenlun from Ladak to Khotan, by Messrs. H. and R. Schlagintweit; communicated by Colonel W. H. Sykes.

THE LAST ARRIVAL OF SILK FROM CHINA (14,694 bales) amounted to an aggregate value of about 1,500,000*l*.

M. DE BOURBOLON, French minister to China, who was in Paris on leave of absence, has left for his post.

AN ADDRESS from Newcastle has been presented to her Majesty against the invasion of Persia.

MADAME IDA PFEIFFER, the celebrated traveller, has again arrived at Cape Town, and intends proceeding to Madagascar, *via* Mauritius.

THE WILL OF JAMES MEADOWS RENDEL, F.R.S., of Kensington Palace Gardens, has just been proved under 100,000*l*. Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Morgan, Hon. E.I.C., 20,000*l*.

THE HON. WILLIAM LE POER TRENCH, R.E., is proceeding to Ceylon, where he proposes to remain two years, and then go on to the Mauritius and Hong-Kong; his aggregate sojourn in the East to be seven years.

LORD GOUGH.—It is stated that the veteran Lord Gough has purchased from the representatives of the late Mr. V. Knox the whole of the property bought by them in the Encumbered Estates Court from Lord Gort, which comprises most of the town of Gort and the land connecting it with the extensive demesne of Lough-cooter.

LIEUT. J. C. PATERSON, late of the 2nd B. E. regiment, is likely, we hear, to be allowed a pension by the Honorable Company. The circumstances under which this officer was dismissed the service were very peculiar, and it was generally supposed at the time that his case would be favourably received when brought under the notice of the Court of Directors.—*Grindley's Home News*.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CANTON.—At a public meeting on this subject, held in the Music-hall at Birmingham, on Monday, Jan. 19th, a letter was read from Lord Lyttelton, in which his Lordship states his inability to justify the proceedings of Admiral Seymour and Sir John Bowring in China. A petition against the war, for presentation to Parliament, was resolved upon by the meeting.

INVESTITURE OF KNIGHTS.—The Queen held an Investiture of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath at Windsor Castle on the 24th inst. The following were invested as K.C.B.'s:—Rear-Admiral C. Elliot (civil), Hon. J. D. Bligh (civil), J. F. Cramp-ton (civil), Lieut.-Gen. F. B. Auchmuty, Lieut.-Gen. N. Thorn, Rear-Admiral C. H. Fremantle, Rear-Admiral Hon. F. W. Grey, Col. H. K. Stocks, Lieut.-Gen. G. P. Wymer, Major Gen. R. J. Hussey Vivian.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 16. John Melhuish, Williams, Bengal; Atalanta, Wood, Maximain.—17. Zenithar, Furber, Bassein; Washington Irving, Durrant, Bombay; Isabella Harnett, Whelan, and Flora, Finlay, Bengal; Stratford, Smith, Commandant Coast; Elizabeth, Gonyson, Rangoon; Dispatch, Giles, Ceylon; Catherine Pemberton, Harris, Cape; Donna Anna, Cohn, Java.—19. Culdee, Pule, Madras; Mary, McNeale, South Seas; Rattler, Eayers, Mauritius; Minosa, Kemp, Shanghai; City of Bristol, Alexander, Singapore; Dinapore, Souttit, Bombay.—20. Stornoway, Hart, Shanghai.—21. Kingfisher, Crosby, Foochowfoo; Tatcombs, Bell, Bengal; Komangker, Smit, Cape; Anglo-Saxon, Laird, Shanghai.—22. Ailsa, Evans, Bombay.—23. Northumberland, Gill, Madras; Palmyra, Homan, Bengal; Australia, Grey, Mauritius; Thomas Lowry, Hingston, Madras; Berdianski Pkt., News, Maulmain.—24. Queen of the Wave, Peacock, Madras; Tagal, Gobel, Batavia; Beverley, Carter, Whampoa; Acorn, Anderson, Algon Bay; Alvia Maude, Winn, India and Demerara.—26. Fort City, French, Singapore; Pasha, Thomas, Coringa.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—JAN. 17. Dorothy, Taylor, Mauritius.—19. Antipodes, Rowe, Madras; Kindrochat, Robertson, Algon Bay; Irene, James, Cape; Tyne-mouth, Cooper (from Shields), Aden; Protomelia, Hill (from Shields), Aden.—21. Wellington, Black (from Shields), Hong Kong.—25. Fridus, Elliot, Madras; Crimes, Road, Bombay; Khimjee Gombjee, Bell, Bombay; Luther, White, Cape; Alert, Milne (from Shields), Aden.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Pera*, from Southampton, Jan. 20, to proceed per steamer *Ava*, from Suva. For MALTA.—Lieut. Angelo, Lieut. Kingsley, Lieut. M. Cormack, Lieut. Adams, Lieut. Carey, Lieut. Bycroft, Lieut. Selby, Lieut. Widdon, Rev. Mr. Parminster. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Forsman and child, Miss Anderson, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Rutson. For ADEN.—Lieut. J. D. McKenzie, Capt. Anderson. For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Col. Lyons and 2 daughters, Mr. Caldecott, Mr. F. Bowker, Mrs. W. Branton, Mr. Crofton, Miss Clifton, Lieut. J. D. Marrett, Mr. A. Parker, Mr. Truman, Mr. W. O'Brien, Mr. J. Sabine, Mr. H. Hammond, Mr. S. H. Brooke, Mr. J. Nelson, Mr. W. McKenzie, Mr. Appleby, Mr. C. F. Bull, Mr. R. Breton, Mr. A. Wilkinson, Mr. J. Manning, Mr. G. Pocock, Mr. G. Merrett, Mr. Ridley, Mr. Hannay, Mr. J. Burman, Mrs. Firth, Mr. Stranach, Mr. Stranach, Junr., Mrs. King, Miss Macklin, Miss Fawcett, Mr. W. Cuthill, Capt. Fanning, child and servant, Mr. A. P. O. do Gama Lobo and son, Mrs. Innes, Capt. Bruce, Mrs. Chamberlain, Capt. Todd, Mrs. Darvall, Mr. Bayley, Mr. Somerville, Mr. C. C. Barrow, Capt. and Mrs. Housason, Mr. E. Pryce. For CEYLON.—Mr. Eileary, Mr. B. V. Dunlop, Hon. Le Poer Trench,

Mr. R. A. Robinson, Mr. J. Kydd, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Stone, Mr. Bourne, Rev. Mr. Clayton, Miss Clayton, Mr. Rose. For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. A. V. Falls, Mr. J. Mayne, Mr. G. Stewart, Mr. G. Cotton, Mr. Challon, Mr. Strover, Maj. Borthwick, Mr. Roche, Mrs. Dale, Rev. J. McKie, Miss A. Thorburn, Miss L. C. Russell, Lieut. C. L. Yeoman, Mr. J. D. McDonald, Mr. G. Barclay, Mrs. Silver, Dr. and Mrs. Maclean and infant, Miss Robertson, Capt. and Mrs. Bal-dock, Mr. W. Virtue, Capt. and Mrs. Cureton, Mr. and Mrs. Ratli-f, Mr. J. H. Henrick, Mr. J. B. Chaise, Mr. Paton, Mr. R. H. Coe, Mr. Grenfell, Rev. B. O. M. Deane. For CALCUTTA.—Col. Thorpe, Mrs. Miller and 2 infants, Mr. W. Galloway, Miss Galloway, Mr. French, Mr. R. Henderson, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. G. C. Gregory, Lieut. Bailey, Mr. Wetherell, Lieut. Hawkins, Mrs. G. Smith, Mr. Look, Miss Lutman, Mr. W. L. Wilson, Mr. Maclean, Mr. C. Wray, Mrs. Sandys and infant, Mr. Dashwood, Mr. A. Shaw, Mr. W. Tweedie, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, Mr. W. King, Mrs. Garvey, Mr. Clough, Mr. A. Bennett, Rev. J. Smithson, Mr. T. Moore, Capt. Williams, Mr. Angers, Mr. W. H. Davies, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Longden, Mr. P. Johnstone, Mr. Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. Stanton, Mr. and Mrs. Bird, Mr. J. M. Hall, Mr. Lericache, Mr. J. C. Stuart, Mr. Carnie, Mr. and Mrs. Vigors, Mr. J. Furlong, Capt. Ros-ser, Col. Waller, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Renshaw, Mr. G. Dawson, Mr. G. Pirola.

Per *Irene*, for CAPE OF GOOD HOPE (sailed Jan. 20).—Lieut. J. C. Con-ington, 13th Foot, Lieut. P. Gilbert, 73rd Foot, M. A. Richards.

Per Antipodes, for MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Turton and servant.

Per Harbinger, for CEYLON, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA. For CAPS.—Mesdames Boyle (and child), and Davenport (and 3 children), Miss Anderson, Major Boyle, Messrs. Brownrigg, Gadeny, Alfrey, Russ, Hag-ger, Potgieter, and Taylor. For MAURITIUS.—Messrs. Toller and Little. For CEYLON.—Dr. and Mrs. Macdonnell, Miss Macdonnell, Mr. C. Mason, and Mr. Woodthorpe. For MADRAS.—Messrs. A. Wynch and Hanson, Miss Faulkner. For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. and Mrs. Coumbs, Lieut. J. H. Ewart, Mrs. Bristow.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

DEWAR, the wife of Major Cumming, Bengal army, s. at 6, Walker-street, Edinburgh, Jan. 13.

PIXLEY, the wife of Capt. T. W. d. at Swansea, Jan. 22.

REID, the wife of Lestock, R. d. at 122, Westbourne-terrace, Jan. 25.

MARRIAGES.

CAMERON, Major William G. Grenadier Guards, to Helen, C. M. d. of the late Gen. Sir John H. Littler, G.C.B. Bengal army, at Buchfastleigh, South Devon, Jan. 20.

COWIE, Gilbert, of Bombay, to Lena J. d. of Charles F. Reeves, at Clyde View, Helensburgh, N.B. Jan. 15.

FAULKNER, Capt. J. A. S. 6th Bombay N.I. to Kate E. d. of the late Alexander Trotter, Assistant Commissary General, at St. Savion's Jersey, Jan. 15.

MASHITER, William, of the Inner Temple, to Georgiana M. M. d. of the late Lieut. T. B. Malden, 1st Bengal N.I. at St. John's, Notting-hill, Jan. 15.

ROBERTS, John, to Fanny, d. of George Bird, of the island of Ceylon, at Trevelyth Church, Poutypool, Monmouthshire, Jan. 1.

SMITH, William T. to Isabella F. d. of Col. F. Bond, late Madras Artillery, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Jan. 20.

WOLLEN, Pringle O. H. B. s. of William, late of the Bengal Civil Service, to Susannah, d. of the late Thomas Barnes, at the British Embassy, Dresden, Jan. 19.

DEATHS.

BARLOW, Sir Robert, Bart. Bengal Civil Service, fourth s. of the late Sir George H. Bart. G.C.B. aged 59, Jan. 21.

BECHER, Welwood G.C. s. of Lieut. col. C. G. 5th Bengal L.C. at Cheltenham, aged 6 mo. Jan. 17.

COARE, Capt. G. 60th Bengal N.I. at Great Malvern, aged 35, Jan. 24.

DIXON, Eliza, relict of Thomas, and d. of the late General John White, Bengal army, at 16, Upper George-street, Portman-square, aged 72, Jan. 16.

EVANS, Brig. gen. Dacres F. Bengal establishment, retired, at Clifton, near Bristol, Jan. 26.

HUTCHINSON, Major Alfred C. late of the Bengal art. aged 44, Jan. 24.

JACOB, Catherine, widow of Maj.-Gen. at 27, Westbourne-place, Eaton-square, Jan. 21.

MEDHURST, Rev. W. H. D.D. of Shanghai, China, at Cambridge-street, Pimlico, aged 61, Jan. 24.

ORME, Hannah M. relict of Alexander, late Maj. Hon. E.I. Co.'s Service, at 16, Wyndham-place, Bryanston-square, aged 84, Jan. 19.

PERKINS, Mrs. wife of Antonio, at Park-crescent, Portland-place, Jan. 20.

SHORE, Clara M. d. of the late Hon. F. J. Hon. E.I. Co.'s Civil Service, at Sidmouth, aged 22, Jan. 12.

PREJUDICIAL INFLUENCE OF CASTE.—Several of the native assistants of the Orthodox school attached to the office of Mr. G. W. Young, director of public instruction, have resigned their respective posts for fear of losing their caste on being required to accompany him on his circuit on board of steamers.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

January 21 and 28, 1857.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. R. Temple.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. G. F. Carnegie, 44th N.I.*Madras Estab.*—Lieuts. J. A. Foster, 2nd Eur., Lloyd Philipps, 36th N.I., and W. P. Mears, 40th N.I.*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. C. A. Moyle, 21st N.I.; Capt. J. J. Pollexfen, 15th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. F. W. Hopkins, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. John Wedderburn.*Madras Estab.*—Mr. C. R. Baynes.*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. R. H. Showell (uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieuts. J. H. C. Ewart, 12th N.I., C. Batteni, 14th N.I., and J. R. R. Coombs, 42nd N.I.; Capt. T. B. Reilly, vet. est.*Madras Estab.*—Brev. major G. Sturrock, 11th N.I.; Capt. C. H. Hutchinson, art., and E. J. Lawder, 44th N.I.; Brev. capt. James Orr, 27th N.I.; Lieut. G. Dangerfield, art.; Lieut. W. R. Round, 10th N.I.*Bombay Estab.*—Brev. major J. Craig Bate, 11th N.I.; Capt. W. Walker, 1st N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Joseph Sedley, Indian Navy.

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Alan Swinton and Mr. Charles Grant, 6 months.*Madras Estab.*—Mr. W. A. Morehead, 2 months; Mr. C. P. Gostling, 6 months.*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. M. J. Stewart, 6 months.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. M. W. M. James, 6 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. T. H. Sale, eng., till the 20th August next; Capt. R. W. Pilkington, 20th N.I., 6 months; Brev. major H. A. Carleton, art., Capt. G. P. Mainwaring, 16th N.I., and J. R. Pugh, 47th N.I., Lieuts. G. L. Fraser, 23rd N.I., and M. C. W. Northcote, 1st N.I., 6 months.*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. R. Cadell, art., 6 months; Lieut. R. B. Kennedy, 23rd N.I., 3 months; Lieut. W. Cunningham, 28th N.I., Capt. H. T. Moleworth, art., Lieut. Charles James, 43rd N.I., 6 months.*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. C. F. Grant, 3rd N.I., Lieuts. the Hon. W. A. Hobart, 3rd Eur., W. R. Adams, 23rd N.I., and John L. Sheppard, 4th N.I., 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN THE SERVICE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Fulwar Skipwith.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. F. Mackenzie, 28th N.I.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. major H. D. Maitland, 72nd N.I.*Madras Estab.*—Major A. Barker, 1st fus.*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. G. R. Remington, 15th N.I.

APPOINTMENT.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Thomas Henry Brook, appointed an assistant in the department.

HOME ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. T. L. Seecombe, of the Secretary's Office, has been transferred to the minuting and correspondence branch of that department, and Mr. Edmund P. A. Thompson, late a writer, has been appointed junior clerk in the Secretary's Office, also in the minuting and correspondence branch.

The half-yearly examination of candidates for assistant surgencies in the Company's service commenced on the 12th, and terminated on the 17th instant, when the following twenty-two gentlemen were declared the successful competitors, viz. :—

Mr. H. Cayley	Mr. C. E. Raddock
" A. Vans Beect	" T. Powell
" T. C. Gillett	" J. Shiel
" J. H. White	" W. P. Kelly
" J. C. Penny	" S. T. Heard
" A. Simpson	" J. Lalor
" A. H. Hilson	" W. A. Smith
" J. Carney	" W. F. de Fabeck
" J. C. Dickinson	" G. E. Wittorn
" J. Ross	" Rustonjee Byromjee
" W. C. Smith	" T. Beaumont.

No. 1 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF VOLUNTEERS FOR THE BENGAL PILOT SERVICE.

(In continuation of List dated 26th November, 1856.)

To rank from the dates specified.

Robert Scott Ross, 4th Dec. 1856; Carlton Collingwood, 28th Dec. 1856; James William Vardy, 10th Jan. 1857.

No. 1 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF VOLUNTEERS FOR THE INDIAN NAVY.

(In continuation of List dated 26th November, 1856.)

To rank from the dates specified.

Robert Scamp, 4th Dec. 1856; David John George Morison, 10th Dec. 1856; Herbert Augustus Foley, 14th Dec. 1856; William Thos. Henry Wilson, ditto; Archibald William Campbell, 21st ditto; Arthur Henry Taylor Parker, 20th Jan. 1857; Walter Cuthell, ditto; Henry Eric Sutherland Hannay.

No. 1 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF CAPTAINS' CLERKS FOR THE INDIAN NAVY.

(In continuation of List dated 26th November, 1856.)

To rank from the dates specified.

Henry Robinson, 21st Dec. 1856; Frederick Robert Edwards, ditto.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR DEPARTMENT, JAN. 26, 1857.

8th Foot.—Capt. Richd. Raphael Meade from the 94th Foot, to be capt. vice Hartley, who exchanges.

24th Foot.—Assist.-Surg. Chas. Carrol Dempster, from the 46th Foot, to be assist.-surg. vice Holloway, appointed to the staff.

25th Foot.—Brevet Col. Daniel Lysons, from the 23rd Foot, to be lieut.-col. vice Wells, who exchanges.

74th Foot.—The surname of the ens. promoted to a lieutenancy, by purchase, in the *Gazette* of the 9th instant, is Deare, and not Dear, as previously stated.

81st Foot.—Sydney William Bell, gent. to be ens. by purchase, vice Schlobel, promoted.

WAR DEPARTMENT, JAN. 27, 1857.

60th Foot.—Ens. and Adj. George Charles Kelly to have the rank of lieut.; Ens. Charles Yarworth Jones to be lieut. without purchase, vice T. S. Richardson, deceased; Ens. Frederick Augustus Campbell, from the 54th Foot, to be ens. without purchase, vice Jones promoted.

B R E V E T.

WAR DEPARTMENT, JAN. 16, 1857.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in the East-India Company's army :—

Major gen. J. Perry to be lieut. general.

Col. H. J. Wood to be major general.

The undermentioned officers of the East-India Company, retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows :—

Major J. H. Kennedy to be lieut. colonel.

Major G. Scott to be lieut. colonel.

WAR OFFICE, PALM MALL, JAN. 28.

TO BE MAJOR IN THE ARMY.

Capt. Edward Hinde, 65th regt. Bengal N.I.

Brev. maj. W. J. Clerke, h.p. capt. unattached, has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission, he being about to become a settler at the Cape of Good Hope.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.		£.	
	India Stock.....		219 @ 221
	India Bonds (£1,000).....		1s. pm.
	Ditto (under £1,000).....		1s. dis.
	RAILWAYS.		
18	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.).....	9	½ @ ½ pm.
20	Calcutta and South-Eastern ..	2s.	par @ ½ pm.
20	Ceylon, B shares ..	1	1 @ ½ pm.
Stock	East-Indian ..	100	108 @ 110
20	Ditto Extension C (guar. 5 per ct.).....		
20	Ditto Extension D (guar. 5 p.ct. with full 5 p.ct. int.)	15	1½ @ ½ pm.
20	Euphrates Valley ..	all	
20	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.).....	2s.	par to ½ pm.
20	Ditto (New ditto).....	all	20½ @ 20½
20	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) ..	4	½ @ ½ pm.
20	Ditto (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	all	191 @ 19½
20	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per ct.).....	all	21½ @ 21½
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per cent.).....	10	½ dis. @ par.
20	Scinde (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	5	½ @ ½ pm.
		5	1½ @ 2 pm.
	BANKS.		
40	Australasia ..	all	93 @ 95
25	Bank of Egypt ..	18½	½ dis. @ par.
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China ..	6	1 @ ½ dis.
100	London and Eastern Banking Corporation ..	50	
25	Oriental Bank Corporation.....	all	37 @ 39
20	Ottoman Bank ..	15	1 @ ½ dis.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
10	European and Indian Junction Telegraph ..	10s.	
11	General Screw Steam Shipping Company ..	all	6½ @ 7½
10	Mediterranean Electric Telegraph ..	all	
1	N. B. Australasian Company..	all	½ @ ½ dis.
1	Oriental Gas ..	all	1½ @ 1½
1	Ditto New ..	2s.	½ @ ½
50	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company ..	all	66 @ 68
50	Ditto New ..	10	3 @ 4 pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip ..	all	½ @ 1
1	Ditto Registered ..	all	½ @ 1

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy.	Sell.	Actual
	s. d.	s. d.	Sales.
4 per Cent. East-India Transfer } Loan Stock	Ss.Rs.	—	1 11½

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills drawn fr. Jan. 10 to Jan. 24.
On Bengal ..	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	£. s. d. 32,058 0 5
Madras ..	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	18,690 14 11
Bombay..	2s. 0½d.	2s. 1d.	738 16 9
		Bi-Monthly ..	51,487 12 1

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Pera*, Jan. 19, 1857.

	Gold.	Silver.
Bombay	—	£208,270
Ceylon	£6,882	—
Madras	1,000	10,000
Calcutta	—	141,175
	£7,882	£359,445

ALTERATION IN EXCHANGE.

East-India House, January 14, 1857.—East-India Company's Bills, altered from 2s. 0d. on Calcutta and Madras, and 2s. 0½d. on Bombay, to 2s. 0½d. and 2s. 1d. respectively.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 28th January, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That a QUARTERLY GENERAL COURT of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th MARCH next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, 28th January, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th FEBRUARY next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Calcutta, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 0½d. per Company's rupee.

N.B. No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

440 tons of Dead Weight (including 140 tons of Coal).
130 tons of Measurable Goods.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East India House, 28th January, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th FEBRUARY next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Madras, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Madras, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 0½d. per Company's rupee.

N.B. No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

100 tons of Dead Weight.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 21st January, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 4th FEBRUARY next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

WRITING PAPERS;

And that the conditions of the said Contract may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 4th day of February, 1857, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 28th January, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 11th FEBRUARY next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

PIG IRON;—also,
IRONMONGERY;

And that the conditions of the said Contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 11th day of February, 1857, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.

Parties desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the plan of the BANK OF DEPOSIT. Prospectuses and Forms for opening accounts sent free on application.

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Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., and on Saturdays 10 to 2.

W. W. CARGILL, Chief Manager.

Threadneedle Street, London, 1st January, 1857.

CUSTODY OF INDIAN SECURITIES.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up Capital, £1,260,000.—Reserve Fund, £252,000.

With reference to the Notification of the East-India Company, intimating the discontinuance of the Government Agencies at the three Presidencies, from January, 1857 (after which date the Agents will not draw any interest for constituents), the Corporation undertake the SAFE CUSTODY of INDIAN GOVERNMENT PAPER, Shares in the capital Stock of the Government Banks, and other local Stocks, and draw Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation Without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of 1-4th per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or, if sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of 1-4th per cent.

On the sale of Government Paper or other Stock, the proceeds of which are to be remitted through the Corporation No charge.

N.B.—Powers of Attorney and other Forms are supplied at their Office.

Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., and on Saturdays from 10 to 2.

W. W. CARGILL, Chief Manager.

Threadneedle Street, London, 1st January, 1857.

FAMILY ENDOWMENT, LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.

No. 12, CHATHAM PLACE, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

Empowered by Act of Parliament, May 19, 1836.

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Solicitors—Messrs. Sandes and Watts.

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The extensive Assurance Business of the Agra and United Service Bank has been transferred to this Office, and the Society has Branch Establishments or Agencies at Madras, Bombay, Agra, and China.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

RATES OF PREMIUM FOR ASSURING 1,000 RUPEES.

CIVIL.

Age next birthday.	One Year.	Three Years.	Five Years.	Seven Years.	Life, with Participation.	Without Participation.
30	25	26	26	28	38	35
40	29	29	30	31	49	45
50	36	38	39	41	63	59

MILITARY.

Age next birthday.	One Year.	Three Years.	Five Years.	Seven Years.	Life, with Participation.	Without Participation.
30	30	30	31	32	44	41
40	34	36	37	39	53	49
50	44	45	47	48	66	61

A Bonus of Twenty per cent. from realized profits has been declared for the present year to all policy-holders on the profit scale who have paid five years' premium.

The advantages of this Society are as follow:—

Low Rates of Premium, calculated on the best and most recent investigations of mortality in India.

Annual participation in the profits after payment of premium for five years, by parties assured on the profit scale.

Immediate reduction of premium to the English rates in the case of a party assured proceeding to Europe for a permanency, and reduction after one year in the case of the party visiting Europe for a short period.

The civil rate only charged on the lives of parties in the military service, holding civil offices, as long as they continue in such office.

The Society also grants Deferred Annuities and Endowments payable at any given period.

Tables and full information may be had at the Office in Chatham Place; or on application to the Secretaries at Calcutta, Messrs. GORDON, STUART, and Co.; or to the Agents of the Agra and United Service Bank, at the other Indian Presidencies.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

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By the Annual Report of 1853, it appeared that the number of Policies then in force was 3,434, insuring £1,337,500, and yielding an income of £55,207.

At the FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, held on the 27th November, 1856, it was shown that on the 30th June last:—

The number of Policies in force was 5,739

The Amount Insured was £2,762,197 7s. 2d.

The Annual Income was £118,557 10s. 2d.

Two Bonuses have been declared (in 1848 and 1853), adding nearly 2 per cent. per annum on the average to sums assured, and by which a Policy of £1,000, issued in 1842 on a healthy life, is now increased to £1,200.

Since the last Division of Profits in 1853, the accumulated funds have increased by more than £105,000, offering considerable advantages to present assureds.

Profits divided every five years—next division in 1858.

The Society has paid claims on 651 Policies, assuring £251,009 since its establishment in 1841.

Premiums for India have been computed on the actual results of European life in that colony, extending over the whole period of the East-India Company's experience, and will be found generally lower than those of other Companies, and especially favourable for military men.

Civil rates charged on the lives of military officers holding civil appointments, for the term of such appointments.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the assured returning to Europe permanently to reside.

Policies may be made payable either in London or in India, at the rate of Two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

GENERAL ADVANTAGES.

Assurances are effected at home or abroad on Healthy Lives at as moderate rates as the most recent data will allow.

No extra Premium is required on Healthy Lives in the Army or Navy unless in actual service.

The Policies issued by this Society give greater facilities to parties going to or residing in Foreign Climates than those of most other Companies.

Invalid Lives assured on scientifically-constructed tables based on extensive data, and a reduction in the Premium is made when the cause for an increased rate of Premium have ceased.

Policies issued free of stamp-duty and every other charge, except the Premium.

Medical men are paid a guinea for each report, and receive the same advantages as solicitors for any business they may introduce.

Notices of Assignment are registered and acknowledged without charge.

Assureds incur no risk of co-partnership as in Mutual Offices, but are free from all liability.

A Capital of Half a Million sterling, fully subscribed (in addition to a large income and accumulated assets), affords a complete guarantee for the fulfilment of the Company's engagements.

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Vol. XV.—No. 310.]

LONDON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1857.

[PRICE 1s.

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(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, Feb. 17.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Jan. 9	Burmah (Rangoon) ..	Dec. 23
Madras	15	Bombay	Jan. 16
Ceylon	18	Agra	6
China (Hong-Kong) ..	Dec. 30.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

By the present Mail, which brings intelligence from Bushire to the 30th December, we learn that the capture of the town had not resulted in the termination of hostilities. Up to that date no attempt had been made by the enemy to recapture the place; but a force of twelve to fifteen thousand Persians was said to be in the neighbourhood, contemplating an attack on the British troops encamped near the city. The position of the British is considered secure, and probably nothing more is intended on the part of the enemy than a demonstration of force. The Shah is well aware that a favourable adjustment of the differences which exist between himself and his invaders is more likely to be effected in the closet than in the field, and his ambassador, Ferook Khan, has doubtless been vested with full powers to concede every reasonable demand to the British Government. The health of the troops is stated to be generally good; the men who, in the first instance, were affected by the brackish water, having quickly recovered, upon the discovery of a purer supply. No inconvenience had been experienced from the climate, the thermometer by day not exceeding eighty degrees, though the cold at night was considered severe, the range being as low as forty degrees. Energetic preparations had been made at Bombay for the organization of a second division for service in Persia, to be forthwith despatched in the steamers and transports which were daily returning from the Gulf. The command of this division had been given to Brigadier-General Havelock, brother to the officer who fell in the charge of the 14th at Ranonuggur. This division consists of two brigades, the first being composed of the 78th Highlanders and the 26th regiment of native infantry; and the second comprising the 23rd native infantry and a battalion formed of the light companies of sundry regiments not ordered on service. The first division of the expeditionary force had been placed under the command of General Stalker, the entire force being combined under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram. General Orders remodelling the staff of the whole force, will be found in another column. The

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Beattack*, with a mail, left Calcutta Jan. 9th, Sand Heads, 11th, Madras 15th, Point de Galle 18th, Aden 29th, and arrived at Suez Feb. 5th. The *Aden*, with a mail, left Bombay Jan. 17th, Aden 23rd, and arrived at Suez Jan. 28th. The *Formosa*, with an extra mail, left Hong-Kong Dec. 30th, and had arrived at Point de Galle. The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta Feb. 11th, and Marseilles 14th (per *Eusine*). The *Pera*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton Feb. 20th or 21st.

DEPARTURES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 4th and 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if the 4th or 20th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 3rd and 19th.

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Via Marseilles, on the evening of the 10th and 26th, for letters and newspapers, at any ordinary receiving-house in London. If the 10th or 26th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 11th and 27th, at the General Post-office, London.

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The Mails for China are despatched under the same regulations, and at the same rate of postage, as those to India.

** The *Marseilles* mails of the 10th and 26th overtake the *Southampton* mails of the 4th and 20th at Malta; from which place they are conveyed by the same vessel.

cavalry, which was to be augmented by two corps, the 14th light dragoons and the 1st Scinde horse, had been placed under the command of Colonel Jacob, Colonels Tapp and Steuart, of the 14th, commanding the two brigades. The artillery reinforcements consisted of a field-battery from Sholapore, and the fourth troop of horse artillery from Kurrachee. A land-transport corps had also been organized, and every effort was being made to insure its efficiency. In addition to the troops about to be immediately despatched to Bushire, and which in the aggregate would amount to about five thousand men, it was reported that a much larger force would follow so soon as it could be collected. General Outram and staff left for Bushire in the *Semiramis*, on the morning of the 16th January. Sir Henry Leeke had returned to Bombay a few days before in the *Assaye*.

Turning to the north-west frontier, we find that Dost Mahomed, the ruler of Cabul, arrived at Jumrood, in the Peshawur valley, on the 1st of January, and was for some days the guest of Sir John Lawrence; but although several interviews had taken place between the Chief Commissioner and his visitor, the nature of the communications had not transpired. Sir John Lawrence had been for some time expecting the arrival of the Dost, and, on being warned of his approach, despatched a considerable force into the Khyber Pass to escort him to the British dominions. The meeting at Jumrood was not devoid of interest. A miniature army, consisting of two troops of horse artillery, two field batteries, a mountain-train, the 51st light cavalry, with three regiments of irregulars and six regiments of infantry, formed a street from the Commissioner's tent to the Dost's camp. As the Afghan cavalcade moved onward, Colonel Edwardes, with other military officers, advanced to meet it. At the head of the cavalcade rode Nawaub Syadut, Khan of Lalpoora. Immediately behind him was the ruler of Cabul, dressed in a plain, shabby, dingy, mud-coloured "choga,"—the Dost himself looking much worn and haggard. He is described as being about seventy years of age, with a long beard dyed a deep black. His body-guard consisted of about fifty soldiers irregularly armed; and behind the *cortège*, in a litter slung between two ponies, sat the ex-king of Balkh, a prisoner of the Dost. Arrived at the *darbar*, Dost Mahomed was received with a royal salute, the royal anthem being played by the regimental bands. The troops then passed in review, and the Commissioner and the Dost proceeded to business.

Intelligence from Hongkong to the 30th December states that all the foreign buildings at Canton had been burned and pillaged. The fire commenced on the 14th; but as all the particulars have been already given in minute detail in our Summary of the 30th January, it is unnecessary to give them further notice. We then stated that the discharge of rockets and shells into the city of Canton had already commenced, and little of moment appears to have subsequently taken place except some firing into the city from the fort designated the "Dutch Folly." At the latest date Admiral Seymour had desisted from active hostilities, and was busily engaged in strengthening his position. Rumours from the north were afloat that Yeh had been superseded, and that the incoming High Imperial Commissioner had full liberty to admit the British within the city. Little credit, however, was accorded to these rumours. An incident displaying

the disposition of the Chinese to reprisal, was an attack upon the river postal-steamer *Thistle*, by a fleet of one hundred junks, in three divisions. The subjoined particulars are from the *China Mail* of the 25th December:—"The *Thistle*, with the lorch *Anonyma*, full of valuable bale-goods in tow, had reached the neighbourhood of Second Bar about ten o'clock on Monday night, when she was fired upon by a large number of junks anchored in line. Captain Weiland, at great risk of himself, had the crew of the *Anonyma* taken on board the steamer, and the lorch cast adrift. He then took the wheel himself, the pilots having hid themselves below, and ran the gauntlet past the other two divisions of war-junks—his vessel being completely riddled by their shot, three Chinese killed, and two dangerously wounded. On arrival at the Bogue, he communicated with the *Nankin*, and had the wounded men attended to by one of the naval surgeons. About a mile and a half further down, he met the *Shamrock*, and warned Captain Wood of the danger awaiting him; the *Sir Charles Forbes*, with a coal-boat in tow, was also hailed; and both steamers came to anchor for the night off the *Nankin*; whence the *Shamrock*, having no armament on board, returned to Hongkong; the *Forbes*, being well armed, proceeding up the river next forenoon. Some fears were entertained for the *Queen*, which left Canton an hour after the *Shamrock*; but Captain Campbell, on being fired at, wisely put about, and returned to Canton for the night."

There is also reason to fear that the British lorch *Alma* has been captured by the Chinese, who are reported to have barbarously murdered the master and owner, Julius Hannibal. In addition to these outrages, a daring and successful attempt at kidnapping had been made upon Mr. William Cowper, of Whampoa, an old man of about sixty-five years of age, who was seized on the gangway, close to his own residence, and borne off to a mandarin-boat by half a dozen boatmen. As soon as the news reached Canton, Admiral Seymour and Consul Parkes sent for Howqua, who, after inquiry, said Mr. Cowper had not been taken to Canton. Mr. Parkes went himself to Whampoa to push his inquiries, and succeeded in securing the persons of three of the elders of that place; one of them, the East-India Company's old comprador, who engaged to find and return Mr. Cowper, if alive. Some display of ill-feeling towards foreigners had taken place at the ports of Amoy and Foochowfoo, but it was not supposed that the differences at Canton would lead to a disturbance of trade further north than Amoy. Amoy—other reports it was rumoured that the Chinese were even threatening an attack upon Hongkong.

The scheme for the establishment of universities in the presidency towns, prepared in conformity with the Educational Dispatch of July, 1854, has been promulgated. As regards Calcutta, the Governor-General is the Chancellor; Sir J. W. Colville, the Chief Justice, the Vice-Chancellor; and twenty-nine fellows, of all creeds and professions, have been nominated to the Senate. The Vice-Chancellor and fellows of the Madras and Bombay universities will be appointed by Governors in Council of those presidencies respectively.

The utmost tranquillity prevails over the whole of India; and beyond the demise of Mr. Bushby, the Resident at the court of the Nizam at Hyderabad, there is little worthy of notice.

PASSENGERS BY THE PRESENT MAIL.

To MARSEILLES.—Rev. Mr. Ewart, Mr. Dow, Col. and Mrs. Hall, Capt. Sampson, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. Mercer, Lieut. Johnson, Lieut. Hickens, Lieut. Stevenson, Mr. Cole, Mr. Elliott, Mrs. Wilmers and infant, Capt. Anderson, Rev. J. Mitchell, Mr. Broadbech, Mrs. Turnbull, Mr. Joseph, Dr. Hank, Capt. Kneller, Miss Birt, Dr. and Mrs. McKinnon, Miss McKinnon, Lieut. Prinsep, Lieut. Simmonds, Lieut. Tweedie, Lieut. Wilmot, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Beech, Mr. J. H. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, two Misses Jackson, Mrs. Dow and infant, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Muir and child, Capt. Arbuckle.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Pera*, Feb. 20 or 21.—Capt. Leslie, Capt. and Mrs. Lane, 2 infants, and 2 children, Mr. Topp, Lieut. Wheeler, Capt. and Mrs. Skinner and 2 children, Mrs. Sheam, Mr. Dunlop, Col. and Mrs. Wennyet and 2 children, Mrs. Wrench and 3 children, Mr. McNair, Lieut. Archer, Ens. Fosbery, Capt. Kay, Mr. Abbott, Col. Cuppage, Lieut. Williams, Mrs. Woodgates and 2 infants, Mrs. Crawford, Mr. Booth, Mr. Moss, Lieut. Eden, Mrs. Wilmer and 2 children, Mrs. Orr and 5 children, Miss Westropp, Mr. Ross and child, Mr. Blacknight, Mr. W. Taylor, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Haddo, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop, Mrs. Campbell, Dr. Ray, two Miss Parkes.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Lieut. E. W. Ravenscroft, Adj. and Quartermaster, Eur. Inv. batt. at Chunar, Dec. 23; Col. Barclay, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at Balerno Lodge, near Edinburgh, Jan. 23; Lieut. W. Miller, art. at Surbiton-hill, Surrey, aged 31, Jan. 31; Dr. J. C. Watson, Hon. E.I. Co.'s Bengal Establishment, in London, aged 34, Jan. 27.

MADRAS.—Lieut. Henry A. P. Macqueen, 31st L. I. at Kimeddy, Dec. 28; Lieut. John C. O'Brien, 22nd N. I. at Secunderabad, Dec. 28; Lieut. William Hooper, 34th L. I. at Bellary, aged 29, Dec. 23.

BENGAL.

THE PENAL CODE.—WHAT IS IT?

The history of the penal code is the history of most Indian improvements. Ordered by the Charter Act of 1833, it was intrusted to some of the ablest men who have ever been employed in India. Their chief, Mr. Macaulay, has since attained a reputation which has blotted his Indian achievements from the memory of his countrymen. The code, however, was mainly his work, and seems likely to endure at least as long as those by which he is known in literature. On its appearance, however, it was fiercely tried. The novel arrangement of definitions and illustrations displeased lawyers, accustomed to rigid precedent. The subjection of all classes to one and the same law displeased the Europeans. The Press regulations displeased, we believe, every one whom they were intended to affect. The code, therefore, was suffered to sleep. It was referred from authority to authority, from India to Europe, from Europe to India, till the generation which had expected it, and was interested in its success, died gradually away. At last the existing evil became intolerable. The laws and constructions offered perpetual loopholes for the escape of crime. No man could tell what was murder, or who was liable for perjury; the decisions of the Sudder became more and more obviously absurd; the Black Act was defeated by the horror all Europeans entertain of that tribunal; and the code was once more placed upon the anvil. Mr. Bethune undertook the task of revision. But Mr. Bethune's schemes seldom produced results. The code was shuttlecocked from country to country—from department to department, from the India House to the Council, and the Council to the Legislative Member. It was "referred," and "considered," and "revised," and "amended," and "annotated," and "discussed," and "submitted" and "sat upon in Committee," and, in short,

everything, except passed. It was not till the creation of an open Legislative Council that there appeared any reasonable prospect of its becoming law. Mr. Peacock then took it in hand, and devoted to it an attention which will earn for him as a law reformer the respect not always bestowed on the administrator. The action of the law commission at home perhaps accelerated his labours, and after one or two more references the Code began to march. Delayed for three-and-twenty years, opposed and ridiculed, impeded by official forms, by legal prejudices, and by popular dislike, it has retained sufficient vitality to pass its second reading. It will probably be May before it passes into law. It may still be materially modified, but it is time to examine what it really is—a subject the present generation knows only by tradition.

It is substantially Macaulay's Code. Four chapters on illegal entrance into India, on offences relating to the Revenue, on offences relating to the Press, and on the illegal pursuit of legal right, have been altogether omitted. They are to be supplied apparently by special enactments, an arrangement which appears to impair the Code from its very formation. Its first object is to limit the number of such Acts, to make them as far as possible unnecessary and superfluous. The more numerous the subjects excepted from the Code, the more necessity for a patchwork legislation. Numbers of clauses also have been omitted, generally those in which the framers, yielding to the great temptation of speculative jurists, attempted to refine too far. Very many other clauses have been modified. The minimum of punishment fixed by the Code has been removed, and left to the discretion of the judge.

For the rest the code retains its well-known form. Every crime, or grade of crime, is first defined. The exceptions then follow, usually somewhat minute, and last comes the maximum penalty to be awarded. All the definitions which may be considered obscure are explained by illustrations, which will take the place and serve the purpose of authoritative precedents. These definitions and punishments apply to every class, and will be used by every court throughout the empire. From the date of the passing of the Act there will be no English and no regulation law in criminal matters. The act which committed by a Hindoo is a crime, will be a crime in the Englishman also. There are no exemptions, the treaty rights of native princes being guarded, we may presume, by the code of procedure. There is no distinction between Crown or Company's Courts, or between regulation and non-regulation provinces. All are reduced apparently to one dead level before the law. The code leaves a tabula rasa, though the fact is not, so far as we can perceive, stated in any portion of the volume. With its clear definitions the code supplies the place of that common law which India has so long required.

In the place of the Koran, of the English common law, and of the Sudder's attempts to define crime, we have a body of law which will not occupy 100 octavo pages, and might almost be committed to memory. It is not difficult to understand the immediate effect of such a change. There is not a judge or magistrate in the country who will not on its publication feel himself at once relieved of a load of responsibility. The immediate labour saved is no light boon. It is, however, trifling when compared with the relief which will be afforded by the intelligibility of the law. Instead, for instance, of fifty pages of definitions all tending to narrow the crime of perjury, and many of them contradictory, we have a page and a half which it is impossible to misunderstand. Instead of two or three Acts intended to catch associated murderers, we have the following sentence, which the culprits at all events will not consider deficient in pith or clearness:—"Whoever is habitually associated with any other or others for the purpose of committing robbery or child stealing, by means of or accompanied with murder, is a Thug. Whoever is a Thug shall be punished with transportation for life." There is not a man of ordinary capacity who may not in a month learn to understand his rights, and his obligations in the matter of criminal justice. The code may be taught in any school, or form part of the education of any lad, without abstracting undue time from equally important studies. In a few years the confused ideas current among the native population may give place to a set of principles which, accurate or otherwise, are at least definite and intelligible. The publication of the code will be an era in the administration of justice in India.

We say this without forgetting that the code is only a foundation. From the moment it is passed, Acts will be almost as numerous as before. The Sudder will still attempt to expound, and its expositions will probably be as ludicrous as they have always been. There never yet was a form of words which could include every imaginable case. There never yet was a command so clear that lawyers and theologians could not pervert its meaning. But still we have a new foundation. We build on the plain instead of the old ruin, and it is not impossible to make the new architecture symmetrical. It would not be difficult to make

every Act fit into the code either as an explanation, an exception, an illustration, or a supplement. The Sudder may construe as they like, but the judge with a clear definition before him is not bound to interpret it by their authority. Even in the wide margin which is left open to their interference, there is hope. The Sudder cannot endure for ever, and its extinction will be hastened by that of the system of law to which it owes its existence. The Sudder extinct, and the legislature moderate, and we may keep for years the short and simple law we have at last secured.

THE PENAL CODE.—ITS PROVISIONS.

It is, of course, impossible for us to attempt to review in detail the provisions of the code; we content ourselves, therefore, with adverting to the chapters which introduce new principles, or remedy the most glaring defects of the existing law. It will, we think, be found that the code is in every instance a material advance upon the existing system:—

1. *Perjury*.—At present we can scarcely be said to have any law of perjury at all. Such a crime, it is true, is admitted to exist, but it is refined away till it is scarcely possible even for a native actually to commit the offence. The false witness must be deliberate and intentional. It must be given on a point material to the issue. It must be given to an officer qualified to administer an oath. That officer must be in the room. It must be detected before it has been successful, otherwise no action will lie. Lastly, it must be committed in a case which the darogah has not previously condoned. We say nothing of the impediments to justice presented by the existing procedure. Those we have quoted are only the impediments purposely created by the Sudder Court in its definition of the crime. The code defines it thus:—

“Whoever intentionally gives false evidence in any stage of a judicial proceeding, touching any point material to the result of that proceeding, or gives or fabricates false evidence for the purpose of being used in any stage of a judicial proceeding, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine; and whoever intentionally gives or fabricates false evidence in any other case shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.”

The “explanations” enlarge rather than restrict this definition. Thus, by explanation two perjuries may be committed during a preliminary proceeding, though not before a Court of Justice. Moreover, if the object of the false witness is to cause the conviction of another person,—the most common form of Indian perjury—the criminal is liable to the penalty the accused, if convicted, would have undergone. Provided that such punishment shall not exceed seven years’ transportation. If under the code of procedure the penalty can be inflicted then and there, the law leaves us nothing to desire. It is impossible to escape from the definition without overriding it altogether. If the evidence is not material to the issue, still it is to be “used at some stage of a judicial proceeding.” If it is not to be so used, still the phrase, “in any other case,” will bring the criminal within the law. Whether the officer be legally qualified or not, whether he signed the deposition or not, does not appear to signify one jot. The perjurer will be punished, the sole though forgotten object of a law of perjury.

2. *Murder*. The inherent tendency of Anglo-Indian jurists to narrow the definition of this crime is apparent even in the Code. The crime is thus defined:—

“Except in the cases hereinafter excepted, culpable homicide is murder if the act by which the death is caused is done with the intention of causing death; or—

“2ndly. If it is done with the intention of causing such bodily injury as the offender knows to be likely to cause the death of the person to whom the harm is caused; or—

“3rdly. If it is done with the intention of causing bodily injury to any person, and the bodily harm intended to be inflicted is sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death; or—

“4thly. If the person committing the act knows that it is so imminently dangerous that it must in all probability cause death or such bodily injury as is likely to cause death, and commits such act without any excuse for incurring the risk of causing death or such injury as aforesaid, and under circumstances which indicate a depraved mind regardless of human life.”

The third clause will, we imagine, include all whom the Sudder Court has hitherto endeavoured to exclude. A lattial, for instance, who in an affray puts another lattial to death, will apparently be guilty of murder. Indeed, this act is so defined in the annexed illustration. The legislature only shrinks from the simple declaration that a death inflicted in furtherance of an illegal act is murder. By the next step, however, it has obviated one source of laxity in the administration of the laws. The

penalties for murder are death and transportation for life. There is no liberty of choice given to the judge. The Sudder cannot find a criminal guilty of murder yet suffer him to escape with the punishment of burglary. The law is like fate, and the criminal must suffer for his crime, undisturbed by the caprices of those who try him.

3. The same reluctance to lay down an absolute principle is manifest in the chapter on self-defence. The law on this subject has long been the opprobrium of Indian legislation. In a country where the police affords no protection, and where every man of property sleeps with armed servants round his house, the right of self-defence has been reduced to a nullity. A man cannot kill a dacoit without danger of imprisonment. He cannot resist a thief, or prevent the forcible entry of his house by the use of fire-arms. He cannot even, we imagine, resist when actually assaulted, if his resistance involves the death of the assailants. The Code sweeps away all these absurdities. The right of self-defence extends to the voluntary causing of death, whenever there is reasonable ground to expect grievous hurt, or illegal imprisonment away from the cognizance of courts of justice. That is, we believe, the definition approved by the instinctive sense of Englishmen. It amounts to this, that in an ordinary assault a man may defend himself the best way he can, the use of the revolver excepted. In defence of property he may go much further, may slay if necessary to prevent robbery, dacoity, or lurking house trespass.

A burglar may be shot dead, a regulation which when once understood will do more to check burglary than any improved police. Furthermore, a man attacked by a mob may fire if he runs the risk of taking innocent life. Such cases are not unfrequent in India, and we believe the assailed party has hitherto been compelled to take his choice between death by club law and transportation for life. The instinctive sense of mankind sometimes overcomes even the Sudder, and men in such circumstances always fight. That fact does not relieve the existing law of the charge of gross injustice.

4. *Dacoity*. The provisions of this section are remarkable for their clearness and severity. Any robbery committed by more than five persons is declared to be a dacoit, punishable with transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for not less than seven years. If, in the course of the dacoity, one man commit a murder, all shall be punished with death, or transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for fourteen years. If the actual offender is armed with a lethal weapon, his punishment cannot be less than five years’ imprisonment. Lastly, “whoever belongs to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoities shall be punished with transportation for life,” or imprisonment for not less than seven years. The punishments are all over-lenient, a fault which runs through the Code; but they are distinct, and the judges are deprived of the power of abrogating them by a preposterous clemency.

5. The same remarks will apply to the new law of Affray. It is distinct, and provides for every variety of offence common in Bengal, but it is somewhat over lenient. The collection of any five persons together for the purpose of seizing property, or debarring anyone from the exercise of his right, is an unlawful assembly. Every member thereof is liable, if armed, to three years’ imprisonment. He is also liable for any offence committed by any other member of the assembly. Moreover, and this is the pith of the new law:—

“Whenever a riot is committed for the benefit or on behalf of any person who is the owner or occupier of the land upon which such riot takes place, or who claims any interest in the subject of any dispute which gave rise to the riot, or who has accepted or derived any therefrom, such person shall be punishable with fine.”

Had the punishment been seven years’ transportation, instead of a fine, the law would have finally suppressed Affrays. The fine, it is true, is distinctly declared to be limited only by the discretion of the judge, but few judges will venture to inflict the fines which would alone meet the justice of the case. A powerful zemindar will pay twenty, or even fifty thousand rupees willingly for the pleasure of plundering an adversary of half an acre of land. He would not so readily face an inevitable imprisonment. Nor will the law which restricts the engagement of lattials be much more operative. Whoever engages a lattial for an affray is liable to two years’ imprisonment, and the lattial himself to six months. But who is to prove the purpose for which he is engaged? The next clause, it is true, if executed with the necessary severity, would prevent the practice by disarming the entire population.

Whoever being so engaged or hired goes armed, or offers to go armed, shall be punished with two years’ imprisonment. In practice we suspect the courts will always listen to evidence in support of the honesty of the purpose for which arms are carried. The law, however, recognises the true principle. The landholder is to be punished as well as his victim. The man who, sitting at

his case in Calcutta, orders his retainers to plunder a bazaar, is not to be exempted from retribution by his own cowardice. It is true, the penalty is but a fine, but the root of the evil has at last been struck.

We had intended to make some observations on the new rules for trespass, the loosely-worded law of treason, and the new law of libel or defamation. Our remarks, however, have extended to too great a length, and we must pass on to the one portion of the Code which introduces into a law applicable to Europeans, a principle at variance with that of England. The legislative council has yielded to the universal feeling of the East, and rendered adultery a penal offence. It has, moreover, done this in a manner at variance with all ordinary ideas of legislation. It has not declared adultery a crime, for it punishes the man alone, and leaves the husband the sole prosecutor. The woman is left to the social penalty which, in Europe at least, totally outweighs any direct punishment humanity would suffer us to inflict. We believe that the legislature has acted wisely.

Of the feeling of Asiatics there can be no doubt whatever. From Peshawar to Berar it is the universal complaint that the British rule relaxes the household bond. We will neither protect the husband nor suffer him to protect himself. The remedy now proposed is sufficient to meet the evil. The wife is not dragged into court. The seducer is severely punished, and those two provisions meet precisely the native ideas of decency and justice. We cannot believe that they will be opposed by the Europeans. The English system, which sprang essentially from the idea that adultery is an ecclesiastical offence, was mitigated till lately by the universal right of duel. That practice is abolished, and with its disuse has arisen the necessity for a more stringent legal protection. None can be more efficient, or in practice more just, than a moderate term of imprisonment. It involves exactly that utter social ruin to the seducer, which society already inflicts upon the seduced. The man who regards neither the law of God, the loss of money, nor the chance—for it is no more—of a challenge, will often shrink from a five years' association with common felons. The law carries with it the sympathy of every native of India. To exempt the European is deliberately to proclaim ourselves less moral than the races whose dissoluteness we habitually despise.—*Friend of India*.

THE LONDON MAIL, of Nov. 26th, arrived at Calcutta, Jan. 2nd (*per Bentinck*).

IRRIGATION AT INDORE.—The *Englishman* is informed that the Government of India has called for a further report on the subject of works of irrigation at Indore, it being desirable to take at a moderate outlay any measures which will increase the revenues of the pergunnah, as Government is bound to pay annually to the Durbar Co.'s Rs. 1,10,000, which is considerably in excess of the revenue at present derived.

SIR ARCHIBALD BOGLE lately suggested to Government the expediency of building a steamer to run between Moulmein and Shwee-Grreen, a distance of 150 miles. The idea was at first approved of; but it has been found, on inquiry, that the Gulf of Martaban cannot be navigated safely by small steamers, and it is only small steamers that can ascend the Sitang river to Shwee-Grreen.

RUMOURS.—A Simla correspondent of the *Englishman* mentions a rumour that Goolab Sing is laying in supplies and stores of all kinds, and that the Rajah of Putealah is following his example. Both reports are probably about as well founded as the late story as a confederation of Rajpoot chiefs. Goolab Sing is not likely to give us so excellent an opportunity of correcting the mistake of 1846, and the Rajah of Putealah knows that his political existence depends on his good behaviour.

AFGHANISTAN.—According to the *Delhi Gazette*, Sir John Lawrence has written to Government that he would not under any circumstances advance into Afghanistan with less than 70,000 men. Sir George Pollock went with less than 15,000. Those who believe that Sir George Pollock had five times the nerve of Sir John Lawrence will believe this story.

COMMERCIAL PROGRESS OF THE TENASSERIM PROVINCES.—The *Moulmein Advertiser* gives a satisfactory account of the commercial progress of the Tenasserim Provinces. Ship-building which had been entirely suspended for three years, has been vigorously resumed; one vessel, 1,400 tons, has just been launched, and there are three others on the stocks. The imports have increased from Rs. 14,74,000 in 1838-39 to Rs. 22,16,000 in 1855-56, and the imports for the first six months of the current year 1856-57 amount to no less than Rs. 31,76,000. Regarding exports we have no facts except that the shipments of rice are increasing. The tonnage of the provinces has increased since last year, outward from 52,337 to 81,241 tons, and inward from 29,614 to 72,645 tons. A steam sawmill has arrived from Glasgow, and the timber trade is looking up.

A SURVEY OF THE CHANNEL OF THE MATABANGAH has just been made by Captains Lane and Taylor. They report that three feet six inches is the minimum depth of water, and that the current which runs in from the Ganges is strong enough to keep the channel open all the year round.

THE GOVERNMENT "ANNA A MILE" TRAIN is to be extended immediately to the road between Cawnpore and Lucknow, running twice a day. These carts, carrying if necessary eight men, are pulled by a single horse, at the rate of eight miles an hour, and, whatever the horses may think, are one of the greatest luxuries which we have introduced into India.

THE WHOLE BRITISH NAVAL FORCE IN THE EASTERN SEAS, that is on the waters of the "East Indies, China, and Australia," was returned on the 1st of November as 27 ships, 389 guns, and 4,098 men. With but a portion of this we wage war with the three hundred millions of China.

THE RAILWAY.—The *Mofussilite* states that the opening of the railway at Allahabad was only a "mock opening" after all. Advantage was taken of the presence of the Lieutenant-Governor to get up a ceremony. The line from Allahabad to Cawnpore will not be open till the end of next year.

CAPTAIN DALTON is, it is reported, to be commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

LIEUTENANT BRABAZON, of the 60th N.I., has been tried by court-martial for ungentlemanly conduct at a public billiard table; found guilty on one instance of the charge, and sentenced to a severe reprimand. The charges, finding, and reprimand will be found in another column. Mr. Brabazon appears to be fortunate in his escape.

DEATH OF MR. ANDERSON.—The *Phoenix* announces the death of Mr. W. Anderson, for many years a broker in Calcutta. He drank off a phial of laudanum, mistaking it in the dark for lavender.

THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT claims a monopoly of the coasting trade of Borneo. The Dutch complain that Rajah Brooke's settlement at Sarawak was an infringement of the treaty of 1824. It was, however, passed over in consideration of the services to humanity undoubtedly rendered by the Rajah. But now that British vessels attempt to infringe the monopoly of the coasting-trade conceded to the Dutch by treaty, the Netherlands Government interfere. They say, "If England obtains participation in the coasting trade all other nations will be entitled to similar rights, and it is feared that the concession would strike a severe blow at our Indian commerce." The pretension is simply impudent.

GAS PIPES are to be laid down at once in the undermentioned streets of Calcutta:—Chowringhee-road, Dhurumtollah-street, Waterloo-street, Esplanade-row, Bow-bazar, Loll-bazar, Tank-square, Old Courthouse-street, Government-place, Councilhouse-street, Durmahatta-street, Fairlie-place, Coilah Ghat-street, Hare-street, Hastings-street, Church-lane, Mangoe-lane, and the Strand.

WIDOW MARRIAGE.—The papers at length announce the *bonâ fide* remarriage of a Hindoo widow of high caste. The bride is a Brahminee, a daughter of the priest of the Nuddea Rajah. The bridegroom is a Coolin Brahmin, named Shrish Chunder Surma, so that a precedent is established for Hindoos of every caste. The ceremony took place at Calcutta on the 6th December. It was rendered more remarkable by the presence of at least two thousand native guests of high caste, whose enthusiasm was not the least interesting feature in the affair. There were also thousands outside the house who could not gain admission. The ceremony was concluded "with hymns, prayers, and controversies as well as benedictions on Pundit Shrish Chunder, Lord and Lady Canning, the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Grant, and the Members of Council." A second marriage between Madhusodur Ghose, a Kulin Kayastha, and the daughter of Eshanchunder Mitter and widow of Krishnamohur Benerjee, all members of distinguished and high-caste families, has taken place.

MERCANTILE CHANGES.—The mercantile changes announced January 1 were not so numerous as they usually are at the beginning of the year. Mr. Frederick Althaus has retired from the house of Messrs. Wattenbach, Heilgers, and Co., and Mr. Robert Heilgers is admitted a partner. The firm of James Lyall and Co. will hereafter be known as Lyall, Rennie, and Co., with the addition of Mr. John Lyall, junior, to the company. Mr. J. J. Cogswell has joined Messrs. W. Haworth and Co., and the partners in that house, in conjunction with the members of the firm of Geo. Henderson and Co., have coalesced as proprietors of the *Bally Sugar Mills*. The firm of Wellington, Norlor, and Co. is dissolved, and the business will be conducted hereafter by Mr. J. Parry and Mr. G. S. Wellington, under the style of Parry and Wellington. And, finally, the *Agra Bank* notify the establishment of an agency at Rangoon, under the management of Mr. Henry Turner.

A MEDICAL OFFICER has at last been found who is willing to accept the principalship of the Calcutta Medical College. Dr. Kinsey, of the 2nd Europeans, is the Curtius of the occasion.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE BANK OF BENGAL have declared a dividend of 6½ per cent. on the past half-year's operations. The rate is exceedingly low, but the shareholders have received more than twelve per cent. during the year. The market is becoming tight again. The bank rates were raised one per cent. all round on the 24th December.

OUSELEY v. PLOWDEN.—The Supreme Court has at length delivered final judgment in the case of Ouseley v. Plowden. The rule for a new trial was discharged, and the original verdict for the plaintiff with Rs. 1,000 damages, confirmed.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. S. REID, of the artillery, has been elected deputy-governor of the military orphan society, in place of Dr. K. Mackinnon, who has resigned.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S CUP was run for, and won by Mr. Apar's Nero, beating Mercury, Meg Merrilies, Beeswing, and Diana. General Washington was entered, but did not start in consequence of having burst a blood-vessel in the former race.

GOVERNMENT has issued a stringent order forbidding its servants to impress conveyances for any purpose contrary to law.

A QUESTION OF SOME IMPORTANCE is likely soon to attract the attention of the local authorities, in respect to the boundaries of the town of Calcutta, the act having prescribed the authority of the municipal commissioners to include all places within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the supreme court, as laid down in 1794, and these limits being now doubtful in consequence of the removal of the landmarks.

THE SUDDER COURT.—We understand that Mr. H. V. Bayley and Mr. George Loch, whose appointments as officiating judges in the Sudder Court appear in the last *Gazette*, are to attend exclusively to the Nizamat or Criminal cases in appeal.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Dec. 26.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.—We are informed that Mr. J. H. Young having declined to take the appointment of collector of customs in Calcutta, in consequence of it having been intimated to him that doing so would deprive him of claim to a commissionership, the appointment has been offered to and accepted by Mr. T. C. Loch.

RETIREMENT.—The last *Gazette* announced the retirement of Brevet Major John Guise, 24th N.I., and we now learn from the *Delhi Gazette* that Major J. T. Bush, of the same regiment, contemplates retiring from the service in March next. This will promote Capt. J. T. Shakespear, Assistant Commissioner at Ajmere, to a regimental majority, and be an instance of more rapid promotion that has been seen before in the Bengal Army, as Captain Shakespear's first commission as ensign bears date 8th February, 1840.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, Jan. 5.

NEW CODE OF PROCEDURE.—The report of her Majesty's Law Commissioners proposing a new code of civil and criminal procedure, together with the Court of Directors' despatches relating thereto, and communications since received on the subject from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the judges of the Supreme Court have been presented to the Legislative Council under a resolution of the Government of India, in order that the Council might consider the recommendations of the Law Commissioners, and enact a law "in general accordance therewith." The proposed law, however, is not to provide for the amalgamation of the Sudder and Supreme Courts, and the formation of a High Court, that being a question which the Supreme Government have resolved to reserve for separate consideration and report to the Court of Directors. Mr. Peacock will bring in the bill for giving effect to the proposed codes of procedure.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

RANK AND PRECEDENCE.

Fort William, Dec. 8, 1856.—Under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, conveyed in letter No. 155, dated 1st October, 1856, paragraph 3, the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct, that officers employed as assistants, or deputy assistants, adjutant-general, and quartermaster-general, or as town or fort majors, or majors of brigade, if under the rank of captain, shall take rank and precedence as the junior captains in the brigade or garrison in which they are serving.

The above order is applicable to the three presidencies.

SCHEME FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF UNIVERSITIES AT THE PRESIDENCY TOWNS.

Fort William, December 12, 1856.—1. In conformity with the directions of the Honourable Court of Directors, as contained in paras. 24 to 35 of their dispatch in the public department, No. 49, dated the 19th July, 1854, a committee was appointed on the

26th January, 1855, to prepare a scheme for the establishment of universities in the presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

2. When the committee was appointed, some doubt was felt as to whether the Honourable Court desired the government of India to proceed at once, on receiving the report of the committee, to the establishment of universities, or whether they desired that a further reference should be made to them on the subject. This doubt has been removed by the Honourable Court in their despatch of the 27th June, 1855 (para. 6), in which they say:—"We are of opinion, that all the measures necessary for the constitution of the universities should, in the first instance, proceed directly from your Government, and we accordingly authorize you to proceed in the matter in such a way as may seem best to you without further reference to us. We would only remark, that we approve your intention, that the universities at the different presidencies should be formed on the same general basis, leaving it to the senates of the several universities to form the detailed rules, with such variations as local circumstances may render advisable."

3. The committee having now submitted their report, dated the 7th August last, the Governor-General in Council proceeds at once to take into consideration the establishment of the universities at the three presidency towns, in accordance with the views of the Honourable Court.

4. In the orders of the Government of India, appointing the committee, it was observed, "That the details of a scheme, in accordance with the outline sketched in the despatch, should be settled with as little delay as possible, so that bills for the incorporation of the universities at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, may, at the proper time, be brought into the Legislative Council, and that draft rules for examinations, for the grant of degrees, and for other cognate matters, may be ready for discussion and adoption by the senates, so soon as those bills are passed into law." The committee, therefore, though at the commencement of their proceedings they appointed a sub-committee to prepare the drafts of bills for the incorporation of the universities, and though such drafts were actually prepared, considered eventually "that this was a matter beyond their province, and that the appointment of the senates, and the framing of rules for their guidance, whether under the sanction of law or otherwise, must rest, in the first instance at least, with the Governor-General in Council." They have not, in short, dealt with the constitution of the universities, or of the governing bodies, but have addressed themselves exclusively to the system of examination for entrance, degrees, and honours, in the several branches of arts, medicine, law, and civil engineering.

5. The thanks of the government are largely due to the members of the committee, for the careful and complete manner in which they have discharged their trust, amongst pressing avocations and claims upon their time, which, with many, can have left little room for additional labours. The work has been admirably performed, and the Governor-General in Council has no hesitation in adopting, unreservedly, the scheme of the committee, which, with few exceptions, is strictly in accordance with the views expressed by the honourable Court, in their despatch of 19th July, 1854, and by the government of India in the letter appointing the committee.

6. As regards the examination upon entrance, the Governor-General in Council entirely agrees with the committee in the opinion that it ought to be required. His lordship in Council believes that the mode in which it is proposed to hold it is the most convenient that could be adopted, and that the standard is fixed judiciously.

7. His lordship in Council thinks that the committee have given good reasons for not departing from the titles of bachelor of arts and master of arts, which are familiar, and have a recognized value in England and throughout Europe; and that they have done well in making the higher degree in itself the mark of honours awarded.

8. In respect of the examination for the first degree, although it is with some distrust that the governor-general in council expresses an opinion different from that formed by the committee after careful consideration, his lordship in council is of opinion, that conditions somewhat more precise might with advantage have been laid down as an indication of the minimum of acquirements which should entitle a candidate to that degree.

9. According to the views of the committee, this minimum is to be determined by the examiners acting under the instructions of the senate; and no doubt, whatever rules the committee might have framed, the application of them in practice, and a consistent adherence to them would depend mainly upon the examiners. Nevertheless, his lordship in council would have been glad if without attempting to define accurately the minimum to be exacted in each branch of study (which indeed would be impracticable), it had been declared indispensably necessary that a thorough and

perfect knowledge of some branches up to a certain point, or a complete mastery of certain recognized text-books, should be exhibited, not as in itself sufficient to secure even a bare degree, but as a *sine qua non*, without which no degree should be granted.

10. Mathematics up to a certain stage, or the elements of logic as treated in the works of one or other standard writer, might be prescribed as subjects upon which the knowledge of the candidates would be as strictly and thoroughly tested, as in the case of their own vernacular language, a critical knowledge of which is wisely insisted upon.

11. The Governor-General in Council considers that some such rule would be beneficial, as enjoining exactness and completeness of knowledge, and as indicating that, though the amount required is described as "moderate," that which is known should be known thoroughly. The habit of discursive reading, and the acquisition thereby of superficial knowledge, are always dangerously seductive to students, and are too often encouraged by teachers; and the wide range of study to which even those who aim at the lowest degree are invited, may increase the danger. That the range should be wide is, in itself, quite right; but the fact, that it is so, seems to call for some counteracting inducement to close and accurate study.

12. With these observations the Governor-General in Council will leave the further consideration of this important point to the senates.

13. The Governor-General in Council cordially agrees in the decision to which the committee have come in admitting the evidences of revealed religion as contained in Butler's Analogy and Paley's Evidences, as one of the subjects which a candidate for honours in the mental and moral sciences may select for examination. The subject being entirely optional, and consideration being had for the studies pursued in affiliated institutions, in some of which theology will hold a prominent place, his Lordship in Council cannot think that this will be deemed by the Honourable Court to be an infringement of the spirit of their injunction, that the examination for degrees should not include subjects connected with religious belief.

14. The rules by which degrees in medicine and in civil engineering are to be governed call for no observation.

15. It is recommended, that there shall be but one degree in law, and that a degree in arts shall be a necessary condition of obtaining it, provided that the standard of an ordinary degree in arts is not fixed so high as to make it too severe a test of the general education of a law student. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion, that the standard of an ordinary degree in arts ought not to be, and is not in the committee's scheme, fixed so high as to give any reasonable ground for such an objection.

16. Whether a degree in law shall be made a condition of admission to the bar, or to the judicial service of the company, will be determined by the Government hereafter. The question must be decided solely upon a consideration of what may most reduce to a sound administration of the law, and it would be quite premature to discuss it before the university has come into active operation, and has been proved. The course of study in the university has properly been fixed without reference to the decision which may be taken upon this point.

17. The committee have recommended that the proceedings of the senates of the several universities should be subject to the control of a central authority, such as the Governor-General in Council, so that general uniformity may be observed, and that in the words of the Government, "at each presidency town the same degree of acquirement, in every branch of knowledge, should entitle its possessor to the same kind of academical distinction and honour." This will be very necessary. That the several universities may differ from each other in respect of the particular branch of learning which each may most successfully cultivate, and that with time each will assume a distinctive character and merits of its own, is very probable; but it is essential that the degrees and honours which each will have to confer should respectfully mark the same amount of acquirement and merit.

18. For this purpose, and in order to preserve a general harmony of constitution, but with no desire to enforce rigorous uniformity in matters in which local considerations and the judgment of the Local Governments may beneficially have free scope, it will be necessary that the proceedings of each Senate should be reported to the Government of India, and that all bye-laws and regulations passed by them should receive the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

19. The draft of a bill for the incorporation of the university of Calcutta, with suitable adaptations for the other presidencies, has been approved generally by the Governor-General in Council, and will be placed in the hands of the Hon. Sir James Colville, whom it is proposed to name vice-chancellor of the university, with a request that his honour will take charge of it in the Legislative Council.

20. The Governor-General in Council is hereby pleased to declare, in anticipation of the Act of the Legislature, that the Governor-General of India for the time being shall be chancellor of the university of Calcutta, and that the governors of Madras and Bombay for the time being shall be, respectively, the chancellors of the universities of Madras and Bombay, and that the chief-governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, the chief-justice of Bengal, the bishop of Calcutta, and the members of the Supreme Council of India, all for the time being, shall be *ex officio* fellows of the university of Calcutta.

21. His Lordship in Council is also pleased to appoint Sir James William Colville, Knt., Chief Justice of her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta, and late President of the Council of Education, to be the first Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

22. His Lordship in Council is also pleased to appoint the following persons to be fellows of the University of Calcutta:—
Charles Allen, Esq., member of the Legislative Council of India.

Henry Ricketts, Esq., provisional member of the Supreme Council of India.

Charles Binny Trevor, Esq., judge of the Sudder Court in Bengal.

Princee Gholam Muhummud.

William Ritchie, Esq., advocate-general in Bengal.

Cecil Beaton, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

Colonel Henry Goodwyn, of the Bengal engineers, chief engineer in Bengal.

William Gordon Young, Esq., director of public instruction in Bengal.

Lieutenant-colonel William Erskine Baker, of the Bengal engineers, Secretary to the Government of India.

Lieutenant-colonel Andrew Scott Waugh, of the Bengal engineers, surveyor-general of India.

Kenneth Mackinnon, Esq., doctor in medicine.

Hodgson Pratt, Esq., inspector of schools in Bengal.

Henry Walker, Esq., professor of anatomy and physiology in the Medical College of Bengal.

Thomas Thomson, Esq., doctor in medicine, superintendent of the Botanical Garden at Calcutta.

Frederic James Moutat, Esq., doctor in medicine and fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Lieut. William Nassau Lees, of the Bengal infantry.

The Rev. William Kay, Doctor of Divinity, and principal of Bishop's College.

The Rev. Alexander Duff, Doctor of Divinity.

Thomas Oldham, Esq., superintendent of the geological survey of India.

Henry Woddrow, Esq., inspector of schools in Bengal.

Leonidas Clint, Esq., principal of the Presidency College.

Prosunno Comar Tagore, clerk, assistant of the Legislative Council of India.

Ramapershad Roy, Government pleader in the Sudder Court of Bengal.

The Rev. William Stephenson, rector of St. John's College.

The Rev. James Ogilvie, Master of Arts.

The Rev. Joseph Mullens, Bachelor of Arts.

Moulavy Muhummud Wujeeb, principal of the Calcutta Madrasah.

Ishwar Chandra Bidyassagor, principal of the Sanskrit College of Calcutta.

Rangopal Ghose, formerly member of the Council of Education.

23. The Vice-Chancellor and fellows of the Madras and Bombay Universities will be appointed by the Governor in Council of Madras and Bombay respectively. A list of the Vice-Chancellor and fellows composing each senate will be furnished to this department by the local governments for communication to the Legislative Council, and insertion in the Acts of incorporation.

24. The meetings of the Calcutta university senate can, for the present, with the permission of the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, be held in the council-room of the medical college hospital, and the university examinations in the town hall. The senate is authorized to appoint a registrar from among the officers of the education department, on a salary not exceeding Rs. 300 a month, and to provide him with a clerk on a salary of Rs. 50 a month, and two messengers on Rs. 6 a month each.

25. The senate is also authorized to appoint, from time to time, as many examiners as may be required for the examination of the candidates for entrance, degrees, and honours, in the several faculties of the university, and to award to each examiner such remuneration as may be considered sufficient, not exceeding, for the present, Rs. 1,200 a year in any case.

26. The senate will proceed forthwith to promulgate the rules proposed by the committee, and sanctioned by the Government of

India, and to pass such other rules, and take such further measures, as may be necessary to give early and full effect to the scheme.

Ordered, that the necessary letters be addressed to the Hon. Sir James William Colville, and the other fellows of the university.

Ordered, that a copy of this regulation be furnished to each of the local governments for information and guidance, and to the several departments of the Government of India, for information and such further orders as may be necessary.

Ordered, that a copy of this resolution be published in the Calcutta and vernacular *Gazettes* for general information.

CECIL BEADON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

REMOVAL OF CORPS.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Meerut, Dec. 18, 1856.—2nd co. 7th batt. art., with No. 6 light field battery attached, from Umritsir to Nowgong, when relieved by the 5th co. 8th batt., with No. 16 light field battery attached.

4th co. 9th batt. art., with No. 18 bullock battery attached, from Nowgong to Southall district, when relieved by the 2nd co. 7th batt., with No. 6 light field battery attached.

1st L.C., from Lucknow to Mhow, when relieved by the 7th L.C.

7th L.C., from Jullundur to Lucknow, already marched.

14th irreg. cav., from Nowshera to Jhansi and Nowgong, already marched.

QUALIFICATION IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Fort William, Foreign Department, December 19, 1856.—The following resolution of the Government of India is published for general information by order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council:—

"No officers shall be employed hereafter in the civil administration of the Hyderabad assigned districts who have not qualified in either the Canares or the Mahrattée language.

"All officers who shall be hereafter employed on duties connected with the civil administration of the Nagpore province, shall be appointed temporarily subject to the condition of passing an examination in Mahrattée.

"G. F. EDMONDSTONE,

"Secretary to the Government of India."

AUGMENTATION OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

Fort William, January 6, 1857.—The Hon. the Court of Directors, in their letter, No. 193, of the 12th November, 1856, have sanctioned an augmentation of twelve assistant surgeons to the medical establishment of this presidency, and have consequently intimated that they "will add twelve to the number already advertised, viz., ten as required to be filled up by competition in January, 1857."

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUTENANT MARTIN GODFREY BRABAZON, 60TH N.I.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Meerut, Dec. 12, 1856.—At a General Court Martial assembled at Umballah, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1856, Lieut. M. G. Brabazon, 60th N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:

1st. In having, at Simla, on July 20, 1856, been under the influence of drink at a public billiard-table.

2nd. In having, at the same time and place, without having received the slightest provocation, grossly insulted Mr. W. G. H. Wilson, a clerk in the office of the commissary-general, by calling him a liar, damning his eyes, and striking him; thereby provoking Mr. Wilson to retort the lie, and return the blow to him, Lieut. Brabazon.

Finding.—On the 1st instance of the charge, not guilty.

On the 2nd instance of the charge, guilty, with the exception of the words "without having received the slightest provocation," of which it acquits him.

On the preamble of the charge, not guilty, and does acquit him of the same.

Sentence.—To be publicly and severely reprimanded.

Meerut, Dec. 6, 1856.—The finding under the first instance is confirmed.

The exceptional finding under the second instance, and the entire acquittal under the preamble of the charge, are disapproved.

(Signed)

GEORGE ANSON, General,

Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.—The court having rejected the preamble of the charge, and thus recorded an opinion that the gross language and violence of Lieut.

Brabazon in the billiard-room at Simla, on July 20th last, was consistent with the character of an officer and a gentleman, and not to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, virtually acquitted him of any offence over which the court had jurisdiction, and thus deprived itself of all power to award a punishment under the portions of the second instance which the verdict declares to have been established. The finding and sentence are therefore repugnant.

The Commander-in-Chief cannot agree in opinion with the court-martial that Lieut. Brabazon's behaviour was that of an officer and a gentleman, or that he received provocation, even the slightest, from Mr. Wilson, who appears to have conducted himself with forbearance under the unwarrantable interference of Lieut. Brabazon, until this officer so far forgot what was due to his position in life as to give the lie to Mr. Wilson. It is surprising to General Anson how the court can have arrived at the conclusion that Lieut. Brabazon's misbehaviour was not unprovoked, since it appears in evidence that this officer subsequently apologized to Mr. Wilson for his improper conduct towards him—a clear proof that Mr. Wilson really gave no provocation to Lieut. Brabazon.

Lieut. Brabazon should remember that if he chooses to associate on terms of equality with those moving in a lower social circle to himself, he must be careful to respect their feelings, and at the least to treat them with the same courtesy that he would show to his equals in rank; and while the state is applying its energies to raise the uncovenanted service generally to the position it deserves, it cannot be permitted that the respectable members of that service shall be insulted with impunity.

Lieut. Brabazon is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ASTELL, H. G. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Benares, Dec. 6. BATTEN, G. H. M. jun. asst. to comm. of Kumaon, vested with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. fr. Dec. 19.

BAYLEY, H. V. to offic. as a jud. of the court of Suddewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, Dec. 17.

BELL, W. O. to offic. as coll. of customs of Sangor div. fr. Nov. 10. BRADFORD, E. O. extra asst. 3rd class in province of Oude, passed exam. for higher standard, Dec. 24, to 2nd class, v. Capt. Stokes, res. Dec. 24.

CAMPBELL, J. S. re-attached to N.W. provinces, the Punjab, and Oude, Jan. 6.

CHASE, H. M. to be an asst. in Agra div. Dec. 27.

COOPER, F. H. to be dep. comm. of 2nd class in Punjab commission, Jan. 2.

CUNLIFFE, F. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Purneah.

CUNLIFFE, C. W. asst. comm. 2nd class in province of Scinde, passed exam. for higher standard, Dec. 24.

DE GRUYTH, W. H. dep. coll. of Delhi, placed in ch. of treasury of that district, Dec. 26.

GARLAND, R. extra asst. 3rd class in province of Oude, passed exam. for lower standard, Dec. 21.

GREENWAY, W. placed at disp. of lieut. gov. N.W. provinces.

HOGG, S. T. to be an asst. comm. of 2nd class in Punjab commission, Jan. 2.

JERDAN, F. extra asst. 2nd class in province of Oude, passed exam. for lower standard, Dec. 24.

JOHNSON, W. dep. coll. and dep. mag. of Moradabad, to offic. as dep. coll. and dep. mag. of Benares, Dec. 27.

LAUTOUR, E. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Behar; to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of 24 pergunnahs.

LEONARD, H. to be a dep. mag. in districts of 24 pergunnahs and Barraset, Dec. 26.

LOCH, G. to offic. as a jud. of the court of sud. dewanny and nizamut adawlut, Dec. 17.

PALMER, A. V. to ch. of sub-div. of Kurreeempore, to exercise pow. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in districts of Nuddea and Moorshedabad, Dec. 27.

SAUNDERS, C. B. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Moradabad, dur. abs. of Strachey on leave.

SAUNDERS, R. F. to be an asst. comm. of 2nd class in Punjab commission, Jan. 2.

SANDYS, T. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Bhaugulpore, Dec. 17.

SCOTT, R. J. to offic. as add. jud. of Behar and Patna, Dec. 26.

STACEY, W. H. dep. coll. in zillah Cawnpore, promoted to 2nd grade, fr. Nov. 8.

THORNTON, J. dep. mag. of Mhow, vested with pow. of jt. mag.

TROTTER, T. C. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Behar.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AMESBURY, S. C. 1 mo.

BEDDY, H. W. 1 mo.

BRADFORD, C. W. 1 mo.

BUTLER, E. W. 6 mo. fr. Jan. 1.

COCKERELL, H. A. 1 week.

COLVIN, B. J. 1 mo.

DURANT, J. J. 1 mo.

ELLIS, W. J. 12 months under uncovenanted absentee rules.
 GUBBINS, C. 2 mo. and 21 days and 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c.
 HASTINGS, T. 1 mo.
 LYALL, A. C. 1 mo.
 METCALFE, H. C. 1 mo. and 14 days.
 MUSPRATT, J. R. 1 mo. prep. to furl.
 PRINSEP, E. A. fr. Nov. 1 to Jan. 9, prep. to proc. on furl.
 ROCHFORD, J. S. 1 mo.
 SPANKIE, J. S. 15 mo. m.c. and 35 days prep. leave.
 STRACHEY, J. fr. Jan. 15, to Calcutta, and 2 years furl. to Europe,
 on m.c.
 WALTER, J. K. 1 mo.
 WOOD, B. 1 week in ext.
 WYNCH, C. G. 14 days.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BECHER, Rev. J. Y. to be chaplain of Kussawlie, Dec. 30.
 BLAND, Rev. R. chaplain of Berhampore, 3 mo. leave.
 CROFTON, Rev. H. W. 1 mo. leave in ext.
 HAMILTON, Rev. A. 6 mo. m.c.
 HARRIS, Rev. J. P. chaplain of Peshawur, to be chaplain of Such-
 now, as coadjutor to Rev. H. T. Polehampton, Dec. 31.
 SHARKEY, Rev. J. chaplain of Kussowlee, to be chaplain of Pesh-
 awur, Dec. 19.
 WALLERS, Rev. M. D. C. to be chaplain of Ghazepoor and
 Azimgurh, Dec. 26.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAMS, Capt. R. 12th N.I. staff offr. Punjab irreg. force, serv. pl.
 at disp. of for. dept.
 ARMSTRONG, Lieut. 72nd N.I. to be a.-d.-c. on personal staff of
 C.-in-C. v. Cornwall, Jan. 2.
 BABBAGE, Lieut. H. P. 55th N.I. ret. to du. Jan. 3.
 BATES, Ens. C. E. 36th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 26, in suc. to
 Lang, ret.
 BATTYS, Lieut. Q. com. of cav. corps of guides, to offic. as 2nd in
 com. conseq. on dep. of Maj. Lumsden, com. of reg. on special
 duty.
 BIRCH, Maj. W. C. 5th N.I. ret. fr. the serv. on pens. of a col.
 BIRCH, Lieut. R. C. to be jun. asst. to commissr. of Chota
 Nagpore.
 BONTAIN, Brev. Maj. J. 37th N.I. ret. to duty Dec. 17, 1856.
 BRANDER, Ens. J. B. (not arr.) posted to 37th N.I. as 2nd Ens.
 Benares; to rank fr. Sept. 10, 1856.
 BRIGGS, Lieut. J. P. dep. comm. of Tavoy, made over ch. of office,
 and rec. ch. of offices and treasury of Amhurst, fr. Maj. S. R.
 Tickell, dep. comm. Dec. 4.
 BROWN, Lieut. W. T. offic. dep. comm. of ordnance to ch. of
 Agra mag. v. Nicholls, Dec. 20.
 BROWNE, Ens. H. A. 10th N.I. extra asst. to comm. of Pegu,
 reported arr. at Rangoon, Dec. 12.
 BUTLER, Maj. J. to offic. as dep. comm. of Assam, Dec. 20.
 CARNEGIE, 2nd Lieut. H. A. L. Engs. to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1854.
 CASE, Ens. C. fr. 37th to 67th N.I. ordered to Etawah and Myn-
 poore, as 2nd ens.
 CHAPMAN, Cornet A. H. to rank fr. Sept. 20, 1856.
 CHAPMAN, Ens. H. H. posted to 19th N.I. as 2nd Ens. Berhampore;
 to rank fr. Sept. 20, 1856.
 CHATTERTON, Ens. J. B. posted to 21st N.I. as 2nd ens. Pesh-
 awur, to rank fr. Sept. 4, 1856.
 CHICHESTER, Lieut. the hon. F. A. J. 8th L.C. res. adjutancy
 of 12th irreg. cav.
 CLARK, Lieut. E. G. asst. comm. 3rd class, in province of Oude,
 passed exam. for lower standard, Dec. 24.
 COCK, Ens. C. R. posted to 42nd L.I. as 2nd ens. proc. to Saugor,
 to rank fr. Sept. 4, 1856.
 COOKSON, Capt. G. R. cantonment jt. mag. of Meerut, to be re-
 gister of deeds for that station, Dec. 27.
 CRAIGIE, Lieut. F. J. 21st N.I. doing duty with 2nd inf. to do
 duty with 4th cav. Punjab irreg. force, Jan. 2.
 CRASTER, Lieut. G. A. engr. is transf. fr. the Lower Assam div.
 to Purneah div. of pub. works.
 CRIPPS, Ens. A. W. 26th, to offic. as qr. mr. to 49th N.I. in add.
 to other duties, v. Bruere, dec.
 DALTON, Capt. E. T. to offic. as commr. of Chota Nagpore.
 DE BOURBELL, Lieut. R. offic. asst. to chief eng. Lower Provinces,
 is permanently app. to that post, v. Davidson.
 EARLE, Capt. W. H. S. 20th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr.
 ELDERTON, 1st Lieut. A. 2nd Eur. fus. qual. in civil engineering.
 FISHER, Lieut. col. S. com. 15th irr. cav. made over com. of regt.
 to Capt. A. Gibbings, 2nd in com.
 FORBES, Lieut. F. M. H. on forming 5th regt. Punjab inf. to rec.
 ch. of adj. office, Jan. 2.
 FORBES, Lieut. H. T. supervisor Ganges works, placed at disp. of
 govt. of India, Dec. 6.
 FORDYCE, Brev. col. J. art. posted to 4th batt. Dec. 20.
 FRASER, Capt. J. E. to be an asst. com. of 2nd class in Punjab
 commission, Jan. 2.
 GARSTEN, Lieut. M. 36th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Dec. 26,
 in suc. to Lang, ret.
 GELLIE, Ens. F. (not arr.) posted to 9th N.I. as 3rd ens. Allygurh,
 to rank fr. Oct. 20, 1856.

GILLESPIE, Lieut. J. with Punjaub irr. force, to do du. with 5th
 Punjaub inf. fr. Nov. 5th, 1856, the date of his arr. at Kohat.
 GOSBY, Lieut. C. J. 2nd in com. to offic. as com. of corps of
 guides, v. Lumsden, on special du.
 GOODWYN, 1st Lieut. H. engs. to proc. to pres. and place himself
 under orders of town major of Fort William, for purpose of in-
 structing the men of H.M.'s 53rd Foot in the practice of
 escalading, Dec. 17.
 GORDON, Capt. C. 74th N.I. ret. to du. Jan. 3.
 GUISE, Brev. maj. J. 24th N.I. perm. to retire on pension of mag.
 GUNNING, Ens. R. posted to 14th N.I. as 3rd ens. ord. to Jhelum;
 to rank fr. Oct. 20, 1856.
 HAMMOND, Ens. F. (not arr.) posted to 62nd N.I. as 2nd ens.
 proc. to Mooltan; to rank fr. Sept. 8, 1856.
 HARDING, Capt. G. W. transferred fr. com. of 6th Oude irr. inf.
 to that of 2nd or hill reg. of Sikh loc. inf. Dec. 26.
 HARRIS, Capt. R. R. 67th N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr.
 HODDAY, Capt. T. F. 72nd N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 3.
 HUYSE, Capt. A. art. ret. to duty, Jan. 3.
 JENKINS, Lieut. F. H. 57th N.I. to proc. in ch. of invalids fr.
 Ferozepore, as far as Umballah.
 JONES, 2nd Lieut. E. engs. to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1854.
 KEMP, Lieut. D. 5th N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 31, in suc. to Birch,
 ret.
 KNATCHBULL, Ens. E. posted to 19th N.I. as 1st ens. Berham-
 pore; to rank fr. Sept. 1, 1856.
 LANE, Capt. C. P. 6th L.C. to continue to offic. as interp. and
 qr. mr.; to act also as station staff.
 LANG, Lieut. col. J. resig. of app. as supt. of Nuddea rivers, to
 take effect fr. Dec. 26; permitted to retire on pension of col.
 fr. Dec. 26.
 LAWRENCE, Brev. col. Sir H. M. K.C.B. art. posted to 9th batt.
 LAYARD, Capt. exec. officer Berhampore div.; to offic. as supt. of
 Nuddea rivers, fr. Dec. 16, until relieved by Lieut. Forbes.
 LEE, Ens. W. W. 5th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 31, in suc. to
 Birch, ret.
 LESTER, Lieut. H. S. asst. comm. 2nd class, in province of Oude,
 passed exam. for higher standard, Dec. 24.
 LIND, Lieut. J. B. adj. and offic. 2nd in com. 5th regt. Punjab
 inf. or dept. to join Meeranize field force; to make over adj. office
 to Lieut. Williamson.
 MAC FARLAN, Lieut. D. art. to do duty with No. 2 horse lt. field
 batt. Oude irr. force, Jan. 2.
 MAC GREGOR, Ens. C. M. posted to 57th N.I. as 3rd ens. Feroze-
 pore, to rank fr. Oct. 20, 1856.
 MAC GREGOR, Ens. E. O'H. posted to 41st N.I. as 3rd ens.
 Sectapore, Oude, to rank fr. Sept. 20, 1856.
 MACNAGHTEN, Cornet E. H. to rank fr. Sept. 20, 1856.
 MAITLAND, Brev. maj. F. 5th N.I. to be maj. fr. Dec. 31, in suc.
 to Birch, ret.
 MARSHALL, Lieut. W. E. 48th N.I. asst. in Purnah div. to be
 exec. engr. of Lower Assam div. v. Oraster.
 MAXWELL, Lieut. P. to be an asst. comm. 1st class in the Punjab
 commission, Jan. 2.
 MERCER, Lieut. T. W. to be an asst. comm. of 2nd class in Punjab
 commission, Jan. 2.
 MOIR, Capt. G. art. to rec. ch. of detach. of art. recruits fr. Brev.
 maj. Malloch, in view to proceed with them to Meerut, Dec. 17.
 MONTGOMERIE, Cornet A. W. J. removal fr. 9th to 6th L.C.
 having been cancelled, to res. app. as adj. to former corps.
 MUNRO, Capt. R. 10th N.I. ret. to du. Jan. 2.
 NICHOLL, Lieut. T. offic. comm. of ordnance fr. Agra to Saugor
 mag. on its transfer to Bengal estab. Dec. 20.
 O'BRIEN, Lieut. col. C. transferred fr. com. of 2nd, or Hill regt.
 of Sikh loc. inf. to that of 6th Oude irr. inf. Dec. 26.
 PARTRIDGE, Ens. J. C. posted to 43rd N.I. as 3rd ens. Mhow;
 to rank fr. Sept. 20, 1856.
 PEACOCK, Cornet H. P. to rank fr. Sept. 20, 1856.
 PERKINS, Lieut. J. to be an asst. comm. of 2nd class in Punjab
 commission, Jan. 2.
 PIERCE, Lieut. T. 30th N.I. interp. and qr. mr. to act also as adj.
 v. Fisher.
 POLLOCK, Lieut. F. R. to be a dep. comm. of 2nd class in Punjab
 commission, Jan. 2.
 RAMSBOTHAM, Ens. H. L. posted to 47th N.I. as 2nd ens. ord. to
 Allahabad; to rank fr. Sept. 4, 1856.
 SCOTT, Ens. A. J. posted to 47th N.I. as 3rd ens. ord. to Allah-
 abad; to rank fr. Oct. 20, 1856.
 SCOTT, Ens. T. H. fr. 57th to 49th N.I. at Meean Meer, as 2nd
 ens. Jan. 2.
 SHEPHERD, Cornet A. to rank fr. Sept. 20, 1856.
 SISSMORE, Capt. E. to be a sen. asst. to commissr. of Chota
 Nagpore.
 STEWART, Ens. G. posted to 17th N.I. as 2nd ens. ord. to Azim-
 ghur; to rank fr. Sept. 20, 1856.
 SUTHERLAND, Ens. S. S. 42nd L.I. to do du. with 37th N.I. of
 his corps at Benares, en route to Saugor.
 SWANSTON, Lieut. W. O. asst. comm. 2nd class in prov. of Oude,
 passed exam. for lower standard, Dec. 24.
 THACKERAY, 2nd Lieut. E. T. engs. to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1854.
 THOMAS, Corn. C. W. to rank fr. Sept. 20, 1856.
 TUCKER, Lieut. C. N. adj. 15th irr. cav. to act also as 2nd in com.
 dur. absence of Fisher on leave.

TURNBULL, Capt. A. M. 13th N.I. to cont. to offic. as adj.
TURNER, Lieut. G. F. 8th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Dec. 23.
WALTER, Lieut. C. K. M. offic. adj. to be adj. of Mhairwarra
local batt. v. Graham, prom. Jan. 2.
WALTER, Ens. O. C. posted to 45th N.I. as 3rd ens. Ferozepore;
to rank fr. Sept. 25, 1856.
WANDRY, Ens. W. R. posted to 36th N.I. as 3rd ens. ord. to
Jullunder; to rank fr. Sept. 20, 1856.
WARD, Capt. G. 8th L.C. to continue to offic. as adj.
WILSON, Lieut. W. art. ret. to duty, Jan. 3.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.
BEADON, R. Jan. 2. MACNABB, J. C. E. Jan. 3.
BIRCH, R. G. Jan. 2. PEACOCK, H. P. Jan. 3.
BOULDERSON, S. Jan. 3. TURNER, T. M. Jan. 2.

INFANTRY.
ANDERSON, W. C. Jan. 3. FORLONG, W. J. Jan. 3.
BLAIR, J. J. Jan. 3. GREY, L. J. H. Jan. 3.
DALMAHOY, F. C. Jan. 3. HOLDSWORTH, G. W. Jan. 3.
EVANS, L. E. Jan. 3. STANSFELD, H. H. Jan. 3.
STEVENS, R. A. Jan. 3.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ADLAM, Capt. H. C. 42nd L.I. 3 yrs. old rules.
BARTON, Lieut. L. C. asst. commr. at Leia, leave canc. and his
journey fr. Leia to Baroda to be considered as pub. duty.
BELSON, Capt. H. 53rd N.I. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 17, to Barrackpore,
old regs.
BRISTOW, Capt. J. W. offic. dep. commr. of Leia, 1 mo. on m.c.
BROWNLOW, Lieut. F. C. J. 1st L.C. 18 mo. to Europe, new
rules.
BUTLER, Maj. J. prin. asst. to commr. of Assam, 20 days in ext.
to enable him to rejoin his app.
CHICHESTER, Lieut. the Hon. F. A. J. 8th L.C. Dec. 14 to Mar.
24, to rejoin at Lahore.
COMPTON, Lieut. D. 7th L.C. 2 mo. fr. Dec. 15, in ext. to Cal-
cutta, on m.c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
CROSSMAN, Brev. capt. C. inv. estab. furl. to Europe canc.
DORIN, Capt. H. A. 27th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Dec. 10, to pres. prep.
to app. for leave to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
DOUGLASS, Capt. C. R. G. comdt. palace guards, 1 mo.
DUNMORE, Lieut. col. W. R. 31st N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c.
old rules.
FORSTER, Lieut. T. F. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 15.
FOSBERY, Ens. G. V. 3rd N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, old rules.
GULLY, Lieut. F. J. S. exec. offir. 7th div. Lahore and Peshawur
road, 6 mo. fr. May 15, 1856, to reside at Murree.
HALL, Lieut. col. A. 5th L.C. 3 yrs. to Europe, old rules, on m.c.
HALL, Lieut. C. H. asst. com. in the Punjab, 2 mo. fr. Nov. 17,
in ext.
HOBART, Lieut. Hon. C. E. asst. com. of Mooltan, 1 yr. fr.
Nov. 5, to Murree and N.W. prov.
IMPEY, Capt. H. B. 70th N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, old rules.
JOHNSON, Lieut. C. C. 33rd N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, new rules, on
m.c.
LANE, Capt. H. 5th L.C. 2 yrs. to Europe on furl. new regs.
LEIGH, Capt. R. T. senior asst. to comm. of Chota Nagpore, at
Sumbulpore, 30 days.
LEWIN, Lieut. G. F. G. 30 days, fr. Nov. 20.
MERCER, Lieut. C. M'W. art. 3 yrs. to Europe on furl. old regs.
MILES, Lieut. F. N. 66th or Goorka regt. fr. Jan. 1 to March 31,
Almorah.
NASH, Maj. gen. J. C. B. perm. to reside at pres. Nynce Tal, or
hills north of Deyrah, fr. Dec. 17.
OAKLEY, Lieut. Sir C. W. A. Bart. 8th L.C. 3 yrs. to Europe on
m.c. old regs.
ORR, Capt. A. asst. comm. of Fyzabad, 1 mo.
SKINNER, Capt. H. (unattached), com. of the 14th irreg. cav. 15
mo. to Europe, new rules.
SMITH, Lieut. H. C. 9th N.I. Dec. 6 to March 6, to pres. prep. to
Australia, m.c.
SPENS, Maj. gen. A. 14th N.I. fr. Dec. 31, in ext. to remain at
pres. until the sailing of the ship Agamemnon, on which he
purposes proc. to Europe.
TIGHE, Lieut. J. S. asst. comm. in the Punjab, 1 mo. fr. Dec. 3,
on m.c.
VERNER, Maj. G. supt. of Cachar, 3 mo. on m.c.
WEMYSS, Lieut. col. W. B. 9th L.C. 3 years to Eur. old rules, m.c.
WHEELER, Lieut. G. 29th N.I. 15 mo. to Eur. new rules.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Surg. J. garr. surg. of Fort William, to be pres. surg.
and surg. to gen. hosp. v. Grant.
BROWN, Sen. surg. G. G. med. dep. ret. to duty, Jan. 3.
CAMPELL, Surg. E. 2nd N.I. to be garr. surg. of Fort William,
v. Anderson.
CHALWIN, Vet. surg. E. G. 5th troop 1st brig. to aff. prof. aid to
horses of 2nd troop of that brig.
CHARLES, Asst. surg. T. E. to rank fr. Oct. 22, 1856.
CLARKE, Asst. surg. W. F. to med. ch. of detachments of Meeranzie
field force, left in camp at Thull.

CLARK, Asst. surg. J. A. to med. ch. of 4th troop 1st brig. h. art.
fr. Asst. surg. Wylie, Dec. 20.
COATS, Asst. surg. J. M. to join and do duty with 3rd Eur. regt.
at Agra, Dec. 17.
CURRIE, Asst. surg. J. A. M.D. 47th N.I. to med. ch. of 8th irr.
cav. at Bareilly, Dec. 17.
DUFF, Asst. surg. A. G. M.D. to rank fr. Oct. 1, 1856.
GARDEN, Asst. surg. A. M. 6th Punjab inf. to afford med. aid to
2nd Punjab ditto, v. Clarke.
GRAHAM, Asst. surg. H. W. horse art. to proc. in med. ch. of
sick and convalescent men of 70th foot en route to Peshawur.
GRANT, Surg. A. pres. surg. to be apoth. to the Hon. E.I.C. v.
Mackinnon, ret.
LEE, Asst. surg. T. M. M.D. posted to 27th N.I. at Ferozepore.
MACKINNON, Surg. K. apoth. to the Hon. E.I.C. perm. to retire
fr. the serv. on pens. of 365l. per ann.
MACLAGAN, Asst. surg. J. McG. M.D. posted to left wing of 12th
N.I. at Jhansi, Dec. 17.
MACLEAN, Asst. surg. L. H. J. rem. fr. brig. of art. to med. ch.
of gar. of Govindgurh, v. Cunningham.
MARSHALL, Surg. R. ret. to duty, Jan. 3.
MORICE, Asst. surg. J. C. to rank fr. Oct. 8, 1856.
MORISON, Surg. A. C. 21st N.I. to aff. med. aid to 1st comp.
Sappers and Miners, Peshawur.
O'BRIEN, Asst. surg. P. to med. ch. of civil station of Lullatpore,
fr. Nov. 30, v. Dalzel, trans. to 2nd cav. Scindia's conting.
PLANK, Asst. surg. C. with 10th foot, to med. ch. of 40th N.I.
Dinapore, v. Macnamara.
SEWELL, Asst. surg. J. A. M.D. to rank fr. Sept. 24, 1856.
SMITH, Asst. surg. D. B. M.D. posted to lat. brig. h. art. Dec. 17.
SUTHERLAND, Surg. J. 8th N.I. to med. ch. of staff and station
hospital, Dinapore, v. Macnamara.
TUNSON, Asst. surg. J. 1st Punjab cav. to rec. med. ch. of 3rd
Sikh loc. inf. v. Buckle.
WHITTALL, Surg. R. fr. 46th to 49th N.I. at Lahore, Dec. 17.
WILSON, Asst. surg. A. St. A. M.D. 8th irr. cav. to med. ch. of
Nynce Tal, v. Francis, Dec. 17.
WITHCOMBE, Surg. J. R. M.D. posted to 36th N.I. at Sealkote.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

IRELAND, W. W. Jan. 2.
RICE, W. R. Jan. 3.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DUKA, Dr. T. civ. asst. surg. of Monghyr, 1 mo.
MOIR, Asst. surg. R. 1st Assam L.I. 3 mo. to pres.
RAY, Asst. surg. G. H. 3 yrs. to Eur. on m.c. old rules.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.

14th Lt. Drags. Cornet Giles to be lieut. fr. Dec. 8, in suc. to
Dudgeon, ret.; Capt. P. S. Thompson, to July 3, 1858, in ext. to
Australia; Lieut. Jackson, 2 yrs. to England.

INFANTRY.

8th regt. Col. H. W. Hartley, to be a brig. 2nd class dur. abs.
of Johnstone on duty; Lieut. Vincent, 6 mo. to Mussoorie; Lieut.
F. B. M'Crae, to Dec. 31, in ext. to rem. at Simla.—10th. Surg.
Gordon, to Jan. 14, in ext.; Capt. Hamilton, 2 mo. to Calcutta and
18 mo. to England; Lieut. Clifford, 2 mo. to Calcutta and 18 mo. to
England.—24th. Capt. Thelwall, to Jan. 31, in ext. to rem. at Mus-
soorie, on m.c.; Ens. A. J. C. Birch, to be lieut. in suc. to Lind, dec.;
27th. Capt. Manly, 3 mo. to Bombay, and 2 yrs. to England.—
29th. Lieut. De V. Valpy, 18 mo. to England.—53rd. Capt. May-
cock, pl. at disp. of Lieut. gov. of Bengal for empl. in public
works.—60th. Capt. W. Tedlie, 2 mo. to Calcutta and 2 yrs. to
England; Asst. surg. D. O. Hoile, 1 yr. to England.—61st. Capt.
W. E. Deacon, to Dec. 10, in ext.—64th. Brev. col. N. Wilson,
to be 2nd class brig.—70th. Lieut. Lynch, 2 yrs. to England.—
74th. Lieut. T. H. Stoddard, to be brev. capt.—75th. Brev. lieut.
col. Herbert, to Dec. 19, to Murree, on m.c.; Lieut. T. Carlisle, to
Apr. 4, to Kurrachee or Bombay, and 18 mo. to England, on m.c.—
78th. Lieut. J. Webster, passed in surveying; Capt. G. A. Lock-
hart and Lieut. H. Gilmore, pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.—81st. Capt.
W. E. Todd and Lieut. R. Swift, 2 mo. to Mean Meer, and 18
mo. to England, on m.c.—86th. Brev. col. J. Creagh, to be 1st
class brig.—87th. Maj. O'Brien, to Dec. 31, to Rawul Pindee and
Murree, on m.c.; Capt. Robertson, 2 mo. to Calcutta, and 6 mo.
to England; Capt. W. F. Ring, to Sept. 19, 1857, in ext.; Maj.
A. H. Cobbe, pl. at disp. of Govt.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BATTIE, wife of E. d. at Delhi, Dec. 28.
CHRISTIE, wife of H. s. at Cawnpore, Dec. 12.
COCKS, Mrs. A. d. at Mynpooree, Jan. 8.
COLLET, wife of J. s. at Cawnpore, Dec. 29.
CRACROFT, wife of Lieut. J. E. 69th N.I. s. at Rawul Pindee,
Jan. 18.
DARRY, wife of G. S. d. Dec. 22.
FLETCHER, Mrs. G. C. d. at Chittagong, Dec. 28.
GREGORY, Mrs. T. jun. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 30.
HAWES, wife of Capt. B. 2nd Fus. d. at Calcutta, Dec. 31.
HOWARD, Mrs. L. s. (stillborn), at Calcutta, Jan. 7.

MACKENZIE, wife of Lieut. col. M. d. at Meerut, Dec. 28.
MADE, wife of Capt. R. J. 65th N.I. s. at Gwalior, Dec. 30.
NICHOLAS, Mrs. E. T. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 1.
NOBLE, wife of Ens. H. N. 44th N.I. d. at Agra, Jan. 5.
NORGATE, wife of Lieut. J. T. 69th N.I. s. at Hoosheyarpoor, Jan. 1.
NUGENT, wife of Capt. J. V. s. at Seebpore, Jan. 4.
REED, wife of J. L. (twin sons) at Calcutta, Dec. 27.
REID, wife of Capt. J. 37th N.I. s. at Fyzabad, Dec. 21.
RICKETTS, wife of H. A. s. at Calcutta, Dec. 25.
ROSS, wife of J. d. at Anarkullee, Dec. 31.
SEVENOAKS, wife of W. d. (stillborn) at Calcutta, Dec. 30.
SIMMONDS, Mrs. R. E. s. at Ghazeepee, Dec. 20.
SIMES, wife of T. T. D.M. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 1.
TANDY, wife of J. O.B. s. at Dum-Dum, Dec. 29.
TOWNSEND, wife of S. C. s. at Peshawur, Jan. 2.
TURTON, wife of Lieut. col. horse art. s. at Peshawur, Dec. 30.
WHEELER, wife of Capt. T. 1st fus. s. at Thayetmyo, Nov. 2.

MARRIAGES.

ADLEY, C. C. to Jean L. L. d. of W. Jameson, at Calcutta, Jan. 3.
BARTLETT, E. L. to Eliza A. widow of the late D. Dyson, at Calcutta, Dec. 23.
CARPENTER, W. L. to Julia M. d. of B. Ducasse, at Calcutta, Dec. 31.
CHAMBERLAIN, H. W. to Rebecca B. d. of J. Strong, at Calcutta, Dec. 23.
DICKSON, W. to Matilda, d. of W. Kelly, at Calcutta, Dec. 31.
FARQUHARSON, R. N. to Catherine F. d. of G. F. Brown, at Calcutta, Jan. 1.
GERNON, T. to Sidney A. d. of the late Rev. C. Rawlins, at Calcutta, Dec. 9.
JUDGE, T. E. B. to Maria A. d. of the late Maj. H. W. Bellew, at Calcutta, Jan. 3.
KIMLOCH, C. W. to Agnes L. d. of the late Maj. L. B. Urnston, at Agra, Dec. 26.
MARTIN, J. to Catherine, d. of J. MacArthur, at Roorkee, Dec. 29.
NEWMARCH, Lieut. H. F. 24th N.I. to Elizabeth B. d. of Lieut. col. M. G. Sparks, at Murree, Jan. 1.
PHILLIPS, W. H. to Ellen J. d. of the late John Harris, at Calcutta, Jan. 6.
REES, W. H. to Hannah, d. of J. Parmer, at Simla, Dec. 23.

DEATHS.

BALL, Edith M. d. of B. M. at Calcutta, aged 1, Dec. 23.
BARLAS, W. G. C. s. of John, at Maulmein, aged 5 mo. Nov. 21.
CONNELL, wife of J. M. at Calcutta, Jan. 7.
CRAWFORD, Henry Alexander, s. of J. A. c.s. at Calcutta, aged 11 mo. Jan. 6.
ERSKINE, John, at Calcutta, aged 50, Jan. 1.
FORBES, James D. Y. s. of J. at Dum-Dum, aged 3 mo. Jan. 5.
GORDON, Julia A. at Maulmein, aged 56, Nov. 12.
GREENE, Owen, at Agra, aged 32, Dec. 26.
HICKMAN, Mary Ann, wife of Maj. George, at Calcutta, aged 61.
INGLIS, Claudia, d. of H. at Mooltan, aged 22, Dec. 20.
MARSHALL, Mary Ann, wife of Apoth. H. 1st Eur. fus. at Umballa, aged 27, Dec. 31.
MORRISON, Robert W. s. of Maj. H. A. 63rd, at Calcutta, aged 9 mo. Dec. 24.
PITTA, Mrs. Charles John, at Calcutta, Dec. 23.
PICOCK, Mary Ann, wife of J. at Meerut, aged 36, Nov. 25.
RAVENSCROFT, Lieut. E. W. adj. and qr. mr. Eur. inv. batt. at Chunar, Dec. 23.
RODGER, Nieve, at Murree, Dec. 24.
ROGERS, Kate E. d. of Lieut. R. G. 6th Bengal N.I. at Akyab, aged 4, Dec. 18.
SEVENOAKS, inf. s. of H. H. at Calcutta, Dec. 20.
SHAVE, Catherine, d. of the late John L. at Calcutta, Jan. 4.
STEEL, Rev. Thos. J. E. A.M. at Hooghly, Jan. 2.
THOMPSON, Edward B. s. of Capt. S. H. at Mooltan, aged 16, Jan. 2.
TURNBULL, James M. at Calcutta, aged 54, Dec. 28.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 20. Granville, Baker, China.—24. Corriemulzie, Blacklock, Port Philip; John Temperley, Smith, Port Philip.—26. Rodney, Bissett, Hong-kong and Akyab.—29. Atalanta, Berlie, Maulmein; Marie Ange, Bertin, Pondicherry.—30. Matchless, Hubbard, New York.—31. Elizabeth, Adams, Madras; Fiery Cross, White, Hong-kong and Singapore.—Jan. 2. Steamer Bentinck, Caldecott, Suez, Aden, Galle, and Madras; Capibaribe, Lassen, Bimlipatan.—8. Marlborough, Fulcher, Portsmouth; Kurr-a-jong, Robertson, Akyab; steamer Tynemouth, Seals, Dartmouth and Madras; Antarctic, McMillan, Melbourne; Mayram Daysam, Brady, Mauritius.—8. Steamer Lightning, Row, Hong-kong.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per John Temperley.—Mrs. Smith.
 Per Fire Queen, from MAULMEIN.—Maj. and Mrs. Tickell and child; Dr. Reynolds, Mrs. MacRae and 2 children, Capt. Rodlosse, Capt. Kay, Messrs. Cockey and R. Thompson, Capt. Kay, Master Cotton, and Messrs. Chapman, Mercer, and Curtis. From RANGOON.—Capt. and Mrs. Harris and children, Rev. and Mrs. Pettigrew, Mrs. Crofton and child, Lieut. and Mrs. Duatty, Lieut. Dickenson, Lieut. Smith, Dr. McKeever, Capt. Sorrell, Mr. Judan and family, Capt. Crisp and Banon, and Mr. Colton. From

AKYAB.—Lieut. and Mrs. Emerson and child, and Messrs. Burnel and Bornue.
 Per Merchantman.—Capt. Pinkee, Lieut. Bath, Dr. Devenport, and Mrs. Brown.

Per Arratoon Apear.—J. Browne, Esq.; and B. Vicoen, Esq.
 Per steamer Tynemouth.—Mr. and Mrs. Clerk, Mr. King, Mr. Knatchbull, Dr. Foy, Mr. Armand, and Mr. Ayton.
 Per Marlborough (Jan. 6), from LONDON.—Mrs. and Miss Hutton and child, Capt. and Mrs. Moore, and Ens. Studd, H.M.'s 32nd regt.; Capt. and Mrs. Alexander and 2 children, Bengal art.; Capt. 66th regt. B.N.I.; Ens. H.M.'s 35th regt.; Mrs. and two Misses Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Farrell and child, B.C.S.; Mrs. Reynoldson and child, Miss Young, Ens. Parson, H.M.'s 35th regt.; Ens. Simpson, H.M.'s 52nd regt.; Lieut. 46th regt. B.N.I.; Mr. Conolly, Lieut. Heathcote, H.M.'s Rifles; Lieut. Roe, H.M.'s 75th regt.; Cornet MacNaghten, Bengal (av.); Mr. Hammond, Bengal cadet; Mr. and Mrs. Sewell, Mr. Guichet, two Messrs. and Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Daly, Mrs. Vakey, Mrs. Crow, Mrs. Bartore, Sarah Lock, two Messrs. Skell, and Messrs. Eldell and Bishop.

Per Kurr-a-jong.—H. Colluden.
 Per Antarctic.—William Johnson.

Per steamer Bentinck (Jan. 2), from SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. C. Anderson, Mr. McNabb, Mrs. Taylor and 2 daughters, Capt. Gordon, Lieut. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney and child, Capt. and Mrs. Hobday, Mrs. Dorin, Mr. Wilson, Col. Jones, Dr. Marshall, 2 Misses Burroughs, Mr. Turner, Capt. and Mrs. Williamson and infant, Maj. Munro, Messrs. Jones, Blair, Dalmahoy, Forsythe, and Furlong, Dr. and Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. Stansfield, Capt. and Mrs. Babbage, Mr. Halds-worth, Mr. Mackey, Mr. Mackerness, Mr. LeMessurier, Mrs. Vauy, Mr. Edwards, Erskine, Strachan, Wood, Dacey, Seaton, Dixon, Adey, and Dodd. From MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. Huysey, Mr. and Mrs. Kenny, Mr. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Bax, Mr. and Miss Thomas, Mr. Boulderson, Mrs. Swinton and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Woodhouse, Mr. Larpen, Mr. Louis, Mr. Boulton, and Mr. Paxton. From ALEXANDRIA to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Roghe. From SUEZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Metger, Messrs. Saltenstall, Jonibas, Buchanan, and Wynyard. From MADRAS to CALCUTTA.—Rev. Mr. Banerjee, Mrs. Mitter, Dr. Scott, Mr. Currie, Mrs. Birch and 2 daughters, Mr. Warwick, Hon. Mrs. Peacock, Lieut. col. Tottenham, Mr. Dymcs, and Seed Davood.
 Per Asa Facker, from SYDNEY.—Mr. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. Bloxome, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Mr. Napper, Dr. Eirkett, W. Enay, E. Frauz, N. Gelemer, W. Hibeno, W. T. Leeane, T. Dishalles, Larkins, Symonds Philbert, and W. Collins.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 19.—Barham, Vaile, London; George Trindall, Farley, Liverpool; steamer Oriental, Patterson, Rangoon; Sarah Armitage, Walton, Maulmein.—20. Daniel Elliott, Robinson, Boston.—21. Henry Moore, Stewart, London.—22. Diana, Garner, Singapore; Gold Digger, Barber, Singapore; Horsburg, Snow, Boston; Junna, Bainey, Boston; Nasser Musteed, Nacoda, Bombay; William Gillies, Wilson, London.—23. Steamer Laucefeld, Oliver, Straits and China; Northumbrian, Smith, London; St. Louis, Davis, London.—24. Ship Cornelia Smidt, Ruhock, China; Buena Vista, Linnell, Boston; Forfarshire, Short, Bombay; Walpole, Woodberry, Boston; Ashburton, Walton, Boston; Boston Light, Crowell, Akyab.—25. Steamer Alma, Paterson, Suez.—27. John Hephurn, Fowler, Rangoon; Chilo, Holtz, New York; Junius, Means, London; L.Rocher de St. Malo, Honnica, Bombay; Mariquita, Baluacut, Bordeaux; Stephen Glover, Killun, Bombay.—29. Bombay, —, Straits; Hazard, Lincoln, Ceylon.—30. Lincluden Castle, McLeilan, Trinidad; Navigator, Leucoete, Bombay; Rowena, Wilson, Liverpool; Sir Geo. Seymour, Islay, Trinidad; Tubal Cain, Hodge, Rangoon.—31. Resolute, McKenzie, China; Shah Jehan, Betham, Bombay.—JAN. 1. Flag of Truce, Day, Whampoa; Lise Emelie, Vertier, Sydney.—2. Rummymede, Burrows, London.—3. Octavia, Dale, London; Gottfried, Bolten, Madras; Aigam, Kirkwood, Liverpool; Day Dream, Youngerman, Melbourne.—4. City of Dublin, Dick, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Bentinck (Jan. 8), to MADRAS and SUEZ.—To MADRAS.—Dr. Smith. To GALLE.—Private J. Willwood. To SUEZ.—Mr. Walter and Mr. James. To SUEZ and BACK.—Mr. Cunningham. To ALEXANDRIA.—Lieut. Simmonds, Mr. J. Tweedie, Mr. Prinscup, Mr. Atthaus, Dr. Ray, Dr. and Mrs. Mackinnon, Miss Mackinnon, Mr. Galath, and Dr. Withcombe. To MALTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Crawford and infant. To MARSEILLES.—Rev. Ewart, Mr. Dow, Col. and Mrs. Hull, Mrs. Cunningham and infants, Capt. Sampson, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Miss Browne, Lieuts. Mercer, Johnsons, and Hichens, Capt. Leslie, Capt. and Mrs. Lane and 4 children. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Topp, Lieut. Wheeler, Capt. and Mrs. Skinner, child and infant; Lieut. and Mrs. Shearen, Mr. Dunlop, Lieut. Stevenson, Col. and Mrs. Wemyss and 3 children, Mrs. Wrench and 3 children, Mr. McNair, Mr. Archer, Lieut. Smith, Ens. Forsberg, Capt. Kay, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Craig, Mr. W. Habbott, C. Banwell, H. Tracey, W. Carter, W. Cooper, W. Broomby, T. Evans, J. Wilkins, and C. Grey.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Jan. 8, 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 4 per cent.	dis.	11 0	to 12 0 nl.
Third Sica 4 do.	dis.	17 4	to 17 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	dis.	16 4	to 16 8
Public Works, 5 do.	pm.	1 8	to 2 8

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	6450 to 6500
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	680 to 685
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400)	300 to 325
India General Steam Shares	950 to 1000

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	7 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	5 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	6 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	6 per cent.
On deposit of metals, &c.	7 per cent.
India General Steam Shares, 900 to 910	

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 2½	to	2 2½
Do. with documents, do.	2 2½	to	2 2½
American Bills under credit, do.	2 2½	to	2 2½
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	2 0	to	—
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	2 0	to	2 1½
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2 0	to	2 1½

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each	Rs. 10	6 to 10	10
Doubloons		31	8 to 31	10
Madras Gold Mohurs		16	3 to 16	10
Old Gold Mohurs		20	4 to	—
New Gold Mohurs		14	8 to 14	18
China Gold Bars	per sa. wt.	15	0 to	—
Gold Dust		13	0 to 13	2
Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100		104	4 to 104	14
Spanish Dollars	per 100	221	8 to 222	0
Mexican ditto		220	12 to 221	8

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 3/1. to 3/1. 17s.

MADRAS.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER AT HYDERABAD.—We mentioned the other day that the pay of a deputy commissioner at Hyderabad had been increased from 2,000 to 2,500 rupees per mensem, without the sanction of the Court of Directors having been first obtained, and we stated that the Court had in consequence directed the money to be refunded, leaving it with the Governor-General to decide whether it shall be retrenched from the future salary of the authority who ordered the increase, or from the party who received it. It does not require much consideration to be sure that the big man will escape the penalty of his fault, while the little one, who committed none, will be the sufferer, as doubtless he will be restricted to a salary of Rs. 1,500 for the same number of months in which he drew the Rs. 2,500, until the excess paid to him is liquidated. To prevent similar mistakes in future the Government of India, we understand, have issued circulars to the subordinate Governments desiring them in future to hold their respective secretaries personally and pecuniarily responsible for any omission or inattention to the rules relative to the financial matters cited in the Directors' despatch.—*Madras Paper.*

THE ZEMINDAR OF RAMNAD IN SOUTHERN INDIA, a Hindoo lady, by name Rancee Setupati Parvata Vardani Nachiar, has established a medical dispensary in that town, where advice and medicine are distributed to sick persons, without distinction of caste, rank, or condition. A native surgeon, well instructed in the European science of healing, has been appointed manager of the institution, and a large supply of medicines procured from Madras. The dispensary is a large native house, with accommodation for indoor patients, and a large hall and verandah for those that are not received as such, to wait while their cases are inquired into, and remedies administered. During the month of June there were no less than 281 outdoor and seven indoor patients. It is thus evident that the native prejudices against European medicine are, at any rate, in that part of the country, also rapidly fading away. All the circumstances connected with this dispensary are well worthy of notice. In the first place it has an Indian proprietor; a female, too, departing from the old established Oriental ways of getting rid of her spare cash, and devoting it to a really useful and enlightened purpose. Then we have a native trained by Europeans in European lore, employed by the Rancee to carry out her intentions; not regarded with suspicion as an apostate from the ancient customs of his brethren, but confided in the more for having been able to break through the fetters of prejudice, and engage in a pursuit which, to an orthodox Hindoo of the old school, was an abomination. Next we have a Hindoo institution, established by a Hindoo, for the use of Hindoos, in which distinctions of caste are altogether ignored, and where the sick of all sorts—Brahmin and Soodra, Mahomedan and Pariah—are treated alike, as alike in humanity and suffering. Lastly, we find that the people of the country, far from being scandalized at innovations so enormously heterodox, press forward eagerly to partake in their advantages, and consent to be cured by means (and in company) which their grandfathers would sooner have died than submitted to. Such examples unquestionably prove that a movement towards amelioration is actually beginning among the natives of India, and that the electric current called into existence by the contact of Western civilization already exhibits an influence on their minds and feelings, which, though necessarily slow and partial, feeble in its first manifestations, must inevitably increase and become rapid ere long, since every moment will make the work of the next easier.

DEATH OF MR. BUSHBY.—We regret much to hear that intelligence has been received by electric telegraph of the death of Mr. Bushby, the able and respected resident at Hyderabad.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.—In an article concerning the Bank of Madras, and the disposition evinced by the shareholders to exclude natives from the direction, the *Athenæum* incidentally mentions that out of the 3,000 shares of which the stock of the bank consists, 300 are held by Government, 1,930 by Europeans, and 760 by natives.

A LITTLE WAR IN COCHIN.—The *Madras Athenæum* promises us a little war in the territories of the Cochin Rajah. Eighty years ago certain Konganies of Cochin, during a time of public disturbance, deposited for safe keeping in Travancore a certain idol of great sanctity. When the disturbances were over the idol was reclaimed, but not given up, as the people of Travancore had learned to worship it, and regard it as their own property. The Madras Government declined to interfere, though repeatedly petitioned; until three years ago certain Kongani devotees stole the idol, and carried it back to Cochin. It was then the Rajah of Travancore's turn to memorialize, but both Sir Henry Pottinger and Lord Harris declined to interpose. The Court of Directors, however, has ruled that the British Government, as the paramount power, cannot escape the responsibility of settling the dispute. The Cochin Rajah has accordingly been called on to restore the idol, as a preliminary to the hearing of his claim. The Rajah replies that he would gladly do so, but is afraid of violence from his subjects. Some troops at Quilon are therefore ordered to be in readiness to march on Cochin, if the final demand of the resident should fail.

THE PAUMBAUM CHANNEL.—The *Englishman* mentions that Col. Cotton has submitted a further report on the Paumbaum Channel. It may, he says, be opened for vessels of the largest size at a cost of a little less than fifteen lakhs. In the mean time, operations are in progress for deepening the channel to thirteen feet. The excavation of the channel to a depth of thirty feet would shorten the steam route between Calcutta and England by two days.

DEATH OF LIEUT. HOOPER.—A Bellary correspondent says,—“I have to inform you of a most lamentable occurrence that took place at this station last week, which has cut off a promising officer in the vigour of youth. Lieut. and Adj. W. R. Hooper, 34th L.I., son of Mr. Hooper, of the Court of Sudder Adawlut, at Madras, arrived here on the night of the 22nd December, and took up his abode in the house of Captain Hutchinson, superintendent of police, and a relative of his. I must here mention that Lieut. Hooper had an apartment assigned to him adjoining a room in which Captain Hutchinson, who is a photographer, kept his chemicals, and on the following day (23rd) Lieut. Hooper dined at the General's, and returned home at a late hour at night. When about retiring he put some brandy into a tumbler, and called to a servant for some water. The servant stepped into the adjoining room, and finding a bottle containing, as he supposed, water, brought it out and poured some of the liquid into the tumbler of his master, who drank it off, and immediately after fell down in a fit. An alarm was instantly raised, and Captain Hutchinson hastened in, but in a few minutes the soul of the ill-fated man had taken its flight. It was subsequently ascertained that the bottle contained a preparation of prussic acid, or nitrate of silver, used as a bath for immersing a glass with the collodion coating on. The circumstances of the servant fetching a bottle as containing water, will not seem strange, when I explain that Capt. Hutchinson was in the habit of having water kept in the room in question in bottles, and the poisonous mixture was as clear as pure water. The deceased was buried on the evening of the 24th Dec. with military honours.”

A MILITARY BONUS FUND has been established at Madras.

FROM KIMEDY we are glad to hear that the rebel chief Dunda Seenah was captured on Christmas-day. He was escaping into Jeypoor, was discovered and brought in by a party of police. The field-force, it is said, is to be at once broken up; the detachment of artillery, with head-quarters and wing of the 31st L.I., have returned to Vizianagram, and we regret to hear the latter is still suffering very much from sickness, having 200 men in hospital.

THE GODAVERY has again been shown to be navigable; and in its present unimproved condition 1,000 bales of cotton have been brought down from Hingenghaut and the Berar valley to Coconada.

CAPTAIN G. NIGHTINGALE.—We learn that Capt. G. Nightingale, commanding 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, has permission to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board, with leave of absence from the 25th December, 1856, to the 5th February, 1857, in anticipation of leave being granted by the Government of India.—*Madras Spectator*, Dec. 27.

CAVARY IN THE DECCAN.—A rumour has been current here for some days past that the 6th Madras cavalry, now on their way from Mhow, to relieve the 8th at Sholapore, will be brought to Poona, and remain here until a dragoon regiment arrives from home. We are unable to trace this report to any trustworthy source; but it is gaining ground, and many persons believe that it has a good foundation.

The Madras papers state that a rumour is prevalent in Bangalore, that on the arrival there of the 12th Lancers, H.M.'s 43rd regt. L.I., now at that station, will have to proceed on service to China.

RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.—We (*Phoenix*) have not heard that the Governor-General has made a final selection of a successor to Mr. Bushby; but it is supposed that the choice will be among the following gentlemen, namely, Mr. Edmondstone, Mr. Christian, of the North-West, Mr. D. McLeod, of the Punjab, unless Mr. Beadon is ambitious of the place. Colonel Edwards is also named.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, December 30, 1856.—The Commander-in-Chief directs it to be notified that at all stations at which the convenience of communicating by electric telegraph exists, advantage will invariably be taken of it to report to Army Head-Quarters * the arrival or departure of troops on the day on which such arrival or departure may take place. The addition of "all well," or "having" † ——— in Camp" being made as the case may be.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARLOW, R. W. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Guntoor, Jan. 13.
BIRD, E. W. to act as sub-judge of zillah of Combaconum dur. abs. of Innes on leave, Jan. 6.
CARR, F. C. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Salem, Jan. 6.
CHATFIELD, R. W. to be civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Guntoor, to cont. to act as civ. and sess. judge of Tellicherry dur. abs. of Frere, Dec. 31.
CHERRY, J. W. to act as coll. and mag. of Salem dur. abs. of Brett on leave, Jan. 6.
GRANT, P. to be add. sub-coll. and jt. mag. of southern div. of Arcot, Jan. 6.
PHILLIPS, H. D. to act as coll. and mag. of Tanjore dur. emp. of H. Forbes, Jan. 6.
SHARPE, G. R. to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Salem dur. abs. of Hodgson, Jan. 13.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, H. S. 1 mo.
BINNY, E. D. 2 mo. to Bombay.
BRETT, H. A. 3 mo. to Madras.
FRENCH, T. 1 mo.
INNES, L. C. 2 mo. to Neilgherry hills.
MATHISON, A. S. 3 yrs. to Europe.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAILY, Rev. K. C. admitted as an asst. chaplain fr. Dec. 29, the date of his arr. at Madras.
LITTLE, Rev. R. P. 30 days' leave.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AYNSLEY, Lieut. G. H. M. 6th L.C. ret. to du. Dec. 21.
BABINGTON, Lieut. col. D. inf. to be col. in the army by brev. fr. Nov. 15, 1856; fr. 50th to 34th L.I. Jan. 5.
BANCE, Ens. L. B. (not arrived) posted to 47th N.I. as 2nd ens. Jan. 2; to join Jan. 9.
BARROW, Capt. comm. of ordnance Hyderabad subsidiary force, to proc. to Rangoon to arrange with Bengal ordnance dept. for transfer of ordnance stores in Pegu, Dec. 26.
BAYNES, Capt. W. H. 3rd L.I. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. duty, Jan. 9.
BRAUMONT, 2nd Lieut. W. H. 1st fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. Nov. 23.
BEDWELL, Ens. P. F. to do duty 27th N.I. at Vellore, Jan. 9.
BELL, Ens. E. S. 6th N.I. to do du. with 12th N.I. till arr. of his corps at Madras, Dec. 27; rel. fr. doing duty 12th N.I. to proc. and join his own reg. Jan. 2; posted to 6th N.I. as 3rd ens.
BIRD, Ens. G. C. 35th N.I. to cont. to do duty with 19th N.I. till arr. of corps at Bangalore, whence he will join his reg. under ord. of offr. com. Mysore div.; posted to 35th N.I. as 2nd ens. Jan. 2.
BIRD, Ens. F. P. H. to do duty with 24th N.I. to join with Col. Bird, Jan. 6.

* Quartermaster-General's Department.

† Any epidemic disease.

BIRDWOOD, Brev. maj. W. J. engs. to be civ. eng. in Tanjore.
BOILEAU, Brev. maj. A. J. M. engs. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for emp. with comp. of sappers and miners under orders for serv. in Persia, Jan. 12; to be civ. eng. in Ganjain, Jan. 13; att. to B. comp. sappers and miners, proc. on serv. to Persian Gulf.
BONHAN, Lieut. J. art. to do duty with No. 1 horse lt. field battery, Oude irr. force.
BRIDGE, Lieut. L. art. returned to duty.
CAMPBELL, Ens. E. A. posted to 11th N.I. as 3rd ens. Jan. 2; to join under orders of adj. gen. Dec. 27.
CARLETON, Lieut. G. art. fr. h. brig. to 1st batt. D co. non-effect. h. batt. Jan. 8.
CHAMBERS, Lieut. E. H. R. 30th N.I. returned to duty.
CHRISTIE, 2nd Lieut. W. engs. to office as adj. fr. date of Lieut. Prendergast's proc. on foreign service, Jan. 18.
CLARK, Cornet J. D. to do duty 3rd L.C. and to join, Jan. 9.
CLARKE, Lieut. T. G. 21st N.I. qual. in surv. and civ. engineering.
CLARKE, Corn. W. H. S. with 7th L.C. to be lieut. in 7th L.C. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, to complete the estab.
CLERK, Lieut. E. 4th L.C. dep. commissr. 2nd class, Jubbulpoor, ret. to du. Dec. 29, 1856.
COFFIN, Ens. K. D. 2nd L.I. to do du. with 24th N.I. Dec. 27; posted to 2nd Eur. L.I. as 5th ens. Jan. 2.
CONINGHAM, Ens. H. to do du. 12th N.I. at Madras, until arr. of 36th, and then do du. with that reg.; to do du. with 27th N.I. at Vellore, Jan. 12.
CUPPAGE, Lieut. col. A. from 34th L.I. to 39th N.I.
DALE, Ens. C. H. with 1st fus. posted to 4th N.I. as 2nd ens. Jan. 2; to cont. to do du. with 1st M. fus. Dec. 27.
DE CHAIR, Lieut. O. B. 4th L.C. und. ch. of Capt. Radcliffe, 7th L.C. as far as Secunderabad, Jan. 6.
DEVEREUX, Capt. W. P. 2nd Eur. L.I. 2nd asst. civ. eng. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. duty, Jan. 9.
EWART, Brev. capt. A. J. P. 16th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, to complete estab.
GOMPERTZ, Ens. E. D. 1st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, to complete estab.; this cancels pro. of Ens. Weston.
GORDON, Corn. P. L. with 3rd L.C. posted to 6th L.C. as 1st cornet, Jan. 2; to join his corps at Jaulnah, Dec. 27.
GREME, Lieut. L. A. M. 1st fus. to rank fr. Aug. 4, v. Woods, ref.
GRANT, Lieut. col. S. A. fr. 39th to 50th N.I.
GREY, 2nd Lieut. W. F. art. fr. 1st batt. D co. to 3rd batt. A co. h. battery, Jan. 8.
GUMM, Ens. C. A. 31st L.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 28, v. Macqueen, dec.
GUNTHERPE, Brev. maj. W. M. 6th N.I. returned to duty.
HAMILTON, Lieut. G. J. 1st fus. to be qr. mr. and interp. of that corps.
HARDING, Ens. H. J. 22nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 28, v. O'Brien, dec.
HAY, Ens. J. C. 16th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, to complete estab.
HAYTER, Ens. C. posted to 34th L.I. as 2nd ens.; to join his corps, Dec. 27.
HIGHT, Lieut. C. 18th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Jan. 8.
HODSON, Capt. B. 7th N.I. ret. to duty, Dec. 28, 1856.
HOYES, Lieut. J. art. fr. 3rd batt. B co. to 3rd batt. A co. h. battery, Jan. 8.
HUTTON, Maj. gen. G. unatt. perm. to reside and draw his pay at Vizianagram and elsewhere in N. div.
ISACKE, Lieut. L. H. 2nd E.L. I. ret. to duty, Dec. 26, 1856; to do duty at Eur. inf. depôt.
KRITH, Ens. G. S. to do duty with 27th N.I. at Vellore, Jan. 9; to do duty with 36th N.I. on its arr. at Madras.
LANE, Ens. D. F. M. 41st N.I. to do duty with 1st fus. Jan. 2.
LANE, Lieut. T. G. M. 40th N.I. qual. in civ. eng. Jan. 2.
LAURIE, 1st Lieut. W. F. B. art. to act as comm. of ordnance, Hyderabad subsidiary force, dur. abs. of Barrow, Jan. 13; to be brev. capt. fr. Jan. 8, 1857.
LEGGATT, Capt. E. O. 35th N.I. ret. to du. Dec. 29.
MARDALL, Capt. F. 16th N.I. to rank fr. March 3, 1856, v. Hobart, ret.
MCGOON, Ens. J. T. rec. arr. and prom. to do du. with 6th N.I. and to join.
MCCICCAR, Capt. J. 41st N.I. agent to the Hill tracts of Orissa, ret. to du. Dec. 29, 1856.
MOBERLY, 1st Lieut. F. J. engs. to act as civ. eng. in Ganjain dur. emp. of Maj. Boileau, Jan. 13.
MORRIS, Corn. C. C. with 1st L.C. posted to 4th L.C. as 1st corn. Jan. 2; to continue to do du. with 1st L.C. Dec. 27.
MURRAY, Brev. capt. W. 2nd in com. of 3rd cav. Hyderabad contingent, to office as com. dur. abs. of Capt. Nightingale.
MUSGROVE, Lieut. col. J. F. 43rd N.I. perm. to retire fr. serv. on pens. of rank, Jan. 9.
NELSON, Capt. F. E. Vet. batt. to be executive officer to carry on operations for opening a track on Munteral Ghaut, in Kurnool dist. Jan. 8.
PALMER, Ens. H. L. 22nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, to complete estab.
PEACH, Lieut. R. A. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
PRENDERGAST, 2nd Lieut. H. N. E. engs. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for emp. with comp. of sappers and miners under orders

for service in Persia, Jan. 12; attached to B comp. sappers and miners, proc. on serv. to the Persian Gulf, Jan. 13.
RANKEN, Capt. R. 35th N.I. ret. to du. Dec. 29.
READE, Ens. G. posted to 39th N.I. as 2nd ens. Jan. 2; to do duty with 12th N.I. till arr. of his corps at the pres. Dec. 27.
RICN, Capt. A. N. 33rd N.I. resigned appt. as interp. in Rangoon depot of rifle musketry.
RIVERS, Ens. F. J. 34th L.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 23, 1856, v. Hooper, dec.
SADLER, Ens. T. R. 49th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 27, 1856, v. Magrath, dec.
SANDERS, Lieut. G. W. 9th N.I. Pegu lt. inf. batt. to be adj. v. Hildebrand.
SHORTLAND, Lieut. V. J. 24th N.I. ret. to duty Dec. 29.
STEELE, Capt. A. L. 6th N.I. to com. of troops and details proc. on board the *Agincourt* to Burmah, Jan. 10.
STUART, Ens. R. to do duty 27th N.I. at Vellore, Jan. 9.
SWANSTON, Lieut. N. 37th gren. qual. for gen. staff, Jan. 9.
SWINTON, Corn. W. B. with 3rd L.C. to be lieut. in 8th L.C. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, to complete the estab.; to continue to do du. with 3rd L.C. till arr. of corps at Bangalore, Dec. 27.
TAYLOR, Lieut. F. C. 20th N.I. qual. in civ. eng. Jan. 2.
TEED, Lieut. H. J. E. offic. adj. 3rd cav. Hyderabad contingent, to offic. as 2nd in com. and adj. dur. abs. of Lieut. Clerk.
THOMAS, Ens. E. H. 4th N.I. to join, Jan. 9.
TURTON, Ens. M. G. 8th N.I. relieved fr. doing duty with 12th N.I. to proc. to join his own corps, Jan. 12.
TWYFORD, Lieut. E. R. H. 22nd N.I. to rank fr. May 14, v. Buchanan, retired.
UNDERWOOD, Ens. T. O. to do duty with 1st fus. Jan. 13.
WADDELL, Brev. Capt. C. D. fr. 3rd batt. A. to 3rd batt. B. comp. to cont. to do duty with A. comp. until arr. in Pegu, Jan. 8.
WALPOLE, Capt. H. E. 16th N.I. ret. to duty.
WALKER, Capt. E. 47th N.I. ret. to duty.
WALSH, Maj. T. P. 52nd N.I. re. to duty.
WARRINGTON, Ens. H. H. C. G. posted to 3rd Eur. reg. as 5th ens. Jan. 2; to join under ord. of adj. gen. Dec. 27.
WATT, Capt. R. P. K. 43rd N.I. to charge of details of 7th N.I. marching fr. Talaveram to Masulipatam, Dec. 27.
WETHERALL, Ens. J. E. (not arrived), posted to 3rd M.E. regt. as 4th ens. Jan. 2.
WHITE, Lieut. W. E. 30th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Jan. 8.
WINSOM, 1st Lieut. G. V. engs. to offic. as comd. of sappers and miners, dur. abs. of Carpendale, Jan. 13.
WORSTER, Ens. G. P. posted to 52nd N.I. as 3rd ens. Jan. 2.
WRIGHT, Lieut. J. J. 27th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Jan. 8.
WROUGHTON, Ens. W. N. posted to 14th N.I. as 3rd ens. Jan. 2; to join his reg. on arr. at Madras, Dec. 27; to do du. with 1st fus. until arr. of his reg. at Madras, Jan. 10.
YOUNG, Ens. G. A. 52nd N.I. until May 1, then to proc. and join his own reg. Jan. 17.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.
 ENGINEERS.

GORDON, H. J. G. Dec. 29, 1856.

CAVALRY.

GROVES, H. G. de L. Dec. 29, 1856.

INFANTRY.

BANCE, L. B. Dec. 28, 1856. KEITH, G. S. Dec. 29, 1856.
 BEDWELL, P. F. Dec. 29, 1856. MCGOUN, J. T. Dec. 22, 1856.
 BIRD, F. P. H. Dec. 22. STEWART, R. Dec. 29, 1856.
 CONINGHAM, H. Dec. 29, 1856. TAYLOR, J. B. Dec. 29, 1856.
 WETHERALL, J. E. Dec. 28, 1856.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARNOT, Lieut. D. 34th L.I. to May 1, to Secunderabad.
 CARPENDALE, Capt. J. com. sap. and miners, to March 25, 1857, eastern coast, on m.c.
 DAVIES, Lieut. A. M. 51st N.I. Feb. 1 to March 1, to Cuddapah.
 DREVER, Capt. T. 2nd Eur. L.I. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. old rules.
 CUPPAGE, Lieut. col. A. 34th L.I. to Europe on residue of furl. under old rules.
 ELLIOTT, Ens. C. J. 11th N.I. to May 31, to Ramandroog, on m.c.
 FITZGIBBON, Lieut. R. 1st N.V.B. dep. asst. com. 2 yrs. furl. to Europe.
 HALLIDAY, Capt. J. G. 30 days to Madras.
 HERBERT, Capt. H. B. 7th N.I. to Feb. 8 in ext. on m.c.
 KERR, Capt. A. W. M. 39th N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, on furl. old regs.
 KNOCKER, Capt. J. B. 40th N.I. to March 31 in ext. with perm. to proc. via Bombay and Calcutta, to join his corps at Cuttack.
 PHILLIPS, Capt. G. R. 5th L.C. 18 mo. to Eur. on m.c. new regs.
 FLOWDEN, Lieut. F. E. 10th N.I. to March 1, in ext. to Madras, on m.c.
 PAXTON, Capt. 2nd asst. civ. eng. 1 mo.
 RANSON, Lieut. W. 1st N.I. batt. leave can.
 RICKETTS, Lieut. col. R. R. 48th N.I. till June 1, 1857, to sea, on m.c.
 RUSSELL, Brig. D. com. 1st inf. brig. Rangoon, 30 days.
 SMITH, Lieut. J. 8th N.I. 18 mo. to Eur. new rules.
 SPICER, Ens. F. G. 48th N.I. to Feb. 28; Amherst, on m.c.

STEER, Ens. E. C. 3rd Eur. reg. 2 mo. in ext.
 STEWART, Ens. N. D. 12th N.I. 1 year to Eur. on furl. new regs. without pay.
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. A. F. 9th N.I. 15 mo. to Eur. on m.c. new regs.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARNOLD, Asst. surg. R. fr. do. du. 1st batt. art. to do du. und. superint. surg. S. div. Jan. 6; to act as zillah surg. of Chingleput, dur. abs. of Short, Jan. 8.
 BOGG, Asst. surg. A. (not arr.) to rank fr. Oct. 26, 1856.
 CHOLMELEY, Asst. surg. M.D. to med. ch. of troops under com. of Capt. Steel, proc. in transport *Agincourt* to Burmah, Jan. 10.
 COCKERELL, Asst. surg. R. W. to do duty under surg. of 1st batt. art. at St. Thomas's Mount, Jan. 6; to rank fr. Aug. 4, 1856.
 DONNELLY, Asst. surg. J. McN. to rank fr. July 3, 1856.
 ELLIOT, Asst. surg. W. C. to rank fr. Aug. 4, 1856; to do duty under surg. 3rd Eur. regt. at Secunderabad, Dec. 30.
 GAMACH, Asst. surg. A. C. to rank fr. Aug. 4, 1856; to do duty under surg. 1st batt. art. at St. Thomas's Mount, Jan. 6.
 GINGELL, Asst. surg. W. R. to be surg. fr. Nov. 29, 1856, v. Primrose, dec.; to rank fr. Oct. 1, v. Cumming, dec.
 HEFFERNAN, Asst. surg. J. J. qual. for gen. duties of the army; Jan. 3; passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 10.
 HOWELL, Asst. surg. T. G. not arrived, to rank fr. Aug. 4, 1856.
 JOHNSON, Asst. surg. S. G. not arrived, to rank fr. Sept. 30, 1856.
 KEES, Asst. surg. J. to rank fr. Aug. 4, 1856.
 LLOYD, Asst. surg. W. M.D. to be surg. fr. Nov. 29, v. Primrose, dec.
 M'GREGOR, Asst. surg. J. posted to 12th N.I. Jan. 6.
 MCKENNA, Surg. J. garr. surg. of Fort St. George, to be act. superint. surg. dur. abs. of Cole, on leave, Jan. 9, posted to Mysore div.
 MUDGE, Asst. surg. J. W. to act as surg. of 1st district, dur. emp. of D. Paul.
 NASH, Asst. surg. J. P. to be zillah surg. of Ganjam, Jan. 5.
 NEWELL, Asst. surg. J. B. (not arrived), to rank fr. Aug. 4, 1856.
 PAUL, Asst. surg. J. L. to act as supt. of the Eye Infirmary, and prof. of midwifery, &c. dur. abs. of Shaw.
 RANKING, Surg. J. L. to rank fr. Sept. 18, v. Beauchamp, retired.
 ROBERTSON, Asst. surg. C. to rank fr. Aug. 4, 1856.
 SANDERSON, Surg. J. to act as gar. surg. of Fort St. George, dur. abs. of McKenna, Jan. 13.
 SHORTT, Asst. surg. G. to be zillah surg. of Chingleput, but cont. to do du. 40th N.I. until arr. at Cuttack, Jan. 8.
 WILKINS, Asst. surg. J. not arrived, to rank fr. Aug. 4, 1857.
 WILKINS, Asst. surg. J. to do duty under surg. H.M.'s 43rd L.I. at Bangalore, Jan. 6.
 WILSON, Asst. surg. R. (not arr.) to rank fr. Aug. 4, 1857.
 WILSON, Asst. surg. C. pl. at disp. of Govt. N.W. provinces, for app. as civ. asst. surg. of Leonce, Jan. 13.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

COCKERELL, R. W. Dec. 28.

GAMACH, A. M.D. Dec. 29.

WILKINS, J. M.D. Dec. 28.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRETT, Asst. surg. J. M.D. 30 days, fr. Jan. 5.
 COLE, Superint. surg. R. 6 mo.
 COX, Asst. surg. J. A. 17th N.I. 6 mo. to Madras, Bangalore, and Mysore.
 RATTON, Asst. surg. J. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c.
 SCOTT, Asst. surg. W. 11th N.I. to April 5, to Masulipatam and Madras, on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BAPTIST, wife of W. d. at Madras, Jan. 8.
 BROOKE, Mrs. H. d. at Cochin, Dec. 17.
 CARR, wife of Capt. G. 2nd N.I. d. at Quilon, Jan. 3.
 CARTHEW, wife of Lieut. M. d. at Moulmein, Nov. 17.
 CARTLEY, wife of L. s. at Palaveram, Dec. 21.
 CHURCH, wife of Lieut. T. R. 12th N.I. d. at Perambore, Jan. 3.
 D'ARCY, wife of Lieut. F. 32nd N.I. d. at Saugor, Dec. 24.
 FALLOON, wife of J. s. at Masulipatam, Dec. 24.
 FERNANDEZ, wife of S. s. at Madras, Jan. 6.
 FLYNN, wife of G. W. d. at Madras, Dec. 31.
 FREDERICKS, wife of J. H. d. at Chintadrappettah, Jan. 3.
 FRER, wife of W. s. d. Rajamundry, Dec. 9.
 HARRIS, wife of J. s. at Chintadrappettah, Jan. 7.
 HODSON, wife of Capt. B. 7th N.I. d. at Madras, Dec. 31.
 JAMES, wife of H. s. at Bangalore, Jan. 1.
 MACLEAN, wife of Lieut. J. N. 7th L.C. d. at Secunderabad, Dec. 29.
 McMASTER, wife of B. s. at Madras, Jan. 8.
 NASH, wife of Dr. P. s. at Madras, Jan. 10.
 PEYTON, wife of Capt. s. at Secunderabad, Dec. 8.
 STARR, wife of T. d. at Madras, Dec. 28.
 THOMAS, wife of H. J. s. at Coimbatore, Dec. 25.
 WALSH, wife of Maj. T. P. 52nd N.I. s. at sea, Jan. 1.
 WENDITH, wife of W. s. at Madras, Jan. 11.

WILKINSON, wife of C. s. at Secunderabad, Dec. 28.
YOUNG, wife of H. s. at Nellore, Jan. 5.

MARRIAGES.

CARNEY, Lieut. P. A. 39th N.I. to Catherine, d. of M. Chitty, at Ootacamund, Dec. 29.
CARR, F. C. to Janet E. C. d. of the late Maj. E. Franklyne, at Madras, Jan. 7.
DOBBIE, Capt. R. S. 39th N.I. to Mary E. d. of J. Groves, at Ootacamund, Dec. 7.
GOODSIR, J. W. to Alice E. d. of the late J. Sutton, at Madras, Dec. 20.
JOZES, W. to Clara, d. of J. Hull, at Fort St. George, Jan. 10.
PAUL, P. G. to Sarah R. d. of the late J. Browne, at Madras, Dec. 11.
TAYLOR, W. H. to Margaret M. A. d. of the late Capt. T. C. Harpur, at St. Thomas's Mount.
WHITESIDE, W. S. to Maria C. E. d. of the late R. W. Barlow, at Madras, Jan. 7.

DEATHS.

BUSBY, G. A. at Bolarum, Dec. 30.
CARLIER, Harriet L. wife of W. E. at Madras, aged 21, Dec. 31.
CARLIER, W. E. at Madras, Dec. 31.
CLEMONS, John, at sea, on board the *Earl of Hardwicke*.
CRICKSHANKS, Julia E. d. of W. at Palamcottah, aged 2, Jan. 1.
GOMES, Mary A. relict of the late M. at Mangalore, Dec. 27.
HEWETSON, Louisa, d. of Col. C. at Bolarum, Dec. 22.
HOOPER, Lieut. William R. 34th L.I. at Bellary, aged 29, Dec. 23.
JOHNSON, Ben, at Madras, aged 60, Jan. 10.
MACQUEEN, Lieut. Henry A. P. 31st L.I. at Kimed, Dec. 28.
MILLER, Albert St. C. at Vizagapatam, Dec. 21.
O'BRIEN, Lieut. John C. 22nd N.I. at Secunderabad, Dec. 28.
SCUDDER, William W. inf. s. of Rev. Dr. at Vellore, Jan. 10.
TAYLOR, F. S. Ind. navy, Dec. 29.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 29. Steamer Bentineck, Coldbeck, Sues — JAN. 1. Alliance, Hyslo, London. — 2. Circassian, Golastoun, Singapore and Penang; Statesman, Gibson, London; Victoria, Forss, Adelaide. — 3. Steamer Robert Lowe, Congleton, London, Cape, Mauritius, and Galle. — 4. Bimlipatam, Garsillon, Bimlipatam. — 7. Japan, French, Port Louis. — 8. Steamer Zenobia, Batt, f. N. senior, Singapore, Malacca, and Penang. — 10. Eagle, Murphy, Melbourne. — 12. Salamanca, Scott, London; Marchioness of Londonderry, Davison, Sydney; Gottfried, Bollon, Calcutta. — 13. Melania, Sergeant, Coomada and Pondicherry. — 15. Steamer Bentineck, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Bentineck (Dec. 29), from SURZ. — From SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS. — Mrs. Kincaid, Miss M'Caskill, Maj. Mayne, Mrs. Landon, Capt. Shortland, Mr. Good, Mr. Stewart, Mr. M'Goan, Mr. Keith, Mr. Groves, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Bedwell, and Mr. Gordon. From MARSEILLES to MADRAS. — Rev. and Mrs. Bailey, Capt. and Mrs. Rankin, Capt. Walker, Capt. and Mrs. Leggett and 2 children, Mr. Clarke, Capt. Campbell, and Mr. Taylor. From SURZ to MADRAS. — Mrs. Dalrymple. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA. — Mr. M'Nab, Mrs. and 2 Misses Taylor, Capt. Gordon, Lieut. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney and child, Capt. and Mr. Hobday, Mrs. Dorin, Mr. Wilson, Col. Jones, Dr. Marshall, 2 Misses Burroughs, Mr. Turner, Mrs. Hamilton and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Martin, Capt. and Mrs. Williamson and child, Mr. Stamford, Mr. Sterens, Mr. Jarrett, Mr. Jones, Capt. and Mrs. Babbage, Mr. Deeds, Maj. Munro, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Beaden, Mr. Blair, Mr. Birch, Mr. Dalmaison, Mr. Mackerness, Mr. Le Messurier, Mr. Forsythe, Mrs. Vaux, Miss Faviell, Mr. Furlong, Mr. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen, Dr. and Mrs. Rice, Mr. Mackie, Mr. Erskine, Mr. Wood, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Dacey, Mr. Adey, Mr. Burn, Mr. Strachan, Mr. Seaton, and Mr. Dodd. From MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA. — Col. Huyshe, Mrs. Swinton, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Kenny, Mr. and Mrs. Teil, Mr. and Mrs. Box, Mr. and Mrs. Woodhouse, Sir A. Sargent, Mr. and Miss Thomas, Mr. Ireland, Mr. Louis, Mr. Boulderstone, Capt. M'Vicar, Mr. and Mrs. Karlton, and Mr. Paxton. From ALEXANDRIA to CALCUTTA. — Mr. and Mrs. Roghe, Mr. and Mrs. Mitger. From SURZ to CALCUTTA. — Dr. and Mrs. Browne, Mr. Saltstentall, Mr. Jonidas, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. Wynyard. From GALLE to MADRAS. — Ens. Ross, Mr. Kerakoose, Dr. Som, and Mr. M'Kenzie.

Per Circassian, from SINGAPORE and PENANG. — Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Forster, Mrs. Galostoun, and Mr. R. Edward.

Per Victoria, from ADELAIDE. — Mrs. Forss.

Per steamer Robert Lowe (Jan. 3), from LONDON, DARTMOUTH, CAPE, MAURITIUS, and GALLE. — Col. Guthrie, Maj. Walsh, lady, and child; Capt. Walpole, Lieut. Bridge, Lieut. Chambers, Capt. Swinton and lady, Dr. White and daughter, Dr. de Renzy, Mrs. de Renzy and child, Miss Black, Miss Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. Crump, Miss Crump, Dr. Glaver, Lieut. Hersey, Miss Wyote; Messrs. Clarke, Ketcher, Inglis, Murray, Ray, Close, Lodge, Richardson, Newhouse, Lang, Detze, Shurnit, Frolich, and Richter.

Per steamer Zenobia (Jan. 8), from SINGAPORE, MALACCA, and PENANG. — Ens. Stokes, 29th N.I. and Ens. Brown, 25th N.I.

Per steamer Bentineck (Jan. 15), from CALCUTTA. — Dr. Smith.

Per Eagle (Jan. 10), from MELBOURNE. — Capt. Fulton, wife, and child, Capt. Robson, and Asst. surg. Williams, wife, and child.

Per Marchioness of Londonderry. — Messrs. Forbes and Ray.

Per Melania. — Mrs. Sergeant, E. Junnaux, Esq. Mr. Rogers, and W. Wilson.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 30. Steamer Bentineck, Coldbeck, Calcutta; Steamer Tynemonth, Soles, Calcutta; Barham, Vaile, London. — 31. Steamer Coromandel, Campbell, f. N. Rangoon and Maulmein. — JAN. 4. Trafalgar, Taylor, London, via Bimlipatam. — 6. Bimlipatam, Garsillon, Pondicherry; Steamer Robert Lowe, Congleton, Calcutta. — 14. Chieftain, M'Millan, London. — 15. Steamer Bentineck, —, Sues.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Bentineck (Dec. 30), to CALCUTTA. — Rev. K. M. Banerjee, Mrs. Mitter, Dr. J. Scott, C. D. Currie, Esq. M.D.; Mrs. Col. Birch, 2 Misses Birch, B. Warwick, Esq.; Syed Devoold, and Hon. Mrs. Peacock.

Per Barham (Dec. 30), to LONDON. — Mrs. Col. F. Hands and 2 children, Mrs. Capt. Boileau and 3 children, Mrs. Col. Atkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Taylor and 11 children, Lieut. F. G. Hodgson, Mrs. Sarah Morris, Miss West, Mrs. P. B. Gordon and 3 children, Mr. Seemarm, and Condr. J. Andrews.

Per steamer Coromandel (Dec. 31), to RAWGOON and MAULMEIN. — His Excel. Lieut.-gen. P. Grant, C.B.; Lieut.-col. W. G. Woods, Lieut.-col. F. A. Reid, C.B.; Lieut.-col. C. A. Denison, Capt. Travers and 1 child, Capt. Day, Lieuts. Hawks, Carr, and Pemberton, Ens. Dames and Adams, and Capt. C. Biden.

Per Trafalgar (Jan. 4), to LONDON via BIMLIPATAM. — G. Thornhill, Esq. and party, and Mr. Barclay and party.

Per Bimlipatam (Jan. 6), to PONDICHERRY. — Mr. and Mrs. Moberley, Mr. and Mrs. Leycester, Mr. Linton, Master Linton, jun. Mr. Bailly and 5 children.

Per steamer Bentineck (Jan. 15), to SURZ. To SOUTHAMPTON. — Col. H. A. Cuppage, Lieut. A. F. Williams, 9th N.I. Mrs. C. H. Woodgate and 2 infants, and Mrs. Crawford, to MARSEILLES. — Col. and Mrs. Dunlop. To MALTA. — R. Cole, Esq.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Jan. 15, 1857.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Securities 6 per ct.
On Private Bills, at 3 months 6 „

RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes 100 per ct.
On 4 per cent. Stock Receipts 90 „
On 4 per cent. do. Sica and Co.'s 82 „
On Tanjore do. 84 „

Discount.

On Government Acceptances 4 per ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days 8 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan for public work $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per ct. prem.
4 per cent. loan of 1832-33 18 to 19 per ct. dis.
1835-36 18 to 19 do.
1842-43 17 to 18 do.
1854-55 17 to 18 do.

5 per cent. transferable } No transactions.
book debt

Tanjore Bonds 19 to 20 dis.

Bank of Madras Shares .. Transfer books closed for div.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, at 6 months' sight, 2s. 2½d.
H.M. Treasury Bills, 2s. 1½d.
Bank of England Post Bills, 2s. 1½d.
Mauritius Government Bills, 2s. 1½d.
Ceylon do. 2s. 1½d.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight, par to 1 disct.
Agents' Bills to Calcutta, 30 days, par.

Do. Bombay, „ 6 per cent. pm.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns Rs. 10-3 each
Bank of England Notes None.
Spanish Dollars do.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 2l. 7s. 6d. to 3l. 10s.

BOMBAY.

PERSIA FROM AN INDIAN POINT OF VIEW.

The entire army of Persia does not number 60,000, and is divided into four orchas of 15,000 each. In the orchas are included the redifs or national guards, which amount to 35,000. Two orchas are in the south and are divided as follows:—25,000 are around Bushire, and 5,000 at Gombroon. The army of Bushire, better known as the army of Fars, is eighteen months in arrears, and commanded by Shah Feroze Khan and a renegade Pole, and could be bought over by the payment of arrears and taken into our service. There are no Russian regiments with the army of the south, but there are two companies of artillery with twenty-four 9-pounder field guns. The difficulties to be overcome are not brute force, but the geographical difficulties of the country and the mode of fighting. The only Russian force on the borders of Persia is at Asterra and Ardabil, on the frontiers of Ghilan on the Caspian Sea, and the army does not number more than 7,000 men in a very inefficient condition, being composed of two-thirds militia from the provinces of Heken and Ashiwan. Astrabad itself is garrisoned by 1,500 men from the 2nd regiment of Siberia, under the solemn pledge of its being given up the moment the dispute is settled between England and Persia. Madame Muleyr

Hashim, the unhappy *ceciscibe* of Mr. Murray, is dead. It is now thought by high military authority that the whole of Persia and Afghanistan can be conquered by 50,000 Indian troops, even if Russia should aid the Sophi against us, for the armies of Georgia and Circassia do not number 60,000 fighting men, and could not bring into action more than 8,000 men, and this remnant is badly armed, having only flint muskets, almost the identical ones used under Diebitch in 1829, when crossing the Balkan. The chances of this army being reinforced from the Volga and Caspian are very small, as the entire Russian fleet there does not consist of more than eight iron steamers of the size of our *Phlegethon*. These circumstances should be borne in mind as also one other, namely, that 200,000 Russians are yet quartered in Southern Russia to protect Nicolaiëff and watch the movements of Austria in the principalities.—*Lahore Chronicle*.

THE LONDON MAIL, of Dec. 10th had arrived at Bombay, (*per Ganges*).

A SINGULAR DOCUMENT.—The *Bombay Times* has obtained possession of a singular document. It is a copy of an agreement between Meer Jaffir Ali, the nuwab of Surat, and Nussur Ali Khan, heir presumptive to the throne of Oude, in which the latter assigns to Jaffir Ali the sole conduct of his "case." Should the throne of Oude be restored, Meer Jaffir is to receive a pension of three lakhs per annum. Should the Oude prince not succeed in enforcing his claim, a suit in Chancery is to be brought against the East-India Company for all the sums subscribed by the Oude family to the Government loans from 1811 to 1835. If the suit succeeds, Jaffir Ali's pension is to be a lakh and a half. If the king repudiates the contract, the heir apparent is to observe it on his father's death. The agreement was sworn to on the Koran by both parties, in the presence of a large number of witnesses, and is dated Harley House, London, November 7th, 1856.

CHARGE AGAINST THE MEDICAL AUTHORITIES.—The *Sindian* brings a serious charge against the military and medical authorities at Hyderabad. On the departure of the 2nd Bombay Europeans to join the Persian expedition, the invalids and women and children of the corps were as usual left behind under charge of the civil surgeon. This officer refused to attend to the women, and when sent for to visit a woman who was dangerously ill, stated in writing, that he had nothing to do with soldiers' wives and families. The consequence was excessive mortality. The women and children were decimated twice over in six weeks. Other serious charges are made which call imperatively for an inquiry.

POLICE OF LONDON AND INDIA.—Mr. Forgett, of the Bombay police, mentions, in a report to Government, that in London there is one policeman to 423 persons, costing at the rate of Rs. 1 9 4 for each of those persons. In Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the figures are respectively one policeman to 238, 1,159, and 533 persons; costing Rs. 0 7 7½, Rs. 0 2 8, and Rs. 0 4 11.

MR. E. W. WEST, of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, has invented a method of preventing railway sleepers from splitting. He simply smears the ends with heated dammer. It is possible that by this means the brab palm and other woods, which we are accustomed to consider worthless, might be rendered valuable. The process costs half an anna for each sleeper.

SIR H. LEEKE.—The *Bombay Times* mentions a report that Sir Henry Leeke has been recalled by the Supreme Government from the command of the Persian expedition, his appointment having been in direct opposition to a positive order from the Court of Directors of only six years' standing. Sir Henry Leeke's friends argue, that though placed by the Admiralty on the list of officers who are too old for active service, he has contrived to keep the Bombay dockyard in perfect order. This, if true, is an excellent reason for making him superintendent of the dockyard, but it scarcely justifies Lord Elphinstone in sending him in command of a fleet on active service. Still less does it justify the disregard of a service order.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY.—The *Bombay Times* publishes the prospectus of the "Oriental Inland Steam Company." The projectors propose, with a capital of 250,000*l.*, in 10*l.* shares, "to establish steam navigation upon the rivers of India, especially the Indus, the Ganges, and the Godavery." The prospectus is evidently of Madras origin, and the names Indus and Ganges are only introduced to tempt shareholders to lend their money to an experiment on the navigability of the Godavery. Now the Godavery may be navigable by steamers; and though good professional opinions proclaim that it is not, there is doubtless room for an experiment. But the experiment should be tried by Government, and not at the cost of unsuspecting speculators.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

FAMILIES OF OFFICERS IN PERSIA.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 7, 1857.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that the families of officers serving with the Expeditionary Force in Persia cannot be permitted to join them, or accompany them there.

THE SECOND DIVISION OF THE EXPEDITIONARY FIELD FORCE FOR SERVICE IN PERSIA.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 13, 1857.—Under instructions from the Home Government, and with the sanction of the Government of India, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that a force be assembled to form the 2nd division of the Expeditionary Force for service in Persia, under the command of Brig. gen. Havelock, C.B.

This 2nd division is to be considered as organised from 10th January, and all appointments connected with it are to take effect from that date.

The entire force, consisting of two divisions, is combined under the command of Lieut. gen. Sir James Outram, K.C.B.

The following appointments are made on the personal headquarters, divisional and brigade staff, of the Persian Expeditionary Force:—

Field Force.—Lieut. gen. Sir J. Outram, K.C.B. to command; Maj. gen. Stalker, C.B. commanding 1st division; Brig. gen. Havelock, C.B. commanding 2nd division; Brig. gen. J. Jacob, C.B. commanding cav. division.

Personal Staff of Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Outram, K.C.B.—Capt. M. S. Green, 16th N.I. military secretary and aide-de-camp; Lieut. W. H. F. Sykes, 3rd L.C. aide-de-camp; Capt. C. R. W. Hervey, 2nd Eur. L.I. acting aide-de-camp; Capt. E. P. Arthur, 1st Lancers, Persian interpreter.

Head-Quarter Staff.—Col. Lugard, C.B. H.M.'s 29th regt. chief of the staff; Lieut. col. R. R. Younghusband, dept. adj. gen.; Capt. J. Wray, dep. qr. mr. gen.; Capt. J. A. M. Macdonald, dep. assist. qr. mr. gen.; Maj. H. Bove, dep. jud. adv. gen.; Maj. Barr, paymaster; Lieut. col. G. Pope, dep. comm. gen.; Capt. C. P. Rigby, superintendent of bazars; Capt. B. K. Finimore, comm. of ordnance; Lieut. J. Ballard, C.B. assist. qr. mr. gen. and gen. superintendent Intelligence Department; Maj. J. Hill, commanding engineers; Maj. W. F. Curtis, director Land Transport Corps; Capt. W. W. Taylor, 1st assist. to director Land Transport corps; Capt. R. P. Warden, do. do. do.; Lieut. Pengelly, Indian navy, do. do. do.; Lieut. C. E. Boodle, do. do. do. and staff officer; Lieut. W. A. Armstrong, 2nd assist. do. do.; Lieut. A. R. Wilson, 2nd do. do. do.; Lieut. D. B. Young, 3rd do. do. do.; Lieut. G. S. Morris, 3rd do. do. do.; the Rev. G. P. Badger, chaplain.

1st Division.—Maj. gen. Stalker, commanding; Capt. W. F. Hunter, aide-de-camp; Capt. J. A. Collier, asst. adj. gen.; Capt. W. V. Shewell, asst. qr. mr. gen.; Maj. T. T. Christie, dep. jud. adv. gen.; Capt. H. T. Willoughby, dep. paymaster; Capt. J. B. Dunsterville, asst. comm. gen.; Lieut. W. Gray, deputy do. do.; Lieut. F. P. Mignon, sub-assist. comm. gen.; Lieut. E. Le Strange, do. do.; Lieut. D. D. Thain, do. do.; Lieut. G. B. Mellersh, dep. comm. of ord.; Capt. W. Dickenson, field engr. and commanding sappers and miners; Lieut. C. J. Merriman, field engr.; Lieut. G. M. Duncan, asst. do.; Lieut. H. Pym, do. do.; Surg. M. Stovell, superintending surg.; Surg. A. Burn, M.D. field surg.; Asst. surg. P. Mills, dep. med. storekeeper and staff surg.; Rev. G. A. F. Watson, chaplain.

Brigade Staff.—Lieut. col. H. W. Trevelyan, commanding art.; Capt. J. Pottinger, maj. of brig.; Lieut. col. Tapp, commanding cav.; Brig. N. Wilson, K.H. commanding 1st inf. brig.; Maj. C. W. Sibley, Maj. of brig.; Brig. R. W. Honner, commanding 2nd inf. brig.; Capt. C. T. Aitchison, maj. of brig.; Capt. W. Dickinson, field eng. and commanding sappers and miners.

2nd Division.—Brig. gen. Havelock, C.B. commanding; Capt. T. J. Holland, asst. qr. mr. gen.; Capt. Annesley, dep. paymr.; Capt. A. W. Lucas, dep. asst. commy. gen.; Lieut. M. W. Willoughby, sub. asst. commy. gen.; Lieut. F. D. Stewart, do. do.; Lieut. W. H. Blower, do. do.; Lieut. E. H. Shewell, do. do.; Lieut. J. W. Playfair, field engineer; Lieut. W. W. Goodfellow, do. do.; Lieut. C. W. Finch, asst. do. do.; Lieut. J. LeMessurier, do. do.; Lieut. J. Hills, do. do.; Surg. J. Mackenzie, superintending surg.; Surg. J. Deas, field surg.; Asst. surg. W. Davy, dep. med. storekeeper and staff surg.

Brigade Staff.—Lieut. col. G. Hutt, C.B. commanding artillery; Capt. H. M. Douglas, major of brigade; Col. C. Stewart, commanding cavalry, major of brigade; Brig. W. Hamilton, commanding 1st inf. brig.; Brig. J. Hale, commanding 2nd inf. brig. major of brigade.

Cavalry Division.—Brig. gen. J. Jacob, C.B. commanding.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Bombay, Jan. 14, 1857.—1. With reference to G.O. No. 31, of the 13th inst. Lieut. col. J. L. G. Jacob, 27th N.I. is appointed to the command of the Light Battalion, with effect from the 10th idem.

2. With reference to G.G.O. No. 31 of the 13th inst. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that the Infantry Brigades of 2nd div. therein referred to shall be composed as follows:—

1st Infantry Brigade.—H.M.'s 78th Highlanders; 26th N.I.

2nd Infantry Brigade.—23rd N.L.I. light battalion.
3. With reference to G.G.O. No. 31, dated 13th inst. the officers therein newly appointed to the Persian field force (with the exception of Brig.-gen. Jacob) are directed to proceed forthwith to the Presidency, holding themselves in immediate readiness to embark for the Persian Gulf, and reporting themselves to the Quarter-master-General of the Army.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CAMPBELL, G. W. to be a supern. asst. to supt. of rev. surv. and assessment, Khandeish.
INVERARITY, G. coll. of Surat, to proc. into districts of that col. lecturer on duty, fr. Jan. 1.
LOUGHNAN, T. C. returned to duty, Dec. 22, 1856.
MACDONALD, A. R. passed exam. in Mahratta, Jan. 7.
NORMAN, G. passed exam. in Mahratta, Jan. 7.
PEILE, J. B. passed exam. in Mahratta, Jan. 7.
PROCTOR, W. W. to be district dep. coll. and mag. of Poona, Jan. 7.
RAMSAY, W. passed exam. in Mahratta, Jan. 7.
ROBERTSON, W. W. passed exam. in Mahratta, Jan. 7.
SPENS, A. L. passed exam. in Mahratta, Jan. 7.
WEST, R. passed exam. in Mahratta, Jan. 7.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

PEILE, J. B. to pres. to appear before a vernac. exam. committee.
RAMSAY, W. to pres. to appear before a vernac. exam. committee.
RAYMER, W. 1 mo.
ROBERTSON, J. W. to pres. to appear before a vernac. exam. committee.
SPENS, A. S. to pres. to appear before vernac. exam. committee.
STEVENSON, T. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 23, to pres. on m.c.
WEEDING, T. 14 days in ext. fr. Jan. 1.
WOODHOUSE, J. W. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 24.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Lieut. G. jun. dep. priv. comm. of Ordnance, pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. emp. Jan. 10.
ASHE, Ens. E. H. 8th N.I. serv. made available for emp. in pub. works dept.
BAKER, Lieut. W. A. engs. to act as asst. to supt. eng. Scinde prov. fr. Nov. 17.
BASEVI, 2nd Lieut. C. E. art. attached to 2nd co. 4th batt. at Ahmednuggur, to join Jan. 5.
BELL, Lieut. A. acting supt. of police at Broach, ass. ch. of office, to be an asst. mag. in that zillah, and vested with full powers of mag. Jan. 7.
BELL, Ens. D. C. 17th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, v. Harrison, res.
BELLASIS, Brev. col. J. B. fr. 29th to 13th N.I.
BOWLES, Capt. J. E. 23rd N.L.I. on leave, to join his regt.
CORMACK, Maj. W. F. 15th N.I. to join Jan. 9.
CORMACK, Capt. 15th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. du.
CORNEWALL, Lieut. T. 12th N.I. to be adj. to marine batt. v. Hewett, Jan. 2.
CREAGH, Brig. posted to Dessu, Jan. 7.
DAUN, Capt. 3rd Eur. regt. serv. made available for empl. in pub. works dept.
DAVIDSON, Brev. col. D. fr. 13th N.I. to 2nd Eur. L.I.
DE VITRE, Capt. J. D. 26th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. duty.
EYRE, Maj. T. 3rd L.C. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for duty with his regt. in Persian Gulf.
GRANT, Capt. 3rd N.I. to remain at pres. Jan. 5.
HAMMOND, Capt. R. M. 20th N.I. to proc. and join his corps in Persia, Dec. 31.
IREDELL, Cadet J. S. to do duty with 15th N.I. to join, Jan. 12.
JACKSON, Lieut. col. C. J. fr. 2nd to 3rd L.C.
JACOB, Lieut. col. Le G. pol. agent in Kutch, del. over ch. of agency to Capt. S. N. Raikes, Dec. 15, serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for emp. in Persian Gulf.
JEBB, Lieut. R. G. 23rd L.I. to proc. and join Porebunder.
JONES, Brev. maj. H. C. to proc. and join his reg. in the Persian Gulf, when rel. by Capt. Shewell, Jan. 5.
KEAYS, Lieut. sub. asst. comm. gen. app. to comm. ch. at Aden.
KERKLAND, Lieut. N. 29th N.I. to be adj. v. Nuttall, prom.
LAUGHTON, Lieut. G. A. 2nd Eur. L.I. to proc. and join his reg. in the Persian Gulf, Jan. 5.
LEWIS, Lieut. C. M. 1st N.I. to be adj. fr. Nov. 30, v. Wilson, prom.
LOUIS, Lieut. J. 3rd Eur. reg. to proc. and join, Jan. 12.
MACLEOD, Lieut. C. D. 27th N.I. serv. made available for emp. in pub. works dept.
MALCOLM, Lieut. col. G. comdt. of Southern Mahratta irr. horse, res. com. of regt. Dec. 17.
MIGNON, Lieut. when relieved by Lieut. Keays, to proc. for duty to Bombay, Dec. 29.
MILES, Lieut. J. 16th N.I. to offic. as sec. to civ. and mil. exam. committee, v. Kneller, proc. to Europe, Jan. 2.
PASLY, 2nd Lieut. M. W. B. S. art. fr. 2nd to 1st batt. to join 2nd comp. at Aden, Jan. 2.

PHELPS, Ens. 11th N.I. serv. made available for emp. in pub. works dept.
REES, Lieut. T. to be adj. to 16th N.I. v. Giffard.
REID, Lieut. A. T. 10th N.I. serv. made available for emp. in pub. works dept.
REINECHER, Cadet G. H. to do du. with 15th N.I. to join.
SCOBIE, Lieut. col. D. M. posted to 29th N.I.
SELLON, Lieut. R. S. engs. to be an asst. exec. eng. in southern prov.
SHEKLETON, Lieut. J. art. fr. 1st to 4th troop horse brig. Dec. 13.
SHEWELL, Capt. H. 2nd Eur. regt. app. to depôt of that corps at Kurrachee, to join Jan. 5; to com. of details proc. to Kurrachee on board steamer Victoria, Jan. 5.
SMITH, Ens. E. M. 21st N.I. serv. made available for emp. in pub. works dept.
STONE, Lieut. G. H. art. posted to 1st comp. 2nd batt. with No. 2 lt. field battery attached, Dec. 31.
THOYTS, Lieut. N. B. 21st N.I. serv. made available for emp. in pub. works dept.
TREVELYAN, Brev. col. W. fr. 3rd to 2nd L.C.
VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Ens. H. R. M. 9th N.I. serv. made available for emp. in pub. works dept.
WELLS, Lieut. col. F. C. 15th N.I. to join Jan. 9.
WELLS, Capt. 15th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. du.
WHITEHILL, Capt. 23rd N.L.I. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for du. with his regt. in Persia.
WHITEHILL, Capt. C. T. 3rd Eur. regt. to com. invalids of Hon. Co.'s service of present season, proc. to England, Jan. 2.
WILSON, Brig. N. K. H. brig. of 2nd class, with expeditionary force in Persia, posted to 1st brig. of inf. v. Stopford, to proc. to pres. with view to embark for Persia, Jan. 3.
WORSLEY, 2nd Lieut. G. P. 4th batt. art. to proc. and join 2nd com. of that batt. at Ahmednuggur, Jan. 5.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.
INFANTRY.
HEATHFIELD, F. W. Dec. 22.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. W. R. 22nd N.I. fr. Jan. 1 to 19, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
BLAIR, Lieut. J. 2nd L.C. 2 mo. fr. Jan. 15, to Bombay, old regt.
BOWLES, Capt. J. E. 23rd N.I. to Jan. 31, in ext. to rem. at pres.
CAMERON, Capt. C. 24th N.I. to Jan. 31, in ext. to rem. at pres.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. 22nd N.I. to Jan. 31, in ext. to rem. at pres.
CUMBERLEGE, Lieut. J. C. 1st Eur. fus. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 1, in ext. to remain at Mahabohwur, on m.c.
DRUMMOND, Lieut. J. H. 22nd N.I. Jan. 1 to 31, Bombay, m.c.
FRASER, Ens. T. L. 14th N.I. to Jan. 31, in ext. to rem. at pres.
GEACH, Capt. G. O. 15th N.I. fr. Dec. 26 to Jan. 31, to Bombay, on m.c. old regs.
GLASSPOOL, Lieut. R. E. 6th N.I. to Jan. 31, in ext. to rem. at pres.
JOHNSON, Lieut. F. F. inv. est. to Jan. 31, in ext. to rem. at pres.
KEMPT, Capt. F. S. 1st Eur. fus. to Jan. 31, in ext. to rem. at pres.
KERRICK, Lieut. E. 29th N.I. fr. Jan. 23 to 30, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
LYE, Maj. W. H. C. 13th N.I. to Jan. 31, in ext. to rem. at pres.
OSBORNE, Capt. H. S. art. to Jan. 31, in ext. to remain at pres.
PARK, Ens. A. A. 24th N.I. to Jan. 31, in ext. to remain at pres.
PARKEN, Lieut. M. W. 8th N.I. to Jan. 31, in ext. to rem. at pres.
ROBERTSON, Ens. E. L. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. Dec. 20 to Jan. 31, to Bombay on m.c.
ROSS, Ens. E. C. 3rd Eur. regt. 2 days in ext. fr. Jan. 21, to enable him to rejoin.
SCOTT, Brev. col. J. 16th N.I. 18 mo. to Europe, on furl. new regs.
SMITH, Lieut. J. A. 6th N.I. fr. Jan. 8 to 17, to Bombay.
TESCHEMAKER, Lieut. T. R. art. to Jan. 31, in ext. to remain at pres.
WAHAB, Lieut. C. W. 19th N.I. to Jan. 31, in ext. to remain at pres. 3 years furl. to Europe, on m.c. old regs.
WHITEHILL, Capt. C. S. 3rd Eur. regt. 20 mo. to Europe, on furl.
WOOD, Capt. J. A. 20th N.I. fr. Dec. 14 to Jan. 31, to Bombay, on m.c. new regs.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAYNE, Asst. surg. R. M.D. perm. to res. app. as civ. surg. at Kaira, pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.
BIRDWOOD, Asst. surg. G. C. M. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. Indian Navy, for du. in that branch of the serv.
BLOMFIELD, Asst. surg. A. M. passed colloq. exam.
CATES, Asst. surg. depôt Poona irr. horse, transf. to depôt H.M.'s 14th Lt. Drag. at Kirkee, to join Jan. 10.
PELLY, Surg. S. M. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for mil. du. Jan. 3; to med. ch. of 2nd L.C. v. Hoskins.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

PEACH, Asst. surg. W. M.D. 3 yrs. furl. to Eur. on m.c. old regs.
STEWART, Asst. surg. J. G. 18 mo. furl. to Eur. on m.c. new regs.
STEWART, Asst. surg. M. J. 25th N.I. to Jan. 21, in ext. to rem. at pres.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARNETT, Assist. surg. J. M. rel. fr. duty in I.N. Jan. 8.
 CAREY, Lieut. C. of the *Coromandel*, perm. to reside at the Sanitarium, Jan. 7.
 COLLINGWOOD, Mids. W. of the *Coromandel*, to join the *Acbar*, Jan. 7.
 COOK, Lieut. H. O. struck off the list of lieuts. Jan. 2.
 FORSTER, Mate C. of the *Coromandel*, to be act. lieut. Jan. 11.
 GILES, Lieut. to be port-officer at Kurrachee, Jan. 6.
 GRIEVES, Com. A. M. pl. at disp. of gen. off. com. expedit. at Bushire, for spec. duty, Jan. 2.
 HOPKINS, Lieut. F. perm. to reside on shore at the Sanitarium.
 LAKES, Mate, to be act. lieut. of the *Acbar*, fr. Nov. 16.
 LEWIS, Mids. L. G. to be mate fr. Dec. 11.
 LIARDET, Act. lieut. to resume duties of inspect. of the B.S.N. Co. steamers, Jan. 3.
 PENGELLY, Lieut. W. M. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for empl. with Land Transport corps, Persian Gulf, Jan. 12.
 SCAMP, Volunt. B. arr. Jan. 11, to join the *Assaye*.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

COLLINS, wife of J. s. Jan. 2.
 CRAMFORD, wife of A. T. s. at Sattara, Dec. 30.
 DANIELS, wife of C. W. d. at Kalbadavie, Jan. 8.
 FARRELL, wife of J. (twins) in the Port, Jan. 6.
 GLASS, wife of A. J. d. at Vingoria, Jan. 7.
 GREEN, wife of Capt. E. A. 21st N.I. s. at Nusseerabad, Jan. 5.
 HERNE, wife of Capt. d. at Kurrachee, Dec. 22.
 NATHAN, wife of A. d. at Mazagon, Jan. 12.
 STRADDLING, wife of Lieut. R. A. d. at Middle Colaba, Jan. 13.

MARRIAGES.

FIRTH, John to Maria J. d. of the late Maj. R. Hammill, at Byculla, Dec. 11.
 HAVELOCK, W. H. to Augusta C. A. d. of T. Waller, at Belgaum, Jan. 8.
 KELLY, J. to May, widow of the late R. W. Hutchinson, at Belgaum, Jan. 6.
 LOUISE, E. to Laure, d. of J. B. Dalbusset, at Bombay.
 REDMAYNE, Lieut. L. 14th King's Lt. Drag. to Emilie, d. of Col. H. Hancock, at Bombay, Jan. 12.
 SKELLY, Col. H.M.'s 37th reg. to Katherine, d. of the late T. Lawrence, at Byculla, Jan. 9.
 WISEHAM, C. E. to Letitia, d. of T. Sangers, at Poona, Jan. 5.

DEATHS.

BOLTON, inf. d. of Lieut. H. F. 12th N.I. at Surat, Jan. 1.
 BUCKALL, Mary A. wife of J. at Bombay, aged 55, Jan. 12.
 CRISP, Frederick, in the Port, aged 37, Jan. 6.
 LAFRENAIS, Mary A. d. of J. L. at Girgaum, aged 1, Jan. 6.
 MORAY, Margaret, wife of Lieut. J. C. D. S. 7th N.I. at Nusseerabad, Dec. 28.
 WRIGHT, William J. at Byculla, Jan. 8.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 1.—Steamer Victoria, Banks, Kurrachee; Desance, Kindrick, Bassadore; Precursor, Stewart, Bushire, Bassadore, and Kurrachee.—2. Jreni, Jones, Liverpool; Saldanha, Watts, Melbourne.—4. Steamer Chusan, Curling, Bushire and Muscat.—5. Steamer Pottinger, Stead, Bushire; Arthur the Great, Davis, Bushire; Merse, Shewan, Persian Gulf.—6. Mary Matilda, Coombs, Suez and Aden; Hope, Cumming, Kurrachee; Dakota, Baker, Bushire; steamer Norma, Rogers, Hong-Kong, Singapore, Penang, and Point de Galle; Caribon, Major, Calcutta.—7. Flying Scud, Baxter, Calcutta and Sand Heads.—8. Abdulla, Clark, Bushire; Hyderabad, Miles, Bushire; Thomas Campbell, Clark, Greenock; Caramenta, Stewart, Kurrachee.—9. Eliza, Brame, Kurrachee; steamer Scindian, Beyts, Bushire; Clifton, William Gardner, Bushire.—10. Shah Allum, Sawyer, Mauritius; Tornado, Crighton, Melbourne; Moise, Erable, Pondicherry; Caroline, Alcock, Liverpool.—11. Flora, Martineau, Pondicherry; Colonist, Hatcrow, Hartlepool; Shaw Allum, Correya, Calcutta; Carpentaria, Killea, Aden; Minerva, Jacob, Bordeaux.—12. Montgomery, Hamilton, Boston; Djemna, Ross, Point de Galle; Anon, Macdonald, Hong-Kong.—13. Marcianus, Craig, London; St. Paul, Pinara, Point de Galle; Lord Elphinstone, Morwick, Singapore, and Colombo; Earl of Balcarra, Bremner, London; steamer Pujaub, Foulerton.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Victoria, from KURRACHEE.—Capt. Hatham, Lieut. Bennett, Lieut. Knox, Lieut. Crane, and Dr. Cahill.
 Per Precursor (Jan. 1), from BUSHIRE, &c.—Col. Draper, H.M.'s 64th regt. and Capt. Wood, 20th N.I.
 Per P. and O. Co.'s steamer Chusan, from BUSHIRE.—Dr. Buckle, H.M.'s 64th Foot, Ens. Robertson, and Mr. J. Pinto, asst. apoth.
 Per Merse, from the PERSIAN GULF.—Lieut. E. Gilles.
 Per Dakota, from BUSHIRE.—Rev. T. G. Clark.
 Per Norma (Jan. 6), from HONG KONG, &c.—Sir Christopher Rawlinson, Mr. Mackay, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Bicketts, Mr. J. A. Robertson, Mr. C. Robinson, Mr. H. Dessa, Mr. H. Dias, Lieut. R. Carey, I.N. Mrs. Hayden, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Collingwood, Mr. Stregules, Mrs. Beley, J. C. Campbell, Esq. Mr. and Mrs. Pessini and child, and Mr. Ellis.
 Per American ship Flying Scud, from CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Baxter and child.
 Per Abdulla, from BUSHIRE.—Mr. W. Cooke, Transport Agent.
 Per Scindian, from BUSHIRE.—Mr. Lewis.
 Per Tornado, from MELBOURNE.—Mrs. Crighton and 2 children.

Per steamer Ganges (Jan. 11), from SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. Gen. Mrs., and Miss Farrell, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Miss Howison, Mr. S. Scott, Mrs. Palmer, Mr. A. Scott, Dr. Vaughan, Capt. Bouverie, Lieut. Col. Hutt, Mr. Ducet, Mrs. Campbell, Capt. Bowen, Mrs. Cotgrave and child, Mrs. Cawthorne and child, Mr. Tredell, Miss Homan, Mr. Scamp, Mr. Reinecker, Mr. Sangster, Mr. Marshall, and Mr. Watkins. From MARSEILLES.—Capt. and Mrs. Battye and child, Capt. and Mrs. Pollock, Capt. Scott, Mrs. Johnstone, Miss Cole, Mr. Kind, Mr. Saltmarsh, Mr. Denso, Mr. Southey, Mr. Vinney, Capt. Browne, Miss Langford, Mr. Wallace, Mrs. Haines, Mr. Haines, Capt. Peel. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Jebb and Lieut. Baigrie. From SUEZ.—Syed Ali. From ADEEN.—Hajee Essa Ali, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Badger, Miss Smith, Mr. Shelby, and Mr. Lock.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 1. Steamer Cadiz, Aldham, China, &c.; Dezingger, Hooglan, Rotterdam; David Malcolm, Lee, Mauritius; El Dorado, Lyons, Liverpool; steamer Piener, Wilet, Persian Gulf.—4. Boyne, Sabiston, Bushire.—6. Ketch Kharkusroo, Essajee Dossajee, Colombo; Rajah of Sarawak, Gibbs, China.—8. Industry, Mordey, Hull; Kennington, Edwards, Calcutta.—9. Cairnsmore, Crosbie, Liverpool; Recruit, Poole, Liverpool; Caransius, Todd, London; Pauline, Farley, Colombo.—10. Seringapatam, Gimblett, London.—12. Steamer Victoria, Banks, Kurrachee; Pakuhum, Smith, Liverpool; Bancarrigg, Ray, Liverpool.—16. Steamer Aden, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Aden (Jan. 16), to SUEZ.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Wilmer and child, Mrs. Orr and 5 children, Miss Westropp, and Mr. Ross and child. For MARSEILLES.—H. L. Bredebeck, Esq. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Turnbull. For MALTA.—Dr. Peach.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Jan. 16, 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. transfer loan	..	Rs. 92 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do.	do.	1832-33 .. Rs. 85½ p. 100 Sa.
4 Do.	do.	1835-36 .. Rs. 81½ to 81½ p. Co.
4 Do.	do.	1842-43 .. Rs. 81½
New 5 Do.	do.	.. Rs. 100½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs.	9 15-16ths.
Bank of England Notes	per £	Rs. 85½ p. 100 Sa.
Spanish Dollars	per 100	234 to 235
Republic Dollars	..	220 to 221
German Crowns	..	215
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola	105½
Gold Leaf (range of quality) per tola	..	16½
Gold Ingots, according to touch, for 97 touch	per tola	15½

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each	33 p. ct. pm. Trans. books closed
Oriental Bank	250 each	250 pd. up 56 p. ct. ex. div.
Commercial Bank	1,000 each	500 30 p. ct. dict.
Agra Bank	500 each	500 do. { 41 pm. without new Shares.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each	1,000 do. 14½ p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	1,200 each	12,000 do. 19.500
Colaba Press Com...	7,000 each	7,000 do. 23.000
Bombay S. N. Com.	510 each	400 do. 3 p. ct. dis.

On London—at

EXCHANGES.

4 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 2½d.	For doc. bills.
4 2s. 2 3-16ths.	to 2s. 2½d. For cred. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100 ...	98½
..... 30 days' sight	99½
..... at sight	99½
On Madras at 30 days'	98½
..... at sight	99
On China at 60 days' sight	Rs. 213 to 214

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2l. 12s. 6d. to 2l. 15s. per ton.

SINGAPORE.

DEFALCATIONS OF MR. CALDWELL.—A serious case of defalcation, painfully resembling that of Sir Thomas Turton, has been brought to light at Singapore. Mr. Caldwell, registrar of the Singapore Court, had for thirty years borne an unblemished character, passing not only for an honest but a religious man. He suddenly proves a defaulter to the extent of a hundred and twenty thousand dollars, nearly two and a half lakhs of rupees. As in Sir Thomas Turton's case, the sufferers are chiefly widows and orphans. One widow lady loses thirty-nine thousand dollars. Caldwell has escaped to Batavia, under circumstances which expose the authorities to the charge of excessive carelessness.

THE "AURORA."—The Russian frigate *Aurora* is at Singapore. This is one of the vessels which escaped Admiral Sterling's squadron at Castries Bay, and which he would have captured with her consorts, had he displayed a little more Nelsonian activity.

CEYLON.

THE LONDON MAIL, of Dec. 10th, arrived at Point de Galle, Jan. 14th, en route to Calcutta (*per Bengal*). The *Cadiz* left Point de Galle, Jan. 14th, for Singapore and China, with the above Mail.

CHINA.

A SKETCH OF CANTON.

The recent bombardment of Canton and the subsequent attempt to set fire to the factories justify the following sketch (taken from the *Friend of India*), which is rather an attempt to reproduce the *couleur locale* than to furnish an accurate topographical description.

The approach to the city from the anchoring grounds of Whampoa has often been described. The singular beauty of the landscape is speedily eclipsed by the attractions of the river. You find that you are gradually entering a floating town. Long before Canton is reached, the banks of the river are completely hidden by a deep fringe of floating habitations. From the skiff-like sampan to the portentous junk, built with the timbers of a seventy-four on the lines of an iceberg, there is every variety of marine and amphibious architecture, from the flower-boat, as gorgeous if not as graceful as Cleopatra's barge, "manned" by women as virtuous though not as comely as the Egyptian queen, to mandarin junks which, with their successive tiers of oars, and soldiers who will not fight, again carry us back to Egypt, and the battle of Actium. The city of floating houses is so vast that the visitor forgets that there is a real city behind it; for though Canton contains at least a million of inhabitants, its walls are so low, and its public buildings generally so insignificant, that the aquatic city easily distracts attention from the real one. Canton itself, however, is far from wanting in a certain metropolitan grandeur. Its low but immensely thick walls, of brick based on a sandstone, surround a vast undulating tumulus of red-tiled roofs, first rising gradually from the river-side, and then climbing the slopes of a lofty hill towards the foot of the quaint pagoda which crowns the whole. But while the visitor is balancing the attractions of the city afloat, and the city ashore, the whole scene suddenly changes. The broad border of floating habitations to the right is abruptly broken by the river frontage of the European "factories," a designation given to thirteen piles of hybrid masonry, meant for palaces, and looking like ambitious barns, crowded into a frontage of 250 yards, each building divided from its neighbour by a narrow lane, and the whole shut out from the reeking suburb in the rear, by an exceedingly high wall.

Each factory has its open space in front, where all day, instead of the bales of silk and the brawling porters one expects to find, there are gardens, avenues of trees, and the stillness of an academic grove, broken of evenings by the gaiety and gossip of a public promenade. The whole European population of the factories has never exceeded 300. They live in a style of luxury more than Oriental, for it is divested of the nuisance of large retinues, one Chinese servant of all-work being enough for the most self-indulgent bachelor. There are no carriages, because there is nowhere to go to, and so the Anglo-Saxons of either gender, pace the prison yards, which they call their pleasure-grounds; with a certain air of quiet desperation which justifies even the locomotive Chinese in their implicit belief that every man, woman, and child of those 300 barbarians has vowed to expiate some unutterable sin by performing a daily penance of "ten thousand steps." But there is a surplus of Anglo-Saxon energy which will not be circumscribed by a ring fence of a thousand yards. It accordingly takes to the water. Merchant princes as fat and as pompous as mandarins, get into their flannel jackets and their wherries, and pull ten miles at a stretch. The Chinese is often insolent on land to the solitary pedestrian, but even a mob of Chinese boats, which is something worse than a floating St. Giles's, opens spontaneously to make way for the quiet Englishman, who, as he rows cross-banded in his tiny wherry, exemplifies "Rule Britannia" by deigning to show only his back to the enemy.

The life inside the factories is, as we have said, luxurious. The establishments are large, for though the servants are comparatively few, the European retainers of each house live under the same roof with the employer. Still the signs of commerce are rare, save the perpetual din of dollars which ever issues from the room of the comptroller. Even in the hours of business each house seems a castle of commercial indolence. There is nothing so gentlemanly in commerce as the Canton tea trade. For balls, and gaieties of that description, people go to Hong-Kong; but there is no lack of social enjoyments, which, if not so demonstrative, are at least more genuine.

Threading one of the paved and well-swept lanes which separate

the factories, as quiet and solitary as the walks in a cloister, the pedestrian passes through the rear wall, and plunges into a deluge of active life. There is no crowd, even in Cheapside, to compare with the crowd of the Canton suburbs, and none anywhere so well under control. There the Englishman, if he be not a missionary, is treated generally with civility, and sometimes even with a certain deference; but he fares not as the Englishman in India fares. The Chinese has seen enough of us to recognize the national dignity; but he has not been taught to fawn; and the brawny Chinese porter, grinning under a burthen which would create a sensation even at Constantinople, is more disposed to mind his day's work than his manners; accordingly, if you are in his way, he is not particular in his language so long as he tells you so. The mandarin, looking as though he had a soul above buttons, but really attaching some importance to that official badge, is a person whose insolence you had better anticipate by quietly stepping aside. The blind beggar-girl, whose ingenious parents have qualified her for her calling by searing her eyes with a red-hot iron, practically exemplifies Charles Lamb's theory of the tyranny of the weak. But from one Oriental nuisance the streets are clear. Dogs there are in abundance, but possessing a comestible value, they are kept in cages, where they are too fat and too contented to howl, and too lazy to bark. Should there be a street row, the supply of popular missiles is limited; for it is, or ought to be, a maxim among the Chinese that the worst use to which you can put a dead cat is to throw him at your neighbour. Rats being an article of domestic produce, as well as of domestic consumption, are not exposed for sale in the market; but the entire freedom of the streets from all offensive animals leads the wayfarer to thank heaven that the Chinese nation consumes its own vermin as certain chimneys consume their own smoke.

But while the Saxon from India finds himself for the first time in his life forced to elbow his way through an Oriental street, there is one class whose civility more than compensates for the general indifference of the mob. Fully to describe a Chinese shopkeeper would be as easy as to describe a Chinese shop. His manners are borrowed from every nation under the sun, and engrafted on a vigorous stock of genuine Chinese rascality. Perhaps the worst, because the most highly-cultivated of all his vices, is his politeness. The Bengalee of Radha Bazaar is as oily in manners as in person, so long as there is a bargain in view. But leave his shop without buying, and you see that he would be insolent if he dared. But the much-enduring urbanity of the Chinese shopkeeper is proof against the bitterest disappointments.

We do not attempt to describe the shops or their contents—the curiosity-shops, where the late Mr. Bernal would have sat in fatuous despair; the ornithological-shops, where the present Mr. Blyth might learn more than in his own museum, or the picture-shops, which show even the Pre-Raphaelite that he has been anticipated by the Chinese. The shops have all gaudy sign-boards suspended at right angles from the walls, and giving to each street the perspective of a theatrical stage.

We have only attempted to seize a few features of life at Canton, in the European factories, and in the streets or lanes immediately adjoining them. Further towards the city-wall is the notorious "Hog Lane," the Bow Bazaar of Canton, where all the vices of Europe and Asia meet in one cesspool. Let the reader imagine Bow Bazaar, with its European sailors, but without its European police; let him remember that the profligate Hindu is a moral man compared with the reputable Chinese, and he will not blame Admiral Seymour for bombarding Hog Lane. Further inland, and growing up to the very foot of the city-wall, is the exclusively Chinese quarter. Here the streets, the houses, and the modes of life are identical with those within the walls. The street are short, and irregularly laid out, invariably flagged with broad flat stones, and kept in a condition which in an Indian town would pass for a miracle of cleanliness. Their breadth, which never exceeds sixteen feet, and generally varies from six to ten, prohibits the use of carriages, but is sufficient to admit of the passage of two sedan chairs. The houses of the poor are mere mud hovels. Those of the better class are of brick, with three rooms, one for the males, one for the females, and the third for the common refectory. These houses have a single door, which opens on the street, but those of the wealthier classes, and of the government officials, are surrounded by walls, and their numerous apartments are always spacious, and often elegant. In the exclusively Chinese quarters of extramural Canton the European is generally safe from insolence or ill-usage. Even the Chinese officials treat him with a blunt courtesy, which has its charm. But the common crowd, like an English common crowd, has no respect for persons, and its independent bearing tries the weak nerves of many of the European residents, who find it undignified to jostle shoulders with the Asiatic.

THE LONDON MAIL, of Nov. 10th, arrived at Hong-Kong, Dec. 24th (per Madras).

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

HANCE, wife of Dr. H. F. S. at Hong-Kong, Dec. 11.
ROBERTSON, Mrs. William S. d. at Hong-Kong, Dec. 17.
WEATHERHEAD, Mrs. A. d. at Hong-Kong, Dec. 20.

DEATHS.

BARCHAM, Capt. of the ship *Louisa*, off the Formosa.
CROSBY, Capt. N. jun. at Hong-Kong, aged 46, Dec. 17.
HARDINGE, Frederick R. R.N. of H.M.S. *Encounter*, at Hong-Kong, Dec. 19.
LANE, D. T. s. of O. C. at Canton, Dec. 15.
MACQUEEN, David J. S. at Macao, aged 19.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 14. *Star King*, Turner, Sydney.—15. *Hurenlian*, Bell, Liverpool.—17. *Queen of the Seas*, Cobb, Melbourne.—18. *Lightning*, Darham, Calcutta.—24. *Admiral*, Pie, Calcutta; Madras, Down, Bombay; Wagoola, Allen, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Madras (Dec. 24), from BOMBAY.—Mrs. Day, Mrs. Findlay, Mr. and Mrs. P. Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. Bridges, Messrs. Campbell, Meadows, Wetmore, Carvalho, Deznel, Hallam, Jackson, Jarvie, Vandercrossen, and Festonjee.

DEPARTURES.

DEC. 12. Melbourne, Cowper, Glasgow.—13. Winchester, Wilson, England; San Herndrik, De Jong, Australia.—16. *Fiery Cross*, White, Calcutta.—18. *Vanguard*, Wise, Port Philip.—23. *Lightning*, Durham, Calcutta.

LATTIALS.—The *Dacca News* gives us a story of lattials. Messrs. Mackay, Barry, & Co., of Serajunge, bought a factory belonging to the estate of the late Dwarkanath Tagore. It had been closed for years, and the zemindar of the soil apprehending that its proximity to his cutcherry would prove a nuisance, warned the purchasers not to attempt to work it. The warning was naturally disregarded, and the zemindar resorted to violence. The servants of the factory were seized and beaten, boats were plundered, and indigo-seed destroyed. The planters were then asked "if they had had enough, and would give up the factory, or be more roughly treated." Of course they refused to yield. The rest of the story is told by one of the planters, who himself had to run for his life before two hundred lattials in the zemindar's employ. Another planter had an equally narrow escape. The police came to the rescue and made some arrests, but the lattials overpowered the police, rescued their prisoners, carried away the factory gomastahs with their money, and finally plundered and destroyed one of the factories belonging to the firm. Mr. Lance, the magistrate of Mymensingh, was entreated to come to the spot. He refused, but sent his deputy, Mr. Cockburn, whose orders are treated with contempt. In short, the police are utterly unable to protect life or property. The fault rests with the planters themselves. It was in their interest that the Affray Bill was resisted. Violence of this kind could be suppressed in a week, were the maintenance of clubmen made, as it would be in England a political offence, punishable with forfeiture of estates.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF AGRA has issued a pastoral letter denouncing the Lawrence Asylum as a place unfit for the instruction of Catholic children. It will be remembered that Archbishop Carew expressed the same opinion regarding the Calcutta Martiniere. Protestants will be tempted to raise the cry of bigotry, but there is a passage in the Agra pastoral in which earnest men of all creeds will concur. "Nothing is more likely to unsettle men's minds, not only on doctrinal subjects, but also as matters of morality, than a weak and vacillating system of religious education, which begins at first by rendering youth indifferent to their respective creeds, and ends in making them wholly reckless about any form of religion." True, but the Catholics, for consistency's sake, must give up inviting Protestant girls to their convents under a pretext of not interfering with their religion.

A CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENT.—A Mussulman lady named Khutteja Beebee, daughter of Cazeed Syed Mahomed Muggurbie, gives notice to her husband, Mooftee Ghiasodeen, "residing at Dharwar or elsewhere," that having received no support from him for seven years, she is on the point of mrrrying again to obtain a maintenance. If the husband objects to the remarriage, he is to give notice to the lady's father within fifteen days. The whole proceeding is, we believe, strictly consonant with Mussulman notions of propriety.

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friends who favour us with communications will greatly add to their obliging kindness by writing on one side only of their paper. All persons acquainted with the details of a printing-office know how much this promotes convenience.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, February 17, 1857.

SALE OF SPECIMENS OF INDIAN MANUFACTURE.

WE understand that a sale will take place during the ensuing month (March), at Messrs. Christie and Manson's, of a selection of the articles which were sent over from India for the Paris Exhibition. The collection which has thus been reserved for the hammer contains many choice specimens of Indian art and skill, as well as of manufactured goods, skins, &c.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROBERT VIVIAN, K.C.B.,
AND MAJOR-GENERAL BEATSON.

THE repeated attacks which have been made by Major-General Beatson and his friends upon Major-General Sir Robert Vivian, coupled with the probability that the subject is again to be brought before Parliament, have at length constrained the latter to lay before the public a narrative of the circumstances which brought the two officers into collision. General Vivian, it will be recollected, commanded the Turkish Contingent in the Crimea. General Beatson, on the other hand, had been placed in charge of a body of Turkish irregular cavalry, which he had succeeded in embodying for British service; but the Secretary at War becoming dissatisfied with the imperfect discipline and want of control exhibited by a portion of the men, the corps was deprived of its independent character and attached to the Turkish Contingent. Hence, though the cause of irritation on the part of General Beatson is sufficiently intelligible, it is not easy to discover by what ingenuity General Vivian's name could be possibly connected with the measure which the Secretary-at-War deemed it advisable to adopt. It is nevertheless imputed to this officer that he *fathered* false and malicious charges, anonymously brought to his knowledge, against General Beatson,—that he ordered a secret inquiry into these allegations,—and that, coveting an increase to his own force, he acted in a spirit of unfairness towards the major-general, with a view to deprive him of his independent command. We feel bound to state that nothing can be more complete than the refutation of each and every one of these charges contained in the frank and temperate narrative which is now submitted to the public. Had General Vivian coveted an increase to his force, he shows distinctly that it was not by the addition of the troops which composed the irregular cavalry that he would have desired to attain his object. These troops had rendered themselves conspicuous by acts of violence and a total contempt of control, and it needed less sagacity than that possessed by General Vivian to foresee that the transfer of General Beatson's cavalry could neither promote the efficiency nor confer honour upon the corps which he commanded. Writing to Lord Panmure a

few days after the receipt of the order of incorporation, he says : "I regret most bitterly that now, at the eleventh hour, I am called to take these troops with me to Kertch. Your lordship must not suppose that in communicating my sentiments I am making difficulties ; I am simply representing them, and will do my utmost to overcome them ; but my firm conviction is, that unless in small bodies, when they may be easily coerced, they will be found rather to hamper an army than to afford it any assistance ; and I regret that circumstances should have rendered it necessary for her Majesty's Government to attach them to my Contingent." One of the three charges thus falls to the ground. Evidence more clear and explicit could neither be adduced nor required in support of General Vivian's declaration, that he had no concern whatever in the transactions which led to the transfer of the Irregular Cavalry to the Contingent, and that the measure, so far from having been an object of desire, was diametrically opposed to his wishes. A brief reference to the events which followed will be necessary to the clear understanding of the two remaining charges. Upon the receipt by General Vivian of Lord Panmure's instructions, General Beatson, then at the Dardanelles, was forthwith called upon to furnish to head-quarters certain specific returns of the force under his command. This order was dated the 6th of September, 1855. On the 10th he was further desired to forward a summary of the leading facts connected with the acts of insubordination which had taken place on the part of his men. The two requisitions were alike disregarded, and received no acknowledgment. A few days later, a serious affray took place at the Dardanelles, between some troopers of the Irregular Cavalry and a Turkish guard of the town of the Dardanelles, in which one of each party was severely wounded. Upon this the Pasha called upon General Beatson to enforce stringent measures for preventing his troopers from carrying arms into the town. General Beatson, however, refused to take any steps in the matter ; whereupon he was further apprised by the Pasha, that if he persisted in his determination of non-interference, the entrance of his troopers into the town would be opposed by force of arms. In this emergency the British Consuls addressed the Embassy, in the hope that some interposition on the part of higher authorities might still prevent bloodshed. This communication the Ambassador immediately despatched to General Vivian, with an expression of opinion that the supreme authority at the Dardanelles should be vested in an officer who might be disposed to co-operate with the Pasha and Consuls for the preservation of the public peace. The Ambassador had previously, on more than one occasion, represented the unwillingness or inability of General Beatson to exercise due control over his irregular levies, and General Vivian now felt that he had no alternative but to act upon the suggestion of the Ambassador. Major-General Smith was accordingly selected to succeed General Beatson, who was at the same time recalled to head-quarters. In an interview which followed, General Vivian's conduct was marked by the utmost candour and forbearance. Though in possession of strong opposing evidence, he consented to accept General Beatson's denial of any intention to ignore or evade his authority ; but as General Vivian had, a few days before, conveyed a contrary opinion to Lord Panmure, he directed that a copy of his letter to his lordship should be furnished to the recalled

commander. In accepting the assurance given by General Beatson, it is necessary to observe that General Vivian was ignorant of a meeting which had been held at the quarters of that officer on the 30th September, immediately preceding his departure from the Dardanelles, and to this we shall presently revert. In December, the Irregular Cavalry were removed from the Dardanelles to Shumla, where, pending the return of General Smith, who had been compelled to leave from ill health, the temporary command of the corps had devolved upon Brigadier-General Watt. At this juncture, the commander of the Turkish Contingent deemed it desirable to ascertain the state of discipline of the Irregular Cavalry, and Major-General Shirley, being deputed from Kertch, made the necessary inspection, and forwarded the results to head-quarters. Among other matters, General Shirley's report referred to proceedings stated to have occurred at the Dardanelles on the last day of September, and as these involved a serious charge against General Beatson, Brigadier Watt was directed to institute an inquiry into the accusations, and to transmit the result to the Secretary-for-War. The proceedings reported by General Shirley were as follow :—

"When General Smith arrived at the Dardanelles, General Beatson assembled the commanding officers of regiments, and actually endeavoured to persuade them to make a mutiny in their regiments against General Smith and against the authority of General Vivian.

"Two of these commanding officers then left the room, saying they were soldiers, and would not listen to language which they thought most improper and mutinous. These two were Lieutenant-Colonels O'Reilly and Shelley.

"General Beatson subsequently had a sort of round robin prepared by the chief interpreter, and sent round to the native officers and men, in the hope that they would sign it, refusing to serve under any other general than himself. This attempt appears, however, to have signally failed.

"Both of these mutinous attempts are said to have emanated from Mr. Burton, who, it also appears, kept the order from Lord Panmure placing the Irregular Horse under General Vivian, for three whole weeks locked up and unknown to any one but General Beatson ; and the order was not promulgated till after General Smith arrived at the Dardanelles. This is authentic, and can be fully proved and substantiated."

The assertion, then, that the charges preferred against General Beatson were anonymous, turns out to be a pure fabrication ; that the inquiry directed to be instituted was to be of a secret character is equally devoid of truth. The imputation, moreover, that General Vivian *fathered* the accusations, is ridiculously strained. These, on the 5th March, were simply communicated to Brigadier Watt, a friend of General Beatson, with instructions to investigate their character in such manner as should seem fit in his discretion ; and surely such a reference implies no adoption. General Beatson's friends characterize the charges as false and malicious ; but General Shirley, writing to the War department so late as the 2nd July, 1856, says : "I believe the statement made in General Vivian's letter of the 5th March, 1856, to be perfectly correct ; and of the six officers commanding regiments who were present on the occasion referred to in the letter, five were, I believe, Colonels Brett, Sankey, Morgan, and O'Reilly, and Major Shelley, the sixth having been either Colonel Brennan or Major Kinalley." The writer adds : "Major Shelley distinctly repeated to me in Pera, on the 13th February last, that though he could not recollect the exact words made use of, and which compelled him to quit General Beatson's room, yet that they were of so mutinous a character, that he considered it his duty to leave. His words to me were, '*I considered it direct mutiny.*'" But

had the case been different, General Vivian could not have acted otherwise. Circumstances had been reported to him involving a serious charge against General Beatson, and it was equally essential to that officer's character as to the public interests, that the affair should be thoroughly investigated. The sequel of the story is soon told. General Beatson's services having been dispensed with by the Secretary-for-War, that officer had already embarked for England; thither General Vivian soon followed him. Shortly after the arrival of the latter, the two officers met in London, and on alluding to the inquiry at Shumla, and finding that General Beatson was in ignorance on the subject, General Vivian, with his accustomed frankness, sought and obtained permission of the War Minister to communicate to him the information contained in his letter to Brigadier Watt. General Beatson acknowledged the document with thanks, but it now became evident that he had placed himself in a critical position. His denial of all intention to ignore or evade General Vivian's authority had assumed a most suspicious appearance, and he had just cause to apprehend that the matter would not be allowed to drop. What was to be done? Something perhaps might be gained by taking the initiative. After the delay of a few days, an expedient was adopted by the General, not unfrequently resorted to by those who find themselves in an awkward dilemma. He assumed the character of the aggrieved party, and took the offensive; and in a letter addressed by him to General Vivian, he modestly concludes by *declining his acquaintance*. Further comment upon the affair, beyond an expression of admiration at the dignity and forbearance shown by General Vivian, would be wholly superfluous.

THE TRADE OF CALCUTTA AND THE MUTLAH.

ONE of the most important and pressing questions connected with the prosperity of Calcutta is the accommodation afforded by the port for the shipping which resorts to it, and which is rapidly on the increase. Not only has the number of the vessels been increased, but their size and tonnage have also been augmented. For one vessel of 1,200 or 1,400 tons formerly seen in the Hooghly, there are now four or five. The tendency of the age is to the construction of large steamers and sailing-vessels, as a single vessel of 1,500 tons burthen is found to be cheaper than two vessels of half that tonnage. It is also affirmed, though not altogether without controversy, that the bed of the river Hooghly below Calcutta is silting up, by which the perils of the navigation are abundantly multiplied. In the course of nine years, the number of vessels totally lost in coming up to Calcutta amounted to no fewer than 36; the property lost exceeded a million; while the number of accidents arising from the increased difficulties of pilotage, which were recorded, did not fall short of 835. Under these circumstances, the attention of the local government and of the commercial community was turned to the Mutlah, a river to the east of the Hooghly, the head of which is only twenty-five miles from Calcutta. Another, and a more detailed survey of it, was made by Lieutenant Ward, of the Indian Navy, under the orders of Government, the result of which was to demonstrate that this river afforded those peculiar facilities for navigation which were wanting in the Hooghly. It was found that there was much less danger in approaching the mouth of the

Mutlah than the Hooghly; the sands did not project so far out to sea, and a lighthouse planted on a sand which divides the channel, if sufficiently lofty, would be seen from a distance of thirty miles, and enable ships to keep clear of surrounding dangers, and even to run into safe harbourage without the aid of a pilot. The channel of the Mutlah is broad, and deep enough even for the leviathan steamer now on the stocks at Blackwall, if she draws only 35 feet, there being but one spot with so little as four fathoms at low water. Such a vessel might lie close in-shore, on the banks of the Mutlah, as this river, for depth of water, is found to equal any harbour in the world. Then again, there are no rapid or whirling tides, and the greatest velocity of the tide at the springs does not exceed four miles and a half an hour. Even if a vessel were to ground, there would be no risk of her rolling over and filling, by the force of the tide; and such calamities have often been witnessed in the Hooghly. No bore breaks in the Mutlah, and there are no shifting sands. The head of the river, where it is intended to establish the port of "Canning," is only sixty miles from the outside sands, and a vessel, with the aid of steam, might easily get to sea, during the neap tides, in a single day. The Mutlah, moreover, can be navigated at much less cost to the shipping. A vessel drawing 22 feet in Calcutta, would, from the difficulty and the delay in getting out to sea, cost Rs. 2,800 in steam and pilotage. In the Mutlah the charge would scarcely exceed Rs. 700. A vessel of 19 feet draught would cost Rs. 1,900 in the one, and not more than Rs. 550 in the other.

The Mutlah is connected with Calcutta by canals, and may therefore be immediately available. During seven months in the year, when the Nuddea rivers which feed the Hooghly are dry, nearly all the traffic of the north-west comes by the circuitous route of the Sunderbunds to the canals; and the goods could be at once shipped on board the vessels at the port of the Mutlah, without being subjected to a tedious and costly passage to Calcutta. A lighthouse and a few buoys, and an establishment of pilots, would at once open it to commerce. Some objections have been raised to the use of the Mutlah by those who are wedded to the old associations of the Hooghly; but the more they are examined the less substantial they appear. Objections have also been started by those who have property on the banks of the Hooghly, which may possibly be deteriorated; but the "partial evil" would be productive of "universal good." Every circumstance, therefore, combines to point out the Mutlah as affording the best facilities for the establishment of an auxiliary port to Calcutta, more especially for the accommodation of vessels of large burden. Nothing is wanting to complete these facilities but the construction of a rail, which might be completed in eighteen or twenty months, at a cost not exceeding 300,000*l*. That such a rail, even at the most moderate Indian rate of freight and passage, would pay a handsome dividend, there can be no manner of doubt, provided always that it be constructed on sound principles.

The realization of the plans connected with the Mutlah has already made considerable progress. The scheme was first opened to the public by a very enterprising firm in Calcutta,—Messrs. Borrodaile and Co., who have pushed it to the position it now occupies in general estimation by the most persevering and laudable efforts. They are now preparing to establish themselves in that locality.

The jungle is disappearing, and large fields of cultivation already give the country an aspect of civilization. Other mercantile firms have followed in their wake, and are now engaged in erecting store and screw houses, and other necessary buildings connected with shipping. A dry dock is likewise in course of construction, which will shortly be able to receive vessels of any size. A small screw-steamer has, ere this, been provided for the conveyance of passengers to Calcutta. Government has also engaged to provide a pilot brig, or floating light, to be stationed at the entrance of the Mutlah, and arrangements are in progress for the establishment of a custom-house at the new port. The amount of tonnage which may be expected in this river during the present season is estimated at 12,000 tons. Before the end of the present year the superior convenience of the Mutlah will become a matter of fact, based upon actual experience, and the rail will become a matter of necessity; and we shall then have a new auxiliary port, fully organized, at the estuary of a hundred rivers.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE INDIA BOARD AND SIR GEORGE POLLOCK.

In the discussion which took place in the House of Commons on Thursday evening, regarding the re-appointment of Sir George Pollock to the Direction of the East-India Company upon the expiration of his term of office, an important principle was enunciated, which does not appear to us to be founded either upon correct data or upon sound policy. The reason given by Mr. Vernon Smith to Sir George Pollock for declining to re-appoint him was this: "I am convinced," he says, "that it was the intention of the Legislature that a fresh appointment, and not a re-appointment, should be the general rule to be followed by the Minister of the Crown." We are at a loss to discover the ground of such an interpretation of the clauses of the Act relating to the subject. The law is thus laid down: "And every person who shall, or but for re-appointment or re-election would, cease to be a director by the expiration of his term of office, shall be capable of being forthwith re-appointed, or of being re-elected at the election holden on the day of the expiration of such term. And it shall be lawful for her Majesty from time to time, upon or after the expiration of the term of office of any director or directors appointed by her Majesty by warrants under the Royal Sign Manual, to appoint or re-appoint a person or persons to fill such vacancy or vacancies." It is, of course, impossible to know what was passing in the breasts of those who were parties to these clauses; but Acts of Parliament are, we presume, to be understood according to their letter and spirit. If it had been the intention of the Legislature, as Mr. Vernon Smith avers, to discourage re-appointments, why introduce clauses directly authorizing the practice? It seems, however, that the President of the Board himself does not seriously take this view of the question; for, in his speech the other evening, he explains that the real point which he felt it his duty to consider upon occasions of Government Directors completing their terms of office was, whether they were fit or not for further service. "It was my duty," he says, "to consider whether Sir Geo. Pollock was a fit person to be re-appointed, and I thought he was not." Without referring to the particu-

lar case under notice, further than expressing an opinion that Sir Geo. Pollock was equally able to perform his duties at the end of the two years for which he was appointed, as at the beginning, we freely admit that the more recent rule laid down by Mr. Vernon Smith is a wise and proper one to follow. But while we are glad to find that he has had the wisdom to allow a fair and salutary rule to supersede an unwise and improper one, we cannot help adverting to a subsequent alteration in his plan, which appears to impair its efficiency. "It becomes my misfortune," he says, "to be compelled to supersede a gentleman whom I do not think competent, from his infirmities of age, to discharge the duties of his office;" but he does not consider incompetency a sufficient ground for removal from office. "Nothing," he generously adds, "would have induced me to dismiss Sir Geo. Pollock."

We regret we are unable to congratulate the President upon the felicity of the mode he adopted of complimenting an old and distinguished officer, or upon the clearness and consistency of his principles of action.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

THE shipping community were somewhat surprised on Wednesday last, the 11th inst., by the withdrawal of the invitation which had been published for tenders to convey two regiments of the line from this country to India. This alteration of plans has given rise to the surmise that the troops were required for the Persian war, and that in consequence of the success of negotiations in Paris between the ambassador Ferook Khan and Lord Cowley, hostilities will be suspended. The alteration, whatever be its cause, was made by her Majesty's Government, and not by the East-India Company. The latter only adopt the necessary measures for conveying to India such of her Majesty's troops as the Government may determine to send thither, provided they are not in excess of the number prescribed by Parliament for Indian service. It must, therefore, have been at the desire of her Majesty's Government that these troops are not now sent. We trust that the reason which we have noticed above is the true one; and we cannot but rejoice that the necessity of embarking troops at a time that would involve their arrival in India at a very unfavourable season has been avoided.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

Parliament was opened by royal commission on the 3rd instant. The following extracts from the royal speech are those alone which require notice in our columns:—

"Her Majesty has concluded a treaty of Friendship and Commerce with Siam, which will be laid before you.

"Her Majesty commands us to express to you her regret that the conduct of the Persian Government has led to hostilities between her Majesty and the Shah of Persia. The Persian Government, in defiance of repeated warnings, and in violation of its engagements, has besieged and captured the important city of Herat.

"We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that a British naval and military force, despatched from Bombay, has taken possession of the Island of Karrack, and of the town of Bushire, with a view to induce the Shah to accede to the just demands of her Majesty's Government. Her Majesty has seen with satisfaction that the naval and military forces employed on this occasion have displayed their accustomed gallantry and spirit.

"Her Majesty commands us to inform you that acts of violence, insults to the British flag, and infraction of treaty rights, committed by the local Chinese authorities at Canton, and a pertinacious refusal of redress, have rendered it necessary for her

Majesty's officers in China to have recourse to measures of force to obtain satisfaction.

"Those measures had, up to the date of the last accounts, been taken with great forbearance, but with signal success as regards the conflicts to which they had led.

"We are commanded to inform you that her Majesty trusts that the Government of Pekin will see the propriety of affording the satisfaction demanded, and of faithfully fulfilling its treaty engagements."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEBRUARY 3.

INDIAN COTTON.

Upon the debate on the Address, *Mr. Hadfield* said, he had prepared an amendment, which he should now postpone to another period, with reference to the production of the raw material for our cotton and silk manufacturers. He contended that a great amount of raw cotton and silk now imported from America and China might be supplied by India.

Mr. Vernon Smith said, he did not expect that the growth of cotton in India would have formed one of the many subjects to which the attention of the House had been called that evening. All that he could tell his hon. friend was, that the attention of the Government had been paid for some time past to the means of increasing the growth of cotton in India. Since the committee which sat upon the subject in 1848 there had been a steady progress in the growth of cotton in that country. The best means of increasing its growth was to secure for it a ready sale in England. It was perfectly well known that the cotton of India was inferior to that grown in America, and that it was only resorted to when there was a deficiency in the supply from America. But he did not deny that the Indian cotton was capable of considerable improvement. Machinery had been already sent out to India by which the improvement of the cotton was greatly facilitated, and its supply made more regular. The committee which sat in 1848 reported that no great improvement could be effected with respect to Indian cotton until the means of transport were increased. His hon. friend was perfectly aware that since 1848 great additional railroad communication had been provided in India, and he (*Mr. V. Smith*) confidently hoped that it would be the means of improving the cultivation of cotton in India. The people of Manchester asked the Government to guarantee them against loss if they should undertake the growth of cotton in India, but he should like to see its growth developed, not by Government guarantees, but by private enterprise, and he had no doubt that that enterprise would be well remunerated. He would be happy to receive any communications from his hon. friend on the subject.

FEBRUARY 4.

INDIAN COTTON.

Mr. Hadfield took the opportunity of objecting to the present form of communication from the Throne to the House. His chief objection was that in the last, as in most other communications of that description, there was not the slightest expression of sympathy towards our colonial fellow-subjects. The apathy of the Government in respect of our immense colonial possessions was astonishing, especially when it was remembered that for the supply of cotton—a matter of vital interest to this country—we were almost entirely dependent upon the United States, while in India we possessed territories where that article could be most extensively grown if the Government would only devote some little attention to the subject. He did not ask the Government to grow cotton or silk. He only made this reasonable request, that they should open a field in which the capital and skill of English manufacturers might be advantageously employed. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. V. Smith said, the question raised by the hon. member for Sheffield was of such importance both to this country and to India, that he should be extremely sorry to show indifference even in appearance, but he did not know how he could add anything to what he said last night. He did not exactly see what it was his hon. friend wished to have done. If his hon. friend would make a specific motion he should be ready to meet it. The accusation was general, that the Government of India had completely neglected the growth of cotton. That statement was exaggerated. A select committee had reported favourably of the efforts of the Government to introduce the cultivation of cotton into India, and since that time those efforts had not been relaxed. He supposed the hon. member, as a freetrader, would not have the cultivation of cotton made compulsory, and in the way of encouragement nothing had been left undone. Experiments as to the growth of American cotton in India had generally resulted in failure, and it was his belief that the indigenous plant ought to be cultivated in

preference. It was true there was a deficiency of roads, but the Government had done all they could to promote railways and branch roads in order to facilitate the transmission of produce to the coast. The difficulty of the soil and the magnitude of the expense had, however, prevented the progress of railways in India being as rapid as was wished. The hon. member had opened up the whole question of land tenure in India. The subject was too large to discuss then, but he admitted that it was worthy of consideration whether, to induce the employment of capital, it might not be well to make the charges on land fixed instead of variable. (Hear.) He was anxious to see capital embarked in the development of the resources of India, and he should be glad to hear of companies being formed for the purpose. The complaints by the missionaries of the judicial and police systems were under investigation by the Government, and, in his opinion, that was a better mode of inquiry than by a commission, which might excite vague hopes and embarrass the Government.

FEBRUARY 6.

THE PERSIAN WAR.

Mr. H. Baillie inquired of the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether any agreement had been entered into with the Indian Government respecting the expenses of the Persian war, and whether any or what portion of those expenses is to be paid out of the revenue of India; also whether her Majesty's ministers have admitted the claim of the Indian Government for the expenses of the last Chinese war, what the amount of the debt is, and why it has remained for so long a period undischarged.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—The arrangement which has been made by her Majesty's Government with the East-India Company in respect to the expenses of the Persian war is this—that her Majesty's Government shall propose to this House to grant payment of one-half of the extraordinary expenses of the Persian war out of the national exchequer, and the remaining half of the expense is to be borne by the East-India Company. This arrangement has received the approbation of the Court of Directors. In answer to the second question of the hon. gentleman, I have to state that the payment of the expenses of the former Chinese war has been so long postponed in consequence of a difference that existed between the Court of Directors and her Majesty's Government in respect to the terms of that settlement. The Court of Directors had understood that her Majesty's Government were to pay the entire expenses of that war, while the Government, on the other hand, considered that they were only bound to defray the extraordinary expenses. The matter remained unsettled until last year, when it was brought to a conclusion upon the principle that the extraordinary expenses of that war should be defrayed by the Imperial Government, those extraordinary expenses being understood to include everything beyond the ordinary expenses which the East-India Company would have had to bear for the maintenance of their fleet and army. The result of that settlement is that a sum of 590,693*l.* is due from the Government to the East-India Company; but, at the same time, I may inform the House that the East-India Company owes to the Government a larger sum than 590,000*l.* (a laugh), and therefore no money will have to be paid out of the exchequer this year on account of the last Chinese war.

FEBRUARY 12.

GENERAL POLLOCK AND THE INDIA BOARD.

Captain L. Vernon moved for copies of all correspondence relating to the removal of General Pollock from the direction of the East-India Company.

Mr. V. Smith.—My answer to the motion of the hon. gentleman is simply this:—There is no official correspondence in existence as to the non-reappointment of Sir G. Pollock. Sir G. Pollock never was removed from his office, and therefore the hon. member is doing Sir G. Pollock a wrong in speaking of his removal. (Murmurs.) That, sir, would be a sufficient answer to the motion of the hon. gentleman to prevent it being put from the chair, but he has entered with considerable detail into a question upon which I think it is my duty to follow him. As regards the preliminary part of his speech, in which he spoke of the achievements of Sir G. Pollock, it is utterly impossible for any one to deny the splendid victories achieved by Sir G. Pollock in Afghanistan, and I should be the last man to attempt to do so. I had occasion to mention them in public when I met Sir G. Pollock at a dinner at the East-India House, upon which occasion I said that that gallant officer had executed that magnificent manœuvre which drove the Khyberies from their precipitous fastnesses, and that Nadir Shah had only accomplished by corruption what Sir G. Pollock had done by force of arms. There is no statement which can be made of the glory of that officer's career which I am not ready to endorse. If

the honours which Sir G. Pollock has received from the Crown have been an inadequate reward, the proper course would have been to move an address to the Crown, praying that further honours might be bestowed. I must say I have the greatest reason to complain of the conduct of the hon. member towards me. This is the first instance in my experience in which an hon. member has thought it his duty to read private letters, without first giving notice to the person whom they chiefly concerned. Those letters were private, as all who know the course pursued relative to the exercise of the patronage of the Crown are well aware. The hon. gentleman did not say whether he had the consent of Sir G. Pollock to read them, and I should doubt much whether that gallant officer would have sanctioned such a course. That, however, is a question between the hon. member and myself, but, nevertheless, it leaves me completely disarmed, as I have had no opportunity of referring to any notes of my own to ascertain whether there were other letters than those which have been read. As far as I recollect, the circumstances were these:—I knew I should be called upon in April, 1856, to appoint a director of the East-India Company. Several private communications took place between myself and the chairman of that Company, who asked me whether I intended to reappoint Sir G. Pollock; to which I replied, decidedly not; and in conversation I expressed to him, what I now repeat to the House, my extreme pain that I should not find it consistent with my duty to reappoint that gallant officer. I put the question whether Sir G. Pollock was willing to make any intimation to me, or whether he had any wish to be reappointed, but I never heard either from the chairman or Sir G. Pollock upon the subject. I am sure the House will believe that the most painful situation a public man can be placed in is when he is called upon by his public duty to act with what may appear harshness towards a person for whom he entertains the highest respect. If it is a charge against me that, in endeavouring to soften as much as possible any feelings of irritation which Sir G. Pollock might entertain, I went too far in the letter which has been read, I bow to the charge, and say, I would have gone thrice as far to avoid causing him pain. My impression in writing that letter was that I was paying Sir G. Pollock every compliment I could think of. (Laughter.) I repeat it. It was my duty to consider whether Sir G. Pollock was a fit person to be reappointed, and I thought he was not; and in writing that letter, I did all I could to lessen any irritation which he might feel. It was a painful duty to make such a communication to a man of his rank and character, but I did not choose to shrink from it. In 1853 a discussion took place in this House upon the India Bill, in which I and others who took part in it expressed opinions that the object to be gained by a Government nomination of East-India directors was the infusion of fresh blood into the direction; and my hon. friend the member for Huntingdon, went so far as to propose that no person should be elected a director who had been absent more than five years from India. Thus, when it became my duty to make a selection, I felt I could not recommend the appointment of Sir G. Pollock, and in his place I recommended Sir H. Rawlinson, a man of world-wide diplomatic and military character. Soon after Mr. L. Melville died, and I then recommended the appointment of General Vivian, upon the sole ground of advantage to the State. Surely I cannot be charged with improper motives or sinister objects in making those recommendations. If I had wished to consult my own convenience, there are no directors a President of the Board of Control would prefer to a gentleman who never interferes with him. The hon. member seems to consider the Board of Directors as a place of honourable retirement. ("No!") The hon. gentleman asked, was that a reward for Sir G. Pollock's services? No one thought it was a reward. His rewards were the dignities conferred upon him by his Sovereign and country. My duty was to supply the direction with new blood, to select the most useful men for the office. I have done so. The public and the press at home and in India have approved my choice. This motion is a proof of the difficulty which a minister experiences in the performance of his duties. There is an outcry for administrative reform, and hon. gentlemen are continually watching the actions of the Government to see whether they put "the right man in the right place;" and yet, when it becomes my misfortune to be compelled to supersede a gentleman whom I do not think competent, from his infirmities of age, to discharge the duties of the office, I am charged with an improper dismissal. I did not dismiss Sir G. Pollock, nothing should have induced me to do so; but the two years for which he was appointed having expired, I declined to reappoint him. The hon. member says I should thank him for having brought this matter forward; but I do not think he has given either Sir G. Pollock or myself any reason for thanks, as he has compelled me to state things which I have been most unwilling to say. My only desire has been to avoid wounding the feelings of Sir G. Pollock. (Hear, hear.) If I outstepped

prudence in proposing that he should resign instead of not being reappointed, or if there be anything illogical in my letter, it arose from that motive. I shall never regret, nor am I now ashamed of the suggestion I made, or of the course I pursued. I consulted my noble friend at the head of the Government, and am convinced that I acted rightly in placing in the direction of the East-India Company men who are able to carry out with vigour those schemes of improvement which all Indian reformers press upon us, and which cannot be accomplished if the direction is allowed to become an effete and languid body. I presume the hon. member will not press his motion, as the papers are private documents which he has obtained I know not whence, but which I cannot believe, unless he tells me so, that he has obtained from a gallant and honourable officer like Sir G. Pollock. I should be sorry to put into any paper a statement that Sir G. Pollock was removed,—which, I repeat, never was done. His time of service had expired, and I did not shrink from what I believed to be my duty to appoint a person better qualified by great abilities and greater activity. (Hear, hear.)

After a few words from Mr. Disraeli and Lord Palmerston the motion was withdrawn.

THE PUNJAB RAILWAY.

It will be well for our capitalists to ponder seriously the facts and the figures stated in the prospectus of the above railway, and weigh well the grave risks of further compromise in the fortunes of foreign speculations. Let them look at home and home projects, where the gains are not of less promise, and of incomparably better assurance, than any of foreign origin. We should all feel how inseparably are the fortunes of every portion of our vast empire linked together, and how magnificently above all has India retributed with hundreds of per centages the comparatively few millions which the parent state has hitherto devoted to the partial development of her still incalculable and unexplored resources. We must all hail the welcome announcement by Mr. W. P. Andrew, of the Punjab Railway, in extension of the Scinde to Lahore and Umritsir, the two great political and commercial capitals of the Punjab, an extension of 230 miles. Having consummated all the preliminaries for his railway, by the Euphrates Valley through Asia Minor, to the head of the Persian Gulf, for which General Chesney has now secured the Imperial firman of the Grand Seignior, with the concession of important and exclusive privileges and securities for dividends, the "Old Postmaster" has lost no time in putting the finishing stroke to his grand enterprise, promised from the first for connecting and landing Europe, by one continuous line of steam power, rail and ship, on the north-western frontier of our own great India; from thence to radiate by other lines to the Ganges, and the mouths of the Ganges at will, or elsewhere by fresh lines and steam navigation, as the network links of the great Indian system are forged and perfected. It cannot fail to be perceived how tenaciously Mr. Andrew adheres to his happy original combination of the rail and the river routes, and how unreservedly now he carries all the world with him, from the Thames to the Indus and the Ganges. The new Punjab line cannot fail of success in such hands, hitherto no less favoured by fortune than by desert. Lancashire, above all, should be most deeply interested in, and, therefore, should be disposed most largely to contribute to, the success of this, as of his other undertakings. *Blackwood* enumerates among the most signal merits, or as the merit above all, of Lord Dalhousie's administration, the organisation and promotion of railways. But whilst his lordship's claims on that score need not be depreciated, it may be permitted to state that the "Old Postmaster" has prior and paramount claims to the honour of the initiation of an Indian railway system. Years ago, and before, or quite as early as the advent of the Governor-General, he was laying the groundwork, fighting the up-hill fight against ignorance and routine, of railways for India in England, and finally triumphing in success, aided by the *Times*, which, with rare sagacity, opened its world-read columns to the mighty work.—*Manchester Courier*.

NAVIGATION OF A SHIP.

A cause, *Hartley v. Ponsonby*, of considerable importance to the shipping interest, was heard in the Court of Queen's Bench, on the 13th Feb. The defendant had promised to pay the plaintiff, at Liverpool, 40*l.*, for taking a ship called the *Mobile* from Port Philip, Australia, to Bombay. The defendant was captain and part owner of the *Mobile*, a large ship of 1,000 tons burden, and having a complement of thirty-six hands. The plaintiff shipped on board the vessel at Liverpool, and signed articles at 3*l.* per month. The voyage was from Liverpool to Australia, and thence, if required, to the Chinese seas, and so home again. The ship took out emigrants to Australia, and arrived at Port Philip in

October, 1852, when out of the thirty-six men, seventeen of them left the ship, and refused to sail any longer, it being the habit of the men to leave the ships and go to the diggings. The captain, when he found the seventeen men who had left would not return to their duty, made a proposal to the remaining crew, that if they would consent to work the vessel to Bombay, their wages should be increased to 12*l.* per month; but out of the nineteen men who constituted the remaining crew, there were only five able seamen. The captain gave the following document;—"I promise to pay Hartley 40*l.*, provided he assists in taking the ship from this port to Bombay, with the crew of nineteen." The defendant pleaded that he did not make this agreement; then that the plaintiff was bound by ships articles to perform the voyage irrespective of any new agreement. The plaintiff contended that the crew were incapable of navigating the vessel. When the vessel sailed the men were compelled to adopt one continued watch. The hardship and risk were extreme, and were endured by the men on the faith of the promise given by the captain. Upon the arrival of the ship at Liverpool the defendant refused to pay the plaintiff, and this action became necessary.

Mr. Justice Erle said, there were three questions: first, whether the men did not, in fact, refuse to go on the voyage from Port Phillip to Bombay, unless additional wages were agreed to; secondly, whether the captain could reasonably have obtained additional hands; and, thirdly, whether it was unreasonable and improper for the captain to proceed on the voyage with the reduced crew. A verdict was given for the plaintiff.

L A W.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

LING v. CROKER.—CRIM. CON.—The plaintiff sought to recover damages for criminal conversation with his wife, and he laid his damages at 4,000*l.* The only plea was "Not guilty."

The plaintiff at the time of his marriage was a lieutenant in the 14th light dragoons, which regiment was then in India, and he was twenty-five years old. His wife was the daughter of Sir John Littler, the distinguished Indian officer. She was at the time of her marriage eighteen. The defendant, Major Croker, had been on the staff of Sir John Littler. The marriage took place in July, 1849. The plaintiff's regiment was then quartered at Lahore. In 1851 the plaintiff came to England with his wife and remained at home a year, during which time there was perfect harmony between them. The plaintiff and Mrs. Ling returned to India in January, 1853. In 1855, the plaintiff was sent home again with a detachment of his regiment. His wife embarked with him, and Captain Croker was a passenger. The vessel arrived in England in September, 1855, and at that time Sir John Littler had retired, and was residing at Bigadon, near Totnes, in Devonshire. On their arrival in England they were received at Bigadon with open arms. The plaintiff afterwards joined the 91st regiment, and obtained a commission in the Osmanli Irregular cavalry, better known as the Bashi-Bazauks, with the local rank of major; and in December, 1855, he left his wife and children at Bigadon, and proceeded to the seat of war. The plaintiff remained in the Crimea until late in 1856. His wife and two children were at Bigadon, and a very anxious feeling arose in the family from it appearing that a very active correspondence was going on between the plaintiff's wife and the defendant. Lady Littler became acquainted with circumstances that made her request that her daughter should leave Bigadon, and she therefore went to reside at Cawsand, near Plymouth. Shortly after she left Bigadon, a letter came from Major Croker, which Lady Littler thought it necessary to open, and that letter contained the most complete evidence of criminal intercourse having taken place at that early period. Major Croker continued to clandestinely visit Mrs. Ling, and to reside in the same house with her at several places; at Cawsand, near Plymouth, and in London. They finally were found living together as man and wife, under the assumed name of Thompson, at Allsop-terrace, New-road. To support the case of the defendant, letters were read purporting to be in the handwriting of Lieut. Ling, which showed that he was aware of the intimacy and correspondence that was going on between his wife and Major Croker. Evidence was produced by the prosecution to show that none of them were in the handwriting of Lieut. Ling. Mr. Justice Willes summed up, and said that if the jury believed that the letters had been written by the plaintiff, they would then consider whether they implied his consent to the adultery. If so, the verdict must be for the defendant. If they thought that the letters had been written by the plaintiff, but had not such an implication, then they must give a verdict for the plaintiff; but probably they would think the smallest coin in the realm would be

sufficient damages. If they thought the letters forgeries, they would then say what was the amount of damages, aggravated as that amount must be by the defence set up. Verdict for the plaintiff—damages, 1,000*l.*

COURT OF EXCHEQUER, FEBRUARY 10.

COLLEGE DEBTS AT HAILEYBURY.—WOUFFE AND ANOTHER v. PROPERT.

The following case illustrates the nature of the temptations held out by tradesmen to induce students at college to run up bills and saddle their relatives with extortionate charges. By the verdict, debts incurred at school by students under age, without permission of their relatives and friends, are pronounced not recoverable by law.

The plaintiffs, tailors in Conduit-street and Misories, brought their action to recover 107*l.* for clothes supplied to the defendant, (who is the son of a surgeon in New Cavendish-street,) while a student at Haileybury College. The defendant pleaded infancy, and the plaintiffs replied that the clothes were necessities.

Woulfe the plaintiff deposed that in October, 1854, Proport gave him an order, and the clothes were sent down to Haileybury. All the articles in the bill were furnished except some which, although put down as clothes, were money lent and silks furnished. The bill was made out to go to the defendant's father in that shape. Woulfe lent Proport various sums at different periods, and received his I.O.U. Nothing was then said about the loan being entered as goods. The fictitious items amounted to 13*l.* 13*s.*

The Chief Baron, on summing up the case, observed that it was one which had given him great pain and mortification on many accounts. He grieved that the father of the defendant should be placed in the position in which he was by the extravagance of his son, and he was shocked to see one who was described as a respectable tradesman admit that he had conducted himself as the plaintiff had done in his dealings with the defendant while a student at Haileybury College. It was also painful that counsel should attempt to gloss over such conduct; and he, for one, must enter his protest against it, for he could not but consider it as highly discreditable. There were certain actions against which it was high time that a firm stand should be made by judges and jurors. The actions against husbands for goods supplied to extravagant wives, and for goods supplied to an excessive extent to infants, which were virtually actions against their parents, were such actions. This action was of the latter class; and the question was whether the goods for which it was brought were necessities, the defendant being clearly an infant at the time of their sale. In his opinion, a father, and not a tailor, was the proper judge, in point of law and fact, of what were or were not necessary articles of clothing for his son while *in statu pupillari*. Nor was the son the judge. He was not at liberty to contract debts and extravagant habits, because other young men did the same with whom he associated. What he should lay down to the jury now was, that if they believed the plaintiff dealt with the defendant as he somewhat unblushingly admitted he did, knowing that he was not of age, and was contracting debts which were unjustifiable, and for clothes which were not wanted, then they ought to find for the defendant. With respect to the loans, which were falsely charged as goods to the extent of thirteen guineas, the plaintiffs could not recover them in any form. When the character of the plaintiffs' dealings first came out, he (Sir F. Pollock) was more than surprised; he was shocked at the idea of an apparently respectable person so conducting himself in his business. Such transactions were about as dishonest and fraudulent as could well be. They sapped society and morals at the very roots, and were not less serious than the offences which had lately shocked the world. With regard to the rest of the bill, if the jury thought the plaintiff Woulfe went down to the inn near Haileybury to inveigle the students into giving him extravagant orders, and induced the defendant to give such orders, and lent money to the defendant with the design of charging it as goods, and knew that the supply of clothes was one which the defendant's father would not sanction, then he was of opinion that the plaintiffs could not recover even those items which were for goods so supplied. Where the supply is secret and fraudulent, the plaintiffs ought not to be allowed to enforce their claim. As to the mode in which the plaintiff had sworn the affidavit, it was, to say the least, very careless, and it was no excuse for him to put it on his attorney, and to say he swore it as a mere matter of form. The jury would look at the whole case, and say what they thought of it, and whether the goods were necessities.—Verdict for the defendant.

SIR FREDERICK CURRIE will be the next deputy-chairman of the East-India Company.

APPOINTMENTS.—Dr. Sandwith, whose name is so well known to the public in connection with the siege of Kars, has been appointed Colonial Secretary of the Mauritius, in the room of Mr. C. J. Bayley, now Governor of the Bahamas; Mr. Herbert Irving Bell to be Consul in the Mauritius for his Majesty the king of Sardinia; E. W. Alexander, Esq., to be Colonial Surgeon to the Island of St. Helena; T. Havers, Esq., to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Falkland Islands, during the absence of J. R. Longdon, Esq.; W. Forgan, and J. Aldous, Esqrs., to be Members of the Legislative Council of the Island of Prince Edward.

DIRECT CADETS.—We understand the following direct Cadets passed their examination for admission into the Company's service at Addiscombe on the 3rd instant, viz.—Messrs. E. A. Arbuthnot, F. S. S. Brind, J. G. Cloet, W. Cleland, A. E. Downing, J. Ducat, L. C. C. Daniell, S. De B. Edwards, J. Forsyth, C. J. O. Fitzgerald, J. H. Gordon, E. G. V. Holloway, W. Hamilton, P. D. Henderson, H. S. Johnson, A. Lindsay, A. F. Loughton, W. R. Martin, R. E. Maxwell, F. W. Merritt, C. P. Newport, A. Ollivant, A. P. Palmer, J. Wilkinson, H. F. Wilson, W. F. F. Waller.

THE SCINDE RAILWAY COMPANY.—The report just issued by the directors of the Scinde Railway Company states that it is contemplated to merge the Punjab Railway Company into the Scinde Railway Company, in the event of the India authorities deciding upon the construction of the extension in question.

MADRAS RAILWAY.—The report to be submitted to the proprietors on Thursday states that important progress has been made in the Company's undertaking. The first section of sixty-five miles of the South-West Line, from Madras to Arcot, was opened for traffic on the 1st of July last, and has been since at work uninterruptedly. In April a further opening of the line will take place to Vellore, and by October to Goriatta, fifteen miles farther.

MINISTERS AT FOREIGN COURTS.—The salaries of ministers at foreign courts amount to 124,222l. a year.

LIEUT. JOHN JEFFERIS, Madras Artillery, is about to send in his papers preparatory to resigning the service.

TEA DUTIES.—An Act, which was passed in 1855 to suspend the tea-duties on account of the war, will reduce the tea-duties to 1s. 3d. the lb. from the 5th of April next for twelve months, and thenceafter to 1s. the lb.

STEAM BETWEEN BOMBAY AND HONG-KONG.—The Peninsular Company has announced its intention of running steamers between Bombay and Hong-Kong, with branch steamers to Shanghai, in correspondence with the departures of the 20th of the month from Southampton onwards, and on the 9th of the month from Calcutta homewards. This extra service will commence with the steamer leaving Southampton on the 20th March, and be continued monthly till further notice.

TWO THOUSAND YOUNG SOLDIERS will shortly leave Chatham to join the head-quarters of their regiments in India. Each man has been instructed in the use of the Enfield rifle. Those corps on the Indian establishment in want of men to complete their strength, will be augmented from regiments which are above their prescribed establishment.

THE QUEEN'S BAYS AND 3RD DRAGOON GUARDS, in Ireland, have been ordered to hold themselves in immediate readiness to proceed to India. The 2nd Dragoon Guards embark for India in the spring. Several infantry regiments are also under orders for Indian service.

SILKWORMS.—At the meeting of the Society of Arts, Feb. 4, a paper was read "On experiments with silkworms, with a view to improve the present silk-yielding of Bengal," by M. F. Bashford, of Surdah, East-Indies. After having devoted his attention to silk-reeling in Bengal for nearly twenty years, with the view of producing a thread as fine and as well suited for manufacturing purposes in Europe as French and Italian silk, he had succeeded so far as to merit the medal of the Society of Arts for his superior quality over other Bengal, having surpassed China, and come up very close in the finer sizes to middling Italian. He gave some account of the various species of silkworms known in Bengal. It requires 10,000 of the best cocoons to produce one pound of good silk; in France 2,500 produce the same quantity. With a view to improve this produce, Mr. Bashford imported a large quantity of the best French, Italian, and China eggs, to engraft upon the different species of the Bengal race. Various details of the experiments were then given, but Mr. Bashford sums up by saying, that as he had spent three years in trying ineffectually to engraft a superior nature and invigorate the common stock, he felt discouraged, and would gladly have the opinion of naturalists as to the probability of his object ever been attainable, and the proper steps to be taken for realizing it. The paper concluded with some remarks upon the mode of rearing silkworms, practised by the natives in Bengal.

AN APPEAL FROM BENGAL, "Cochrane v. Hurosoondurric," has been concluded before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Appeal dismissed with costs.

A DIVIDEND of about 2s. in the pound, it is hoped, may at the expiration of two months, be declared on Syers, Walker, and Co.'s estate.

THE KING OF HOLLAND, as a mark of his satisfaction with the army of the Dutch colonies in India, has nominated his son, the Prince of Orange, a lieutenant-colonel in a regiment of infantry in that army.

DUTY ON TEA.—A public meeting of importers and dealers in tea was held at the London Tavern on Monday, at which resolutions were carried protesting against the proposed resolution of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, by which a war duty is to be retained on the above important article of general consumption, contrary to the Act of Parliament of 1855.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 4.—Atalanta, Wood, Maulmein.—5. Bellona, Terry, Hong-Kong; Coronella, Gate, Bombay.—7. Canaan, McDowell, Bengal; Aden, Bell, Harmsworth, Melbourne; Morning Light, Gillies, Melbourne; Virginia, Purdon, Foochowfoo; Aladdin, Wood, Bengal; Alhambra, Stewart, Whampoa; Chebucto, Johnston, Whampoa; Gauntlet, Inglis, Coral Queen, Centurion, Edwards, Sydney; Siberia, Morton, Bombay; Starkie, Bombay, Cape; Canton, —, Batavia.—10. Napoleon III, Manila; Pantoleon, Flood, Mauritius; Maniton, Honeywell, Bombay and Mauritius; Corubia, Ellison, Java; Evangeline, Fairlie, Bengal.—11. Tartar, Guthrie, Whampoa; British Empire, Gray, Bombay; Edgar Shanghai; Eleonore, Demalvilain, Mauritius, at Havre; Agra, Budge, —, Sourabaya, at Nantes.—12. Caroline Coventry, J. Freeman, Java, at Moulmein; Advance, Dalison, and Hermione, Greenhorn, Brown, Java, Jorgen, Rangoon and Mauritius; Assyrian, Shepherd, Mauritius; A. B. Thompson, Small, Bengal; Tamora, Bridie, Foochowfoo, Shanghai; Bella, Fortresh, Foochowfoo; Prince Charlie, Kerr, Madras; Heath thoke, Manila; Hilja, Adair, Moulmein.—13. Nova Park, Duffus, Borneo; Princess, Gordon, Mauritius; Baltimore, Poes thoke, Manila; Hija, Adair, Moulmein.—14. Peregrine Oliver, Scott, Penang; Neptune, Valey, Madras; Island Home, Brightman, Algoa Bay; Aurifera, Dambrill, Mauritius.—16. Charlotte, Forrest, Singapore.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs, Feb. 3.—Cairngorm, Rylie, Hong-Kong; Chinsurah, Crowell, Madras; British Empire, Pearson, Bombay.—2. Moses Taylor, Smith, Madras; T. W. Sears, Jones, Calcutta.—3. Lady Shelburne, Hunter, Port Natal; Hero of the Nile, Thomson, Algoa Bay; John Wood, Marton, Calcutta.—4. Chieftain, Stamlan, Algoa Bay; Bank of England, for Calcutta.—5. Rubens, Erick, Mauritius.—13. Lyme Regis, Hodder, Cape; Cosmos, Morton, Bombay; Lochnagar, Jenkins, Algoa Bay; Albermarle, Collett, Colombo; Governor, Henderson, Algoa Bay; Neilly, Orreux, Cape; Vanguard, Dewar, Mauritius; Sea Witch, Roy, Harbinger (steamer), Stewart, Cape and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Ripon, from SOUTHAMPTON, Feb. 4, to proceed per steamer Ava from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Lieut. Williams, Lieut. Gray, Lieut. Hayle-rigg, Lieut. Connell, Lieut. Sherwood, Lieut. Wingfield, Lieut. Lewes, Lieut. Hamilton, Lieut. Howard, Lieut. Blair, Lieut. Bradley, Lieut. Varnede, Lieut. Herman, Lieut. Waddelove, Lieut. Garnier, Lieut. Davenne, Lieut. King, Lieut. Cairns, Lieut. Le Mesurier, Col. Staunton, waite. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Burra, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Nisbet, Mr. B. Crosth-Mr. Hogg, Mr. A. C. Jervoise, Capt. F. G. Green, Capt. J. Anderton, Mr. J. Bevis, Mr. G. Sharpe, Mr. Lambert, Mr. R. W. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Maj. Sturrock, Mr. G. Auchinleck, Capt. and Mrs. Pigott, Mr. J. L. For Caylon.—Miss Scott, Capt. Moorsom, Lieut. Fesling, Mr. Green-slade, and Mr. Muir. For MADRAS.—Mr. Whitlock, Mr. H. Robinson, Mr. St. Clair, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. D. Irvine, Mrs. Arbuthnot and 3 daughters, Mr. E. Campbell, Mr. C. Oliver, Mr. B. Anderson, Mr. J. H. Hosken, Mr. Gamble, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Taylor and infant, Mr. F. Allan, Mr. H. Aguen, Mr. C. Baynee, and Sir H. Davison. For CALCUTTA.—Lord F. Hay, Gen. Sir H. Bernard and son, Mr. E. Tritton, Miss Bell, Mrs. Burbank, Mr. Smith, Miss Smith, Mr. S. Ransom, Mr. Carter, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Stokoe, Capt. and Mrs. Kimines, Lieut. C. Battine, Mr. and Mrs. Gibbon, Mr. Brown, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay. For PERANG.—Mr. J. J. E. Brown, Howard and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Escario, Mr. A. S. Russe, Mr. W. Parvis, Mr. A. Bowman, Mr. H. A. Von de Poet, Mr. J. P. Von Hemert, Mr. A. Carrat, Mr. J. J. E. Brown, and Mr. Way. For HONG-KONG.—Dirom, Mr. J. Dent, Mrs. Holmes and 2 children, Lieut. F. Cromartie, Mr. Winchester's 2 children, Mr. G. Ross, Mr. Henderson, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. C. A. Wild, Mr. M. C. Seymour, Mr. Bovet, Mr. Lederman, Mr. and Miss Vogler. For SHANGHAI.—Two Misses Reynolds, Mr. T. Howell, and Mr. Howe.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

FAGAN, the wife of Lieut. col. G. H. late of the Bengal engineers, d. at Bognor, Sussex, Feb. 6.
GOLDSMID, the wife of Major Frederic J. Madras army, s. at 48, Melville-street, Edinburgh, Feb. 6.

LUARD, the wife of Capt. G. 37th Madras Grenadiers, d. at Baths of Lucca, Jan. 19.
LUMSDEN, the wife of Lieut. J. T. 30th regt. Bengal army, s. at Port Elphinstone, Aberdeenshire, Feb. 2.
MELVILL, the wife of James Cosmo, d. at Heath-end, Hampstead, Feb. 4.
MILLS, the wife of C. H. C. of the East-India House, d. Jan. 25.
REVELL, the wife of Francis, late of the Bengal civ. serv. d. at the Highlands, East Bergholt, Suffolk, Feb. 14.
ROBERTSON, the wife of A. D. Bombay civ. serv. s. at Comrie Castle, near Culross, N.B. Feb. 2.
SCOTT, the wife of Capt. Winchworth, Bombay army, s. at Clapham-common, Feb. 12.

MARRIAGES.

ANGIER, William E. to Lucy H. d. of the late Major M. Kittoe, Bengal army, at St. Pancras Church, Jan. 29.
HINTON, T. L. late of the Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, to Anne, widow of Capt. John H. Mercer, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Jan. 28.
LYE, Rev. C. H. L. chaplain Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, to Catherine F. d. of the Rev. C. Otway Mayne, at Midsomer, Norton, Feb. 11.
MCLENNAND, John J. to Louise L. d. of John S. Dumergue, Bengal civ. serv. at St. Mary's, Cheltenham, Jan. 31.
MCGREGOR, Major 21st Bombay N.I. to Louisa, d. of the late Robert Lockhart, at the Drum, near Edinburgh, Feb. 5.
MILLER, David, s. of the late Capt. David, Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, to Martha A. d. of the late Richard E. Bayley, at St. Peter's, Eaton-square, Feb. 10.
NICHOLSON, Capt. Albert L. 64th Bengal N.I. to Anna M. d. of Dr. Thomas Wise, of Edinburgh, late of the Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, at the house of the bride's father, by the Bishop of Edinburgh, Jan. 17.
POWER, Samuel B. s. of the late John, of Belle-vue, Youghal, county Cork, to Rebecca, fourth d. of Frederick Dawes Danvers, of the Duchy of Lancaster, Lancaster-place, at St. John the Baptist's, in the Savoy, Feb. 5.
ROSEH, Frederick, to Mary S. d. of the late Capt. Charles H. White, 8th Bengal Light Cavalry, at St. Mark's Church, Rosherville, Feb. 10.
WALLIS, Joseph H. to Frances E. d. of the late Capt. Charles H. White, 8th Bengal L.C. of Ambleside, Westmoreland, Jan. 27.
YELVERTON, George F. W. eldest s. of Viscount Avonmore, to Louisa L. d. of the late Guy Lenox Prendergast, Member of Council, Bombay, Feb. 12.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON, Stewart, s. of the late Capt. Henry, 34th Madras N.I. at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, aged 6, Feb. 11.
BARCLAY, Col. Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at Balerno Lodge, near Edinburgh, Jan. 23.
COLLINS, Charlotte, widow of the late col. formerly resident at the Court of Lucknow, at Manchester-square, aged 84, Feb. 5.
DELPRATT, Edward, of the Indian Navy, at Old Charlton, Kent, aged 31, Jan. 30.
DUNBAR, Rothes L. late Capt. 42nd Highlanders, s. of the late John, Hon. E. I. Co.'s civil service, at 31, Wellington-square, Hastings, aged 22, Feb. 1.
MILLER, William, Lieut. Bengal artillery, at Surbiton-hill, Surrey, aged 31, Jan. 31.
MILLS, Mary Jane, the wife of C. H. C. of the East India House, Feb. 8.
MONEY, Wigram, at 9, Stanley Villas, Notting-hill, aged 72, Feb. 8.
STARK, Hugh, late of the India Board, at Brompton Cottage, aged 75, Jan. 27.
WATSON, Dr. James C. Hon. E. I. Co.'s Bengal establishment, at London, aged 34, Jan. 27.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

February 4 and 11, 1857.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. R. H. Russell.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capts. E. W. Hicks, 67th N.I., and J. Chilcott, inv.; Lieuts. C. M. Young, art., and J. Thompson, 58th N.I.; Capt. G. Lambert, 1st fus.; Lieut. A. Paterson, 2nd fus.
Madras Estab.—Major gen. A. Clarke; Capt. R. Doria, 28th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. R. E. Glasspoole, 6th N.I.; Lieut. C. W. Wahab, 14th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. P. Jones, W. Plunkett, and H. Mercer, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. W. S. Neabitt and Mr. W. H. Bayley.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capts. F. J. Eager, 25th N.I., and J. Chilcott, inv.; Lieuts. A. D. Jennings, 10th cav., E. J. Travers, 32nd N.I., and James Sykes, 66th N.I.*Madras Estab.*—Capt. M. C. Spottiswoode, 24th N.I.; Lieut. col. J. G. Neill, 1st Eur.; Assist. apothecary D. Hanson; Lieut. F. B. Phillips, 22nd N.I.; Surg. D. M'Pherson, M.D.; Assist. surg. P. G. Fitzgerald, M.D.*Bombay Estab.*—Lieuts. R. Pittman, art., G. W. Macaulay, 16th N.I., and R. G. Watson, 2nd Eur.; and Assist. surg. J. Lumsdaine.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Commanders J. Stephens and W. C. Barker, Indian Navy.

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. J. R. Carnac and Mr. E. H. Hanson, 6 months; Messrs. J. W. Dalrymple, R. H. S. Campbell, and J. C. Muller (uncov.), 6 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. W. F. Beatson, 3 months; Brev. col. J. Matthie, 21st N.I., Lieuts. R. J. Walker, 61st N.I., and F. A. Lawford, 50th N.I., Lieut. col. J. Corfield, Major T. Goddard, inv., Capts. E. Thomas, 3rd Eur., and A. Blackwood, 59th N.I., Lieut. G. Cavenagh, 39th N.I., and the Hon. F. B. Best, 2nd Eur., and Surg. R. Whittall, 6 months; Lieut. H. H. Maxwell, art., 4 months.*Madras Estab.*—Brev. major T. Smythe, eng., Capt. S. Taylor, 3rd Eur., and Lieut. A. F. Tytler, 17th N.I., 6 months; Capt. Weston Barwise, 45th N.I., 3 months; Brev. major H. Congreve, inv., Capt. D. A. Rogers, 7th N.I., and Ens. H. G. Puckle, 28th N.I., 6 months.*Bombay Estab.*—Cornet A. W. Macnaghten, 2nd cav., 6 months; Capt. W. Walker, 1st N.I., 3 months, and Lieut. J. A. Ramsay, 5th N.I., 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capts. A. H. Corfield, inv., and G. B. Hobson, 72nd N.I.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. G. B. Capel, midshipman, Indian Navy.

APPOINTMENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. John Wm. Young, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, appointed an assistant chaplain on the Bengal estab.

MARINE.

Mr. Robert Charles Nicoletts, admitted a volunteer for the Indian Navy.

HOME ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. J. R. Boyson has been appointed to the office of Company's solicitor at Madras, vacated by the resignation of Mr. Clement Dale.

Mr. Herman, late an extra clerk, has been transferred to the regular home establishment, as dispatch clerk in the Secretary's Office.

The undermentioned assistant surgeons, who have been reported qualified by the Board of Examiners, have been stationed to the several Presidencies as follows, viz. :—

FOR BENGAL.—Henry Cayley, Alexander Vans Best, M.B., Thomas Carthew Gillet, James Henry White, James Champion Penny, M.D., Archibald Hamilton Hilson, John Carney, James Charles Dickinson, William C. Smith, M.D., Charles Edwin Raddock, John Sheil, B.A., M.B.

FOR MADRAS.—James Ross, M.B., William Pierce Kelly, Samuel Thomas Heard, M.D., William Arnold Smith, M.D., William Frederick De Fabeck, George Edward Whitton, M.B., Thomas Beaumont.

FOR BOMBAY.—Alexander K. Simpson, M.D., M.A., Thomas Powell, James Lalor, Rustumjee Byromjee, M.D.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
India Stock.....	£.	£.	
India Bonds (£1,000)		219	1s. pm.
Ditto (under £1,000)....			1s. dis.
RAILWAYS.			
19 Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.).....	9	2 @ 1 pm.	
20 Calcutta and South-Eastern ..	2s.	par @ 1 pm.	
20 Ceylon, B shares ..	1	1 @ 1 pm.	
Stock East-Indian ..	100	111 @ 113	
20 Ditto Extension C (guar. 5 per ct.).....	15	2 @ 2 1/2 pm.	
20 Ditto Extension D (guar. 5 p.ct. with full 5 p.ct. int.)	all		
20 Euphrates Valley ..	2s.	par to 1 pm.	
20 Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.).....	all	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2	
20 Ditto (New ditto) ..	4	2 @ 1 pm.	
20 Madras (guar. 4 1/2 per ct.) ..	all	19 1/2 @ 20 1/2	
20 Ditto (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	all	21 1/2 @ 22 1/2	
20 Ditto Extension (guar. 4 1/2 per ct.).....	10	par @ 1 pm.	
20 Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per cent.).....	5	1 @ 1 pm.	
20 Scinde (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	5	1 1/2 @ 2 1/2 pm.	
BANKS.			
40 Australasia ..	all	95 @ 97	
25 Bank of Egypt ..	18 1/2	1 dis. @ par.	
20 Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China ..	6	1 1/2 @ 2 dis.	
100 London and Eastern Banking Corporation ..	50		
25 Oriental Bank Corporation ..	all	37 @ 38	
20 Ottoman Bank ..	15	2 @ 1 1/2 dis.	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
10 European and Indian Junction Telegraph ..	10s.		
11 General Screw Steam Shipping Company ..	all	6 @ 7	
10 Mediterranean Electric Telegraph ..	all		
1 N. B. Australasian Company..	all	1 @ 2 dis.	
1 Oriental Gas ..	all	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2	
1 Ditto New ..	2s.	1 @ 1	
50 Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company ..	all	66 @ 68	
1 Ditto New ..	10	3 @ 4 pm.	
1 Submarine Telegraph Scrip ..	all	2 @ 1	
1 Ditto Registered ..	all	1 @ 1	

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy.	Sell.	Actual
	s. d.	s. d.	Salcs.
4 per Cent. East-India Transfer } Ss.Rs.	—	—	1 11 1/2
Loan Stock ..			

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills drawn fr. Jan. 26 to Feb. 9.
On Bengal ..	2s. 0 1/2 d.	2s. 0 1/2 d.	£. s. d. 110,950 7 6
Madras ..	2s. 0 1/2 d.	2s. 0 1/2 d.	10,463 7 10
Bombay ..	2s. 0 1/2 d.	2s. 1 d.	1,784 14 0
Bi-Monthly ..			123,198 9 4

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer Ripon, Feb. 4, 1857.

	Gold.	Silver.
Bombay ..	—	£332,715
Ceylon ..	£14,668	—
Madras ..	3,220	17,300
Calcutta ..	—	433,156
Penang ..	—	513
Singapore ..	500	10,225
Hong-Kong ..	—	24,069
Canton ..	—	1,220
Shanghai ..	—	133,742
	£18,388	£952,940

East-India House, January 14, 1857.—The amount of the remittances required by the Court of Directors for the year 1856-57 is reduced to the sum of 3,000,000*l.* to which it is expected that the receipts for the Court's drafts upon India will have amounted on 30th April next. The amount of remittances required for the year 1857-58 is 4,093,000*l.* which the Court expect to realize by sale of their bills upon India.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 4th February, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That they have received returns of unpaid Shares of Donation Batta granted to the Forces employed in Burma during the campaign of 1851-52, by General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council, dated 1st July, 1853, due to Officers, Seamen, and Marines of her Majesty's ships "Cleopatra," "Contest," "Hermes," "Hastings," "Salamander," "Sphinx," "Serpent," "Styx," "Fox," "Winchester," and "Rattler," and that the same will be paid to the several parties entitled, on their application at the Military Department, East-India House, after the 18th instant.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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INDIA.—Clergymen, and Members of the Universities, resident in India, who may be desirous of holding the appointment of LOCAL DIRECTORS, are invited to apply for information as to the duties and remuneration, to the Rev. J. G. COX, M.A., Chairman.

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Age next birthday.	One Year.	Three Years.	Five Years.	Seven Years.	Life, with Participation.	Without Participation.
30	25	26	26	28	38	35
40	29	29	30	31	49	45
50	36	38	39	41	63	59

MILITARY.

30	30	30	31	32	44	41
40	34	36	37	39	53	49
50	44	45	47	48	66	61

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PAYNE'S INDIAN CURRY POWDER, unequalled for its delicious flavour and stimulating qualities, 1 lb. bottles, 3s. 6d.; 7 for 21s. Curry and Mulligatawny Paste—1 lb. jars, 3s. 6d.; 7 for 21s. The following Condiments and Preserves are imported direct, and strongly recommended.—Indian Curry Sauce and Tapanian Sauce, Fine Pickled Mangoes, Green Mango Chutnee, Bengal Club, Cashmere, Delhi, and Ouelle. Preserved Mango, Golden Apple, Limes, Green Sweetmeats.—PAYNE and SONS, Foreign Warehouse, 328, Regent Street, and 46, Mortimer Street, London.

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TO GENTLEMEN WITH TENDER FEET. J. CHAPPELL, 388, STRAND, LONDON, BOOT-MAKER, and Professor of Fitting: Successor to the celebrated Mr. B. Smith, late of Great Queen Street, begs to call the attention of such to his method of measuring, by which he guarantees to produce a PERFECT FIT AT FIRST TRIAL, combining comfort with a gentlemanly form. J. C. particularly solicits those gentlemen who despair of obtaining comfortable Boots, as from his great success and consequent increase of business, he is confident of their becoming regular customers. The leather used is dressed so as not to draw the feet or become hard in wear, although it requires blacking in the ordinary way. Established 1825.

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Sold by all Medicine Vendors, and at PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY'S Establishments, 244, Strand, London, and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; by A. Stampa, Constantinople; A. Guidicy, Smyrna; E. Muir, Malta; and by East Indians.

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CAUTION.—The words "ROWLAND'S ODONTO" are on the label, and "A. ROWLAND and SONS, 20, HATTON-GARDEN," engraved on the Government stamp, affixed on each box. Sold by them, and by Chemists and Perfumers.

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J. W. BENSON, MANUFACTURER of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES of every description, construction, and pattern, invites attention to his magnificent and unprecedented display of Watches, which is admitted to be the largest and best selected Stock in London. It consists of Chronometer, Duplex, Patent Detached Lever, Repeating, and Vertical Movements, Jewelled, &c., with all the latest improvements, mounted in superbly-finished engine-turned and engraved Gold and Silver Cases. The designs engraved upon many of the cases are by eminent artists, and can only be obtained at this manufactory. If the important requisites, superiority of finish, combined with accuracy of performance, elegance, durability, and reasonableness of price, are wished for, the intending purchaser should visit this Manufactory, or send for the ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET, published by J. W. BENSON (and sent post-free on application), which contains sketches, prices, and directions as to what Watch to buy, where to buy it, and how to use it. Several hundred letters have been received from persons who have bought Watches at this Manufactory, bearing testimony to the correct performance of the same. The following extracts from the opinions of the Press will, it is hoped, be a sufficient guarantee to the public that they may secure at this House a good Watch at a reasonable price:—

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Exhibits exquisite artistic feeling in ornamentation, and perfection of mechanism in structure."—Morning Post, October 30.

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"The high standing of Mr. Benson as a London manufacturer need secure for him a large amount of public patronage."—Morning Herald, Nov. 2.

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"The watches here exhibited surpass those of any other English manufacturer."—Observer, November 16.

GOLD WATCHES, horizontal movements, jewelled, &c., accurate time-keepers, £3. 15s., £4. 15s., £5. 15s., to £15. 15s. each. Gold Lever £12. 12s., £14. 14s., £16. 16s., to 40 Guineas.

SILVER WATCHES, horizontal movements, jewelled, &c., exact time-keepers, £2. 2s., £3. 15s., £4. 15s., to £5. 5s. each. Silver Lever Watches, £8. 10s., £10. 10s., £12. 10s., £14. 10s., £16. 10s., to 30 Guineas.

A Two Years' Warranty given with every Watch, and sent carriage paid to Scotland, Ireland, Wales, or any part of the kingdom, upon receipt of Post-Office or Bankers' Order, made payable to J. W. BENSON, 33 and 34, Ludgate Hill, London.

Mechanics, Shippers, and Watch Clubs supplied. Old Watches taken in exchange or repaired.

NEW GAZETTEER OF INDIA.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, IN ONE VOLUME 8VO., WITH MAP, PRICE £1. 1s.,

A GAZETTEER

OF

THE TERRITORIES UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY,

AND OF THE

NATIVE STATES ON THE CONTINENT OF INDIA.

By EDWARD THORNTON, Esq., Author of the "History of the British Empire in India."

The work has been compiled by the authority of the Court of Directors, and though comprised within a single volume, it will be found to contain the great mass of information comprehended in the four volumes of the "Gazetteer of India," published by the same author in 1854. This result has been obtained by retrenching some few redundancies, and by adopting an enlarged page and distributing the matter into two separate columns. By these means space has been also acquired for the insertion of much new matter, rendered necessary by the political and territorial changes which have more recently taken place within our Eastern Possessions.

On the character of the work a few remarks will be sufficient. Its chief objects are,—

- 1st. To fix the relative position of the various cities, towns, and villages with as much precision as possible, and to exhibit with the greatest practicable brevity all that is known respecting them; and
- 2ndly. To note the various countries, provinces, or territorial divisions, and to describe the physical characteristics of each, together with their statistical, social, and political circumstances.

To these will be added minute descriptions of the principal rivers and chains of mountains; thus presenting to the reader, within a brief compass, a mass of information which could not otherwise be obtained, except from a multiplicity of volumes and manuscript records. The volume, in short, may be regarded as an epitome of all that has yet been written and published respecting the territories under the government or political superintendence of the British power in India. Its merits have been frequently discussed in the General Courts of the East-India Company, where successive Chairmen have borne ample testimony to the utility of the publication, and where it has been characterized by the best-informed among the Proprietors as "a complete history of India, untainted in any degree by political bias."

LONDON: WM. H. ALLEN AND CO., 7, LEADENHALL STREET.

ADDISCOMBE AND DIRECT APPOINTMENTS.—The REV. C. J. HUGHES, M.A. (Cambridge) RECEIVES TEN PUPILS into his house to PREPARE for the above, and as Pupils pass each month occasionally has vacancies.

Adelaide Lodge, 61, Finchley Road, St. John's Wood.

INDIAN DIRECT INFANTRY APPOINTMENTS.—With the sanction of the Hon. the Court of Directors, CLASSES will be formed at the Military College, Addiscombe, during the ensuing Christmas and Midsummer Vacations, to prepare for examination Gentlemen who have received, or may receive, nominations to Direct Infantry Appointments.

For further information, apply to I. T. HYDE, Esq., Addiscombe, Surrey.

HINDUSTANI IN CLASSES.

THE REV. G. SMALL, believing that many Ladies and Gentlemen, though aware to some degree of the desirableness of acquiring, at least, the rudiments of Hindustani before going to India, are yet deterred from doing so by the usual expensiveness of a course of private lessons under a competent teacher in this country, proposes to form CLASSES for the study of that most useful language, on very economical terms, for Ladies as well as Gentlemen.

A Class for the latter is now being made up, and will take its first lesson on THURSDAY next, at 4 P.M. in Mr. Small's Oriental Class Room, No. 3, Leadenhall-street.

For Terms, &c. address, 1, St. John's-grove, Croydon.

N.B.—Mr. S. has been a Teacher of Languages for upwards of 20 years, ten of which were spent in India.

ILFRACOMBE, NORTH DEVON.

THERE are VACANCIES in a select Establishment, where only a limited number of Pupils are received. For Children from India, or others, where ENTIRE CHARGE is required, the situation and domestic arrangements will be found to possess peculiar advantages. References of the highest respectability forwarded, on application to MISS BLUNDELL, Montpellier House, Ilfracombe.

Dec. 5th, 1856.

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- Four till eight 55 guineas.
- Eight till ten 65 guineas.

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Their residence is spacious and airy, and the locality the most healthy part of St. John's Wood.

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T. KIMBER, M.A., London, Principal.

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The TERMS of this long-established, economical and successful Institution, will be sent on application to the Rev. J. A. EMERTON, D.D., Principal.

"Hanwell College is fully sustaining its high character."—United Service Gazette.

STEAM to the CAPE of GOOD HOPE and INDIA.

The undermentioned new auxiliary STEAM SHIPS will sail, with Her Majesty's Mails, for the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, MAURITIUS, POINT DE GALLE, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA, on the 1st of each month from London, and on the morning of the 6th from Dartmouth:—

Names of Ships.	Tons reg.	H. P.	H. P. Induced.	Commanders.
Robert Lowe.....	1,250	120	360	W. Congalton.
Tynemouth	1,228	120	360	J. Seales.
England	1,150	150	450	A. A. D. Dundas.
Scotland	1,150	150	450	J. Aikin.
Ireland	1,150	150	450	W. C. Perry.
Harbinger.....	1,000	150	450	F. Y. Steward.
Asia	1,150	150	450	Geo. Western.
W. S. Lindsay	800	75	225	W. W. Palmer.
Clarendon	1,000	120	360	H. Shuttleworth.

The CLARENDON will sail from London on the 1st March, and will leave Dartmouth on the MORNING of the 6th. Each ship is fitted with a bulion-safe, has superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.

For passage and freight, on small parcels, apply to GRINDLAY and Co., 63, Cornhill, and 9, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross; for freight on goods and bulion, to T. H. WILLIAMS, St. Anne's Street, Manchester; and to W. S. LINDSAY and Co., 8, Austinfriars.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. Wm. H. Allen & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

LONDON:—Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, Printer, at the Printing-Office of COX & WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by LANCELOT WILD, at 13, Catherine Street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, both in the County of Middlesex.—Feb. 17, 1857.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

Vol. XV.—No. 311.]

LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1857.

[PRICE 1s.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Ass*, with a mail, left Calcutta Jan. 24th, Sand Heads 25th, Madras 29th, Point de Galle Feb. 1st, Aden Feb. 10th, and arrived at Suez Feb. 16th. The *Ganges*, with a mail, left Bombay Feb. 3rd, Aden Feb. 10th, and arrived at Suez Feb. 16th. The *Madras*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong Jan. 15th, Singapore 23rd, Penang 25th, and arrived at Point de Galle Jan. 30th. The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta Feb. 24th, and Marseilles Feb. 27th (per *Valetta*). The *Ripon*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton March 11th.

DEPARTURES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 4th and 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if the 4th or 20th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 3rd and 19th.

Postage (pre-payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 0s. 6d.	
" " " " " 1 oz. 1s. 0d.	
" " " " " 2 oz. 2s. 0d.	
" " " " " 3 oz. 3s. 0d.	
" " " " " 4 oz. 4s. 0d.	
" " " " " 5 oz. 5s. 0d.	
" Newspapers (stamped or unstamped) One penny each.	

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lb. in weight), can be sent through the post, *via Southampton*. Postage-stamps must be affixed:—Under $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 8d.; under 1 lb., 1s. 4d.; under 2 lb., 2s. 8d.; and under 3 lb., 4s.

Via Marseilles, on the evening of the 10th and 26th, for letters and newspapers, at any ordinary receiving-house in London. If the 10th or 26th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 11th and 27th, at the General Post-office, London.

Postage (pre-payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 0s. 9d.	
" " " " " 1 oz. 1s. 0d.	
" " " " " 2 oz. 1s. 9d.	
" " " " " 1 oz. 2s. 0d.	
" " " " " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3s. 3d.	
" " " " " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3s. 6d.	
" Newspapers (stamped or unstamped) 3d. each.	

The Mails for China are despatched under the same regulations, and at the same rate of postage, as those to India.

* * The *Marseilles* mails of the 10th and 26th overtake the *Southampton* mails of the 4th and 20th at Malta; from which place they are conveyed by the same vessel.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, March 3.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Jan. 24	Burmah (Rangoon) ..	Dec. 6
Agra	27	Ceylon	Jan. 30
Madras	29	Bombay	Feb. 3
China (Hong-Kong) ..	Jan. 15.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

By the Mail just arrived, we have intelligence from China to the 15th January. A large number of war-junks having been previously collected in the creeks of the river, the Chinese on the 4th of that month made an attempt at low water to retake one of their captured forts, generally known as the Macao or Tea-Totum Fort. In endeavouring to quit her anchorage off the factory ruins, her Majesty's steamer *Encounter* unfortunately grounded, and the assault of the Chinese was sustained by the fort, the steamer *Coromandel*, and sundry men-of-war's boats, until the rise of the tide, when the *Encounter* being enabled to join in the fight, the junks were immediately withdrawn into shallow water, beyond the range of the British guns. Mr. Pearn, master's assistant, of H.M.S. *Calcutta*, in charge of one of the cutters of his ship, was struck down during the action by a twenty-pound shot from the Chinese. Surgical assistance was obtained from the *Encounter*, but the wound proved mortal, and Mr. Pearn lingered only a few hours. This gallant youth had been in charge of the same boat throughout all the previous operations, and was looked upon as an officer of high promise. The wounded consisted of six seamen and one boy of the first class, who was severely burnt on board the *Coromandel*, whilst in the act of screwing in a rocket-staff, which accidentally ignited. The loss on the side of the Chinese is concluded to have been considerable, as the Minié rifles of the marines were observed to commit fearful execution. A few days later, the British authorities at Canton deemed it indispensable to the public safety to destroy the suburbs west of the city, and on the 12th the whole of these were burned to the ground. We regret to add, that in the performance of this service a party of H.M.'s 50th regiment missed their way, and, approaching the city wall, were fired upon by the Chinese, having two men killed, eleven severely wounded, and ten slightly wounded. It was stated in our last Summary that the postal steamer *Thistle* had been attacked by Chinese war-junks whilst towing the *London*, laden with valuable bale-goods, and had narrowly escaped.

destruction. That which open force failed to effect was, however, subsequently accomplished through the instrumentality of insidious foes. A band of assassins in disguise had mingled with the native passengers of the *Thistle*, and contriving to avoid suspicion, fell suddenly upon their unsuspecting victims and barbarously murdered the foreign crew and every European on board. The ill-fated vessel was then carried off, and after being dismantled was finally burned. We transcribe the details of the frightful tragedy from the *Overland Friend of China*:—

“With the shot-holes in her bows, and stack temporarily plugged, Capt. Weslien, undaunted by the attack on him on the night of the 22nd ult., again proceeded with the *Thistle* on Sunday last on his customary voyage to Canton. The up trip was concluded successfully. On the way down, the water being low in French River, the vessel took the mud, and so choked her feed-pipes that a little below Whampoa, on Tuesday morning, it became necessary to anchor for the purpose of cleaning them. The steamer had not long been under way, when the captain left the upper deck with a Manilla man sununny at the wheel, and proceeded towards the engine-room hatchway, where he was in the act of stooping forward, looking down, when an assassin from behind stabbed him with one of those short pointed swords of which every China householder in Hongkong has one or more pairs. The first engineer, Mr. Abraham, an American, was on the other side of the hatchway at the time, and was similarly assailed; two Manilla men sununnies were working at a hand-pump below, and soon shared the same fate—one man got into one of the coal bunkers, and there, afterwards, unable to get out when the vessel was set on fire, was burnt to death. A passenger in the cabin, a Portuguese gentleman, whose name we do not publish until further assured of the person, together with his servant, a Portuguese, were also murdered, as was a sick artilleryman who was lying down forward, and who was the first victim. The captain on being stabbed ran aft, but fell before he reached the cabin-door. The mate, Petersen, succeeded in getting into the cabin, and fired several muskets at the wretches as they attempted to get hold of him. A stink-pot thrown into the cabin at last drove him overboard, and he will have been drowned, as he was never seen to rise. The Manilla man at the wheel was killed from behind, without seeing the hand that wielded the weapon. In all, eleven persons were thus disposed of, and search was made for the Chinese boys employed in the cabin, one of whom, by jumping overboard and hiding under the counter of the vessel, succeeded in escaping, as did the others in other ways. The Chinese firemen were then directed to remain at their work, and the vessel was steered up the creek called by the Chinese Chowmee, to the village of Lamkongtow, distant some half a dozen miles inland. There her wood-work was set on fire, and when that was destroyed, every particle of brass-work that could be removed was taken away; in fact the vessel is so much disabled that it is questionable whether it is worth while to repair her. The assassins, said to have numbered under a dozen in all, lost no time in walking off with the heads of their victims in handkerchiefs, and, at Canton, we suppose, will receive the rewards said to be offered for such commodities by the gentry and people.”

We stated in our last that Admiral Seymour was busily engaged in strengthening his position in the locality at

Canton designated “The Gardens.” Later advices inform us, that he had decided on blowing up the Dutch Folly, retiring from the Gardens, and making the Birds-nest fort his outpost, where it was anticipated he would be able to remain until the arrival of reinforcements. At Hongkong serious apprehensions were entertained with regard to the disposition of the native population. The police force of the colony had been consequently augmented, and precautionary measures adopted against incendiarism. On the morning of the 15th January an attempt was made by a Chinese baker, named Esing, to poison the foreign community by mixing arsenic with his customers' bread. All who partook of the bread were seized with the usual vomiting, but, at the latest date, no deaths had ensued, although great numbers had been seriously ill. No trace had been obtained of Mr. Cowper, who, it will be recollected, was kidnapped at Whampoa. The French admiral had, in the most handsome manner, offered the services of the crews of *La Virginie* and steamer *Catinat* whenever they might be required. The Americans had also landed a guard. In answer to a deputation of merchants who waited upon Sir John Bowring in reference to the question of compensation for property destroyed or abandoned at Canton, Sir John replied, that the matter had been submitted for the decision of the home Government.

From Persia the intelligence is to the 17th January. There, active operations appear to have been succeeded by a comparative calm; and the course of affairs has been marked by little progress subsequently to the date of our previous advices. An attack on the British troops encamped near the city of Bushire had been expected, but up to the latest date the British camp remained unmolested. A detachment, consisting of British cavalry and horse artillery, had been despatched to a distance of twenty-two miles from camp, for the purpose of destroying a depôt of Persian stores and ammunition, an object which was effected without a casualty on the part of the assailants. The task was intrusted to Colonel Tapp; and the masterly manner in which he executed it is thus acknowledged by the general in command:—

Major-General Stalker tenders his best thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Tapp and the officers and men of the detachment, which has so entirely and satisfactorily carried out the object of destroying the enemy's depôt at Chakotah, and returning to camp last night, after marching a distance of forty-four miles. The major-general begs that Major Wray and Lieutenant Ballard, C.B., who accompanied the party, will also accept his best thanks.

Up to the latest date from the Persian Gulf, the soldiers, though complaining of the discomfort arising from the extremes of cold and heat, were, on the whole, in the enjoyment of good health, the 2nd Europeans forming the only exception; but this regiment, it will be borne in mind, were suffering from severe sickness on leaving Sind. Supplies were plentiful, the town of Bussorah being the principal source, though the Persians themselves were more serviceable in this respect than could have been anticipated, and were bringing in forage, grain, carrots, and other vegetables of fine quality.

A new five per cent. loan has been opened by the Government of India. The amount is limited to three crores of rupees, or three millions sterling.

At Bombay no relaxation had taken place in the energetic preparations which we have previously noticed for the organization of additional reinforcements for service in the Persian Gulf. General Outram, it will be recol-

lected, left Bombay to join the expedition on the 17th January.

Since the departure of the general (says the *Bombay Times*), the 14th light dragoons and 78th Highlanders have left Bombay. A battalion 1,000 strong, consisting of the light and left flank companies of ten of our native regiments, is preparing for embarkation, to be commanded by Lieut.-Col. Le-Grand Jacob, one of the ablest officers in the presidency. The Sind horse are on their way, the Southern Mahratta horse under Col. Malcolm, who so distinguished himself at Gozerat in 1849, when in command of a portion of the Sind horse, were on their way to the presidency for despatch, when they were, for the present, countermanded. The 26th N.I. sailed on the 19th January, and a portion of the 23rd N.I. and the light battalion are on the point of embarkation; the whole of the infantry from Neemuch and Nusseerabad and the Rajpootana, consisting of the 87th, 10th, 21st, are under orders for the presidency, their places to be supplied from Bengal; and these are nearly all that Bombay can supply.

Madras, by this Mail, furnishes no intelligence deserving of particular notice.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

MADRAS.—Lieut.-Col. Eades, 39th N.I., at Cheltenham, Feb. 4.

BENGAL.—Maj. Charles J. Richardson, 57th N.I., at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 48, Feb. 17.

BOMBAY.—Col. W. T. Whittie, art., at sea, Jan. 18; Dr. C. D. Straker, physician gen. of Bombay, at the Esplanade, Jan. 17.

PASSENGERS BY THE PRESENT MAIL.

TO Marseilles.—Hon. Capt. Forrester, Lieut. Stafford, Hon. Mrs. Anson, Miss Anson, Mr. W. Marshall, Mrs. Gibbs, Mr. J. Bourdillon, Mr. A. Matheson, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. J. Birseye, Mr. T. Walsh, Mr. G. Osculate, Gen. M. Crespo, Col. R. Crespo, Mr. M. Tuero, Mr. R. Cerero, Mr. J. Keyes, Mr. E. Edwards, Mr. Knox, Mrs. Fellows, Mr. Wylie, Mrs. Collett and infant, Maj. and Mrs. Knyvett, Mr. A. Isandes, Mr. Gallatti, Mr. Althanasse, Mr. M. Z. Sauchez, Mr. O. Cortemze, Capt. Wallace, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Machaffe, Mr. F. P. Grey, Mr. Penwill, Dr. and Mrs. Mostyn, Maj. Stapylton, Capt. Manley, Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham and two children, Mr. Kuhlman, Mr. Bridgeman.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Ripon*, Mar. 11.—Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie and children, Mr. F. Robinson, Mr. Douglas and child, Mr. Alexander's child, Lady and Miss Tennant, Capt. S. R. Wallace, Dr. Strong, Mr. J. V. Calder, Mr. G. L. Zobel, Mrs. Robertson and child, Mrs. Pereira and seven children, Mr. C. Eden, Capt. G. F. Henry, J. D. Bourdillon, Esq., Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Dudgeon.

DEATH OF COLONEL WHITTIE.—The circumstances attendant on the death of Colonel Whittie are so distressing that we have hitherto refrained from noticing the sad event at all. Our Deccan contemporary having broken silence on the subject, we may now mention the following particulars, as contained in a letter of one of the passengers. Col. Whittie had for a considerable time past been suffering from severe indisposition, during which symptoms of mental aberration frequently made their appearance. It was hoped that by protracting his stay in the Deccan, these might become mitigated, and he was averse to leave on surgeon's certificate so long as his departure could be deferred. He left on the 10th of January, by the *Seringapatam*, and for some time seemed to improve. Shortly after quitting the cuddy-table on the 18th of the same month, where he had dined and conversed with the other passengers, he retired to his own berth, called for pen and ink, and having written a few hurried lines, stating that, "through a frightful confirmed insanity, existence had become insupportable to him," he made his way through the port-hole to the main chains, and there cut himself several times in the neck with a penknife. He seems to have hung on by one hand for some time, when faintness from bleeding or a lurch of the ship caused him to drop into the sea. A boat was immediately lowered, and the poor sufferer picked up before life had become wholly extinct. He breathed his last a few minutes after being taken into the boat. By this casualty Captain (Brevet Lieut.-Colonel) T. W. Hicks, 1st Lieut. R. H. Keatings, and 2nd Lieut. F. F. Sheppee, will be promoted to the grades of major, and captain, and 1st lieutenant, respectively.—*Bombay Times*.

PERSIA.

INTELLIGENCE FROM BUSHIRE.

Our (*Bombay Times*) correspondent at the seat of war has favoured us with the following letter per steamer *Bombay*. It is with much regret we notice the sickness prevalent amongst the 2nd Europeans:—

"Bushire, 15th January, 1857.—The arrival of her Majesty's ambassador from Bagdad is the only event of importance since my last. The Hon. Mr. Murray has taken up his quarters with Commander Jones in the fort, and our future proceedings form the subject of daily council between them and our military and naval chiefs. Of course, nothing can be definitely settled until further reinforcements arrive; and even then cattle must be had to advance into the passes with, for from our present limited mode of conveyance nothing more than the regular daily camp duties can be expected, and that they are so well performed is entirely owing to the very efficient commissariat establishment that was selected to accompany this force. We must look to local supplies, all that Bombay can afford in the way of camels and bullocks will scarcely remove the provisioning department; but men must have more than their daily food to look to. Their kits must be carried, tents must be moved along with them, medical ordnance and engineer stores also require conveyance; and if we are to place our sole dependence on Bombay, the warm season is sure to find the army still encamped on the sandy plain before Bushire. Our information from the interior is certainly of a nature little to be depended on. We hear one day that the Shah has offered to subscribe to our terms at any price, even the sacrifice of his sea board key; and the next that he has sent from five to fifteen thousand men to attack our entrenchments. These rumours have the effect of keeping the troops on the alert. As a necessary precaution, our general sends out reconnoitering parties to the foot of the hills. These have certainly never met with opposition, probably none was expected, yet the information acquired is useful; and in a recent order the major-general publicly commended the valuable services of our cavalry chief, Colonel Tapp, who conducted one of these parties.

"A couple of forts were likewise blown up some twelve or eighteen miles from this, in one of the recent expeditions. Powder and other warlike ammunition were found there in quantities, and stores of grain; of the latter, some was received before the train was set on fire. A move of the whole force, leaving a few guards in camp, was made the other day in the direction of Rushire, where the men were allowed to rest, and then taken towards the inner creek, whence they marched into camp in the evening. All the politicals accompanied the force, but they did not meet any armed parties in their progress. The few villagers about us are mostly of the Arab race, and appear to gain a living in the fishery trade. We had a false alarm during the dark nights, when the troops were kept under arms for some minutes, and it was ascertained that one of the horses had broken loose from the outlying pickets, and had galloped pell-mell into camp. Although it is evident that there is no body of armed men about us, it is equally clear, that in the fort still lives a disaffected rabble who are not reconciled to our invasion. A few nights ago, the sentry of the 20th N.I., on the captured arms in the fort, was set upon by a number of Persians, the foremost of whom made a cut at him and mutilated his hand. The noise roused the sergeant-major of the Rifles, who was in charge of the prize-property, and who, with the guard, succeeded in chasing off the ruffians. One of the bazaar sentries was similarly attacked and butchered a few nights ago. The arsenal has been established in the citadel, lately occupied by the Dehria Beg in the fort, where it has been found prudent to close the gate at sunset. The camp has been thoroughly entrenched under the directions of our indefatigable chief engineer, and the captured guns placed in position complete in all respects. Under the superintendence of Mr. John Furlong, late of Dapoorie, a garden has been marked out, and it is confidently expected that in a few months the force will be supplied with vegetables therefrom. We had a few showers yesterday, but not before they were wanted. A strong wind has sprung up to-day, and the clouds of sand that are being blown about are perfectly blinding. The health of the troops is, with the exception of the 2nd European regiment, fairly reported on; the 64th have about two per cent. on the sick list, but the 2nd regiment has nearly half its strength prostrated by fever. It was a shame to send such a regiment on service. The natives feel the cold acutely at night, and were it not for the care with which warm clothing was sent up by the Bombay Government, no doubt we should hear of many of the poor fellows knocking down."

THE FLEET AT BUSHIRE.

We subjoin an extract from a local contemporary on the share taken by the fleet in the capture of Bushire. The statements of the writer are in perfect accordance with all we have heard on the subject, falling considerably short on some points of what is currently believed. The term "ignorance and sycophancy of the Bombay press" applies to a single paper only; all the other journals spoke distinctly and firmly, though in a tone of studied moderation, on the deficiencies of the commander of the fleet. The gallant admiral was, through the most injudicious kindness of his friends, placed in a false position, and his successes were infinitely less than was apprehended. However unpopular he may be with the service over which he presides, or however much he may merit unpopularity, his personal respectability and private character are such as to command the esteem of his critics. The naval despatches are said by naval men to be fanciful beyond conception. It is asserted that the ships commenced the cannonade without any order from the shore, and that General Stalker, with all his suavity, felt compelled to remind his colleague afloat that it was to the general, and not the admiral, the conduct of the expedition had been committed. So far from any breach having been established, the engineer who examined the defences after the surrender is understood to have affirmed that he failed to perceive the effects of the shot on the walls at all. Although the Persians had above sixty guns in their possession, only six of them, it is affirmed, could be made to bear upon the fleet. The gallant admiral's ship was so far away, that her guns required to be elevated to an angle of 30 deg., and so utterly demolished their own carriages, that they were all, on her return, sent into store. They are said at this elevation to have thrown shot to a distance of 2,800 yards, and to have endangered our own troops advancing from the other side. Had the land force advanced as the fleet got into position, and the gun-boats been turned to account, not one of the garrison could have escaped, and the whole of the arms and property carried away before our eyes would have become booty of war. The Harry o' the Wynd system of fighting, every man to his own hand, might do very well in the days of single combat, it is not quite so suited for modern tactics; and much more would have been effected had Harry of the Fleet thought a little more of Poster o' the Force:—

"In your issue of the 30th December, I see you have a most fulsome editorial remark on the capture of Bushire, censuring the Crimean generals for their want of success, and praising the wonderful celerity of the present operations. Without at all desiring to determinate or diminish the *éclat* so justly due to the commanders, naval or military, of the Persian expedition, yet your extraordinary laudation of the gallant actions performed here must, in the opinion of all well-informed men, throw contempt on the whole affair; as first, there is as much difference between the fortifications of Sebastopol and Bushire as between the little *Augusta* pilot schooner, and the gallant admiral's ship the *Assaye*, and under any circumstances Bushire is not capable of making a long defence, while the enemy has command of the plain outside, and likewise the sea, as in the town they are dependent on the rain of heaven, and on wells two miles outside their gates for a supply of water. Up to this time there has been no rain this winter, consequently the reservoirs within the town are empty, and the wells were in our possession, and beyond the range of the guns from the town wall; so what defence could they have made without water to drink. This is one thing which has been overlooked or otherwise wilfully concealed in the exaggerated reports of the capture of this miserable place. Between the lower gates and the walls there is a rising ground with a large tower surrounded by a trench; this may have some slight resemblance to the Malakoff, and in the hands of a resolute enemy capable of making a most vigorous defence; but it was abandoned at the approach of our troops—the only fighting was at Bushire, which place was occupied by some Arabs of the Darlta and Tongostone tribes. They made a bold defence, but were overpowered by the number and gallantry of our troops; and you may judge by the number of unfortunate officers who fell through their own impetuous zeal that there was sharp work at that place,—but there the fighting ended. The firing from the ships did not silence the batteries or do any injury to the town walls, and it is plain to anyone here that such is the truth. Sir Henry Leeke says in his dispatch that he intended to breach the town walls ready for the general to enter without delay, but whatever his intentions were, there is no breach in the walls sufficient to admit a cat, or even a mouse: what might have been done afterwards is impossible to say, but one thing is certain, that if the gunboats and small steamers had been sent round to the creek inside of the town they could have prevented the Persian troops escaping by water with their arms—what most of them did do. It is reported that the Persian cavalry was cut to pieces in attempting to escape; the true story of which is this,—as one army advanced across the plain of the Isthmus

towards the town walls with the line extended from sea to sea, nine Persian sowars were observed to leave the gate and advance slowly towards our line, walking their horses. Our officers supposed that they were coming to surrender, and did not fire on them; when within a few paces of our line, they dashed right through. Seven of them were pursued and shot dead, one was wounded and had his horse shot under him, and was taken prisoner; the other gallant fellow escaped. All the officers I have spoken to, say it was the most gallant thing they could possibly imagine. I have to add that the fortifications of Bushire are by no means despicable; and held by a resolute enemy, supplied with water and provisions, could have made a bold resistance. I rather think that the Government never expected much resistance, or they would have sent a larger force. I have seen Sebastopol, and have walked round the walls of Bushire, and rode round this second Malakoff, but to compare one with the other as you have done, Mr. Editor, will only expose the whole affair to the contempt of foreigners. The French frigate *Sibylle* I hear is coming up; if so, how her officers will laugh at the gross exaggerations in the public despatches, and at the ignorance and sycophancy of the press in Bombay. I am an old tar myself, and glory in the success of my country's arms. I have often witnessed the valour displayed by the red jacket and the blue, but at this place the defence was too contemptible to make a boast of it. I fear many a gallant heart will cease to beat before the British flag is planted on the walls of Shiraz, let alone Teheran, although you, Mr. Editor, think it a very easy matter."

BENGAL.

THE DEPUTY MAGISTRATE OF JUMALPORE.

The deputy magistrate of Jumalpoore has been dismissed. Mr. Cockburn, it will be remembered, came about ten months since into conflict with the military authorities. In that instance he was turned out of his own house by military force, and we considered him unjustifiably oppressed. His subsequent proceedings place him in a very different light, and we fear justly fully his summary dismissal.

Certain sepoys of the 6th N.I. were, it appears, accused of participation in a dacoity near Jumalpoore. The accusation has been declared by the zillah judge to be without foundation, but whether the charge were true or false it was of course the deputy magistrate's duty to inquire into the matter. They were accordingly demanded from the military authorities and forwarded in due course to the thannah. There they remained for different periods, in no case less than three days and nights. And there it appears they were subjected to torture to extort a confession of their crime. The evidence as to this point is apparently irresistible. The sepoys themselves who bring the accusation were subjected by the magistrate of Mymensing to the most rigid cross examination. Their accounts, however, never varied; their descriptions of places and persons were never inaccurate, and but one man erred in his calculation of the time during which he had suffered. Four of them in particular deposed that they were taken on board a boat by the Darogah, and there pinioned and beaten with a heavy ruler over different parts of the body. The crew of the guard boat admitted their presence, though of course they refused evidence against the Darogah. The fact of their being put into the stocks was not denied. The Amlah admitted that they had heard of their being beaten, and the magistrate himself found a wound on one of them. They still refused to confess, and on being carried to the deputy magistrate's bungalow, charged the Darogah, they say, with the offence. This, however, is denied. What is certain is that they were returned to the thannah without examination, but with the remark from Mr. Cockburn, "Are these your confessing witnesses?" It will be remembered that the Thannah is used ordinarily as the Cutcherry, that Mr. Cockburn attended it every day, that his bungalow was only a few yards off, and that there was not the slightest necessity for the delay even of an hour in conducting the inquiry.

We have given only so much of the facts as appear to be proved beyond even the possibility of doubt. A multitude of additional charges seem to us totally superfluous in the presence of such an accusation. Whether Mr. Cockburn's countercharges against the officers of the Sixth are correct or not, does not signify one jot. If correct, they amount to this, that the adjutant was very tardy in surrendering his men, and that he uttered a strong opinion about the "zubburdustee" character of the proceedings. If they are unfounded, they only prove that Mr. Cockburn's watch had stopped, and that he placed an unintelligible reliance on native gossip. The fact of torture is demonstrated, as far as evidence can demonstrate anything, and it is sufficient to justify the most summary measures. Mr. Cockburn, we doubt not, is totally innocent of any intention to torture, even the four men whose case

was so clearly proved. He, like others, may be the victim of his native subordinates. But even in this view—a view the officers who conducted the inquiry might pronounce too lenient—it is still impossible to acquit him of culpable indifference. The men were detained beyond the longest time allowed by law. They were left entirely to the police. No attention can have been paid to the wounds apparent on their persons when brought up to confess. Such carelessness, under such circumstances, is almost as guilty as the offence itself; and the Government of Bengal, in prosecuting the police and dismissing Mr. Cockburn, has given a warning which we trust will not be ineffectual. If the European is held responsible for his negligence, torture must cease.

ANOTHER FIVE PER CENT. LOAN

Was opened on the 16th instant. It is offered on the usual conditions, but is limited to three millions sterling, and is not to be paid off for sixteen years. The terms are sufficiently favourable, but it appears to be doubted whether the loan will fill even at this rate. The doubt is perhaps without foundation, but it is not unnatural, for the public which subscribes to loans is deeply disappointed.

It is useless now to discuss the wisdom of Lord Dalhousie's financial operations. Whether sound or speculative they have been judged by the event, the best, if not the only test of statesmanship. And so judged they failed. It is time that that failure should be acknowledged, and in part, at least, repaired by the Government of India in 1854. The public, with seventeen millions sterling of apparent balances, accepted the conversion as a wise, though somewhat harsh, measure of economy. It so accepted it, because it understood that four per cent. was to be thenceforward the official rate of interest. Had the Russian War not occurred the rate would, as we believe, have so remained. The four per cents. would have risen above par, and Lord Dalhousie would have been quoted as the model of an economical financier. The opening of the public works loan destroyed this impression, and was declared to be a violation of the pledge which had tacitly, though not expressly, been given to the holders of the debt. That loan, however, was small in amount, was raised to meet a special emergency, and was admitted in the end to be a blundering attempt to remedy a mistake, caused by almost inexcusable ignorance.

There was still a chance of an improved position, but the new loan finally destroys the last hope of the unfortunate holders. The empire is again at war. The loan is in part at least a war loan. There is no probability that the demand for money will be speedily at an end, little chance of such continued peace in Europe as would again render an attempt at reduction profitable or possible. The holders of the converted fours, therefore, and they hold, be it remembered, a large portion of the debt, have been amerced in one clear fifth of their property. It would be difficult for them, even if satisfied that the conversion was justified by circumstances, to accept such a loss without a feeling of bitterness. Men do not readily reason themselves into the belief that they ought to lose. Believing, as they do, that the conversion was not justified, that it was a broker's coup, and not a stroke of financial statesmanship, the difficulty becomes insuperable. It is this feeling which produces what the enemies of the Government call distrust, a permanent irritation which we had hoped the Government would remove. They ought to have accepted the teaching of the event, acknowledged the blunder, and in part repaired it by accepting fours as part subscription to the loan. As it is, although the new loan will probably fill, the impression that Government will obey any necessity for money, without regard either to the interests of its debtors, or to ordinary principles of finance, is not, as it might have been, permanently removed. The Indian Government after effecting a conversion in 1854, has, in 1857, outrun its income by six millions sterling.

Public Works Loan.....	£2,500,000
Four and a half (say)	300,000
New Loan.....	3,000,000

Total..... 5,800,000

If the war and public works are both to continue, the loan will be the first of a series, and it is essential to their success that the last vestige of irritation should be removed.

It is reported that the Government of India has had no option in the matter. Orders were received from England to open a loan at five per cent. The statement, if correct, should be promulgated officially. We can imagine no form of interference more dangerous to our credit, or more disastrous in its influence on the prestige of the local Government. The home authorities know little of the market, nothing of our local necessities. Their orders, if such a system is continued, may upset every plan, as their drafts do already upset every calculation. The first reform for which Parliament should be asked is a resolution compelling the

court to draw their bills month by month, and to leave Indian loans to the Indian chancellor of the exchequer.—*Friend of India.*

The LONDON MAIL of Dec. 10 arrived at Calcutta Jan. 21 (*per Bengal*). The *Bentick* left Suez on Feb. 7, with the London Mail of Jan. 26, for Calcutta.

LIEUT. W. E. COX, of the 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, has been permitted to resign the service from November 10th last.

MR. G. BLUNT, civil and session judge of Meerut, is about to resign the Company's service.

WUZERABAD is to cease from being a military post.

BREV.-MAJOR MORRISON, 63rd N.I., has been permitted to retire on pension of a major from the 15th January.

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE PUNJAB has been compelled to suspend its operations for a year, for want of funds.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR left the presidency for Darjeeling on the 15th January.

MR. HERSCHELL.—A Berhampore correspondent of the same journal states that the men who mobbed Mr. Herschell, the joint magistrate of Nuddea, have been all acquitted by the sessions judge save one, the jemadar who actually struck Mr. Herschell with his sword. Mr. Herschell, it will be remembered, was attacked while inquiring into a quarrel about some lands.

LIMITED LIABILITY.—The Indigo Planters' Association has memorialized the Supreme Government against that portion of the Limited Liability Bill which proposes to give jurisdiction to the Company's Courts in winding up Insolvent Joint Stock Companies.

THE KING OF OUDE.—The *Hawaru* understands that his majesty the King of Oude has taken the wise step of selecting an English gentleman of family, the inheritor of a name already famous in Eastern diplomacy, and who has himself acquired considerable personal celebrity in connection with state affairs in India, to be his majesty's principal agent in London.

MR. C. B. SAUNDERS.—The *Lahore Chronicle* states that Mr. C. B. Saunders, formerly secretary to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, has declined to resume the appointment, as the salary has been reduced from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 2,000 during his absence on furlough. Civilians must learn to be less nice. When secretaries like Mr. Temple can be procured for Rs. 2,000 a month, it is not wise to provoke unfavourable comparisons.

MASONIC ENTERTAINMENT.—The *Hawaru* complains that at a Masonic entertainment about to be given to Colonel Ramsay "none but the most highly respectable of the craft" are to be admitted. According to our contemporary "the beautiful realities of Freemasonry disappear as the disreputation of the universality of its brotherhood." That is a fine sentence, but where are the "beautiful realities?" It rather looks as though sensible Masons had grown tired of the cant of equality where every one knows that none exists. Because all men are equal before their Maker they are not therefore equal at a dinner-table.

PUTTEALAH.—According to the *Englishman* certain subjects of the Rajah of Puttealah have complained to the Punjab authorities regarding the irregularities of the native Revenue system. They clamour for the introduction of the Company's Revenue system. They are probably cognizant of the improvement which a few months of British management has effected in the condition of the Mamdot people.

DR. K. MCKINNON.—A dinner was given on the 7th January by the medical service to Dr. K. McKinnon. Dr. A. Grant, as chairman, paid a just tribute to the high services Dr. McKinnon has rendered to medical science in this country. Some of his monographs are the first authorities on Indian disease:—"As an author, Dr. McKinnon is best known by his admirable Treatises on Public Health, and the Diseases of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces. But throughout his whole service he has been a frequent contributor to the Medical Periodical Literature of India, and some of his recent contributions to the *Annals of Medicine* are of high value, as the results of his matured experience."

THE LAHORE DITCH.—A correspondent states that the ditch which surrounds the city wall of Lahore is to be filled up without delay. The project has long been under contemplation, but it will cost several lakhs to carry it out.

MR. DOWLEANS.—The *Englishman* speaks of Mr. Dowleães' appointment to the municipal commissionership as a job, but admits that he is "eminently qualified" for the post. We admit the job. Mr. Dowleães had no claims to the appointment except his qualifications. That is, he was neither superannuated, nor useless, nor impracticable, and he was nobody's nephew or son-in-law. Claims from length of service he had none, and his appointment has disgusted numbers of respectable persons, and given us precisely the man that Calcutta wants.—*Friend of India.*

MR. JAMES HUME, senior magistrate of Calcutta, has been elected president of the Bethune Society in succession to the late Dr. Bedford.

THE BANK OF BENGAL raised its rates two per cent. "all round" on Thursday, January 8. The rate on deposit of Company's paper is now eight per cent. There seems every probability that it will rise still farther.

NEW PENAL CODE.—In the Legislative Council on Saturday, Jan. 10th, the New Penal Code was referred to a Select Committee, composed of the Chief Justice, Sir Arthur Buller, and Messrs. Peacock, Elliott, and Grant.

MR. HARRINGTON will, it is said, succeed Mr. Allen as representative of the North-West Provinces. As the one Regulation lawyer of the Provinces, Mr. Harrington has claims to the position.

A COMMERCIAL TRIBUNAL.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, appointed to consider the propriety of establishing a commercial tribunal for settling disputes by arbitration, has held a meeting, and reported progress. The opinions taken are in favour of the tribunal, and a Sub-Committee has been appointed to settle the preliminaries. It is composed of Messrs. Fitzwilliam, May, and Kilburn. If the Committee wants practical advice, it should choose a Hindoo member. No man knows more about arbitration than the Marwarrie merchant.

MR. E. GOWER, engineer of the East-India Railway Company, has taken out a patent for a self-acting punkah.

MAJOR G. R. SIDDS, who retired from the 1st light cavalry on the 1st inst., died of apoplexy on board the *Sir Frederick Currie* six days afterwards.

MR. JAMES HUME has been elected president of the Bethune Society in room of the late Dr. Bedford. The *Hurkaru*, in mentioning the circumstance, says: "Anticipating the brilliancy of some friendly wit, we are prepared to hear that, after Abel East's bad luck at our late meeting, he was obviously the very fittest man to be put at the head of the beaten society!"

LADY CANNING returns to England next month. The Hon. Mrs. George Anson, likewise, proceeds to the same destination about the same time.

RUMOURS.—The *Lahore Chronicle* reports that Mr. C. Jackson, Acting Chief Commissioner of Oude, will accept the Residency of Hyderabad. It is not yet known who will succeed him, but Mr. Raikes is indicated as the most probable candidate. Mr. Raikes displayed qualities at Lahore which peculiarly qualify him for a non-regulation Province. He is one of the few officials in India who know how to combine strict conscientious justice with a disregard for its forms.

GEORGE SHAW, a steward on board the *Southampton*, undertook to accomplish the following feats within an hour, and performed his task in fifty-seven minutes with great ease:—1st. To leap 20 hurdles, 3 feet 6 inches high, placed 10 yards apart. 2nd. To walk one English mile. 3rd. To trundle a coach-wheel one mile. 4th. To pick up 30 eggs with his mouth, placed one yard apart, and deposit each singly in a basket at the starting post. 5th. To walk backwards one mile. 6th. To throw 20 half cwt. over his head with one hand, viz., either right or left. 7th. To pick up (singly) 40 stones placed one yard apart, and deposit each in a basket at the starting post. 8th. To hop one hundred yards. 9th. To run one mile.

A BILL FOR RAISING FUNDS FOR MAKING AND REPAIRING ROADS IN THE SUBURBS OF CALCUTTA AND THE STATION OF HOWRAH has been laid before the Legislative Council. It is similar in its construction and purposes to that for the levying of a horse and carriage tax in Calcutta. It will be noticed at length hereafter. The estimated expense of repairing the suburban roads is Rs. 50,000 per year. The carriage and horse tax is likely to produce more than half that sum. The difference is proposed to be supplied by an addition to the rate of assessment levied under the Chowkedarree Act, the provisions of which are to be extended by this act.

SIRDAR LALL SING.—What may a few years not bring about? On the 18th of December, 1845, Sirdar Lall Sing commanded the Sikh army that attacked the British position at Moodkee. The year after he was brought to trial for endeavouring to subvert British authority in the Punjab, found guilty, and banished to Agra. From Agra he was permitted to proceed to Mussoorie and Dhera, and towards the end of 1856, we hear not only of his addressing the visitors at the examination of the Dhera school, under the superintendence of the American Presbyterian Mission, but of his making a very sensible speech on the occasion. What next? The high priest of the Sikh temple at Dhera was also present at the interesting meeting.

THE THERMOMETER was at 39° on the morning of January 21, in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. This is lower than has ever been before observed in this part of India. The old Indians are asking if the Hooghly will be frozen over.

A MEDICAL OFFICER of nineteen years' standing in the Company's service offers to sell his prospective annuity of 300*l.* for a present payment of 100*l.* per annum.

BEHAR OPIUM averaged Rs. 821, and Benares Rs. 773 at the sale held January 13.

GENERAL ANSON, the Commander-in-Chief, left Agra hurriedly for the presidency and arrived about a week ago, having been summoned, it is said, by the Governor-General, who needs his professional advice in the council chamber; but nevertheless it is not quite impossible that the exigencies of the public service have less to do with General Anson's advent, than the departure for England by the steamer to-day, of Mrs. and Miss Anson, whom the general escorted from Agra!

THE DELHI BANK has established an agency at Kurrachee in Scinde, under charge of Mr. D. M'Iver.

SIR H. M. LAWRENCE has, it is said, been appointed chief commissioner in Oude.

MR. MEREDITH TOWNSEND has commenced a periodical publication, entitled *The Annals of Indian Administration*, of which the Press speaks in high terms.

EUROPEAN SERJEANTS FOR NATIVE REGIMENTS.—It is suggested, they say, that a European serjeant be attached to every company of Sepoys in the native army.

MRS. HERITAGE, a young widow who was to have been married on Wednesday, was accidentally drowned yesterday (Sunday, January 18) alongside the ship in which her intended husband was proceeding down the river ignorant of her fate.

MR. WORCESTER, an old purser in the Peninsula and Oriental Company's Service, has joined the great Calcutta House of David Wilson and Co., a combination of the Tavistock in Covent Garden, Farrances at Charing Cross, the Virginia in the City, Twinings in the Strand, and the tobaccoists in Regent Street.

MR. ELLIS, C. S., lately arrived, will, we understand, officiate as Commissioner of Sinde, until Mr. B. Frere arrives in India. The latter gentleman is expected about April or May next.

MR. WILLIAM SARGON, 3rd Class Inspector in charge of the Electric Telegraph office at Nassick, we hear, has been appointed Acting Inspector in charge of the office at Bombay, until the arrival from Madras of Mr. Avery, in the place of Mr. Blacknight, resigned.

INTIMATION was received on the 29th ult. by electric telegraph, that Mr. W. Vears, on his way to join his appointment as deputy post-master at Ahmednuggur, was murdered between Nuggur and Khairgaum by robbers.—*Telegraph and Courier*.

MR. H. E. LEEKE has been appointed acting assistant superintendent of police at Tanna, during the employment of Lieut. Harpur on other duty, or until further orders.

MR. E. C. JONES, collector and magistrate, is, it is reported, about to resign the service; and that Mr. T. Loughnan will be appointed to succeed him.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

NEW FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

Fort William, Financial Department, Jan. 16, 1857.—Notice is hereby given, that the sub-treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, the several residents at native courts, and the several collectors and other officers in charge of treasuries under the several presidencies and Governments, and in the provinces subordinate to the Government of India, have been authorized to receive from the date of this notification any sums of money in even hundreds of not less than Co.'s Rs. 500, which may be tendered on loan to the East-India Company, at an interest of five per cent. per annum, subject to the provisions hereinafter specified.

All authorized public demands, including audited bills for arrears of salary and bills of exchange to the public treasuries, these last being subject to a deduction at the rate of five per cent. per annum for the period they may have to run, will be received as cash at par.

The paymasters of the army under the several presidencies are also authorized to transfer any demands which may be payable by them respectively to this loan, and to grant drafts for the amounts in Bengal and Madras on the accountant-general, and in Bombay on the military paymaster-general, which drafts shall be received by those officers in payment of subscriptions to this loan, on being tendered to them for that purpose.

The several public officers authorized to receive subscriptions into this loan will grant acknowledgments, in the following form, for all sums received by them respectively:—

"I hereby acknowledge that A. B. has this day paid into the East-India Company's treasury the sum of Company's rupees for which he is entitled to receive a promissory note, bearing interest from the 28th of February or 31st of August next (as the case may be), of the tenor and

subject to the conditions of the loan specified in the advertisement published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th January, 1857."

The accountant-general at Fort William will, on the said acknowledgments being delivered, forthwith cause to be prepared and issued to the parties entitled thereto promissory notes, under the signature of the secretary to the Government of India, in the following form :—

"Fort William, the 28th February, 1857.

"Promissory note at five per cent. for Company's rupees.

"The Governor-General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from A. B. the sum of Company's rupees as a loan to the East-India Company, and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said Company to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Company's rupees to the said A. B., his executors or administrators, or his or their order, on demand, at the General Treasury of Fort William, after the expiration of three months' notice of payment, to be given by the Governor-General of India in Council, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Company's rupees at the rate of five per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury of Fort William, to the said A. B., his executors or administrators, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of the note) all further interest shall cease.

"Signed by the authority of the Governor-General of India in council.

"Secretary to the Government.

"Accountant General's Office Registered as No. of.

The several officers authorized to receive subscriptions will, on application from the holders of acknowledgments, transmit them (free of every expense whatever) to the accountant-general at Fort William, to be exchanged for promissory notes bearing interest

from the 28th of February or 31st of August next ensuing after the date of subscription. The interest accruing on the broken period of the half-year that may intervene between the date of subscription and the 28th of February or 31st August next ensuing, as the case may be, will be paid up at the time of granting the acknowledgment.

Proprietors of notes or acknowledgments, who may desire to have the interest payable at any other public treasury than at the general treasury of Calcutta, shall be entitled to receive it accordingly, provided they notify their wish to the accountant-general at Fort William, and transmit the notes or acknowledgments to him, to have an order for the payment of interest at the said treasury written on the face of the notes under the signature of the said officer or that of his assistant; and after such order shall, on the application of the proprietor, be inscribed on any note, the interest shall be payable only from the said treasury, unless the proprietor shall present the note with an application for the purpose of transferring the payment elsewhere to the accountant-general at Fort William.

The promissory notes of this loan shall not be renewed, subdivided, or consolidated, except by the accountant-general of Fort William. The practice and rules heretofore in use in regard to the renewal, sub-division, and consolidation of promissory notes will be adhered to.

This loan is limited to three crores of rupees. No part of this loan will be paid off before the 16th January, 1872, nor without a previous notice of three months, to be issued at any time after the 15th October, 1871.

The Four-and-a-half per Cent. Loan, opened under notification dated 30th August, 1856, is closed from this date at the public treasuries in Calcutta, and at all other treasuries under the several Governments from date of receipt of this advertisement, after which dates no further subscriptions to that loan will be received.

Published by order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council,

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE FIRST QUARTER, 1856-57.

Fort William, Jan. 16, 1857.—The following abstract of the accounts for the actual receipts and disbursements of the several Indian presidencies, for the first quarter of 1856-57, is published for general information :—

RECEIPTS.

	Government of India.— Territories and De- partments under the immediate control of,	Bengal.	N. W. Provinces.	Punjab.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total Receipts.	Remarks by the Officers of Account at the several Presidencies.
Revenues	70,73,468	2,34,449,438	2,32,79,546	69,50,777	1,41,81,453	95,93,841	8,44,98,523	
Debt incurred	1,15,52,651	54,54,706	93,82,602	71,55,631	3,02,69,809	1,16,18,869	7,54,34,268	
Advances recovered	34,227	2,01,885	38,749	17,816	10,63,405	1,08,014	14,64,095	
London, supplies from and on account of	21,67,112	30,858	1,027	—	10,52,751	7,33,452	39,85,200	
Total, Co.'s Rs.	2,08,27,458	2,91,36,887	3,27,01,924	1,41,24,224	4,65,67,418	2,20,24,176	16,53,82,087	
DISBURSEMENTS.								
Charges	2,24,08,613	452,94,869	1,10,10,005	90,93,996	1,33,82,297	1,12,66,516	7,32,56,296	<p>a This result is exclusive of the transactions in the Public Works Department, for which returns have been called for, which will be included in the second quarter's statement.</p> <p>c The accounts current, on account of Public Works, from the undermentioned districts, not having been received, the expenditure in those districts has been estimated :— Ganjam, Tinnevely, Tanjore, Mysore.</p>
Debt discharged ..	93,69,930	77,87,409	1,50,11,516	39,44,057	3,00,09,305	77,48,386	7,38,70,603	
Advances made....	31,47,579	37,98,485	78,865	28,268	10,19,441	4,34,703	85,07,341	
London, supplies to and on ac- count of	78,78,035	89,106	—	—	24,95,663	12,21,534	1,16,84,338	
Total, Co.'s Rs.	4,28,04,157	1,69,69,869	2,69,00,386	1,30,66,321	4,69,06,706	2,06,71,139	16,73,18,578	

Note.—These returns exhibit the actual receipts and disbursements (with the exceptions indicated in the column of Remarks, but being subject to adjustment between the several Governments and Departments, they will not agree with annual adjusted accounts.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council,

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Fort William, Public Works Department, the 9th Jan. 1857.—In modification of notification No. 172, dated 8th October, 1856, the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, that the two sections of the former Umballah division of public works shall henceforth be designated the upper and lower Sirhind divisions, instead of the upper and lower Umballah divisions.

THE SIKH INFANTRY.

Fort William, Jan. 19, 1857.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the four "local corps of Sikh infantry" shall henceforward be designated regiments of "Sikh infantry," omitting the term local, which has become inapplicable to them.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, R. to rec. ch. of off. of mag. of Purneah fr. G. A. Peter, and to offic. as mag. of Purneah until Mr. Balfour's arrival.
BALFOUR, H. to offic. as mag. of Purneah, Jan. 9.
BARRER, Q. dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Chittagong, trans. to Tipperah, Jan. 9.
BELL, W. to be an extra asst. to comm. in Pegu, v. Fallon.
BROWN, W. dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Bhuddruck trans. to Balasore, Jan. 13.
CAMPBELL, J. S. vested with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. posted to Moradabad district, Jan. 12.
CHAPMAN, R. B. to off. as sec. to gov. dur. abs. of Beadon, Jan. 12; to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore, Jan. 19.
COCKERELL, M. H. A. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Beerbhoom, Jan. 19.
DOWLEANS, A. M. to be a municipal commr. for the town of Calcutta, Jan. 12.
HARRISON, A. S. to be an inspec. in the dept. of public inst. Lower Prov. Jan. 19.
HUTCHINSON, J. R. ret. fr. furl. reatt. to N. W. Prov. Punjab and Oude.
KITCHEN, T. to offic. as dep. coll. and dep. mag. with powers of an asst. and authority to receive petitions at Moradabad, Jan. 8.
LEYCESTER, G. P. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Midnapore, Jan. 19.
LILLIE, J. E. S. to be civ. and sess. judge of Dacca, and to have powers of a special commr. in that dist.
LOSH, T. C. to be an addit. sess. judge of the 24 pergunnahs, Hooghly, East and West Burdwan, and Midnapore, Jan. 19.
LUSHINGTON, S. to off. as mag. and coll. of Bhagulpore, Jan. 1.
MAGNIAC, A. asst. to mag. and coll. of Rajshyee vested with pow. Jan. 7.
MOORE, C. W. reported qual. for the pub. serv. attached to the North-west Provs., the Punjab, and Oude.
PALMER, J. J. dep. coll. of Furruckabad, is pl. in ch. of the treasury of that dist. Jan. 7.
PORTER, H. S. to be a dep. mag. in ch. of the subdiv. of Jemal-pore, and to exercise powers of a mag. in Mymensing, and to be also a dep. coll. in that dist. Jan. 15.
RAIKES, R. C. to offic. as coll. of Burdwan, Jan. 19.
RAVENSHAW, J. H. to be sec. to local com. of pub. inst. at Furreedpore, Jan. 10.
READ, F. supt. of upper central div. Ganges canal works, pl. at disposal of foreign dept. for employ in Oude, to be supt. of forests in Oude, Jan. 13.
REID, H. S. director of public instruction in N.W. Provinces, to be a member of the Senate of the University of Calcutta.
REID, H. M. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Burdwan, and to exer. powers of a sp. commissr. in that dist. Jan. 19.
RUSSELL, A. W. to be registrar of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, Jan. 19.
WATERFIELD, E. asst. to mag. and coll. of Balasore, vested with spec. pow. Jan. 5.
WAUCHOPE, S. to be coll. of Chittagong; but to cont. to offic. until further orders as commr. of police for the town of Calcutta, Jan. 19.
WILKINS, G. D. to offic. as coll. of customs at Calcutta, Jan. 12; to be coll. of customs at Calcutta, Jan. 19.
WYNYARD, W. ret. to duty, Jan. 1; re-att. to N.W. Prov. the Punjab, and Oude.
YOUNG, A. R. to offic. as sec. to the Govt. of Bengal, Jan. 12.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.
FURRELL, J. W. Jan. 3.
POMEROY, R. H. Jan. 8.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEADON, C. 14 days.
BENNETT, J. R. B. 1 mo.; 1 yr. on m.c.
BLUNT, G. 21 days, prep. to res. the serv.
BREBRETTON, H. dep. commiss. in the Punjab, 6 weeks, prep. to furl.

BROWN, W. 1 mo. on m.c.
BUTLER, E. W. leave canc.
COOPER, F. H. dep. commiss. in the Punjab, 2 mo. fr. Jan. 15.
GALIFFE, J. F. 7 days.
GREY, W. sec. to Govt. of Bengal, 1 week, prep. to proceeding on furl.
JAMES, E. M. offic. sub-dep. opium ag. at Futtehpore, 15 days.
LOW, W. M. 2 mo. on m.c.
LYELL, D. R. asst. to opium ag. at Behar, 1 mo.
MALET, O. W. jud. of Bheerbhoom, 1 mo.
MCDONELL E. offic. sub-dep. opium agent of Alleegung, 2 mo. absentee rules.
MONEY, G. P. 3 yrs. to Eur.
PEPPER, G. A. 29 days prep. to proceeding to Europe, on m.c.
ROBERTS, W. 53 days under new absentee rules, fr. March 1, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, prep. to proceeding on furl.
SLADEN, J. 13 days, fr. Jan. 10, on m.c.
WEBSTER, W. B. fr. Jan. 1 to Feb. 1, on m.c.
WIGRAM, R. J. 14 days.
WILSON, J. C. 2 mo. absentee rules.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

FISHER, H. S. to be chaplain of Darjeeling for 2 yrs. fr. Feb. 10.
GASTIN, Rev. A. to be chaplain of Patna, Jan. 19.
JAMES, Rev. H. D. an asst. chapl. on the estab. reported his arr. at pres. Jan. 9; serv. pl. at disp. of for. dept. Jan. 15.
VAUX, Rev. F. W. an asst. chapl. on estab. reported his return fr. furl. Jan. 9; serv. repl. at disp. of Gov. of Bengal, Jan. 15; to offic. as chapl. of the cathedral of Calcutta, Jan. 19.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAMS, Capt. R. 12th N.I. to be an assist. commiss. of the 1st class in the Punjab, Jan. 9.
ALEXANDER, Capt. F. art. returned to duty, Jan. 5.
BACON, Capt. C. B. G. 3rd Eur. regt. assist. commiss. in the Punjab, replaced at disp. of C.-in-C. Jan. 13.
BALFOUR, Corn. M. 2nd L.C. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856.
BARLOW, Capt. W. J. F. on prom. to cont. to offic. as adjt. 63rd N.I. as a temp. arrangement.
BARWELL, Lieut. C. A. 71st N.I. to be gr. mr. and interp. Jan. 12.
BAUGH, Lieut. B. H. to offic. as adjt. 34th N.I. v. Drury.
BLACK, Lieut. G. B. 69th N.I. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. Jan. 9.
BLACK, Capt. G. A. 69th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of foreign dept.; to offic. as 2nd in com. Joudpore legion, v. Hall.
BLACK, Lieut. S. 37th N.I. to be staff. off. Punjab irr. in succ. to Adams, Jan. 16.
BROWNLOW, Lieut. F. C. J. 1st L.C. to be capt. from Jan. 1 in succ. to Siddons, retired.
BURN, Lieut. R. C. asst. com. Martaban, to offic. as dep. com. at Mergui, Jan. 13.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. A. L. fr. 10th to 9th L.C. Jan. 2.
CAMPBELL, Ens. J. W. 51st N.I. to do duty 4th Punjab cav. Jan. 17.
CHAMPAIN, Lieut. J. M. eng. pl. at disp. of Govt. N.W. Prov. for empl. in Thomason College, Jan. 16.
CHAPMAN, Corn. A. H. posted to 1st L.C. Peshawur ord. to Mhow to be lieut. from Jan. 9.
CLARKE, Lieut. W. C. to be adj. 4th L.C. v. Dumbleton, Dec. 29.
CONOLLY, Lieut. W. P. 46th N.I. returned to du. Jan. 5, serv. placed at disp. of for. dept.; to be adjt. Joudpore legion, in succ. to Black, Jan. 9.
COX, Lieut. W. E. 1st Eur. Bengal fus. is permitted to resign the service of the Company fr. Nov. 10, 1856.
DENT, Corn. R. W. 1st L.C. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856.
DES VOEUX, Corn. E. B. 2nd L.C. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856.
FAIRBOTHER, Corn. C. M. S. 8th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 12, 1856, v. Ward, prom.
FAIRLIE, Corn. C. H. 3rd L.C. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856.
FARQUHARSON, Cornet C. E. to do duty with 2nd L.C. at Cawn-pore, Jan. 12.
FITZGERALD, Lieut. W. R. art. serv. pl. at disp. of pub. works dept.
FITZGERALD, 2nd Lieut. M. M. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Jan. 13, in succ. to Bosworth, dec.
FRANCIS, Lieut. H. art. to be capt. by brev. fr. Jan. 8, 1857.
FORSYTH, Lieut. A. G. 3rd Eur. regt. to be capt. fr. Jan. 1, 1857, in succ. to Major J. H. Wakefield, ret.
GLASSE, Lieut. R. W. 14th N.I. to be adjt. v. Tyler, Jan. 5.
GOAD, Lieut. C. R. 46th N.I. to be adjt. v. Kempland, Jan. 9.
GORDON, Capt. P. 11th N.I. to be maj. fr. Oct. 12, 1856, v. Maj. T. F. Blois, ret.
GRAHAM, Lieut. F. W. to rank fr. Oct. 12, 1856, in suc. to Gordon, prom.
GRAHAM, Cornet T. C. 10th L.C. to be Lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856.
GREVILLE, Capt. S. 1st Eur. Bengal fus. to give over commd of the inf. recruits of the Co.'s service at the Chinsurah depôt to Capt. Lamb, and proceed without delay to join his regt.
GRIFFITHS, Ens. C. J. fr. 58th to 33rd N.I. as 4th ens. ord. to Hosheypore, Jan. 16.

HALL, Capt. J. F. D'E. W. to offic. as com. Joudpore legion, and pol. ag. of Serohi dur. abs. of Anderson, Jan. 9.

HAND-COMB, Brig. J. H. fr. Saugor to Lucknow, brig. Jan. 12.

HANNYNGTON, Lieut. col. J. C. fr. 73rd to 16th N.I.

HARRIS, Capt. A. 1st L.C. to be maj. fr. Jan. 1, in suc. to Siddons, retired.

HAWES, Lieut. W. 83rd N.I. to be capt. fr. Jan. 15. in succ. to Morrisson, ret.

HEARSEY, Lieut. J. 38th N.I. ret. to du. Jan. 16.

HILL, Ens. R. S. trans. fr. 45th N.I. to 66th or Goorka regt. at his own request; ord. to Almorah as 4th ens. Jan. 12.

JERVIS, Capt. W. 3rd Eur. reg. to be maj. fr. Jan. 1, 1857, in suc. to Maj. J. H. Wakefield, retired fr. the serv. on pens. of a lieut. col. fr. Jan. 21.

JERVOISE, Cornet C. C. to do du. with 2nd L.C. at Cawnpore.

KENNON, 1st Lieut. T. E. art. to act as adjt. to a detach. of recruits under the com. of Capt. Moir, at Dum-Dum.

KILKELLY, Asst. surg. C. M.B. to proc. to Mooltan by Dakh, at the public expense, to rec. med. ch. of the 4th comp. 3rd batt. art.

LAMB, Capt. C. T. G. 63rd N.I. to rec. ch. of infy. recruits of the Co.'s service at Chinsurah, fr. Capt. Greville.

LANDERS, Lieut. col. J. 9th N.I. to be colonel in the army fr. Dec. 24, 1856.

LAW, Capt. C. P. St. J. to rank fr. Oct. 12, 1856, in suc. to Gordon, prom.

LAWSON, Lieut. J. 43rd N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. Dec. 10, 1856.

LLOYD, Lieut. B. P. 11th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Nov. 2, 1856, for the augmentation, v. Gordon, prom.

LONGMORE, Lieut. C. M. 33rd N.I. to be station staff officer at Hospore, v. Millett, retired.

MACHESON, Ens. F. J. 63rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 15, in suc. to Morrisson, ret.

MACNAGHTEN, Corn. F. H. posted to 5th L.C. at Peshawur; to be lieut. fr. Jan. 9.

MACNAGHTEN, Corn. E. H. posted to 8th L.C. Meean Meer (Labore); to be lieut. fr. Jan. 9.

MAINWARING, Lieut. G. B. 52nd N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. Jan. 8, 1857.

MARTIN, Lieut. F. M. 14th N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. Jan. 8, 1857.

MARTIN, Corn. N. A. 7th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856.

MARQUIS, Capt. J. 3rd N.I. to continue to act as adj. Jan. 12.

McMULLIN, Brev. capt. A. L. to be station and garrison staff officer at Mhow, in addit. to his other duties, v. Dinsdale.

MORRISON, Brev. maj. H. A. 63rd N.I. is perm. to retire from the Company's service, fr. 15th, on the pension of a major.

MURRAY, Capt. J. J. Gwalior conting. fr. 3rd to 4th regt. v. Ryall, who exch. Jan. 9.

PEACOCK, Corn. H. P. posth. to 6th C.C. ordered to Jullundur, to be lieut. fr. Jan. 9.

PENGREE, Capt. G. to be princ. commiss. for Simla, Jan. 9.

PENKINS, Lieut. E. N. to offic. as adjt. of 14th N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. Jan. 8, 1857.

FLOWDEN, Corn. G. W. C. 4th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856.

PRATT, Ens. H. M. to do duty with 37th N.I. at Benares, Jan. 12.

PRENDERGAST, Corn. M. M. 10th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 23, 1856.

REYNOLDS, Brev. capt. W. L. 3rd N.I. to offic. as adj. Jan. 9.

RICKARDS, Capt. E. J. 6th N.I. to offic. as 2nd assist. to the commiss. of Ajmere, Jan. 9.

ROSS, Capt. C. C. G. 60th or Goorkah regt. returned to du. Jan. 5.

RYALL, Lieut. B. W. Gwalior conting. fr. 4th to 3rd regt. v. Murray, who exch. Jan. 12.

SAGE, Brig. W. fr. Lucknow to Saugor brig. Jan. 12.

SANFORD, Lieut. C. A. 3rd L.C. perm. to res. app. of adj. Jan. 13.

SCOTT, Capt. P. G. 12th N.I. to continue to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. Jan. 12.

SHAKESPEAR, Capt. J. T. 1st assist. to commis. of Ajmere, at his own request placed at disp. of the C.-in-C., Jan. 9.

SHEPHERD, Corn. A. posted to 8th L.C. Meean Meer Labore; to be lieut. fr. Jan. 9.

SHERER, Brev. col. G. M. fr. 16th (gren.) to 73rd N.I. Jan. 2.

SHOWERS, Capt. C. L. asst. to ag. of gov. gen. Rajpootana, resu. ch. of duties, Jan. 9.

SIDDONS, Maj. G. R. 1st L.C. ret. fr. the serv. on pension, fr. Jan. 1.

SLADEN, Lieut. E. B. offic. asst. commr. at Sittang, to have ch. of sub. div. of Martaban, Jan. 13.

SMITH, Corn. G. F. trans. fr. 4th to 6th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 20, 1856, v. Theobald, prom.

SMITH, M. G. to act as adjt. 59th N.I. v. Dwyer, prom. Dec. 23; to be station and garrison staff officer at Muritsir.

SOILY, Corn. W. H. trans. fr. 8th to 5th L.C. and prom. to lieut. with rank fr. July 22, 1856, v. Jenkins, prom. This cancels the prom. of Lieut. Solly of Sept. 26, 1856.

STAFFORD, Lieut. J. F. 4th N.I. app. to be adj. is can. Jan. 9.

THOMAS, Corn. C. W. posted to 4th L.C. at Umballah, to be lieut. fr. Jan. 9.

THOMSON, Ens. A. H. 3rd Eur. regt. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, 1857, in suc. to Wakefield, ret.

THORNHILL, Capt. A. 1st asst. to offic. as resident at Hyderabad.

WAKE, Corn. E. B. trans. fr. 1st to 6th L.C. and prom. to lieut. with rank fr. April 26, 1856, v. Mackenzie, dec.

WAKEFIELD, Maj. J. H. 3rd Eur. regt. ret. fr. the serv. on pens. of a col. fr. Jan. 1.

WALLACE, 2nd Lieut. H. 1st fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, in suc. to Cox, res.

WALTER, Lieut. C. K. M. 73rd N.I. services pl. at disp. of the Lieut. gov. N.W. Provinces, for civ. emp. in Ajmere, Jan. 16.

WARDE, Ens. S. G. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, for the augmentation, v. Lloyd, prom.

WARNER, Lieut. A. C. 7th L.C. to offic. as maj. of brigade to Oude field force, v. Brooks.

WARNER, Ens. W. H. to do duty with 37th N.I. at Benares.

WATERMAN, Lieut. E. F. 2nd in com. Malwa Bheel corps, res. ch. of his appt. Jan. 6.

WELD, Lieut. G. fort adj. to offic. as adj. to Eur. inv. batt. v. Ravenscroft, dec.

WEMYSS, Lieut. col. W. B. (on furl.) fr. 9th to 10th L.C. Jan. 2.

WELLS, Cornet L. F. 9th L.C. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. E. C. S. engs. principal of the civil engineering coll. at the presidency, is, with the concurrence of the Govt. of Bengal, app. a member of the Board, to examine candidates for commissions in the service.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

MACNAGHTEN, E. H. Jan. 6.

INFANTRY.

BRANDER, J. B. Dec. 23. CANTOR, C. H.
BROUGHTON, W. E. D. Dec. 23. HAMMOND, F. Jan. 6.
BYRNE, R. S. Jan. 5. KNATCHBULL, E. Jan. 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Maj. W. com. of Joudpore legion, 1 mo. to Bombay, prep. to appl. for leave to Europe.

BIRD, Brig. L. S. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to pres.; 3 yrs. to Europe, old rules.

BIRD, Capt. J. W. L. 11th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Dec. 15, to Meerut, on m.c. new regs.

BLAIR, Lieut. E. R. 51st N.I. 1 year fr. Nov. 25, in ext. to Almorah, on m.c.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. O. inv. estab. 4 mo. fr. Jan. 1, to Calcutta, new regs.

CLIFFORD, Lieut. R. W. 10th L.C. 3 years to Europe, on m.c. under old rules.

COMPTON, Lieut. D. 7th L.C. 15 mo. to Europe, m.c. new rules.

DICKENS, Lieut. F. A. 31st N.I. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 22, to pres. old regs.

EDEN, Capt. W. F. pol. ag. at Jeypore, 1 mo. to Lahore.

FENDALL, Lieut. J. asst. commiss. in the Punjab, 1 mo. fr. Jan. 15.

FITZGERALD, Ens. E. T. 66th or Goorka regt. 15 days fr. Jan. 1, in ext.

FORDYCE, Brev. col. J. art. fr. Jan. 9 to Mar. 31, in ext.

HAMILTON, Capt. J. J. 1 mo.

HAWES, Capt. B. 2nd Eur. fus. 3 mo. fr. Oct. 18, to Calcutta, on m.c.; 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new rules.

HEARSEY, Lieut. A. W. 57th N.I. 6 mos. fr. Dec. 17, to pres. on m.c.

HENNESSY, Ens. G. R. 34th N.I. fr. Nov. 28 to Dec. 9, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.

HILL, Ens. R. S. 66th or Goorka regt. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 19 to remain at Segowlie.

LAING, Lieut. F. E. 17th N.I. 3 years to Europe on m.c. old rules.

LAMB, Brev. maj. W. dep. asst. adjt. gen. Saugor district, 2 mos. from Dec. 11, in ext. to remain at Calcutta, old regs.

LANE, Capt. C. P. fr. Feb. 15 to Mar. 30, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.

McCULLOCH, Capt. W. 1 mo.

McNEILL, Lieut. J. C. 12th N.I. fr. Feb. 15 to Mar. 31, to pres. prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe.

MORTON, Lieut. B. W. D. jun. assist. to commiss. of Assam, 20 days on m.c.

NEWMARCH, Lieut. H. F. 24th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 20, in ext. to remain at Murree and Rawul Pindee, on m.c.

OAKELEY, Lieut. Sir C. W. A. 8th L.C. fr. Dec. 18 to Jan. 25, in ext. prep. to furl. to Europe.

OGILVIE, Lieut. F. D. 46th N.I. Jan. 1 to April 1, to Bombay; 3 years to Europe, old rules.

ORR, Capt. A. asst. comm. of Fyzabad, leave can.

REED, Capt. B. T. 3rd Eur. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c.

RICKETTS, Lieut. col. R. R. 48th N.I. 18 mo. to Eur. m.c. under new rules.

ROBERTS, Brev. mag. C. J. 14th irr. cav. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 2, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.

SMITH, Lieut. H. C. 9th N.I. 2 yrs. to N. S. Wales or the Cape, on m.c. old rules.

SMYTH, Capt. J. H. art. Feb. 1 to Apr. 10, to Bombay, and 6 mo. furl. to Europe.

SPENS, Maj. gen. A. 14th N.I. 2 yrs. to Europe, under new rules.

STAFFORD, Lieut. B. T. 18th N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c.

STAPLES, Capt. J. 7th L.C. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 1, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.

TICKELL, Brev. maj. S. R. 31st N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new rules.

THOMPSON, Lieut. J. 58th N.I. 2 yrs. to Europe, old rules.
WALLACE, Capt. S. R. invalid estab. 3 yrs. to Europe, old rules.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, Asst. surg. J. med. dept. ret. to duty, Jan. 13.
BICKNELL, Vet. surg. J. to aff. prof. aid. to horses of Nos. 5 and 15. field batteries.
BOWHILL, Surg. J. 68th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 8th irr. cav. v. Wilson.
BOURNE, Dr. to med. ch. of the Lieut. Gov.'s camp during his ensuing tour, Jan. 12.
BUTLER, Surg. J. H. F.R.C.S. 9th L.C. to receive med. ch. of 35th N.I. in addition to his other duties, v. Bond.
COCKBURN, Asst. surg. R. civ. asst. surg. at Seharunpore, pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. Jan. 3; to med. ch. of Mussoorie, v. Leathes, on leave.
DELPERRAT, Asst. surg. S. to aff. med. aid. to detach. of 40th N.I. at Hazareebaugh, Jan. 9.
DE RENZY, Asst. surg. A. C. C. returned to duty, Jan. 15.
GIVINS, Asst. surg. G. E. 17th irr. cav. to relieve Asst. surg. Kirk fr. med. ch. of 1. wing 7th and detach. of 18th irr. cav. and to afford med. aid to a detach. of 5th L.C.
GLOVER, Asst. surg. J. T. returned to duty Jan. 15.
GRAHAM, Asst. surg. H. W. art. to res. med. ch. of station staff at Rawul Pindee.
GREEN, Civ. surg. W. A. to afford med. aid to a detach. of 78th N.I. on duty at Dacca.
GUISE, Surg. M. C. fr. 4th to 46th N.I. Jan. 5.
JONES, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to med. ch. of 4 cos. of the corps proceeding to Allahabad.
KELLY, Asst. surg. J. P. to be surg. from Jan. 11 v. Mackinnon, retired.
KILKELLY, Asst. surg. C. passed colloq. examination, Jan. 7.
KIRK, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to aff. med. aid to a detach. of the 18th irr. cav. in addit. to his other duties, Jan. 29.
LOWDELL, Asst. surg. C. 10th regt. of inf. Oude irreg. force, serv. pl. at disposal of the lieut. gov. N.W.P. Jan. 13.
McEGAN, Asst. surg. W. B. rec. ret. fr. furl. to proc. to Dum Dum, to aff. med. aid to one of the detach. of art. recruits pro. to upper provs.
NEWENHAM, Dr. A. W. R. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. Jan. 8.
OAKLEY, Surg. R. H. 18th N.I. to aff. med. aid to the staff at Bareilly, fr. Dec. 19.
REID, Surg. A. 1st batt. art. to med. ch. of the staff and civil station of Jullundur, in addit. to his other duties.
SAUNDERS, Asst. surg. G. to be surg. fr. Jan. 20, v. Oxley, ref.
THORNTON, Asst. surg. J. N. to aff. med. aid to 67th N.I. v. Brougham.
VIVIAN, Asst. surg. E. J. to aff. med. aid to head qrs. and detach. of mountain train dur. its stay at Peshawur.
WATSON, Asst. surg. G. A. art. to aff. med. aid to station staff details at Mbow.
WHITE, Asst. surg. W. returned to duty Jan. 15.
WISE, Asst. surg. J. F. N. M.D. to do duty with H.M.'s 53rd foot in Fort William, Dec. 29.
WITHECOMBE, Surg. J. R. M.D. fr. 46th to 4th N.I. Jan. 5.
WYLIE, Asst. surg. J. D. to assume med. ch. of 16th N.I. as a temp. arrangement.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Bow, Asst. surg. J. C. lately att. Meywar Bheel corps, 1 year to Europe, without pay.
FITZPATRICK, Asst. surg. T. med. dept. 18 mo. under new rules.
FLETCHER, Asst. Surg. J. W. med. dept. 3 years to Europe, on m.c. old rules.
HELY, Vet. surg. F. A. 7th L.C. fr. Nov. 30 to Dec. 6, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
LAY, Asst. surg. P. G. att. to 2nd Gwalior conting. 2 years furl. to Europe.
RINGER, Dr. T. civ. asst. surg. at Murree, 30 days.
STRONG, Asst. surg. F. P. 6 mo. to Europe, new rules.
WALTER, J. K. civ. asst. surg. Ghazee-pore, 1 mo. fr. Jan. 15.
WILSON, Surg. A. 15 days.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.

Col. G. Congreve, gr. mr. gen. to offic. as adj. gen. dur. abs. of Havelock; Lieut. col. the Hon. R. W. P. Curzon, mil. sec. to C.-in-C. to act as gr. mr. gen. in add.

CAVALRY.

9th Lancers. Lieut. W. Hamilton, 2 mo. to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England, old rules; Paymr. T. H. Ratcliffe, 1 yr. in ext.

INFANTRY.

8th Regt. Asst. surg. R. Dominichetti, to med. ch. of Chinsurah depôt; Lieut. T. B. Grierson, to Jan. 22.—10th. Lieut. Havelock, pl. at disp. of Lieut. gen. Sir J. Outram.—27th. Capt. B. Thomas, to Jan. 30, in ext.—29th. Lieut. W. S. Dickenson, 2 mo. to Calcutta, on m.c.; Lieut. W. Congreve, 2 yrs. to England, old rules; Lieut. J. P. O'Leighlin to Jan. 7, in ext.—43rd. Capt. T. E. Holmes, 18 mo. to England, on m.c.—52nd. Paymr. Fellows, 3 mo. to Bombay and 1 year to England.—61st. Ens. C. H. Boileau to act as interp. 81st regt.—70th. Capt. S. C. Jackson to Feb. 3, to Calcutta and 18

mo. to England, on m.c.; Capt. H. F. Saunders to Feb. 9, to Calcutta and 18 mo. to England, on m.c.—75th. Capt. C. E. P. Gordon fr. Jan. 22, to Simla, until arr. of regt. on m.c.; Lieut. L. Brown to Jan. 27, 1858, in ext. on m.c.—78th. Capt. L. P. Bouverie to be brig. maj. 1st inf. brig. 2nd div. under com. of Gen. Hamilton.—81st. Capt. Sheehy, pl. at disp. of Lieut. gen. Sir J. Outram; Lieut. W. Musgrave to be adjt. in succ. to Wilkinson, res.—83rd. Brev. maj. Hentley to be a.-de-c. to Brig. gen. Havelock; Capt. the Hon. E. J. W. Forester, a.-de-c. to C.-in-C. 2 mo. to Agra, and 6 mo. to England, new rules.—87th. Assist. surg. G. P. T. Hill, 4 mo. to Bombay, and 1 year to England, on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BANKS, wife of Maj. J. S. 33rd N.I. d. at Lucknow, Jan. 20.
BOYD, wife of Maj. B. 68th N.I. s. at Landour, Jan. 7.
BRYNING, wife of J. G. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 9.
BURNSIDE, wife of Capt. H.M.'s 61st regt. s. at Umballah, Jan. 12.
CAMERON, wife of Capt. T. M. 55th N.I. d. at Nowsheera, Jan. 15.
CASTELLO, Mrs. M. G. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 9.
COLE, wife of Asst. surg. G. 14th N.I. s. Jan. 13.
DAVIDSON, wife of Capt. A. G. s. at Nusseerabad, Jan. 6.
GIRDLESTONE, wife of H. B. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 2.
HANDEN, wife of G. A. s. at Rawul Pindee, Jan. 6.
HARRISON, wife of R. P. s. at Hooghly, Jan. 12.
HASTINGS, wife of T. s. at Serampore, Jan. 10.
HENNESSY, wife of Maj. J. s. (still-born) at Gwalior, Jan. 16.
HOGGAN, wife of W. d. at Allyghur, Jan. 21.
JEFFERY, wife of S. W. s. at Umballa, Dec. 27.
JUDGE, wife of S. A. T. d. at Allahabad, Jan. 2.
KEIGHLEY, wife of Capt. C. H. 44th N.I. d. at Midnapore, Jan. 1.
LEWIN, wife of J. R. s. at Landour, Jan. 4.
MATIAS, wife of Lieut. H. V. 50th N.I. d. at Buxar, Jan. 11.
MARTIN, wife of Lieut. D. W. H.M.'s 75th regt. s. at Umballa, Jan. 1.
MERCER, wife of Lieut. T. W. 46th N.I. s. at Ferozepore, Jan. 8.
MICHAEL, Mrs. J. C. d. at Ballygunge, Jan. 2.
OGLE, Mrs. M. s. at Cawnpore, Jan. 22.
PETTIGREW, wife of Rev. S. T. d. at Calcutta, Jan. 7.
PRASER, wife of C. F. d. at Mymensing, Dec. 25.
RAIKES, wife of H. C. d. at Mootcharee, Jan. 16.
RICHARDSON, wife of Capt. T. C. 18th N.I. d. at Moradabad, Jan. 14.
SHAW, wife of Lieut. C. R. 37th N.I. s. at Moisingunge, Dec. 30.
SWARIS, wife of J. s. at Sylhet, Jan. 11.
THOMS, wife of H. J. s. at Coimbatore, Dec. 25.
UNWIN, wife of H. d. at Agra, Dec. 23.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON, J. G. to Alice M. d. of W. Abbott, at Allahabad, Jan. 17.
BECKETT, S. to Miss Elizabeth Hoonahan, at Rawul Pindee, Jan. 3.
BOYLE, H. L. to Ellen M. A. d. of the late C. Waller, at Calcutta, Jan. 7.
BURNETT, W. to Miss T. M. Christenson, at Calcutta, Dec. 20.
GORDON, W. E. to Eliza M. d. of the late A. B. Lish, at Agra, Jan. 6.
HEARD, C. to Georgiana V. A. d. of C. Shelverton, at Calcutta, Jan. 21.
JEFFERIES, C. R. to Miss Jane E. Hunt, at Calcutta, Jan. 17.
JOLLY, T. to Miss Martha Critchell, at Meerut, Jan. 3.
LEWIS, J. H. T. to Ellen A. d. of the late J. Hammerdings, at Calcutta, Jan. 17.
MAXWELL, Capt. W. art. to Augusta A. S. d. of Lieut. col. H. Doveton, at Allyghur, Jan. 15.
McLEOD, J. S. to Miss Margaret S. Newhouse, at Chowgutch, Jan. 19.
MOULTRIE, G. W. to Eliza F. d. of E. Currie, at Kidderpore, Jan. 10.
NOLAN, G. to Emily d. of the late C. Faviell, at Calcutta, Jan. 7.
OSMOND, A. T. to Emma d. of T. Payne, at Calcutta, Jan. 13.
PROCTER, Lieut. A. 39th N. I. to Margaret d. of Col. J. MacDonald, at Jhelum, Jan. 13.
RATTIGAN, P. A. to Miss Eliza McHatton, at Agra, Jan. 15.
SALIZ, C. W. to Anne M. d. of A. Brunet, at Calcutta, Jan. 12.
SAUBOLLE, C. A. to Marie A. d. of E. E. Dubus, at Chandernagore, Jan. 15.
SMITH, J. D. S. to Eveline T. d. of the late J. Hammerdings, at Calcutta, Jan. 17.
TOTTENHAM, Lieut. col. 12th Roy. Lanc. to Mary L. d. of the late Rev. H. Crofton, at Howrah, Jan. 17.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER, Helen M. d. of Capt. F. of the art. at Calcutta, aged 5, Jan. 12.
COATES, Augustus A. s. of G. H. at Ferozepore, aged 2, Jan. 6.
DE SANSA, Scraphine, wife of Michael, at Calcutta, aged 22, Jan. 10.
DONNISHORNE, Wm. S. at Delhi, Dec. 15.
FARNWORTH, John M. at Calcutta, aged 50, Jan. 12.
GEORGE, James J. infant s. of James, at Calcutta, Jan. 11.
GRAY, Mrs. Maria, wife of John, at Calcutta, aged 50, Jan. 7.

GRISENTHWAITE, Henry B. s. of J. B. at Calcutta, Jan. 9.
GROSE, Eliza, wife of Assist. Apoth. S. at Rawul Pindee, aged 23, Jan. 17.
GROSE, William R. G. s. of Apoth. S. at Rawul Pindee, aged 1 mo. Jan. 18.
HUET, George H. at Calcutta, aged 45, Jan. 11.
IVES, Georgiana F. d. of Wm. Edward, at Delhi, aged 6 mo. Jan. 14.
JENKINS, Mr. Decimus, at Mirzapore, aged 38, Jan. 21.
KING, John T. at Agra, aged 50, Jan. 19.
LAMBE, Louisa E. d. of S. 10th Foot, at Choong, aged 2, Jan. 14.
LEAK, Sarah, at Calcutta, aged 25, Jan. 12.
MACGOVERN, Mr. A. C. at Lahore, aged 22, Jan. 15.
MANSON, Mrs. A. S. at Mymensing, aged 25, Jan. 2.
MYERS, Emanuel, s. of Arthur, at Calcutta, aged 1.
SINDONS, Maj. late of the 1st B.L.C. at Calcutta.
VINCENT, A. J. at Sylhet, aged 6, Jan. 8.
YOUNG, Hatton, d. of Lieut. gen. F. of the Bengal army, at Calcutta, aged 19, Jan. 13.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 5. Steamer Lightning, Row, Hong-Kong: steamer Oriental, Henry, Rangoon; Asa Parker, Jones, Sydney.—11. Prince of Wales, Consitt, 12. Onward, Luce, Francisco; Arracan, Both, Liverpool; Sir Edward and Oscar, Kein, Singapore; Malakoff, Hart, Mauritius.—13. The Duke, Johnston, Kog and Singapore; Clemence at Leonie, Bicklet, Naviz.—14. Vitula, Hubbard, Boston; Robert Lowe, Congalton, Dartmouth; Moudelle, Fivier, Colombo.—15. Bengal Merchant, Adler, Rangoon.—18. Fazel Currim, Jefferys, Singapore.—19. Alice, Miller, Liverpool.—20. Catherine Apcar, Francis, China and Singapore.—22. Steamer Bengal, Black, Suez, Aden, Gallie, and Madras.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Lightning (Jan. 5), from Hong Kong.—T. B. Farncombe, of the Bengal Army, J. H. Jackson, Esq., S. B. Gubbay, Esq., Mrs. Moses and family, and Mrs. Solomon.
 Per steamer Oriental (Jan. 5), from Rangoon.—Col. Glasford, Maj. and Mrs. Bush and child, Captains Robertson, Gordon, and Neilson, Capt. and Mrs. Montgomerie, Capt. Hilton, Lieut. and Mrs. Ravelly and 3 children, Lieut. Mosley, Speke, and Battve, Ensigns Frith and Park, Dr. Gibson, Lieut. Day, H.M.'s 29th regt., and Battve, Ensigns Frith and Park, Dr. Gibson, Mrs. De Vere, Mrs. Greyer and 2 children, Mrs. Cannon and 2 children, Mrs. E. Emmett, Mr. Kaye, Sergt. maj. Gleeson, Mrs. Nicholson and 2 children, Mrs. Brophy, and Sergt. McCullagh.
 Per Prince of Wales (Jan. 11), from London.—Mrs. Hutchinson and 2 children, Mrs. Col. Thompson, Mrs. Col. Lennox, Mrs. Bontein and child, Mrs. Vaux and child, Mrs. Portcock and child, Mrs. Lamb and child, Mrs. Allan, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Porter, Mrs. James, and Mrs. Consitt; Misses Halford, Lennox, Bontein, Inness, Anna Inness, and Charlotte Inness, Watson, and Isabella Watson, Young, Brice, Pearson, Nicol, and Marvau, Dr. J. Allan, Rev. Mr. James, Messrs. Woodin, Porter, Brander, Broughton, Wingfield, Tripe, Inglis, Newton, Jaeschke, Trentler; Mrs. Robb and child, Misses Handford and Appleton, Mr. Thompson, agent for the Zoological Society of London, Mr. Walker, in charge of horses, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. and Miss Mahone, Mrs. Ryan, and Miss M. Pomeroy.
 Per Queen (Jan. 11), from Portsmouth.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cubb, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Erhart, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Kerry and 2 children, Mrs. Cane and child, Master Harris, Mrs. Thacker and 3 children, Miss Cropton, Miss Delamere, Miss Smith, Miss Liempolt, Mr. Pomeroy, B.C.S. Mr. Ponder, Mr. Gamb, Mr. Crooks, Mr. Keighly, Mr. and Mrs. Need and 2 children.
 Per Derby.—Lieut. Bryant, H.S. navy, and Mr. J. S. Vaninger.
 Per Onward.—W. D. Folger, wife, and child.
 Per Marlborough.—Mrs. and Miss Hutton and child, Capt. and Mrs. Moore, and Ens. Studd, H.M.'s 32nd regt.; Capt. and Mrs. Alexander and 2 children, Bengal art.; Ens. H.M.'s 35th regt.; Mrs. and 2 Misses Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Farrell and child, B.C.S.; Mrs. Reynolds and child, Miss Young, Ens. Parson, H.M.'s 35th regt.; Ens. Simpson, H.M.'s 52nd regt. and Mr. Conolly; Lieut. Heathcote, H.M.'s Rifles; Lieut. Roe, H.M.'s 75th regt.; Cornet McNaughten, Bengal Cavalry; Mr. Hammond, Bengal Caid; Mr. and Mrs. Sewell, and Mr. Guichet; 2 Messrs. and Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Stone, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Daly, Mrs. Vakey, Mrs. Crow, Mrs. Bartore, Sarah Locke, 2 Messrs. Skell, and Messrs. Eldell and Bishop.
 Per Vitula.—Rev. R. Mullen, missionary.
 Per Robert Lowe (Jan. 14).—Miss Black, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Crump, Dr. and Miss White, Miss Blackburn, Dr. Glover, Capt. Stone, Dr. and Mrs. Derenzy, Lieut. Hearsey, Capt. and Mrs. Swinton, Messrs. Clarke, Newhouse, Ray, Close, Murray, Lodge, Richardson, Inglis, and Fletcher, and Miss Wyatt.
 Per steamer Bengal (Jan. 22), from SUEZ, GALLIE, and MADRAS. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and infant, Mr. and Mrs. B. Supte, Miss M. Schilling, Mr. F. Jones, Mr. H. F. Tucker, Mr. E. Thackeray, Mr. Westcott, Capt. and Mrs. McLeod and 2 children, Dr. M. Ainger, Miss F. Wilson, Mr. H. M. Twidell, Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. Carey, Moolavy G. Baom, Mr. Bushman, Mr. C. Innes, Dr. Mackay, Mr. Waddington, Mr. C. Evans, Mr. G. R. Long, J. Taylor, R. Johnson, H. Dady, D. Thomas, W. Matthews, Mr. W. Wilberforce, Mrs. Ashburner, Mr. Kirtom, Mr. Matviell, Mr. McCulloch, Col. and Mrs. Dennis, Mr. Jackson, Mr. T. D. Lucas, Mr. McKim, Lieut. Buttonshaw, Mr. and Mrs. S. Karr, Mr. G. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Money, Mr. and Mrs. Montresor and child, Mr. N. McNeil, Mr. H. Blunt, Lieut. and Mrs. J. M. Fraser, Mrs. Fendall, Mr. and Mrs. Chapenrooge, Mr. H. Stewart, Capt. Wilson, Mr. A. de Bourbel, Mr. Unacke, Mr. Vese, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Gochen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hartley, Mr. H. Hartley, Jun. Mrs. West, Mr. G. H. Johnston, Mrs. Yacoub, Haram and child, F. Phipstone, Mr. Vivian, Mr. Taylor, Mrs. R. A. Harris and child, Mrs. Dymes, Lieut. Stewart, Col. S. Guthrie, Mr. Bemdes, and Mr. Burrell.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 7. Lalla Rookh, Orr, Australia; Amazon, Coote, London; Colonel Burney, Hartley, Rangoon; Granada, Dreyer, Boston; Comorin, Roddoch, Liverpool; Richard, Wales, Colombo and Point de Galle.—8. Steamer Fire Queen, Barbank, Chittagong, Arracan, Rangoon, and Maulmein; Rodney, Bisset, Akyab; Fattle Mobarruck, Nacoda, Juddah, and Maulmein; Ryan, London; Agnoris, Johnson, New York; Elizabeth Ann, Parsons, Liverpool; John Knox, Geim, New York; Mary Cannon, Davidson, Liverpool; Delbi, Martin, Liverpool; Inkerman, Passmore, Falmouth, Liverpool; Palmer, Reid, Liverpool; Wadiatool Rohoman, Grant, Bombay; Sarah Adino, Boone, Bombay; Aga Bahker, Box, Mauritius; Goldfinger, Stewart, London; Julia, Purchase, Bombay; Alert, Williams, Cape of Good Hope; Comete, Agines, Bordeaux; Eveline, Sims, Trinidad; Highlander, Horan, Melbourne; Parisian, Adam, Bombay.—13. John Bull, Boyd, Liverpool; Panther, Bishop, Boston; Cœur de Lion, Tucker, Hong-Kong, for orders; Southampton, Rae, London; Bomar Sund, Burnett, and Singapore; Victory, Ewing, Liverpool.—14. Express, Milton, Penang.—15. Bosphorus, Krusings, Singapore; Asia, McMillan, Nantes; Anglia, Nacoda, Arracan and Rangoon; Iskandria, Littlepage, Bombay; Minx, Can, Maulmein; R. A. Maria, Hickford, Akyab.—18. Vauban, Landria, Dunkirk; Nancy, Gigneux, Bordeaux; Mary Anne, Nacoda, Rangoon and Maulmein; Reider, Condly, Demerara; Ulysses, Chivas, London.—19. Bourbon, Sandbad, Dronaur, Havre; Foster, Boston; Aurora, Villard, St. Pierre, Andre, Havre; Syren, Foster, Boston; Aurora, Villard, Crowell, Boston.—20. Fattal Musjeed, Nacodall, Muscat; General Godwin, Marshall, Melbourne.—23. Steamer Ava, —, Madras and Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Hotspur, Capt. Toynbee, for the CAPE.—Mrs. Siddons and child. For LONDON.—Mrs. Morrison and 3 children, Mrs. Freeth and 3 children, Mrs. Trollope and 4 children, Mrs. Hawes and 3 children, Mrs. Brownlow and 2 children, Mrs. Reid, Mrs. Fulton and 3 children, Mrs. Goldsworthy, Mrs. Wright and 2 children, Mrs. Walker and child, Mrs. Fraser and 2 children, Mrs. Powell and 5 children, Mrs. Toynbee and child, Lieut. col. Ricketts, 48th M.N.I.; Lieut. col. Scott, 6th lt. cav.; Maj. Morrison, 63rd N.I.; Maj. Freeth, Capt. Hawes, 2nd B.E.F.; Capt. Brownlow, 1st lt. cav.; Capt. Reid, 3rd E. regt.; J. Fulton, Esq. 32nd M.N.I.; F. E. Laing, Esq. 17th N.I.; A. L. Douglas, Esq. 2nd B.E.F.; E. G. Fraser, Esq.; J. S. Smith, Esq.; G. A. Wright, Esq.; Mr. Walker, Mr. Powell, Dr. Fletcher's 3 children, 2 Masters White, Master Byrce, and Master Fanshawe.

Per Southampton (Jan. 13), for CAPE and LONDON.—Mrs. Maj. Tickell, Mrs. Tait and 3 children, Mrs. F. A. M. Nicol and 3 children, Mrs. B. Wood and 4 children, Mrs. D.W. Fraser and Miss Page, Mrs. Wheatstone and child, Miss Hilliard and niece, Miss Bownematch, Maj. S. R. Tickell, 31st Bengal N.I.; Lieut. D. Compton, 7th lt. cav.; C. F. H. Lloyd, Esq.; C. Batstone, Esq.; J. Greig, Esq.; Mr. Poleworth, and Mr. Richards.
 Per steamer Ava (Jan. 23), to MADRAS and SEZ.—To MADRAS.—Miss Rutherford, Col. and Mrs. Tottenham, Mr. Buskitt, and Mr. F. F. Wells. To GALLIE.—Capt. Edmonstone, Mrs. McDonnell and 2 children. To BOMBAY.—Lieut. Conolly, Mr. G. Dovenish, Mrs. Olive, Ranjee Moorarjee, Russenje Mooturchund, and Abdool Lutuf. To ALEXANDRIA.—Dr. and Mrs. Fletcher, Sir Charles Oakley, Mr. T. W. Gray, Mr. E. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Bloxome, and Mr. Napier. To MALTA.—Col. Swatman, Mr. G. C. Barnes, Col. and Mrs. Lang, Mr. W. Grey, and Mr. H. H. Robinson. To MARSEILLES.—Hon. Capt. Forrester, Mr. W. P. Marshall, Lieut. Stafford, Mrs. and Miss Anson, Mrs. J. R. Colvin and 2 children, and Mrs. Gibb. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Mackenzie, 2 children and servant; Mr. F. Robinson, Mrs. Douglas, child, and servant; Mr. Alexander's child, Lady and Miss Tennant, Capt. S. R. Wallace, Dr. Strong, Dr. Fitzpatrick, and Capt. G. F. Henry.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Jan. 22, 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 4 per cent.	dis.	11 0	to 12 0 nl.
Third Sica 4 do.	dis.	20 0	to 21 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	dis.	19 0	to 20 0
Public Works, 5 do.	dis.	8 as.	dis. to par.

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	6450 to 6500
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	680 to 685
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400)	300 to 325
India General Steam Shares	950 to 1000

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	10 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	8 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	9 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	9 per cent.
On deposit of metals, &c.	10 per cent.
India General Steam Shares, 900 to 910	

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1/2 to 2 3/8
Do. with documents, do.	2 3/8 to 2 1/2
American Bills under credit, do.	2 1/4 to 2 1/2
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	2 0 to —
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	2 0 to 2 1/8
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2 0 to 2 1/8

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10 0 to 10 10
Doubletons	11 8 to 11 10
Madras Gold Mohurs	16 3 to 16 10
Old Gold Mohurs	20 4 to —
New Gold Mohurs	14 8 to 14 10
China Gold Bars	15 0 to 16 0
Gold Dust	13 0 to 13 2
Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100	104 4 to 104 10
Spanish Dollars	221 8 to 222 0
Mexican ditto	220 12 to 221 8

FRIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 17s.

MADRAS.

The LONDON MAIL of Dec. 10 arrived at Madras Jan. 17 (*per Bengal steamer*).

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS have disapproved of the allowance of Rs. 800 per mensem as salary to Mr. J. Ouchterlony, principal suder ameen at Ootacamund. They see no reason why a distinction should be made in his favour, and a higher salary granted to him than that of other principal suder umeens, viz. 500, and have refused to sanction the allowance.

MADRAS CLUB.—An attempt to make the Madras Club take out a license for the sale of liquors as a place of public resort has failed, Mr. Clarke, the magistrate, having dismissed the case.

NEW RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.—Captain Thornhill, of the Madras cavalry, has been appointed by the Government of India to officiate as resident at Hyderabad.

MR. ALLAN WILSON has been appointed an executive officer engineer in the Hyderabad assigned districts, and posted to the Raichore Doab.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT has sanctioned a redistribution and an increase in the number of teachers in the normal school.

TANJORE.—The Supreme Government has directed the restoration of the private property belonging to the Ranees of Tanjore and others to the rightful owners. Mr. Forbes and Mr. Cherry have left that place, the former for Madras, the latter for Salem; and Mr. Phillips has been appointed acting resident. Mr. Bourdillon the able, liberal, and enlightened revenue secretary, is about to seek in England a temporary relaxation from his heavy duties.

THE OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS ARMY complain of the systematic way in which they are thrust aside when laurels are to be earned, the last instance in point being the Persian expedition, in which, with the exception of the Sappers and Miners, not an officer or regiment of this army has been directed to serve.

MILITARY ON-DITS.—We learn from Jaulnah that the 6th Madras cavalry was expected to reach that station on the 6th Jan.—The 2nd L.C. are to leave for Sholapore on the 15th or 20th.—The left wing of H.M.'s 12th lancers, under the command of Captain Prior, have arrived from Amoor, and are encamped on the esplanade opposite the camp-equipage dépôt.

THE MERCHANTS AT MADRAS are adopting the Saturday half-holiday system. All the members of the Chamber of Commerce have agreed to close their offices at two o'clock on Saturday afternoon.

BONUS FUND.—A meeting of officers has been held at Madras to establish a bonus fund on the basis of that proposed by Lieut.-Colonel Burn for the Bengal army. A committee was appointed, and preliminary measures were taken.

THE PRESS.—The *Madras Spectator*, now a daily newspaper, has adopted a new form: it is now a single sheet of moderate size. No difference is more marked among the presidencies of India than the amount of news their newspapers contain. The Bombay papers are always full of local items. The Calcutta papers, except at intervals, have usually something of some kind to record. The Madras journals alone are totally deficient in incident. To judge from their columns, nothing ever happens among twenty millions of people. The difference does not spring from any accidental absence of ability on the press. The *Madras Athenæum* may claim at least equality with any journal in India, yet it is not once in a month that our search through its columns is rewarded with a nugget.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH is being extended within the presidency as rapidly as circumstances will permit. Under instructions from the Government of India, the local Government has directed the accountant-general to make arrangements for a further sum of Rs. 15,000 in the Hyderabad Residency treasury, and Rs. 10,000 in the Bellary treasury, being held at the disposal of Mr. Mayes, deputy superintendent of electric telegraphs, to meet the expenses of the Hyderabad and Bellary line. Permanent masonry pillars, capped with massive granite blocks, are to be erected along the whole line from Bellary to Kurnool, and thence to Hyderabad. The Kurnool station, distant ninety-six miles from Bellary, will, in a few days, be brought into direct telegraph communication with Bellary, and through it with all other telegraph stations. The quantity of wire at present in this country not being sufficient to extend the line quite to Hyderabad, the connection of that station with Kurnool will be delayed until further supplies are received from England. Her Majesty's Government has given its approval to a proposal for laying down a telegraphic cable in the Persian Gulf, and by connecting it with that already laid down in the Mediterranean, placing the whole of Europe in direct communication with Asia. The project is said to be still under consideration at the East-India House, but there need be no apprehension that a measure of so much importance will be delayed by the Leadenhall-street authorities.

A EUROPEAN RAILWAY GUARD, at Madras, lately found six educated Hindoos in a railway-carriage of higher class than they had paid for. He of course ordered them out; and the *Rising Sun* thus describes the occurrence:—"The Hindoos left their seats rather than have anything to do with an ignorant man. But if we had been there, we would have made him to understand that he was nothing but a hired man; and if he did not understand his duty, we would have knocked sense into his head." There is the Hindoo theory of the "dignity of labour."

NATIVE EXCURSIONISTS BY RAIL.—The *Athenæum* (Jan. 27) says:—"Large crowds went down on Saturday and Sunday to the Pougul festival at Trivelloor. The trains were so crowded that third-class passengers were allowed to occupy second-class and even first-class carriages. On Sunday there was a special train. On Saturday and Sunday the passengers amounted to 3,400. Trivelloor itself was swarming with people from all parts of the country; the young, the hale, the old, the wrinkled, the leprous, the barren, the blind—a many-voiced crowd urged by various hopes and fears—came to bow themselves lowly before their idol. On Saturday evening there was a succession of rockets sent up for hours on the brink of the tank in front of the grand pagodas. Floating illuminations were on the water. There were processions of devotees, whose wild maniacal faces grinned hideously under flashing torches. There was every variety of native feasting, as well as fasting. There were singers, jugglers, and stall-keepers, plying their trades in every direction; and in the thickly-packed streets an occasional elephant, covered with ornaments of a dingy dirty splendour, solemnly made its irresistible way through the crowd, which burst like billows before it. On Sunday the car containing the idol was set in motion. The only living soul allowed to accompany it was a most holy Brahmin; and in the procession might be seen the dark eyes and handsome features of the damsels whose fascinations are reserved for that favoured caste. Then fanaticism was at its height. Shrieking, yelling, piping, blowing of enormous horns, ringing of bells, hammering on tom-toms, produced a horrible din, but perhaps solemn and overwhelming enough to all who either participated in it, or listened with the ears of worshippers. The idol's car was drawn only through a portion of the town, but the row was kept up at intervals all night. The festival continues ten days, of which Sunday was the fifth. Large numbers of persons returned yesterday morning. Mr. Fletcher and Mr. Church were up and down the line, and everywhere generally the natives into the carriages; and, it must be added, showing invariable courtesy from the highest to the lowest person present. The third-class carriages were filled to overflowing; and had not these gentlemen considerably allowed numbers of third-class passengers to occupy the first and second-class carriages, those numbers must have been left behind, to their loss and other inconvenience. The great weight of the Saturday's afternoon train delayed it, and it reached Trivelloor an hour and a half after the usual time."

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, July 16, 1857.—The following movements of corps are ordered:—

Left wing Royal Lancers from *en route* to Bangalore to Kirkee, near Poona, and to embark at Madras.

B. co., Sappers and Miners, from Dowlaishweram to Persian Gulf, and to embark at Cocanada.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BIRD, E. W. act. sub. jud. of Combaconum, rec. ch. of court fr. S. C. Innes, Jan. 17.

BRETT, H. A. coll. and mag. of Salem, del. over ch. of the dist. to J. R. Gordon, Jan. 8.

CHERRY, J. W. act. coll. and mag. of Tanjore, del. ov. ch. of dist. to Cadell, Jan. 14.

FORBES, H. to act. as sec. to govt. in rev. and pub. works depts. dur. abs. of J. D. Bourdillon, on m.c.

HARRIS, G. A. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Chittoor.

HOOPER, G. S. puisne jud. Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut, resu. his duties, Jan. 13.

PHILLIPS, H. D. act. coll. and mag. of Tanjore, assu. ch. of dist. fr. Cadell, Jan. 16; to be zil. and sess. jud. of Mangalore.

SIM, W. C. to act as h.d. asst. to coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly dur. emp. of Mr. Graeme.

STORY, E. civ. and sess. jud. of Tinnevely, assu. ch. of the court fr. Levinge, Jan. 14.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOURDILLON, J. D. 15 months, to England, on m.c.

PUCKLE, R. K. 2 months, to Neilgherries.

SWINTON, R. B. 21 days, to Presidency prep. to proceeding to Europe, on m.c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.
COOPER, Rev. W. W. G. 30 days.
SAYERS, Rev. Dr. 14 days.

MILITARY.**APPOINTMENTS, &c.**

BAILEY, 2nd Lieut. W. S. 1st fus. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 8, 1856, v. West, dec.
BRENNER, Cornet C. N. G. to do duty with 3rd L.C. at Bangalore, until arr. of 8th L.C. when he will do duty with that reg. Jan. 21.
DAVIDSON, Capt. A. G. 29th N.I. to be 1st asst. to the commiss. of Ajmere fr. Jan. 9.
DOWN, Lieut. W. 1st fus. to be capt. fr. Dec. 8, 1856, v. West, dec.
COLE, Lieut. G. W. 41st N.I. fr. doing duty 6th N.I. to join his own corps (with permission to go via Bellary), Jan. 22.
FULTON, Capt. G. A. 2nd Eur. L.I. ret. to du. Dec. 29, 1856; to ch. of the draft of recruits and details of that corps, under orders to join their regt. Jan. 16.
GORDON, 2nd Lieut. H. J. C. eng. to do duty with B co. sappers and miners, proc. to Persian Gulf, Jan. 15.
GORDON, Cornet P. L. 6th L.C. doing du. with 3rd L.C. at Bangalore, to join 6th at Jaulnah, via Madras and Bombay, Jan. 13.
HAMILTON, Capt. J. dep. commiss. of ord. Vizagapatam, to act as paymr. dur. abs. of Leycester.
ISACKE, Lieut. L. H. 2nd Eur. L.I. to do du. with a detach. of recruits under com. of Capt. Fulton, ordered to join their regt.
LANE, Ens. D. F. M. 41st N.I. fr. do. du. 1st Madras fus. to join his regt. with a detach. of recruits proceeding to Secunderabad.
LEADER, Maj. W. 1st N.V.B. to be in ch. of pensioners at Samulcottah.
MACDOUGALL, Ens. J. 41st N.I. is rel. fr. do. du. 1st Madras fus. and to proc. and join his corps with recruits going up to Secunderabad.
MAYNE, Major J. E. 8th L.C. ret. to duty, Dec. 29, 1856.
MONEY, Brev. major W. T. 30th N.I. qual. in surv. and civ. eng. Jan. 14.
RAWNSLEY, Lieut. E. J. 3rd Eur. regt. to ch. of draft of recruits ord. to join, Jan. 15.
RICHMOND, Ens. J. A. to duty with 1st fus. until further orders.
ROBSON, Lieut. F. W. A. 20th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 12, 1857.
SMITHERS, Lieut. O. F. 3rd Eur. regt. to do duty with Rawnsley.
THOMPSON, Lieut. R. 48th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 17, 1857.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.**CAVALRY.**

BRENNER, C. N. G. Jan. 17.

INFANTRY.

COLQUHOUN, J. Jan. 17.

HIGHMOOR, C. L. Jan. 17.

RICHMOND, J. A. Jan. 17.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ABDY, Capt. C. H. 5th L.C. to Europe, 15 mo. under new rules, on m.c.
CLARK, Lieut. T. G. 21st N.I. in ext. fr. Nov. 30 to Dec. 29, to enable him to join.
DORRIS, Capt. G. S. 44th N.I. 30 days, fr. Jan. 30 to presidency.
FENTON, Lieut. F. A. 7th L.C. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. under new rules.
GALBRAITH, Lieut. S. 16th N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new rules.
HUGHES, Lieut. col. G. C. 13th N.I. on m.c. prep. to obtaining a final med. cert. to Europe.
JOHNSON, Lieut. J. H. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. in ext. for 2 mo. to Madras and Neilgherries.
LEYCESTER, Capt. R. W. H. 19th N.I. 2 mo. in ext.
MACLEOD, Maj. gen. D. 30 days to Madras.
MAGRATH, Lieut. B. H. W. 21st N.I. 1 mo. privileged leave.
MOBERLY, Lieut. F. J. engs. 1 mo.
PAXTON, Capt. G. 44th N.I. leave cancelled.
SMITH, Lieut. J. J. 8th N.I. 18 mo. to Eur. new rules.
TENNAANT, Lieut. T. B. E. 26th N.I. is permitted to visit Cochin and west coast during his leave.

MEDICAL.**APPOINTMENTS, &c.**

AITKEN, Asst. surg. W. civ. surg. at Coimbatore, to be med. offr. on Neilgherry hills, v. Lloyd, prom.
BARCLAY, Surg. C. fr. 2nd to 44th N.I. Jan. 16.
CORNISH, Asst. surg. W. R. to be civ. surg. of Coimbatore, v. Aitken.
COX, Asst. surg. J. A. M.D. fr. 17th to 5th N.I. Jan. 16.
LLOYD, Surg. W. M.D. posted to 2nd N.I. Jan. 16.
REED, Asst. surg. J. G. fr. do. du. 1st batt. art. to do du. und. superint. surg. Hyderabad subsidiary force, Jan. 15; perm. to enter on gen. duties of the army, Jan. 20.
REID, Surg. J. fr. 14th to 17th N.I. Jan. 16.
ROSS, Asst. surg. H. McE. M.D. fr. do. du. 1st Mad. fus. to do du. with art. at Trichinopoly, Jan. 16, to continue to do duty with 1st Eur. fus. until Feb. 1, when he will proc. to join his station.
SMITH, Surg. C. J. 50th N.I. to proceed and join his regt. Jan. 16.

WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. H. G. ret. to duty, Jan. 12.
WILSON, Asst. surg. R. to do du. und. surg. 1st batt. art. at St. Thomas's Mount, Jan. 16.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.
WILLSON, R. Jan. 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASTON, Vet. surg. Dec. 1 to Jan. 31, in ext. m.c.

DOMESTIC.**BIRTHS.**

AARON, wife of J. G. s. at Pursewalkum, Jan. 14.
ADOLPHUS, wife of J. N. s. at Black-town, Jan. 18.
BAYLIS, wife of W. s. at Quilon, Jan. 15.
CRICKSHANK, wife of Lieut. J. 36th N.I. d. at Keilpauk, Jan. 16.
DINGER, wife of T. H. s. at Madras, Jan. 2.
FRANKLIN, wife of Rev. C. s. (stillborn) at Cuddalore, Jan. 19.
GADSDEN, wife of Lieut. F. 5th N.I. s. at Berhampore, Jan. 18.
GANNON, wife of T. s. at Secunderabad, Jan. 13.
MILLER, wife of Dr. d. at Bezoarab, Jan. 14.
MULLINS, wife of Lieut. engs. d. at Nellore, Jan. 16.
PEACHEY, Mrs. T. s. at Keilpauk, Jan. 14.
RAIKES, wife of Capt. T. fus. d. at Fort St. George, Jan. 18.
ROZE, wife of J. s. at Negapatam, Jan. 18.
SHEDDEN, wife of A. H. s. at Trevandrum, Jan. 11.
THOMSON, wife of F. A. d. at Black-town, Jan. 4.
WALKER, wife of Rev. A. s. at Madras, Jan. 19.

MARRIAGES.

BERRYMAN, G. to Miss A. J. Bruntton, at Madras, Jan. 16.
DAVIS, J. to Miss Jane Willix, at Vepery, Jan. 16.
GLOVER, Lieut. F. B. G. 2nd Eur. L.I. to Julia G. d. of R. T. Hawley, at Madras, Jan. 26.
HOFFMAN, T. L. to Amelie J. d. of the late C. Guichard, at Madras, Jan. 21.
JACQUES, F. J. to Matilda, d. of J. P. Noranha, at Calicut, Jan. 12.
MOORE, E. to Mrs. Sarah Magrath, at Salem, Jan. 22.
RODRIGUES, J. to Miss Juliana C. Vanceil, at Madras, Jan. 14.
WILMOTT, E. H. to Mary S. d. of W. Battinson, at Secunderabad, Jan. 14.

DEATHS.

CADENHEAD, Anne, inf. d. of capt. at Madras, Jan. 18.
EMERY, Mrs. at Madras, Dec. 31.
ETRIDGE, E. A. at Vepery, aged 27, Jan. 22.
FRANKLIN, Reineria J. wife of Rev. C. at Cuddalore, Jan. 19.
GILBY, Henry F. at Vepery, Jan. 14.
HAEFTEN, Francina C. V. wife of G. at Black-town, aged 25, Jan. 19.
LAWRANCE, Jane M. A. wife of R. at Bellary, aged 33, Jan. 17.
LEONARD, Jane, widow of the late J. at Cuddalore, aged 67, Jan. 19.
SHUNKER, Mary, wife of G. at Trichinopoly, aged 39, Jan. 13.

SHIPPING.**ARRIVALS.**

JAN. 10. Eagle, Murphy, Melbourne.—12. Salamanca, Scott, London; Marchioness of Londonderry, Davidson, Sydney; Gottfried, Bollon, Calcutta.—13. Melaine, Sergeant Cocanada and Pondicherry.—17. Steamer Bengal, Black, Suez, Aden, and Galle.—20. Adino, Acher, Calcutta and Sandheads.—24. Amelia, Leonhard, Vizagapatam and Masulipatam.—26. Steamer Scindian, Beyts, Bombay.—28. Steamer Ave, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Salamanca (Jan. 12), from LONDON.—Capt. Fulton, wife, and child, Capt. Robson, Asst. surg. Williams, wife, and child.
Per Marchioness of Londonderry (Jan. 12), from SYDNEY.—Messrs. Forbes and Ray.
Per Gottfried (Jan. 13), from CALCUTTA.—Mons. Reyleaz.
Per Melaine, from COCANADA and PONDICHERY.—Mrs. Sergeant, E. Junnaux, Esq., Mr. Rogers.
Per steamer Bengal (Jan. 17), from SUEZ, ADEN, and GALLE.—Mrs. col. Talbot, Lieut. H. Thompson, Miss Hawley, Mr. C. Brenner, R. Crosby, Mr. Highmore, Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. and Mrs. Sim, Mr. Richmond, Mrs. Brett, Miss Brett, Miss G. Smith, and Mr. Caldwell. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and infant, Mr. and Mrs. B. Sapte, Miss M. Shilling, Mr. E. Jones, Mr. H. P. Tucker, Mr. E. Thackeray, Mr. Wollaston, Capt. and Mrs. McLeod and 2 children, Dr. M. Ainger, Miss F. Wilson, Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. H. M. Tweddell, Moolave G. Hucom, Mr. Bushman, Mr. Carey, Mr. C. Innes, Dr. Mackay, Mr. Waddington, Mr. C. Evans, Mr. G. R. Long, Mr. J. Taylor, R. Johnson, H. Dady, D. Thomas, W. Matthews, Mrs. Ashburner, Mr. W. Wilberforce, Mr. Kirtton, Mr. Lucas, Mr. McKim, Lieut. C. Dennis, Mr. Jackson, Mr. F. D. Lucas, Mr. Money, Mr. and Mrs. Buttonshawe, Mr. and Mrs. S. Karr, Mr. and Palmer, Mr. H. Blunt, Mr. Monrores and child, Mr. N. McNicol, Mr. G. Fraser, Mrs. Fendall, Capt. Peel, Capt. Wilson, Mr. Vyse, Mr. H. Stewart, Mr. A. de Baurbel, Mr. C. Unicke, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Goschen, Mr. J. Hartley, Mrs. J. Hartley, Mr. H. Hartley, jun. Mrs. West, Mr. G. H. Johnstone, Edwin Harris, Mr. Vivian, Mrs. Yacoub Harune and child.
Per Adino (Jan. 20), from CALCUTTA and SANDHEADS.—Mr. E. Benjamin and Mr. R. Benjamin.
Per Amelia (Jan. 24), from VIZAGAPATAM and MASULIPATAM.—Capt. Hodson and family, Capt. Grant and family, Dr. Scott, Mr. J. Marjoribanks, Masters Fince, Jameison and Prendergast, Mrs. M. Austen, Mrs. Glacken and 2 children, Mrs. Marsh and 3 children, Mrs. Gillard, Mrs. Duffy and 3 children, and Mr. Reilly.

Per steamer *Ava* (Jan. 28), from CALCUTTA.—Miss Rutherford and Col. and Mrs. Tottenham.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 14. Chieftain, McMillan, London.—15. Steamer *Zenobia*, Batt, I. N. Senior, Rangoon.—16. Agincourt, Crawford, Rangoon.—18. Steamer *Bengal*, Black, Calcutta.—22. Adino, Acher, Pondicherry; Stamboul, Smith, Demerara.—24. Sir Robert Sale, Cappel, London via Pondicherry; Sedgemoor, Anderson, London via Calingapatam.—25. Melaine, Serjent, Bombay; Victoria, Forss, London; Laidmans, Wales, Bombay.—26. Victory, Stephens, London.—28. Steamer *Ava*, — Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Chieftain (Jan. 24), to LONDON.—Mr. H. Wilson.
Per Steamer *Zenobia* (Jan. 15), to RANGOON.—Maj. R. Cotton, Lieuts. N. Swanton, C. G. Gunning, C. D. I. Lee, and J. F. T. Sherman.
Per Agincourt (Jan. 16), to RANGOON.—Capt. and Mrs. Steele, Dr. and Mrs. Cholmely, Ens. Cumming, 48th regt. N.I.; Capt. Longcroft, brig. maj. Theyetmeu; Ens. Surgeant, Asst. surg. Ridings, Asst. surg. Heffernan, Lieut. Smith, Ens. Turton, Lieut. Adamson, and Apoth. Conwell.
Per steamer *Bengal* (Jan. 18), to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. E. A. Harris and child, Mr. Taylor, Mrs. Dymes, W. Burrell, Esq., Lieut. Stewart, Col. 8. Guthrie, and Mr. Berrendes.
Per Stamboul (Jan. 22), to DEMERARA.—Dr. and Mrs. Rotton and 2 children.
Per Sedgemoor (Jan. 24), to LONDON, via CALINGAPATAM.—Dr. Nash and family.
Per Melaine, to BOMBAY.—E. Jerman, Esq.
Per Victory, to LONDON.—15 seamen of the Hon. Co.'s steamer *Comandrel*.
Per steamer *Ava* (Jan. 28), to SUEZ, to SOUTHAMPTON.—J. D. Bourdillon, Esq. TO MARSEILLES.—A. Mathison, Esq. TO BOMBAY.—Mr. T. C. Connolly, Mr. E. Avery and Mrs. Avery.—To GALLE.—J. Binny, Esq.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Jan. 28, 1857.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Securities 7 per cent.
On Private Bills, at 3 months 7 "

RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes 100 per ct.
On 4 per cent. Stock Receipts 90 "
On 4 per cent. do. Sica and Co.'s 82 "
On Tanjore do. 84 "

Discount.

On Government Acceptances 5 per ct.
On Private Bills, at or within 30 days 9 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan for public work $\frac{1}{2}$ disc.
4 per cent. loan of 1832-33 No transactions.
1835-36 do.
1842-43 19 to 20 disc.
1854-55 19 to 20 do.
5 per cent. transferable } No transactions.
book debt
Tanjore Bonds 19 to 20 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares .. 15 to 16

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, at 6 months' sight, 2s. 2½d. to 2½d.
H.M. Treasury Bills, 2s. 1½d.
Bank of England Post Bills, 2s. 1½d.
Mauritius Government Bills, 2s. 1½d.
Ceylon do. 2s. 1½d.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight, par to 1 disc.
Agents' Bills to Calcutta, 30 days, par.
Do. Bombay, " 2 per cent. pm.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns Rs. 10 3 each
Bank of England Notes None.
Spanish Dollars do.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3l. 7s. 6d. to 4l.

BOMBAY.

The LONDON MAIL of Dec. 26 arrived at Bombay Jan. 23 (*per Singapore*). The London Mail of Jan. 26 left Suez for Bombay on Feb. 7 (*per Aden*).

THE RAIL.—Under Mr. Faviell and Mr. Bray, contractors for two portions of the Great Peninsular Railway, forty thousand natives at present find work in preparing the commencement of a line which before ten years are out will connect the Bay of Bengal at two points with the Arabian Sea. The administration of these gentlemen is perfect, as is the example they set in everything that is praiseworthy and excellent to those around them. The people are earning in money, well and punctually paid, four times the income they ever did before, and the ends of civilization advanced by the grand civilizer Industry, under the stimulant of gain.

COIN FOR PERSIA.—The artificers of the Bombay Mint have been called on to perform three hours' extra work daily in order to supply the demand for coin to send to Persia.

A LIGHT BATTALION is to be formed out of the light companies of the regiments within reach of Bombay. The companies will be brought up to 80 rank-and-file, and the total will amount to 800 men. They ought to be specially instructed for a few weeks in the use of the Minié rifle.

PARSEE WOMEN.—The *Rust-i-Gofar*, a Parsee newspaper, mentions that Parsee women now drive in their carriages without shutting the venetians. He commends the practice as conducive to health, and favourable to the gradual emancipation of the sex. He calls the existing habit of seclusion a Mogul barbarism, and praises a son of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy for setting it at defiance.

SLAVERY.—An Arab Syud is in custody at Bombay, charged with shipping four boys and seven girls as slaves on board of a vessel bound for Arabia. The children had been brought to Bombay from Hyderabad in a covered cart. The prisoner has been committed to the sessions.

THE DEATH OF THE RAJAH OF HINDOOR, one of the protected Sikh chiefs, is announced. His estate lapses to Government.

A MAHRATTEE ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE for native females has been started at Bombay. The contents of the first number are as follows:—"The Duties of Mothers and Daughters; a Good Woman.—Queen Victoria; My Friend's Wife; the Results of Internal Quarrels; the Punjab; the Sandy Desert. Miscellaneous.—Canine Affection, Advantages of a Kind Temper, Flattery, the Wealth of the World, the Evils of Procrastination, a Deception Detected, the Benefits of Salt. Songs."

LIEUT.-COL. CARSTAIRS.—We understand that Lieut.-Col. D. Carstairs (new promotion) is, on being relieved by Brigadier Stuart from Sholapore, to be appointed to the important command of the frontier station of Shikarpoor, in Scinde, rendered vacant by Colonel Scott having proceeded to Europe on furlough. In these stirring times of war, we want the right man to be put into the right place.—*Observer*, Jan. 17.

MAGISTRATE OF POLICE.—We understand that Mr. T. Thornton, second magistrate of police, has, owing to continued bad health, sent in his application for a pension. We have no doubt there will be many candidates for this appointment; but we apprehend the allowances will be considerably reduced when Mr. Thornton retires, as the salary of the senior magistrate of police is to be cut down to Rs. 1,500 a month on the next vacancy.

CIVIL CHANGES.—The *Poona Observer* has been informed that the following changes in the judicial department will take place upon Mr. R. Keays being confirmed in the appointment of puisne judge of the Sudder Court:—Mr. C. M. Harrison, judge of the Konkun, to be judge of Poona and agent for sirdars; Mr. T. A. Compton, judge of Sholapore, to be judge of the Konkun; Mr. H. P. St. G. Tucker, acting judge of the Konkun, to be judge of Sholapore; Mr. D. C. R. Leighton, recently returned from furlough, to be senior assistant judge of the Konkun, for the detached station of Rutnagherry.

MR. G. H. WALKER AND MR. A. SANGSTER were sworn in before the chief justice, and admitted attorneys and solicitors of the Supreme Court on the 26th January. Mr. Walker joins the firm of Pollock and Faithful, under the denomination of Pollock, Walker, and Faithful.

BREVET CAPTAIN W. H. R. GREEN, 19TH N.I., has been recorded for promotion to the rank of major in the army, as soon as he shall have obtained the regimental rank of captain, on account of his services before Sebastopol, and in the dominions of the Sultan.

CAPTAIN LAWSON, of the ship *Ocean Monarch*, at Bombay, has been fined Rs. 500 for attempting, by a bribe of Rs. 143, to induce Mr. Hunt, a preventive officer, to make a false return of the weight of certain old copper. The evidence as published is clear enough against the defendant, but it is not explained why the bribe exceeded by Rs. 100 the utmost amount of duty the captain could have saved by means of the false return. The case has been appealed to the revenue judge of Bombay. It appears that Mr. Hunt, when the offer was made, replied, "I will see,"—then went ashore, gave information to his official chief, and, acting on his instructions, returned to the ship, made out the false return, received the captain's cheque for the amount of the bribe, cashed the cheque, and then completed the information. For thus obeying orders he is denounced by Mr. Barton, the defendant's counsel, as a "liar," a "rascal," a "confounded rogue," and something worse. Is that the legitimate privilege of counsel? Even if it were, Mr. Barton should have remembered that proving Mr. Hunt to be a rascal was not precisely the way to benefit the reputation of his own client.—*Friend of India*.

THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL SHIPS have been engaged to convey the second division of the Persian field force:—*The Ocean Monarch, Hamoudy, Nadder Shaw, Golden Era, Fuzel Curreen, Lord George Bentinck, Carmenta, Hibernia, Eliza, Saldanha, Ruby Castle, Belgravia, Tornado, and Thomas Campbell.*

THE INAM COMMISSION.—It is whispered about, that the Inam Commission in the Deccan and southern Mahratta country is to be placed in abeyance for the present, or its functions in some way or other subdued. If what we hear be true, the Bombay Government is likely to be saved the trouble of issuing a notification to this effect, in so far as the last-named province is concerned—the people there seeming to be quite equal to the “situation” themselves. Some recent resumptions have, it is said, been regarded with extreme distrust, and the last straw has broken the camel's back. Captain Cowper will, we hear, be sent into the disturbed districts to quiet the alarm. We wish him well out of his mission.—*Observer, Jan. 17.*

CHOLERA has been very violent at Mazagon, near Bombay, and almost unprecedentedly fatal. It has of late been prevailing in the lines of the 15th—the deaths being reported at nine a day.

DEATH OF DR. C. D. STRAKER.—We regret to announce the death of Dr. C. D. Straker, M.D., C.B., Physician-General of Bombay. The melancholy event occurred on the 17th Jan., at ten a.m., at his son-in-law, Lieutenant Coles's, bungalow, Esplanade, Bombay. His remains were interred at half-past four in the afternoon of the same day, with the military honours due to his rank. Dr. Straker was appointed assistant-surgeon on the Bombay Medical Establishment on the 4th August, 1824, and obtained the rank of surgeon on the 5th June, 1839. He served as superintending surgeon of the Bombay column of the army of the Punjab in 1848-49; was present at the siege and surrender of Mooltan, battle of Goojrat, and pursuit and surrender of the Sikh army. For this service he had obtained the order of Commander of the Bath, and medal with two clasps. By this casualty Dr. E. W. Edwards, surgeon-general, will become physician-general, and Dr. Mahaffy, the first on the list of assistant-surgeons, will obtain the rank of surgeon.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

INFANTRY BRIGADES.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Jan. 14, 1857.—With reference to G.G.O., No. 31, dated the 13th instant, the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct that the infantry brigades of the 2nd division therein referred to shall be composed as follows:—

- 1st Infantry Brigade.—H.M.'s 78th Highlanders; 26th N.I.
- 2nd Infantry Brigade.—23rd regt. N.L.I.; Light Battalion.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY AT POONA.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 16, 1857.—No. 60 of 1857.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the following establishment has been fixed under the sanction of the Government of India for the School of Musketry at Poona.

- 1st. A commandant on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem.
- 2nd. An officer instructor, who has been instructed at Hythe, and reported qualified, to be selected indiscriminately from the royal and Company's service, on a staff salary of Rs. 100 per mensem.

Each regiment of European infantry is to furnish one officer and five non-commissioned officers, privates, and each regiment of native infantry one European officer, one native officer, and five non-commissioned officers and sepoys for instruction.

3rd. An officer to perform the duties of adjutant and quartermaster during the practice season, on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem.

4th. The depôt is to be provided with 200 rifle muskets, and the necessary quantity of ammunition.

TUNIC UNIFORMS.

Head-Quarters Bombay, Jan. 23.—With reference to G. O. C. No. 1, dated 25th July, 1855, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to announce that the Government have authorized tunics being worn by all officers who are at present without dress coatees.

Tunics for the officers of the several branches are to be of the patterns prescribed for the royal army in the Dress Regulations issued from the Horse Guards.

STRENGTH OF NATIVE REGIMENTS.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Jan. 23.—With reference to the circular letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, No. 2, dated the 14th instant, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to announce that the Government of India has authorized the strength of all the native infantry regiments of his Presidency, including the Marine Battalion, to be raised to 800 privates, and

those from which Light companies have been drawn for the formation of the Light Battalion for service in Persia, to 900 privates.

LIGHT BATTALION MESS.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Jan. 28, 1857.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to sanction the establishment of a mess for the officers of the Light Battalion, on service in Persia, with an allowance, as is granted to an European corps, and has further directed that the officers thereof be relieved, during their actual employment with it, from the payment of the regulated mess contributions to their own corps.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

- CREWFORD, A. T. to act as 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, Jan. 16.
- ELLIS, B. H. returned to duty, Jan. 22, to act as asst. to commissr. in Scinde, v. Pelly.
- FORBES, A. K. to act as judge and sess. judge of Surat, Jan. 9; to be acting agent for govr. of Surat, Jan. 10.
- FORBES, C. ret. to duty, Jan. 22.
- HADOW, J. W. coll. of Ahmedabad, to proc. into districts on duty fr. Jan. 1.
- HEBBERT, H. to be an additional judge of the Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foudjaree Adawlut, Jan. 9; assu. ch. of off. Jan. 26.
- INVERARITY, J. D. to be an additional judge of the Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foudjaree Adawlut, Jan. 9.
- LEEKE, H. E. to be act. asst. supt. of pol. at Tauna dur. abs. of Lieut. Harpur.
- LEIGHTON, D. C. R. to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona.
- MACDONALD, A. R. placed under acting comm. in Scinde to prosecute studies in Sinddee, Jan. 13.
- NORMAN, G. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Sholapore, Jan. 13.
- PEILE, J. B. placed under coll. and mag. of Surat to prosecute studies in Guzerat, Jan. 13.
- RAMSAY, W. placed under coll. and mag. of Surat to prosecute studies in Guzerat, Jan. 13.
- ROBERTSON, W. W. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Tauna, Jan. 13.
- SPENS, A. L. placed under coll. and mag. of Belgaum to prosecute studies in Canarese, Jan. 13.
- WEST, R. placed under coll. and mag. of Belgaum to prosecute studies in Canarese, Jan. 13.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

- CHAPMAN, F. S. 15 days fr. Feb. 1.
- GREY, A. E. D. 1 mo.
- INVERARITY, J. S. 1 mo.; 3 yrs. furl. to Europe.
- LARFENT, A. J. de H. to Bombay, on m.c.
- MELVILL, M. 1 mo. on m.c.
- PELLEY, J. H. to Jan. 26, in ext.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

- BADGER, Rev. G. P. to be chaplain to head qrs. expeditionary force in Persia, and Arabic interp. to Lieut. gen. Sir J. Outram, K.C.B. Jan. 11.
- GOODALL, Rev. W. 1 mo. leave.
- JERVIS, Rev. J. J. W. 1 mo. leave.
- MONTGOMERY, Rev. R. to be a registrar of marriages at Surat, in the room of Rev. J. McKee, Jan. 19.
- REYNOLDS, Ven. Archdeacon, 1 mo. to Bombay, fr. Jan. 5; 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c.
- SCHWABE, Rev. W. H. to be chaplain of the 2nd div. of the expeditionary force proceeding to Persia, Jan. 20.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

- ADAM, Cadet T. J. S. rec. arr. fr. England, att. to do du. with 15th N.I. to join Jan. 23.
- ANDERSON, Capt. W. W. to be supt. of the quota of the Gaeahwar contingent of horse in Kattywar, Jan. 14.
- ANDERSON, Lieut. D. G. art. to be act. adj. and qr. mr. to 2nd batt. dur. abs. of Lieut. Hardy.
- ANDERSON, Lieut. H. S. 23rd L.I. to be adj. in suc. to Waddington, prom. Jan. 14.
- ASHBURNER, Capt. G. E. 8th N.I. to act as dep. judge advocate gen. northern div. dur. abs. of Christie, Jan. 16.
- ASHBURNER, Lieut. J. 18th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. v. Ross, Jan. 16.
- ASHE, Lieut. E. H. 8th N.I. to be a probationary asst. exec. eng. in Scinde, Jan. 21.
- BAIGRIE, Lieut. R. 3rd Eur. regt. ret. to du. Jan. 11; to be a probationary in comm. dept. Jan. 14.
- BANNERMAN, Lieut. W. 3rd N.I. to be adj. fr. Jan. 10.
- BATTISCOMBE, Lieut. R. C. art. ret. to duty.
- BATTY, Capt. M. J. 27th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 11.
- BEALE, Capt. E. C. 22nd N.I. act. asst. exec. engr. c. prov. pl. temp. at disp. of C.-in-C. for du. with his regt.
- BELL, Lieut. A. to be supt. of pol. at Broach, Jan. 16.
- BIGGS, Capt. T. transf. fr. 3rd to 2nd batt. art. Jan. 21.

BIRCH, Capt. H. to be 2nd in com. of Khandeish Bheel corps, asst. supt. of pol. in Khandeish and Bheel agent, Jan. 16.

BIRDWOOD, Ens. G. F. 23rd N.L.I. passed exam. in vernacular lang. Jan. 13.

BLACKENY, Lieut. W. 18th N.I. to be adj. v. Ashburner, Jan. 16.

BOWER, Capt. W. J. 16th N.I. to be 1st asst. director land transport corps, v. Warden, Jan. 26.

BRODIE, Capt. 7th N.I. to conduct duties of commissariat, and supt. of bazars, at Nusserabad, on dep. of Capt. Lucas.

BROWN, Capt. W. T. 16th N.I. ret. to du. Jan. 11.

CARNEGIE, Capt. act. brig. maj. at Hyderabad, to act as interp. to 13th N.I. at Hyderabad, Dec. 31, 1856.

CARSTAIRS, Brev. lieut. col. D. to be lieut. col. fr. Dec. 6, in suc. to Morgan, dec.

CHURCH, Capt. A. B. 9th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. Jan. 14, to act as dep. jud. adv. gen. of Scinde div. of army. dur. abs. of Capt. Maud, to proc. and join his command.

CLARKE, Lieut. R. T. 24th N.I. to be a probationer in comm. dept. Jan. 14.

CLEMENTS, Lieut. J. 3rd N.I. to be a probationer in comm. dept.

COLLIER, Lieut. H. C. 21st N.I. to be 3rd asst. director land transport corps, v. Mories, Jan. 26.

COMBE, Capt. J. J. 18th N.I. to ch. of 1st comp. sappers and miners, at Aden, dur. abs. of Greig, Jan. 15.

CROWE, Lieut. T. C. art. att. to 4th comp. 4th batt. to join Jan. 14.

DANIELL, Cornet H. S. posted to 3rd L.C. as 3rd cornet, to rank fr. Nov. 23, 1856.

DAVIES, Capt. H. F. 29th N.I. to act as supt. of police at Kaira.

DUKE, Lieut. G. F. inv. estab. directed to return within the limits of the Bombay pres.

EDEN, Ens. to act as qu. mr. to 29th N.I. on dep. of Lieut. Wardrop fr. Belgaum, Jan. 2.

ELLIOTT, Lieut. W. H. 1st L.C. placed at disp. of Lieut. gen. Sir J. Outram, for serv. in Persia, Jan. 24.

EVEZARD, Lieut. G. C. to be asst. supt. of bazars and pol. at Poona.

FARQUHAR, Capt. R. 6th N.I. to be maj. fr. Dec. 6, in suc. to Morgan, dec.

FARRELL, Maj. gen. F. T. 28th N.I. ret. to du. Jan. 11.

FOULERTON, Lieut. col. T. fr. 9th to 12th N.I. Jan. 20.

GLASSPOOLE, Lieut. R. E. 6th N.I. to be capt. fr. Dec. 6, in suc. to Morgan, dec.

GRAHAM, Capt. W. D. to act as exec. eng. of Poona and Kirkee, Jan. 17.

GRANT, Capt. E. 3rd N.I. pl. at disp. of Lieut. gen. Sir J. Outram, for service in Persia, Jan. 24.

GRANT, Ens. G. C. 6th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 6, in suc. to Morgan, dec.

GREEN, Capt. W. H. R. 19th N.I. pl. at disp. of Lieut. gen. Sir J. Outram, for service in Persia, Jan. 24.

HARPUR, Lieut. J. asst. supt. of police at Tanna, to act as supt. at Rutnagherry and comdt. of Rutnagherry rangers, Jan. 16.

HART, Capt. P. L. exec. eng. Poona and Kirkee, app. to a special duty connected with the supply of water to the Poona cantonment, Jan. 17.

HAWKINS, Lieut. C. A. C. 23rd L.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. fr. Dec. 12, v. Nicholson, Jan. 14.

HAYWARD, Lieut. to act as adj. to right wing 17th N.I. dur. its separation fr. hd. qrs. of regt. Jan. 2.

HERNE, Capt. G. E. 1st Eur. fus. who arr. in Bombay in ch. of a detail of his regt. to rejoin his corps Jan. 15.

HUTT, Brev. lieut. col. G. art. ret. to du. Jan. 11.

JACOB, Lieut. col. J. c.b. art. pl. at disp. of Govt. of India for emp. with force in Persia, Jan. 24.

JEFF, Lieut. R. G. 23rd N.I. ret. to du. Jan. 11.

JOHNSON, Lieut. W. T. 6th N.I. pl. at disp. of Lieut. gen. Sir J. Outram for service in Persia, Jan. 24.

JONES, Brev. maj. H. E. D. 28th N.I. perm. to retire from the service of the Company, Feb. 5, on pension of maj. under old regs. Jan. 14.

JOPP, Maj. K. 16th N.I. to be paymr. of northern div. of the army.

KEMBALL, Capt. J. S. supt. of police at Broach, to be supt. of police at Rutnagherry, and comdt. of Rutnagherry rangers.

KEMBALL, Capt. V. S. art. to com. of 3rd comp. 1st batt. with No. 1 lt. field battery attached at Belgaum, dur. abs. of Capt. Douglas, Jan. 14.

KEYS, Lieut. F. 11th N.I. to be a mem. of gen. examination committee, v. Scott, Jan. 15.

KING, Lieut. E. 1st Eur. fus. placed at disp. of Lieut. gen. Sir J. Outram, for service in Persia, Jan. 24.

LYONS, Lieut. E. W. 28th N.I. qualified in surveying, Jan. 17.

MACAN, Brev. col. H. to be col. fr. Dec. 6, in suc. to Morgan, dec.

MACHECHNIE, Capt. R. W. 5th L.I. to be brig. maj. of 2nd brigade of inf. 2nd div. Persian expeditionary force, Jan. 24.

MACLEOD, Lieut. C. D. 27th N.I. to be a probationary asst. exec. eng. in Scinde, Jan. 21.

MAUGHAN, Lieut. col. T. fr. 11th to 9th N.I. Jan. 20.

MAUNSELL, Lieut. to conduct duties of exec. eng. Khandeish, dur. abs. of Bell (1 mo.) Jan. 28.

McAULEY, Lieut. G. W. 16th N.I. pl. at disp. of Lieut. gen. Sir J. Outram for service in Persia, Jan. 24.

MEIKLEJOHN, 2nd Lieut. H. R. engs. passed exam. in Hindustani,

Jan. 14; to depot of sappers and miners, to join hd. qrs. of corps at Bushire.

MILES, Lieut. J. act. adj. of marine batt. to offic. as sec. to civ. and mil. ex. committee, v. Kueller.

MILES, Lieut. J. 16th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. to lt. batt. fr. Jan. 20.

MOORE, Cornet C. A. posted to 2nd L.C. as 3rd cornet, to rank fr. Nov. 23, 1856.

MORRIS, Lieut. 15th N.I. app. to be emp. with land transport corps, is cancelled, Jan. 16; to act as adj. to 15th N.I. v. Stileman, on m.c.

MUSPRATT, Lieut. J. H. L. 2nd L.C. ret. to duty, Jan. 3.

NICHOLETTIS, Lieut. G. 1st Eur. fus. placed at disp. of Lieut. gen. Sir J. Outram, for serv. in Persia, Jan. 24.

NICHOLSON, Lieut. J. T. 23rd L.I. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, Jan. 19; is forthwith to join his regt. Jan. 20.

OSTREHAN, Ens. E. S. 25th N.I. passed exam. in vernac. language of the men.

PELLEY, Capt. L. 17th N.I. pl. at disp. of Lieut. gen. Sir J. Outram for serv. in Persia, Jan. 24.

PIERCE, Lieut. J. H. S. 24th N.I. to be line adj. at Sattara, v. Chamberlain, proc. on foreign service.

POPE, Lieut. col. to rejoin app. as dep. comm. gen. Jan. 14.

PRESGOTT, Maj. 2nd L.C. to be pres. of remount comm. and to report himself to remount agent.

PROBYN, Lieut. to act as adj. to left wing 26th N.I. dur. its sep. fr. hd. qrs. of the reg. Jan. 10.

PYM, Lieut. J. A. 2nd in com. of Gujerat irr. horse, rec. ch. of that reg. fr. Capt. Whitehill, Jan. 20.

RAMSAY, Lieut. col. J. S. fr. 2nd Eur. L.I. to 11th N.I. Jan. 20.

RITCHIE, Lieut. J. art. serv. pl. at disp. of lieut. gov. N.W.P. fr. Sept. 12, 1856, for emp. as asst. to supt. of Jawud, Neemuch.

ROSE, Capt. J. 2nd in com. Khandeish Bheel corps, to be supt. of police at Kaira, Jan. 16.

SCOTT, Capt. W. 13th N.I. ret. to du. Jan. 11; to be act. paymr. of pensioners and supt. of family payments dur. abs. of Capt. Annesley on field serv. Jan. 13.

SCOTT, Lieut. S. 9th N.I. ret. to du. Jan. 11.

SHEPPEE, Lieut. T. T. art. fr. Rajcote to Baroda, to com. 3rd com. 3rd comp. 3rd batt.

SMITH, Lieut. E. M. 21st N.I. to be a probationary asst. exec. engr. in Sind.

SOUTHEY, Lieut. E. engs. ret. to du. Jan. 11; to be assist. to chief eng. of Public Works, in succ. to North, Jan. 17.

STEVENSON, Lieut. W. T. art. fr. Bhooj to Rajcote, to com. detach. 1st comp. 3rd batt.

STEWART, Maj. J. D. 14th N.I. to be 2nd in com. of light batt. to join in Persia, Jan. 30.

STILEMAN, Lieut. W. C. 15th N.I. to act as a.-de.-c. to C.-in-C. fr. Jan. 19, dur. abs. of Somerset, on m.c.

STILES, Lieut. col. H. fr. 12th N.I. to 2nd Eur. L.I. Jan. 20.

STUART, Lieut. col. C. S. 3rd N.I. to com. 2nd class brigade, at Poona, dur. abs. of Brig. Hale on spec. serv.; to proc. and join. his command.

STUBBS, Cadet, rec. arr. fr. England, att. to do du. with 27th N.I.

STUTT, 2nd Lieut. C. H. art. to act as jun. dep. prin. comm. of ord. dur. abs. of Anderson, Jan. 16.

TAYLOR, Capt. J. M. C. 2nd L.C. ret. to du. Jan. 11; to be act. comdt. of Guzerat irr. horse, dur. abs. of Whitehill on field service, Jan. 24; to be dep. mag. in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, and Broach, and invest. with full pow. of a mag.

THACKER, Capt. S. 9th N.I., Brig. maj. Aden, ret. to du. Jan. 3.

THEOBALD, Lieut. C. P. art. passed exam. in vernacular language, Jan. 9.

THOMAS, Lieut. G. E. to act as supt. of police at Dharwar, Jan. 16.

THOMPSON, Lieut. G. L. 26th N.I. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. du. Jan. 16, to join his regt. at Bombay, Jan. 17.

TYNDALL, Ens. E. H. T. 7th N.I. to remain attached and do duty with 9th N.I. until April 30.

WELLS, Brev. lieut. col. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, is cane. Jan. 16.

WHISH, Lieut. F. A. art. fr. 1st to 3rd batt. to join 4th comp. at Bhooj, on being relieved fr. Aden.

WOOD, Capt. 20th N.I. to proc. and join his corps in Persia.

WRAY, Capt. E. art. transf. fr. 2nd to 3rd batt. Jan. 21; ret. to duty, Jan. 3.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

MILLS, W. Jan. 22.

INFANTRY.

ADAM, F. J. S. Jan. 22.	SABREN, E. G. E. Jan. 22.
IADELL, J. S. Jan. 11.	STUBBS, E. J. Jan. 22.
RAINECKER, G. H. Jan. 11.	WILSON, W. H. Jan. 22.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARTHOLOMEW, Lieut. F. P. 28th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 1, in ext. m.c.

BELL, Capt. exec. eng. Khandeish, Jan. 8 to Feb. 7.

GALLOWAY, Lieut. J. 13th N.I. fr. Nov. 27 to Dec. 31, to Kurrachee, on m.c. old rules.

GRIFFITH, Lieut. C. M. 1st N.I. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 10, to Mount Abou.

HAELEWOOD, Maj. supt. of police Khandeish, leave cancelled.
KEILY, Lieut. col. J. R. pol. supt. of Pohlunpoor, fr. Feb. 20 to Mar. 10.
LANCASTER, Capt. H. 20th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 13, to Bombay on m.c.
LANGBORNE, Capt. G. 21st N.I. Feb. 1 to June 1, to Bombay and Deccan, under new rules.
LESTER, Lieut. W. C. 3 days in ext.
MAYOR, Capt. P. N.V. batt. fr. Feb. 18 to Mar. 31, in ext. to remain at Mahabeshwar.
PARK, Ens. A. A. 24th N.I. is reported fit for duty, and is allowed fr. Jan. 19 to Feb. 3, in ext. to enable him to join his regt.
ROBERTSON, Lieut. E. L. 2nd Eur. L. I. 3 years to Europe on furl., old regs.
SMITH, Lieut. E. M. 21st N. I. fr. Feb. 10 to June 10, to Bombay and the Deccan, new rules.
WATSON, Lieut. J. W. 16th N. I. fr. Jan. 21 to Mar. 18 in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
WESTROPP, Lieut. C. R. C. 21st N.I. fr. Jan. 12 to 31, to remain at Bombay on m.c.; this cancels former leave.
WHITEHILL, Capt. S. comdt. of Guzerat irr. horse, leave cancelled.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARNETT, Asst. surg. to med. ch. of 26th N.I. v. Batho, Jan. 15.
BATHO, Surg. 26th N.I. to med. ch. of 3rd L.C. v. Deas, Jan. 15.
BAYNE, Asst. surg. R. M.D. perm. to res. appt. as civ. surg. at Kaira, placed at disp. of C.-in-C. Jan. 6; to med. ch. of 20th N.I. v. Neilson, Jan. 15.
BEATTY, Asst. surg. T. B. supt. of vaccination, Konkun div. to be supt. of vaccination northern Deccan div. Jan. 13.
BLOOMFIELD, Asst. surg. placed on gen. duty with field force.
BOWIE, Asst. surg. J. M. to be supt. of vaccination E. div. of Guzerat, Jan. 26.
BUGSTOCKE, Asst. surg. placed on gen. duty with field force.
BRUCE, Asst. surg. L. S. relieved fr. duty in the Indian navy, Jan. 16; attached to hd. qrs. 2nd Eur. L.I. Jan. 17.
COLLIER, Supt. surg. C. F. transf. fr. N. div. to Scinde div.
DON, Insp. gen. of hospitals J. to be surg.-gen. fr. Jan. 16, in suc. to Straker, dec.
EDWARDS, Surg.-gen. E. W. to be physician-gen. fr. Jan. 16, in suc. to Straker, dec.
GIRAUD, Asst. surg. H. J. ret. to duty, Jan. 3.
HAINES, Asst. surg. R. M.D. to offic. as asst. garr. surg. Bombay; to be act. dep. med. storekeeper at Bombay, Jan. 9.
HAMMOND, Asst. surg. F. K. pl. under orders of C.-in-C. of Indian navy, for duty, Jan. 16.
JAYNT, Asst. surg. pl. on gen. duty with field force, Jan. 15.
JOHNSTONE, Asst. surg. J. B. to be supt. of vaccination Konkun div. Jan. 13.
KAYE, Asst. surg. J. now on gen. duty in Scinde, is attached to 3rd N.I. at Sholapore, v. Skilding, and directed to join, Jan. 19.
KINGSTON, Asst. surg. pl. on gen. duty with field force, Jan. 15.
LARKIN, Asst. surg. E. L. M.D. to proc. and join 4th co. 2nd batt. art. on its march, and relieve med. officer detached fr. Neemuch.
LAWRENCE, Asst. surg. H. P. to be civ. surg. at Kaira, v. Bayne, res. Jan. 10.
LODWICK, Surg. to med. ch. of art. of 2nd div. Jan. 15.
LOWNDS, Asst. surg. T. M. M.D. to offic. as prof. of anatomy and physiology, curator of museum in Grant Medical College, and as asst. surg. to the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, Jan. 17.
MACKENZIE, Surg. T. to be supt. surg. on estab. fr. Jan. 16, in suc. to Straker, dec.; posted to Poona div.; but to rem. with the Persian exped. force.
MAHAFFY, Asst. surg. M.D. to be surg. fr. Jan. 16, v. Straker, dec.
MAITLAND, Asst. surg. G. G. W. to res. app. of supt. of vaccination, southern Deccan div. Jan. 10.
MARTIN, Asst. surg. rec. ch. of duties of supt. of vaccination in Scinde fr. Surg. Millar.
MCDOWALL, Asst. sur. pl. on gen. duty with field force, Jan. 15; att. to the light. batt. Jan. 19.
MILLER, Asst. surg. J. R. 23rd N.L.I. to join hd. qrs. of regt. at Porebunder without delay, Jan. 24.
NEILSON, Surg. to med. ch. of art. of 1st div. Jan. 15.
OGILVIE, Asst. surg. pl. on gen. duty with field force, Jan. 15; passed exam. in vernacular language, Jan. 17.
PEACH, Asst. surg. W. M.D. del. ov. ch. of duties of supt. of vaccination, eastern div. Guzerat, to Surg. Dent, gar. surg. Surat.
ROOKE, Supg. surg. B. P. to be insp. gen. of hospitals fr. Jan. 16, in suc. to Straker, dec.
ROSS, Asst. surg. C. G. H. attached to 10th N.I. Jan. 30.
STOVELL, Surg. M. to be acting supt. surg. dur. emp. of Mackenzie with Persian force, Jan. 24; on being rel. of duties of supt. surg. with Persian force, to proc. and assume duties of act. supt. surg. Poona div. Jan. 26.
STRAKER, Asst. surg. J. F. to med. ch. of 1st comp. 2nd batt. art. and No. 2 lt. field batt. attached, proc. to Persia.
SYLVESTER, Asst. surg. J. H. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 12; to med. ch. of 4th N.I. v. Lodwick, Jan. 15; placed at disp. of C.-in-C. Jan. 17.
VAUGHAN, Asst. surg. J. returned to duty, Jan. 11; to med. ch. of lt. batt. Jan. 15.
WHITE, Supt. surg. B. transf. fr. Poona to N. div.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

KEITH, Asst. surg. fr. Dec. 22 to Jan. 10.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAMS, Lieut. to com. *Assaye*, Jan. 19.
JENKINS, Capt. G. com. the *Assaye*, assum. duties of assist. superint. I.N. on Jan. 19.
WATERSON, J. J. naval instruct. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 1.
WETHERALL, Mids. W. A. from the *Punjab* to the *Acbar*, Jan. 23.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, wife of J. s. at Colaba, Jan. 15.
DUNSTERVILLE, wife of Capt. J. B. s. at Ahmednuggur, Jan. 25.
ETHERIDGE, wife of Lieut. H. W. I.N. d. at Kurrachee, Jan. 20.
FERREIRA, wife of M. s. at Mazagon, Jan. 27.
GONSALVES, wife of T. d. at Lower Colaba, Jan. 19.
HODGKINSON, wife of Capt. C. 28th N.I. s. at Dharwar, Jan. 22.
LAW, wife of S. C. 2nd grens. d. (still born) at Ahmedabad, Jan. 22.
LESTER, wife of Lieut. W. C. 2nd gren. s. at Shikarpore, Jan. 19.
MACTER, wife of R. F. d. at Broach, Jan. 30.
MITCHESON, wife of Lieut. J. N. d. at Colaba, Jan. 28.
MURRAY, wife of Capt. J. F. H.M.'s 83rd reg. s. Jan. 22.
SINCLAIR, wife of R. S. d. at Malabar Hill, Jan. 19.
WHITE, wife of J. s. Jan. 25.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNE, Lieut. A. A. P. 12th N.I. to Mary E. d. of the late T. Lawrence, at Byculla, Jan. 22.
COWLEY, M. A. P. to Hannah E. d. of J. Rae, at Ajmere, Jan. 19.
CUMMINS, P. to Miss Margaret Kelly, at Kandy, Jan. 17.
DALLAS, R. A. to Helena F. d. of J. Langford, at Booleswar, Jan. 24.
HUNT, Maj. J. H.M.'s 14th lt. drags. to Miss Harriet B. Spencer, at Byculla.
FOULERTON, Lieut. A. I.N. to Lucia M. J. d. of Col. Robertson, at Bombay, Jan. 20.
WESTROPP, M. R. to Elizabeth, d. of the late of J. W. Anderson, at Byculla, Jan. 17.
WOODBURN, Maj. gen. A. to Elizabeth, d. of A. R. Harrison, at Bombay, Jan. 20.

DEATHS.

BARKER, Ellen, wife of J. at Bombay, Jan. 13.
HOCKER, Capt. Y. J. at Colaba, Jan. 19.
MCCARTHY, James, at Mazagon, Jan. 14.
SEALY, Alfred T. H. s. of Capt. hors. art. at Kurrachee, aged 2, Jan. 21.
STRAKER, Dr. Physician-general, Jan. 17.
WHITLIE, Col. art. at sea, Jan. 10.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 13. Panny Forsight, Lidstone, Liverpool.—14. Nusser Sultan, Cowen, Calcutta.—15. Belgravia, Wharton, London; Storm, Campbell, Persian Gulf; Julia, Baker, London; Maria Gray, Dixon, Bushire.—16. Forfarshire, Short, Calcutta; Robuste, Brion, Swansea.—18. Steamer Formosa, Gibson, Shanghai; Athlitie, Potter, Melbourne.—19. Royal Victoria, Adamjee Essajee, Colombo and Cochin; Hentietta, Cumming, Glasgow.—20. Steamer Victoria, Banks, Kurrachee; Mary, John Wilson, Gogo; Thames City, Glawer, Bushire.—21. Steamer Singapore, Graing, Suez; Fairlie, Cowing, Bushire.—28. Alabama, Thomas, Bushire; Chapultepee, Arkee, Liverpool; John Gray, Baxters, Liverpool; Shah Jehan, Betham, Calcutta.—27. Madge Wildfire, Shellford, Bushire; Mirzapore, Bulman, Bushire; steamer Bombay, James, Persian Gulf; Clonturf, Allen, Sunterland.—29. Steamer Dwarika, Wolley, Kurrachee.—28. Steamer Feroze, Rennie, Bushire; Somnath, Sillars, Bushire; Result, Cowe, Bushire.—30. Rodrick Dhu, Owens, Bushire.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Storm Cloud, from PERSIAN GULF.—Capt. Macdonald, I.N. and Mrs. Campbell.
 Per Robuste, from SWANSEA.—Mr. Augustine, and Mr. L. Delacruz.
 Per Victoria, from KURRACHEE.—Brig. Hamilton, Maj. Stapleton, Dr. and Mrs. Mostyn, Capts. Mank, Geach, Todd, and Pinwell, Doctors Kingstone, Larken, and Joynt, and Mr. Wilkins.
 Per Mary, from GOGO.—Rev. Mr. Wallace.
 Per Sir J. R. Carnac, from SURAT.—Mr. and Mrs. Hebbert, C.S.; Miss Lawrence and a child, Lieut. C. B. Whish, 14th Light Dragoons.
 Per Shah Jehan, from CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Wilkins, Master Galway, Mr. and Mrs. Angier and son, Mr. C. Durand, Mrs. Betham and child.
 Per steamer Singapore (Jan. 21), from SUZ.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Battiscombe, Capt. and Mrs. Glyn, Mr. McNaghten, Mr. Wotherapon, Mr. Mills, Mrs. Topham, Mrs. Stubbs, Mr. Cadwell, Mr. Norwell, Miss Spencer, Mr. Adam, Mr. Hughlings, Mr. Battastier, Mr. H. Campbell, Mr. Owens, Mr. Whitley, and Mr. Sabben, Mr. Zommerlatt and daughter, and Mr. Ludwig. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. Ellis, Maj. Blake, Mrs. Blake, Dr. Girarue, Capt. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Clapem, Miss Clapem, Mr. Wilson, Mr. L. Wilson, Mr. Walker, Mr. Muspratt, Mr. Sauer, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, and Mr. and Mrs. Ellis. From SUZ.—Mr. McLauren, I.N. From ADEN.—Capt. Worgan.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 14. Forest King, G. L. Lee, Liverpool; Marion, Leighton, Liverpool; steamer S. Indian, Beyts, Madras.—15. Graham, Grotti, Liverpool; steamer Semiramis, Young, Persian Gulf; Sagol, Page, Calcutta.—16. Rodolphe, Galleraud, Mauritius.—18. Steamer Rajah,

Norie, China; Lutchemy, Pullay, Colombo; Amelia, Gibson, Calcutta; Bencoolin, Scollay, Liverpool; Speedwell, Woolcott, Genoa; Samuel Willetts, Spicer, Liverpool; Jemima, Fregiver, Madras; Pearl, M'Kenzie, Mauritius; Africa, Jordan, London; Earl of Shaftesbury, Adamson, London; Shalimar, Brown, Liverpool; steamer Pottinger, Stead, Persian Gulf; British Queen, Louthar, Persian Gulf; Kingstone, Weeks, Persian Gulf; steamer Precursor, Stewart, Persian Gulf; Futlay Moombarruck, Wadge, Persian Gulf; Earl of Clare, Wilson, Persian Gulf.—20. Malta, Purchase, London.—21. Allison, Bennett, London.—23. Steamer Victoria, Banks, Kurrachee.—24. Owen Glendower, Watson, London, via Kurrachee; War Eagle, Taylor, Liverpool; Odette, L. Boulard, Havre.—26. Scotland, Davie, Gibraltar.—27. Mastiff, Nacoda, Colasurpatam, Colombo, and Cochin.—29. India, Warden, Greenock; Typhoon, Faulkner, Liverpool; steamer Punjab, Foulerton, Persian Gulf; Ocean Monarch, Lawson, Persian Gulf; Arthur the Great, Davies, Persian Gulf; Fazul Currim, Persian Gulf; Carmenta, Stewart, Bushire; Clifton, Gardner, Persian Gulf; Abdulla, Clark, Persian Gulf.—Feb. 2. Steamer Ganges, Bowen, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Dwarka, to KURRACHEE.—Ens. Tweedie, Capt. and Mrs. Pollock, Miss Smyly, Capt. and Mrs. Dawson and child, Lieut. Soltnarshe, and Lieut. Battine.
Per Sir J. R. Carnac, to SURAT.—Mr. and Mrs. Forbes.
Per Africa, to LONDON.—Mrs. Jordan.
Per Lowjee Family, to SURAT.—Mr. Ashburner.
Per Victoria, to KURRACHEE.—Capt. and Mrs. Church, Capt. Herne, and Mrs. Dunsterville.
Per Glendower, to LONDON, via Kurrachee.—Lieut. Mrs. and Miss Giles, and Lieut. Watson.
Per Phlox, to SURAT.—Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. A. Browne, 12th regt. N.I.
Per Typhoon, to LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Ashburner and 6 children.
Per Carmenta, to BUSHIRE.—Mr. Georges.
Per steamer Ganges (Feb. 2), for Suez.—Mr. R. Newton, and Mr. R. Bardshill.
Per ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Hale, Mr. McAlle, Capt. Manly, Maj. Steynilton, Dr. and Mrs. Mostyn, A. Knox, Esq., Capt. G. Nightingale, Mr. Wylie, O. Cortanzo, Esq., E. Robertson, Esq., Capt. Todd, and Lieut. Pinwill.
For MANCHESTER.—Mrs. Fellows, Lieut. Col. Travers, Mrs. Cottell and infant, and Maj. and Mrs. Knyvett.
For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Davidson and two children, and Mr. Dudgeon.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Feb. 2, 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. transfer loan	..	Rs. 96 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do.	do. 1832-33	.. Rs. 85 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do.	do. 1835-36	.. Rs. 81½ to 81¾ p. Co.
4 Do.	do. 1842-43	.. Rs. 81½
New 5 Do.	do.	.. Rs. 99½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	..... each, Rs.	9 15-16ths.
Bank of England Notes	.... per £	9 ¾ths.
Spanish Dollars	..... per 100	228
Republic Dollars	.....	219½
German Crowns	.....	213 to 214
Sycee Silver	..... per 100 tola	105½
Gold Leaf (range of quality) per tola	.....	16½

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	..... Rs. 1,000 each	30 prem.
Oriental Bank	..... 250 each	250 pd. up 52 p. ct.
Commercial Bank	..... 1,000 each	500 1½ disc.
Agra Bank	..... 500 each	500 do. { 41 pm. without
Bank of Madras	..... 1,000 each	1,000 do. 14½ p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com.	..... 1,200 each	12,000 do. 12,000
Colaba Press Com.	..... 7,000 each	7,000 do. 23,000
Bombay S. N. Com.	..... 510 each	400 do. 3½ to 3¾ p. ct. dis.

On London—at	EXCHANGES.
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 2d.	For doc. bills.
6 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1¼d.	For cred. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100...	98½
..... 30 days' sight	99½
..... at sight	100
On Madras at 30 days'	98½
..... at sight	99
On China at 60 days' sight	Rs. 212 to 213

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 5s. per ton.

SINGAPORE.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE STRAITS has obtained permission to erect a palace at Singapore.

INSURRECTIONARY CONDUCT OF THE NATIVE SHOPKEEPERS.

—On the holding of the Criminal Session for January, the Recorder addressed the following remarks to the grand jury:—"There was one case of a very aggravated nature in the coroner's list,—the murder of a police informer at the very threshold of the police office, the perpetrator of which was still at large. His lordship trusted he would yet be brought to justice. The Recorder next adverted to what had occurred on the preceding day, when the native population had closed their shops and manifested a deter-

mination to resist the law. His lordship observed that the court was open to afford redress to any persons who thought they had cause to complain of any act or proceeding on the part of the police, and they might be assured that full justice would be done; but it was not to be tolerated that illegal means or combinations should be resorted to by any class of the population in order to procure the repeal of any measure which they might consider obnoxious."

CHINA.

MR. MAY resumes his duties as Superintendent of Police.—Dr. BRIDGES accepts the Acting Assistant Police Magistrateship.—An ordinance for registration of the Chinese inhabitants is under the consideration of the Legislative Council, and may be tendered to "barbarians" in a Gazette Extraordinary to-night.—A portion of the crews of the United States ships of war in harbour will be trooped in the Naval Store Compound, and act under the direction of our superintendent of police, if called on in an emergency.—*North China Herald*.

NORTH CHINA.—As it is probable that within a month from this that we shall be in a state of siege, and unable to obtain either provisions or servants in any but sparing quantity from the main land, it is but commonly prudent in us to cast about for the means of averting excessive inconvenience. To this end we would suggest the importation of re-lays of waiting men from the north—people who, having no sympathy with the natives of Kwantung, may be depended on through whatever vicissitudes the colony may have to pass. Most of the Canton washermen have already left the place, and, bearing in mind the fact that their families may be destroyed root and branch if they attempt to remain here, we cannot see that it is just in any one to be angry with them, and think they have committed a great impropriety.—*North China Herald*, Dec.

MARTIAL-LAW RECOMMENDED AT HONG-KONG.—Unless Sir John Bowring instantly directs an efficient registration of the Chinese inhabitants, and a driving out of the many doubtful characters by whom we are surrounded, wretches who keep up within the breasts of peacefully-inclined citizens a feeling of perpetual terror, we would advise an early and general requisition to the commandant of the garrison to assume the responsibility of declaring the colony under martial-law, and then to proceed to a registration.—*Friend of China*, Jan. 3.

HONG-KONG.—Some anxiety being felt among the community in the present unsettled state of affairs in the neighbourhood of Hong-Kong, it has been thought advisable by the Government to adopt certain precautionary measures for securing the peace of the city, and the safety of the inhabitants and property. The police force has been increased, and his Exc. the Governor has given his best consideration to a proposal made by certain gentlemen who recently waited on H. E. and the Executive Council, and has resolved to invite the respectable members of the community to form themselves into a special constabulary, from which it is in contemplation to organize a fire brigade. The peace and security of the colony are further considered by an ordinance or proclamation, the chief article of which refers to the issue of Government "passes" to the inhabitants, according to the following form:—"This is to certify, that the bearer hereof [name] is authorised to pass and re-pass during the night season from and to the house of [employer's name] in [street or road] Victoria, during the period of days from the date hereof. Dated this day of , A.D. 1857. [Seal] (Signed)

A. B., Superintendent of Police."

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

JAMESON, Mrs. Charles, d. on board the ship *Bombay*, at Hong Kong, Jan. 2.
KING, Mrs. C. John, s. at Foochowfoo.
SKINNER, wife of John, d. at Shanghai, Dec. 17.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. of H.M.'s ship *Calcutta*, at Hong Kong, Dec. 26.
DOBIE, infant s. of Capt. A. at Foochowfoo, aged 1 mo.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

DEC. 19. Crystal Palace, Mann, Singapore; Truro, Dabuis, Sydney.—20. Phebe Dunbar, Tucker, Sydney.—20. Mero, Tate, Calcutta.—29. Princess Royal, Poyntz, Calcutta.—JAN. 1, 1857. Regina, Ingeman, Hartlepool; Hero, Thompson, Liverpool.—2. Elizabeth, Tinnis, Calcutta; General de Stens, Fohbens, Hartlepool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Hellespont.—Messrs. Batt and Lee and 8 Chinese.
Per Mazepia.—Mr. and Mrs. Barras, 2 Misses Barras, and Miss Over.
Per David Brown.—Miss Russell.
Per Ann.—Messrs. Neal and M'Donald.
Per Black Prince.—Capt. Burrows.
Per Eumont.—Capt. Randall.
Per Lancfield.—Messrs. Siffken and Bendon.
Per Erin.—Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Rutter, Messrs. Birdseye, Ridde, Rickett, Read, Mathews, Rodger, Laleuca, and one petty officer of H.M.S. *Pique*.

DEPARTURES.

DEC. 16, Palmerston, Seagrove, London.—21. Abdul Medjid, Wilkie, London.—22. Cambalu, Fawcett, London.—26. Avery, Jillard, Liverpool.—27. John Robinson, Putt, London; Atalanta, Blyth, Australia.—JAN. 15, 1857. Steamer Madras, —, Pointe de Galle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For Formosa.—Capt. Possith, A. B. C. Booth, and John Clarke. For Panjaub.—Mr. and Mrs. Brimelow and Mr. and Mrs. M. de Souza. For steamer Madras (Jan. 15), to POINT DE GALLE.—For GALLE.—Mr. T. H. Chapman. For BOMBAY.—Messrs. B. Sorabjee, B. Eduljee, A. A. Hapunnally, C. D. Lalca, J. Pestonjee, H. Hormusjee, T. Allama, M. Gower, T. Menasey, J. Khakey, C. Hormusjee, B. P. Bomanjee, and Sr. J. M. de Sequeira Pinto. For ALEXANDRIA.—T. C. Leslie, Esq. For MARSEILLES.—Messrs. Thos. Walsh, G. Osculate, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Smith, J. T. Birdseye, and E. M. de Busche. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. J. V. Caldas, G. L. Zobel, Mrs. Robertson and child, Mrs. Pereira and 7 children, and H. Charles Eden.

COMMERCIAL.

China, Jan. 15, 1857.

EXCHANGES AND BULLION.

Oriental Bank, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 8d.

On India, Rs. 215 to 217.

Gold, nominal.

Canton Syce, do.

FREIGHTS.

To London, 2l. to 2l. 10s. for Tea, and for Silk, 5l. to 6l.

SCINDE.

THE RAILWAY.

We are privileged to make an announcement which will be hailed with sincere pleasure by every one interested in the progress of this province. The line for the Scinde Railway has at length been definitely settled, and in accordance, we are proud to say, with those views which we have so freely and fully expressed in the columns of the *Sindian*. Our readers are aware that we have done our utmost to place before them an array of facts in connection with this important subject, which could only have been collected by great care and trouble. So far as we were capable of forming an opinion on the relative merits of the various proposed routes, we distinctly and decisively pronounced in favour of the line to Kotree, as being that which presented not only for the present but for the future, the greatest advantages, whether regard be had to the length, cost, working expenses, or local traffic. That line has been judiciously selected for construction by those to whose final decision the matter was referred, and we rejoice at being able to state that the gentleman who represents the Scinde Railway Company at Kurrachee, has received instructions from Government to proceed at once with the permanent surveys and estimates of that line which passes near Gharra, about nine miles to the north of Tattah, and twelve west of Jerruck.

It is doubtless known to some of our readers that a proposition, emanating from one of the highest officials in the province, was sometime since made to remove the town, or rather the people, of Tattah from the present position to a more favourable locality. It is one of the ancient capitals of Scinde, and is situated on the *débris* of three old cities. Owing to its being built on low ground, which becomes a complete swamp during the inundation, the inhabitants are peculiarly subject to endemic diseases, and as it is feared that no sanitary improvements whatever are likely to render the spot healthy, the only remedy is to be found in the removal of the inhabitants to a more salubrious part of the country. A better opportunity for carrying this project into operation could scarcely present itself than on the commencement of the railway works in its neighbourhood. A large number of the population will find employment on them, and will necessarily require to reside in closer proximity to the line than they can do by remaining in the existing town. It would therefore be a comparatively easy matter gradually to remove the whole of the townspeople adjacent to the railway station which will be formed in the neighbourhood, and there a portion of ground may be plotted out for the proposed new town.

But to return to the subject more immediately before us, we may mention that a large number of the railway staff left Kurrachee on Monday afternoon last, in anticipation of the receipt of final orders regarding the line, for the purpose of renewing the survey. They will now be able to go on with the work at once; and from the energy and perseverance they have formerly displayed, we have every reason to hope they will do their utmost to complete the survey during the present working season; and if they succeed in doing so, we will have the pleasure to see the construction of the permanent way commenced with vigour long before the close of the current year.

In the meantime we beg to congratulate the shareholders and the public of Scinde on the important advancement that has now been made in the progress of this truly national work. The great battle of procrastination has been fought and won by those who had common sense and practical experience for their guide. Under the able administration of Mr. Neville Warren, we may confidently rely that the work will be pushed on vigorously, and that former delay will give place to increased activity.—*Scindian*, Jan. 21.

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friends who favour us with communications will greatly add to their obliging kindness by writing on one side only of their paper. All persons acquainted with the details of a printing-office know how much this promotes convenience.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON.

TUESDAY, March 3, 1857.

THE VAKEEL TO THE EX-KING OF OUDE, MAJOR BIRD, AND OURSELVES.

IN another portion of our paper will be found two letters addressed to us, in our editorial capacity, complaining of certain comments introduced into the article "The Extinct Dynasty of Oude," which appeared in our impression of the 30th January last. One of these communications bears the signature of Mahomed Museeh Ooddeen Khan, the accredited Vakeel to the ex-king of Oude, and the other that of Major R. W. Bird. The former charges us with a misrepresentation of facts in stigmatising the character of Saadut Khan, the founder of the late dynasty, with treachery, and in ascribing pusillanimity to one of his successors, and avarice and extortion to another. We plead in justification the truth of our statement. Museeh Ooddeen Khan asserts that the charge of treachery against Saadut Khan rests entirely upon a memorandum furnished by Capt. Fletcher Hayes, assistant to the Resident at Lucknow, and that this gentleman is not trustworthy, inasmuch as he quotes as his authority a Mahometan author who died a century before Saadut Khan came into existence. We have nothing to do with Capt. Hayes or his authorities. A stroke of anachronism by a British subordinate does not invalidate the testimony of the Persian historians. The facts of the case are related with great minuteness in the "History of Hindustan," translated from the Persian by Col. Alexander Dow. In a revised edition of this work, published in 1803, and at page 424 of the second volume, the parting interview between Saadut Khan and the Persian emperor, Nadir Shah, is thus described: "The king of Persia, finding himself in possession of Delhi, called the Nizam and Saadut into his presence, and addressed them in the following extraordinary manner: '*Are not you both most ungrateful villains to your king and country; who, after possessing such wealth and dignities, called me from my dominions to ruin them and yourselves? But I will scourge you with all my wrath, which is the instrument of the vengeance of God.*' Having spoken these words, he spit upon their beards, the highest affront possible to Mussulmen, and turned them with every mark of indignity from his presence." Museeh Ooddeen Khan will now be satisfied that the treachery of Saadut Khan rests upon something more than the memorandum furnished by Capt. Hayes. We pass to the second point. It was stated in the article of the 30th January, that in the battle with the Rohillas fought in his behalf by Col. Champion, Shujah-ud-Dowlah, the vizier of Oude, betrayed the most dastardly pusillanimity. Museeh Ooddeen Khan now informs us, that it was per-

fectly understood between Col. Champion and Shujah-ud-Dowlah, that the troops of the latter should only act in case of extreme emergency, and that his little army was consequently regarded merely as a *corps de réserve*. A more barefaced assertion was probably never hazarded. The understanding which subsisted between the Vizier of Oude and the British commander was distinct enough; but it was precisely the reverse of that indicated by Museed Ooddeen Khan. The Colonel shall speak for himself. In a letter written shortly after the battle, and which we transcribe from the third edition of Mr. Mill's "History of British India," vol. vi. p. 508, Col. Champion states the facts, and at the same time favours us with the estimate he had formed of the good faith of his ally. "I wish," says he, "*I could pay the Vizier any compliment on this occasion, or that I were not under the indispensable necessity of expressing my highest indignation at his shameful pusillanimity; indispensable, I say, because it is necessary that the administration should clearly know how little to be depended on is their ally. The night before the battle I applied to him for some particular pieces of cannon which I thought might prove of great service in the action; but he declined giving the use of them. He promised solemnly to support me with all his force, and particularly engaged to be near at hand with a large body of cavalry, to be used as I should direct. But instead of being nigh me, he remained beyond the Gurrah, on the ground which I had left in the morning, surrounded by his cavalry and a large train of artillery, and did not move thence till the news of the enemy's defeat reached him.*" Then, however, observes Mr. Mill, his troops began to be active, and effectually plundered the camp, "*while the Company's troops, in regular order in their ranks, most justly (says their commander) observed, 'We have the honour of the day, and these banditti the profit.'*" One other point remains to be noticed. The charge of extortion brought against Saadut Ali is declared by Museed Ooddeen Khan to be unjust and unfounded. The Nabob, he admits, amassed treasure to the amount of thirteen millions sterling; but ascribes his means of realizing these almost boundless hoards, not to the oppression of his subjects, but to an intimate familiarity on the part of the Nabob with the *principles of political economy*. We have no wish to detract from the scientific acquirements of Saadut Ali. All we have to deal with is the mode in which he reduced his political economy to practice, and upon this point the evidence is conclusive. "*The same abuse and mismanagement,*" observes the historian of British India, "*the same frightful extortions which disgraced the revenue collections under the former government, continue to prevail undiminished in extent and atrocity under that of Saadut Ali.*" "The records of the presidency," observes Lord Dalhousie, "show that, notwithstanding the stipulations of the treaty, the landholders were nevertheless exposed to the systematic extortions of the contractors to whom the Nabob farmed the assessments, and whom he authorized to levy their demands by the most violent and oppressive means." So much in answer to Museed Ooddeen Khan. We would address a parting word to the second of our assailants. Major Bird professes to believe that the object of the article complained of was to strengthen the cause of annexation by casting aspersions upon the characters of the individual members of the royal race. This is not the fact. The intention was to show that the vices of the Oude government were inherent in its constitution; that the

misgovernment of its rulers was incorrigible; and that had the native dynasty been continued, there was not the remotest prospect of improvement. "It seems to me," says Col. Grant, "as hopeful a task to rear heart of oak in a dark cellar, as to bring up under a foreign protectorate a capable ruler in the palace of such a dependency as Oude." But whatever may have been the shortcomings of the various princes of Oude, however degrading their vices or oppressive their administration, Wajid Alee Shah is not answerable for the misrule of his ancestors. That prince has been deposed because he was unfit to rule. His unfitness must, therefore, be deduced exclusively from the character of his own acts, and it is by these alone that the justification of the Government of India in depriving him of his kingdom can be tested. With the view of enabling our readers to form a sound judgment upon this point, we shall in our next number give a brief sketch of the reign of Wajid Alee Shah, the last of the kings of Oude.

THE OPIUM REVENUE OF INDIA.

On the 15th of January last, a meeting was held at Freemasons' Tavern, convened by the Society for the Suppression of Opium-smuggling in China, when a petition was adopted for presentation to both Houses of Parliament. The object of the petition is to obtain the interference of Government for putting an end to the opium monopoly of the East-India Company, and to the illegal trade now carried on in China in that drug. The simple answer to the petitioners is, that they seek an impossibility. The monopoly of the East-India Company may, indeed, be abolished; but this, so far from diminishing the contraband trade in opium, would only lead to its extension. The suppression of the traffic is altogether beyond the control of Parliament. A few remarks will suffice to make this perfectly clear. Two-thirds only of the territories on the continent of India belong to the East-India Company; the remainder is in the possession of native princes, who are altogether independent in the internal administration of their principalities. Within the Company's dominions, the revenue derived from opium is realized by means of a State monopoly, and no person is permitted to grow the poppy except on account of the Government. In the native states, the cultivation of the poppy is altogether free; but the drug, when manufactured, is subjected to a heavy pass-tax, levied by the British Government on its transit to Bombay for shipment to China. Of the total export to China, now amounting to about 80,000 chests per annum, the East-India Company contribute 53,000 and the native states 27,000; and for this supply the Chinese are content to pay about six millions sterling. Now it is obvious, that if the interference of Parliament be exercised in restraining or interdicting the manufacture of opium, such interference must be restricted to the possessions of the British Government. We have neither the right nor the power of dictation within the dominions of native princes. Suppose, then, the monopoly of the East-India Company to be abolished, and the opium revenue to be surrendered, what would be the consequence? The poppy, now confined within narrow limits, would be grown in every part of India, and as free competition leads to the reduction of profits, a superabundant supply would be offered to the consumer at something like one-third of its present price. These are

the natural effects of free production and free trade. But suppose the monopoly to be abandoned, and prohibition to be substituted for free production, what then would be the result? The interdict being necessarily restricted to the Company's territories, the suppression of cultivation in Bengal, with the consequent increase of price, would but have the effect of stimulating production in Central India. Malwa and Mewar are capable of affording an unlimited yield; the market would be equally well supplied; eighty thousand chests of opium would then, as now, find their way to China; and the only difference would be, that the revenue at present derived by the East-India Company would go to fill the coffers of the native princes of Central India. An increase of the pass-tax would be no bar to the export of Malwa opium. That tax has already been raised to the highest amount that can insure the transit of the drug through British territory, and any attempt to restrain production by prohibitory pass-duties would but have the effect of forcing the trade through the more circuitous routes of native states. The present system, then, appears to be the best that can be devised for checking the extended use of opium, and as such, deserves the warm support of its zealous opponents, instead of the opprobrium which they endeavour to cast upon it. A craving appetite has grown up in China for the opium of India; the people offer the sum of six millions sterling per annum for its gratification, and the mode of supply has been so contrived as to give them the smallest possible quantity for *their money*. The monopoly price acts as a powerful check upon consumption. Take away the monopoly, and allow free competition, and the number of chests now supplied will be trebled for the same amount of money. Take away the monopoly, and prohibit the growth of the poppy, and the provision of opium for the China market will be simply transferred from Bengal to Central India. Follow up the step, and increase the transit-duties on Malwa opium until they amount to prohibitory rates, and the trade will be diverted from the shipping ports of the East-India Company on the coast of Bombay, to those of native princes in Guzerat and the ports of Cutch. No imaginable change can be suggested which would not be productive of greater evil. Even the substitution of a system of excise would be followed by an enlarged home consumption, and in a short time the Bengalee would doubtless vie with the Chinaman in his desire for the use of the drug. Hateful as is the term monopoly in English ears, its leading features—*increase of price to the consumer and restriction on the employment of capital and industry*—are those which the friends of humanity must desire to see applied to the opium system of India; and the best interests of both India and China are manifestly best consulted in the continuance of the scheme which secures the largest returns with the smallest possible outlay. Our limits will not permit us to enter at large into the moral objections which have been taken to the use of opium. We would merely observe that it is not the use, but the abuse, of opium which is to be denounced. It has no place in the category of poisons the elements of which are deadly to the human constitution. Its use is not to be classed with any habit the character of which is essentially vicious. Taken in moderation it acts as an agreeable stimulant, and so far from producing any noxious effects, it conduces greatly both to comfort and health. To those who desire more minute information upon these points, we

would recommend the perusal of a small pamphlet entitled "The Opium Revenue of India," in which, and within the space of two or three dozen pages, every objection put forward by the Anti-Opium Society is fairly met, thoroughly sifted, and utterly demolished. So completely, indeed, is the subject exhausted, as to leave nothing to be desired in this respect. Rumour ascribes the little work to a civil servant of the East-India Company, formerly a Member of Council at Calcutta. It is stated by the writer that opium-eating is not the kind of excitement which the large contraband importation into China goes to supply. Opium, he observes, though chewed in Europe and in India, is for the most part in China smoked like tobacco.

"As much as one helps oneself to of mustard is laid on a tin or silver perforated holder, which fits into a long reed pipe, and, the drug being ignited, the white pure flame is drawn through the pipe in two or three whiffs, which are sufficient to produce an exhilaration that lasts through the day. This is the enjoyment of which the taste has now so spread in China, that from the palace to the hovel there is scarcely a man that does not seek it. So taken, opium-smoking is not more injurious than tobacco. There is scarcely a Chinese shoemaker in Cossitulla, the street of Calcutta where Chinese congregate, that does not begin his day with these three whiffs; yet these men are all industrious artisans, the very picture of health and comfort. To deprive these men of their morning enjoyment is surely no part of the duty of beneficent moral government. Why then take measures to interdict this gratification to the Chinese."

This testimony to the innocuous effects of opium, administered in moderation, is fully corroborated by the experience of Mr. Meadows, the Chinese interpreter at Hong-kong. In a passage from a book recently published by this gentleman, and quoted in the opium pamphlet, the author observes:—

As to the morality of the opium question I am fortunately able to give the home reader by analogy, and in a few words, as exact an idea of it as I have got myself; smoking a little opium daily is like taking a pint or two of ale, or a few glasses of wine daily; smoking more opium is like taking brandy as well as beer and wine, or a large allowance of these latter; smoking very much opium is like excessive brandy and gin drinking, leading to delirium tremens and premature death. After frequent consideration of the subject during thirteen years, the last two spent at home, I can only say, that, although the substances are different, I can, as to the morality of producing, selling, and consuming them, see no difference at all: while the only difference I can observe in the consequences of consumption is, that the opium-smoker is not so violent, so maudlin, or so disgusting as the drunkard. The clothes and breath of the confirmed and constant smoker are more or less marked by the peculiar penetrating odour of opium, and he gets careless, in time, of washing from his hands the stains from his pipe. But all this is not more disagreeable than the beery, vinous, or ginny odour, and the want of cleanliness, that characterize the confirmed drunkard. In all other respects the contrast is to the disadvantage of the drunkard.

Evidently the question is one which lies altogether between the Emperor and his subjects; and we have no business whatever to interfere in its settlement. The Emperor interdicts the importation of opium because a small percentage of his subjects smoke to excess. On the other hand, the nation at large protests against the deprivation, on the ground that its moderate use supplies an innocent luxury. Victory has declared in favour of the masses, and the law has become a nullity. The nation is clearly in the right. Opium with the Chinese is now a necessary of life, and with the gradual spread

of the taste for the drug, the people have thriven and fattened with progressive increase, until at length the Celestial empire boasts a population exceeding in amount four hundred millions of souls.

COTTON AND INDIAN RAILWAYS.

It was stated lately, at the annual meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, that the lines of railway which had been sanctioned for India were selected by the East-India Company for political and military, and not for commercial purposes. Such a statement must have been made in total ignorance of the facts of the case, and it is much to be regretted that a gentleman in the high position of President of the Association should not have been better acquainted with a subject upon which he professes to be deeply interested, and upon which he should be an accurate authority. We have always understood that, in the selection of the lines of railway, the chief object of the Indian authorities has been to combine, as much as possible, political with commercial advantages. It would, indeed, be difficult in the matter of Indian railways, to separate the demands of commerce from the requirements of Government, as the main channels of communication must serve both purposes. The chief political line, namely, that from Calcutta to the north-west frontier, might have been conducted along the course of the present direct trunk road, but, in order that it might afford every possible convenience in a commercial point of view, it was carried by the circuitous route of the Gangetic valley, and will thus keep the trade of that part of the country in its original channel. But there are some lines which have been sanctioned chiefly for commercial purposes. We would mention that which traverses the cotton districts of Kandeish and Berar, whose terminus is at the great emporium of trade—Nagpore. The line, also, from Surat to Baroda and Ahmedabad was sanctioned for the purpose of developing the resources of the cotton districts of Guzerat. The railway from Madras to the opposite coast is another line which has been constructed principally with the view of opening up the resources of the country, and of giving every facility to trade. We do not deny that political advantages must be gained by any line of railway in India connecting one place of importance with another; but the Indian authorities have been most anxious that these undertakings should prove remunerative, in order that European capitalists might be induced to embark capital in these and similar works, and have consequently studied in what manner they would best subserve the interests of trade and develop the agricultural and mineral wealth of the country.

THE RAILWAY.—We learn by a letter from Allahabad that the line of railway between Allahabad and Bhurrawaree, a distance of about 28 miles, is nearly ready for traffic, and that his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, on his return from Gorraonpore, which is expected about the 31st January, will formally inaugurate the opening of the line,—the ceremony which took place some time ago having been merely in honour of the completion of a small portion of it.

DR. HONIGBERGER asserts that he has discovered a means of preventing cholera by inoculation on a principle similar to that of vaccination for small-pox, and he has solicited government, in order to test the truth of his pretensions, to allow him to inoculate the prisoners in those jails most subject to the disease.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—I shall feel obliged by your inserting the enclosed letter in reply to the article headed "The Extinct Dynasty of Oude," which appeared in your journal of the 30th ult., which I send by the hands of Syed Abdoolah, *attaché* to the Oude embassy; and I shall feel obliged by your inserting the same as an act of justice to the Royal Family of Oude, whose particular wish is that it should appear, and by whose command I have the honour to write to you to this effect,

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

MOHD. MUSEEH OODDEEN,

Accredited Vakeel to H.M. the King of Oude.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—I beg to send you a few observations upon an article headed, "The Extinct Dynasty of Oude," which appeared in your issue of the 30th January, 1857. I trust that you will have the fairness to give them insertion.

The writer of that article commences by saying, "It would not be easy to furnish from the world's history another example in which the happiness and prosperity of a country have been so utterly disregarded by its rulers as in that of the recently-annexed kingdom of Oude." Now, I apprehend the difficulty would be to find in the world's history another instance of a country which has been victimized by a powerful neighbour, as Oude has been by the East-India Company. When, actuated by a love of conquest, other nations have subdued the object of their ambition by force of arms, and justified the act by the right of the stronger: the Company's acquisitions are made by far different means, their policy being to plunge the unfortunate state which they covet into irretrievable pecuniary difficulties, and to make the disorders and grievances resulting therefrom a hypocritical pretence,—first, for interference; and then for annexation: in other words, their system is, the skilful application of the process by which cunning men create debtors, and then force them at once to submit to their most exorbitant demands. If ever there was one system more Machiavelian, more appropriative of the show of justice where the basest injustice was attempted, it is the system by which the government of the different states of India has been wrested from the hands of their respective princes, and collected into the grasp of the British power.

Passing on to the writer's notice of the character of each reign, his first assertion, viz., that "Saadut Khan, the founder of the family, closed his career, as governor of Oude, by an act of treachery against his liege lord, the Mogul emperor, which led to the sack of Delhi by the Persian monarch, Nadir Shah;" that "Nadir, though profiting by the counsels of Saadut, held the Nawaub in such base contempt, that, after upbraiding him for his disloyalty, he spat upon his beard, and banished him from his presence;" and that "Saadut, unable to survive the ignominy, swallowed poison," appears to rest entirely upon a memorandum furnished by Fletcher Hayes, assistant to the Resident, and to be found at page 76 of the Blue Book of papers relating to Oude, 1856. Mr. Hayes commences his minute by stating, "The founder of the dynasty of Oude was Mahomed Ameer, better known as Saadut Khan, and also as Boorhan-ool-Moolk: the treachery of this subordinate to his sovereign of Delhi is familiar to all who have read the annals of Persia. As this historian was born in the year 1570; completed his history in 1611, and died in 1626; and as Saadut Khan's date is 1739, any mention of the latter by that author is an impossibility; a fact of which the writer of the article in question was either cognizant or not; in the one case, he has been guilty of wilful misrepresentation; in the other, of the most disgraceful ignorance. I leave him the choice of either horn of the dilemma.

The real facts of the case are, that Boorhan-ool-Moulk, who was commonly called Saadut Khan, also Meer Mohumud Ameer Khan, and who is described by Elphinstone, not as "an infamous Persian Peolar," but as "originally a merchant of Khorasan, who had risen to a military command," was descended from the family of Ali, the renowned hero, cousin and son-in-law of Mohumud the Prophet, and who was made caliph, A.D. 656. Saadut Ali was born at Neshapore, in the kingdom of Ispahen, during the reign of Mohumud Shah. In 1719, he visited India, and entered the service of the King of Delhi. His eminent and statesmanlike qualities, and his brilliant valour, more particularly displayed during the formidable insurrection of the Seids, which broke out in 1720, and spread terror throughout the capital, gained him the favour and confidence of the monarch, who, as a reward for his distinguished services, appointed him viceroy of Oude in 1722.

Towards the close of the year 1738, Nadir Shah advanced to Delhi; Saadut Khan gave him battle, and the result was the complete defeat of the Indian army, the commander-in-chief, Khan Douran being slain, and Saadut Khan made prisoner. Teir-vol Mutakherin and Ummadool Saadut, the popular Mahomedan historians, relate that while the conflict was at its height, the elephants which carried respectively Saadut Khan, and his nephew, Shere Jung, furiously attacked each other: that upon one of them running away, the other pursued him into the enemy's lines, and that

in this manner the two nobles were made prisoners, and conducted before Nadir Shah. The Shah received them with much courtesy, showing them every mark of respect due to their rank, and it was through their mediation that a friendly meeting was effected between the conqueror, Nadir Shah, and the vanquished, Mohumud Shah. So far from Saadut having committed suicide, the historians, Seir-ool Mutakherin, Mirroot Aftal Noomah, Zuffer Namah, Nadir Namah, and Yadgar Bahadorree assert, upon the best and most undeniable evidence, that he died of a cancer in his back. The accurate Elphinstone also, speaking of his death, merely states, "His (Nadir Shah's) first adviser was Saadut Khan; that nobelman died soon after at Delhi:" not a word about suicide.

His Majesty the King of Delhi was so satisfied with the loyalty, integrity, and uniform good conduct of this eminent man, that, upon the recommendation of Nadir Shah, and with the unanimous approval and consent of his own courtiers, he appointed his nephew, Suffdur Jung, to succeed his uncle as Viceroy of Oude. This recommendation, on the part of Nadir Shah, is as complete a refutation of the slanderous report of his having offered Saadut Khan the indignity of spitting upon his beard, as the King of Delhi's appointment of his nephew to succeed him in the vice-royalty of Oude is of his alleged disloyalty to his royal master.

Speaking of Shujah-ud-Dowlah, the writer of the article says,— "Shujah, though ambitious, lacked the decision and courage which usually characterize the successful usurper. At the battle with the Rohillas, fought on his behalf by Colonel Champion, in 1774, he betrayed the most dastardly pusillanimity. It had been arranged that he should support the colonel with a strong force of cavalry. Instead, however, of fulfilling his engagement, the prince encamped in the vicinity of the field of battle, and remained a passive spectator of the contest." It was perfectly understood between Colonel Champion and Shujah-ad-Dowlah, that the troops of the latter, consisting of irregular cavalry, should only act in the case of extreme emergency, a measure of the greatest prudence, when the great difference between the military movements of European and Indian troops is considered. Shujah's little army was consequently regarded merely as a *corps de reserve*.

Equally unfounded and unjust is the charge of avarice which the writer of the article brings against Saadut Ali, in these words:—"Saadut died in 1814. The essential part of his engagement he had never performed. Avarice was his ruling passion; and to enable him to gratify its illimitable demands, he had rendered himself a complete adept in the art of extortion. In the thirteen years which elapsed between the conclusion of the treaty of 1801 and his death, Saadut contrived to amass treasure to the amount of thirteen millions sterling, exacted from a territory which, during his reign, gave only a million and a half of revenue."

Saadut Ali ascended the throne in 1798, and for four years the revenue of the country amounted annually to not less than thirty millions of rupees, or 3,000,000*l.* sterling. The nawab being well versed in the principles of political economy, and, moreover, of prudent habits, succeeded in saving, without thereby oppressing his subjects, considerable sums, which were still further increased by the vast property left him by his wealthy brother, Ausufud Dowlah; and by the riches which came into his possession by right, in consequence of several of the Begums, slaves, eunuchs, like Almas, Allie, and others, dying intestate. It was in this manner that the thirteen millions sterling were accumulated and not by extortion as asserted above.

The charge of misrule and mismanagement brought by the writer of the article against Ghazee-ood-deen, the son of Saadut, and his successor, Nusseer-ood-deen, I shall take the liberty of answering, in the words of Mr. Malcolm Lewin, late second judge of the Sudder Court of Madras:—"With the constantly recurring demands of the Indian Government in the Oude treasury, it is not surprising that the revenues of the country should be found insufficient to meet the ordinary charges of Government,—that the king should be unable to defray the expenses of his army,—that under the confused and vacillating system of internal administration established by us, crimes should go unpunished and unrepressed; and, lastly, that these results should display themselves, which naturally arose out of the vicious system we had devised and forced upon the king as the certain means of his destruction."

The system of employing residents at the native courts has contributed more than any other measure to bring about the evils so hypocritically deplored by those who have turned them so much to their own advantage. What a Resident is shall be described in the words of the immortal Burke:—"That he (the native prince) should have no want of assistance, a civil gentleman, called a Resident, is kept at his court, who, under pretence of providing duty for the pay of these (the Company's) troops, gets assignments of the revenue into his hands. Under his provident management, debts soon accumulate; new assignments are made for these debts; until, step by step, the whole revenue, and with it the whole power of the country is delivered into his hands." "The interference of the Residents," observes the Hon. Frederick John Shore, in his "Notes on Indian Affairs," "has been almost always exerted for evil; indeed, so extremely difficult is it to discover the slightest benefit arising to any class of people from the establishment of Residents at the native courts, that there is even ground for the supposition that the measure has been adopted and maintained for the express purpose of promoting misgovernment and confusion in the

different principalities, so as to afford plausible excuses and opportunity for our taking possession of them."

As to the insinuation with which the writer of the article concludes, that some justification for annexation is to be found in the personal character of the princes of the Oude dynasty, it is by no means a safe principle that the vices of a sovereign justify his deposition, for if so, the tenure of certain thrones in Europe, at this very moment, would not be worth a year's purchase.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant

MOHD. MUSEEH OODDEEN KHAN,

Accredited Vakeel to H.M. the King of Oude.

Harley House, New-road, Feb. 14, 1857.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—In your paper of the 30th January, 1857, appears an article on "The Extinct Dynasty of Oude," the writer of which appears to think that he is strengthening the cause of the "annexationists" of that kingdom, by casting stigmas upon the character of every ruler of Oude who has existed from the time of Saadut Khan down to the reign of the present King, Wajid Ali Shah. Abuse is not argument; and were a retaliation to be made by quoting, on the authority of the Indian Blue Books, the various acts of injustice committed by the East-India Company upon native rulers ever since the year 1601, when their first charter was granted, one constant systematic course of treaty-breaking could be exhibited against them. Suppose that for every "illustration" given in the article above-mentioned, a parallel instance of conduct on the part of the Company was quoted in rejoinder by the King of Oude in the following manner:—

"Saadut Khan, the founder of the family, closed his career as Governor of Oude by an act of treachery against his liege lord the Mogul Emperor. This occurred in 1739."

"On the 9th of February, 1757, an agreement was entered into between the Governor and Council of the East-India Company and Seraj-ood-Dowlah. Shortly after the conclusion of the treaty, a combination having been made by the principal officers of Seraj-ood-Dowlah to depose him, and place Meer Jaffier Ali Khan on the throne, the Bengal Government joined the confederacy."—*Return of Treaties*, 16th June, 1853, page 13.

Now, sir, I put it to you whether such a course of procedure would in any way support or controvert the justice or injustice, the legality or the illegality of the measure of annexation? Do such wanton attacks or retaliatory defences affect the real question? The result would simply be, that any person acquainted with the history of India would naturally inquire, how it came to pass that the East-India Company, with the knowledge of the treachery of the then existing rulers of Oude, made a treaty with them on the 16th of August, 1765, establishing *sincere friendship and firm union between these very rulers of Oude and themselves*, and this at a time when your paper declares that "the vizier threw himself unconditionally on the clemency of his victors!"

Mr. Thackeray has lately given some very marked illustrations of the reigns and characters of the four King Georges of England; the short-comings imputed to them might as well be brought forward as grounds for remark on our Most Gracious Queen, and arguments thence derived reflecting on her Government, as the attempt be made to justify the annexation of the present time by alleging bad administration on the part of bygone Nawabs of Oude.

Much has been written in abuse of the Kings of Oude, in order to prepare the public mind for annexation. Lord Dalhousie himself felt the difficulty attendant on taking such a step, and shrank from the personal responsibility of such a measure. In the "Papers relating to Oude," presented to Parliament in 1856, at page 184, paragraph 58, Lord Dalhousie writes:—

"The King may be required to abdicate the sovereign powers he has abused, and to consent to the incorporation of Oude with the territories of the British Crown. Although the dynasty of Oude is a thing but of yesterday, sprung from treachery at the first, only reared to kingly rank by ourselves; and although I firmly believe that the incorporation of that territory with the British dominions, and the total extinction of its sovereignty would be the happiest issue that could be devised for the interests of all connected with it; yet I do not counsel the adoption of that measure by the Government of India."

In fact, if the East-India Company attempt to base their right to annex the kingdom of Oude, either upon rights conferred on them by treaties, or upon any principles of law or justice, their case must utterly fail, and the King of Oude may have his own again. But if "expediency" is to be their plea, and an affectionate regard for the welfare of the people of Oude is to be set up as a screen, under cover of which this "measure of expediency" is to be supported, then the King's hopes of justice must rest upon an appeal to that spirit of honesty and fair-play which has always so pre-eminently characterized the British nation.

I think, sir, I have put the case fairly before you and the public. If you or your correspondents will have the goodness to bring forward arguments in support of the measure of annexation, well based upon any of the treaties, or on any other good grounds, support the legality of the act, and at the same time abstain from abusive remarks and vituperation, many will be happy to be convinced by them of the propriety of a measure which otherwise must be considered as one by which a stronger Government, and a professed friendly ally, has taken advantage of a weaker power.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

R. W. BIRD.

14, Great Queen-street, St. James's Park, Feb. 16, 1857.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, FEBRUARY 19.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The *Marquis of Clanricarde* called attention to the evils arising out of the double government of our Indian possessions, and concluded by moving that the system under which the government of her Majesty's territories is administered in India is no longer suitable to the condition and prospects of that vast empire, or the development of its resources and the improvement and welfare of its inhabitants.

The *Duke of Argyll* defended the Indian Government, commenting upon the great progress already effected, and the remedial measures now in contemplation for the benefit of the inhabitants of our Oriental empire.

The motion was negatived without a division.

FEBRUARY 21.

HOSTILITIES AGAINST CHINA.

The *Earl of Derby* moved the following resolution respecting the late proceedings at Canton:—

"That this House has heard with deep regret of the interruption of amicable relations between her Majesty's subjects and the Chinese authorities at Canton, arising out of the measures adopted by her Majesty's Chief Superintendent of Trade to obtain reparation for alleged infractions of the supplementary treaty of the 8th October, 1843.

"That, in the opinion of this House, the occurrence of differences on this subject rendered the time peculiarly unfavourable for pressing on the Chinese authorities a claim for the admittance of British subjects into Canton, which had been left in abeyance since 1849, and for supporting the same by force of arms.

"That, in the opinion of this House, operations of actual hostilities ought not to have been undertaken without the express instructions previously received of her Majesty's Government, and that neither of the subjects adverted to in the foregoing resolutions afforded sufficient justification for such operations."

After considerable discussion the debate was adjourned till the 26th instant.

FEBRUARY 26.

HOSTILITIES AGAINST CHINA.

The adjourned debate on the resolutions proposed by the *Earl of Derby* being resumed, a lengthened discussion ensued, at the close of which their lordships divided, when there appeared for the motion—

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HOUSE OF COMMONS, FEBRUARY 20.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

Mr. Oliviera asked the President of the Board of Control whether the Indian Government would extend the system of a guaranteed rate of interest upon further capital proposed to be invested in railways in India beyond that already agreed upon, several railway schemes having been recently submitted to the public, upon which the question of a guaranteed rate of interest upon capital was left in doubt.

Mr. V. Smith said, the Indian Government had laid down no positive rule as to future guarantees. They would consider each case as it was brought forward, but, having guaranteed interest on 20 millions of capital to be laid out in railways, they were not very desirous of extending their liability. He sincerely hoped some companies would be found to promote railways in India, as they would be very profitable undertakings without any guarantee at all.

FEBRUARY 23.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN INDIA.

Sir E. Perry presented a petition signed by nearly all the European residents in Bengal unconnected with Government, consisting of indigo planters, landed proprietors, and Calcutta merchants and traders, calling the attention of the House to the state of the Company's courts in the interior, and deprecating the proposed measure of the India Law Commissioners, which withdraws Europeans from the protection of her Majesty's courts, and places them under the jurisdiction of the Company's judges. The petitioners stated that the East-India Company's criminal courts are the dread and terror of the people; are used as instruments of revenge and oppression, convictions in them are regarded as evidence quite as much of misfortune as guilt, and the public have no confidence in them. On the other hand, no merchant or capitalist in Calcutta will ever lend or invest money without an agreement that the contract shall be solely under the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's Supreme Court, and capitalists in the interior resort to the same expedient. They therefore prayed that the jurisdiction of her Majesty's courts should be extended to the interior.

FEBRUARY 24.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Deasy asked the President of the Board of Control whether any reduction had taken place, or was contemplated in the number of appointments in the civil service in India open to public competition?

Mr. V. Smith said there could not be any reduction, as a certain number of places were open to competition by Act of Parliament. If there happened to be fewer appointments, that circumstance was owing to accidental causes, such as fewer deaths occurring in the service.

FEBRUARY 26.

Mr. Cobden moved the following resolution:—

"That this House has heard with concern of the conflicts which have occurred between the British and Chinese authorities in the Canton river; and, without expressing an opinion as to the extent to which the Government of China may have afforded this country cause of complaint respecting the non-fulfilment of the treaty of 1842, this House considers that the papers which have been laid upon the table fail to establish satisfactory grounds for the violent measures resorted to at Canton in the late affair of the *Arrow*; and that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the state of our commercial relations with China."

A debate ensued, which at a late hour was adjourned until the 27th instant, on which day, after further discussion, it was again adjourned until the 2nd of March.

HER MAJESTY'S LEVEE.—The following presentations to His Royal Highness Prince Albert took place at the Levee held on February 26: Mr. Brooke, on leaving England for Borneo, by *Earl Grey*; *Lieut. W. J. Cottam*, on appointment to the *Madras Artillery*; *Mr. A. Lewis*, on appointment as *Advocate-General of Bombay*, by the *Chairman of the East-India Company*; the *bishop of Graham's Town*, by the *Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere*. *Ens. J. Y. Hayter*, on appointment to the *Hon. East-India Company's Service* by his uncle, *Sir George Hayter*; *Mr. Probert*, by *Viscount Boyne*. *Lord Vivian*, on appointment as *Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall*. *Major-General Sir R. Vivian*, on nomination to the order of the *Bath*, by *Lord Panmure*. *Mr. E. H. C. Monckton*, by the *Right Hon. Vernon Smith*.

THE LATE MR. DYCE SOMBRE AND THE NATIVE COURT OF AGRA.—An application was made a few days since to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to revive certain appeals by the committee of the late *Mr. Dyce Sombre* against the judgment of the native Court of Agra, in Bengal, in suits against the *East-India Company* to recover the value of large effects belonging to the late *Begum Sombre*, which had been seized by the *East-India Company*. The committee of *Mr. Dyce Sombre* had died, and *Mrs. Dyce Sombre* applied to have her name and the names of the two sisters of the late *Mr. Dyce Sombre* substituted for the committee. The application was granted.

LIEUT. H. BRIMFIELD, LATE 18TH B.N.I.—This officer, we regret to state, is now the inmate of a lunatic asylum. Upon his first arrival in this country he exhibited signs of madness, but his friends hoped that by a change of scene the malady would be removed. It now appears that during one of his fits he resigned the service without claiming the pension to which he was entitled, and his friends only became aware of the fact very recently. They have made a representation to the Court of Directors upon the subject with a view to obtain the pension.—*Grindley's Home News*.

MEDICAL SERVICE.—An examination of candidates for admission into the medical service of the East-India Company will take place at the India House, on Monday, July 13. The probable number of vacancies will be fifteen.

ESTATE OF MR. C. R. THOMPSON.—The first dividend of 3d. in the pound on this estate has been declared, payable any Thursday at Mr. Stainfields, Basinghall-street.

MR. C. ALISON, now Oriental Secretary at Constantinople, has been appointed Secretary to her Majesty's Embassy at the Porte.

THE WILL OF THE LATE SIR HENRY POTTINGER has been proved in London, the personality within the province of Canterbury being sworn under 70,000l.

COLONEL OUSELEY, professor of Persian at Haileybury, has proceeded to Paris, by the direction of the Government, to assist at the negotiations now being carried on with Ferukh Khan.

MR. G. H. FAIRFIELD has been appointed consul at Port Louis in the Mauritius, for the United States of America.

ENS. A. PRESANT, LATE 18TH BOMBAY N.I., has been allowed to receive the pension of his rank from Lord Clive's Fund, in consideration of the condition of his health when he retired.

THE EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, in their report, read at the annual meeting on the 19th ult., express a confident conviction that, before the next half-yearly meeting (in August), the Leviathan ship they are building at Blackwall will be launched, and the purposes of the company so far realized.

THE NORTHERN BENGAL RAILWAY.—We have to direct attention to a prospectus which appears in our advertisement pages, of a new undertaking of a promising character, proposing to carry out an extension of the East-Indian Railway to Denajepore and Darjeeling.

ROBBERY AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.—A person named Miller was charged at the Mansion House with having, together with another person, son of Mr. Ruggles, one of the messengers at the India House, stolen a cash box, containing a sum of money in bank notes and coin to the amount of between 60l. and 70l., the property of Mr. Ruggles, sen., the father of one of the prisoners. The case was remanded.

THE VEDANTA PRIZE.—A gentleman, lately in the Indian service (Mr. J. Muir), has lodged with the Royal Asiatic Society a sum of 300l. as a prize for the best essay on the Vedānta system, as a philosophy and as a religion. The essay is to be in French or German,—and the competition is open to all the world.

STRANGERS' HOME FOR ASIATICS.—The chairman of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, accompanied by Capt. Eastwick, paid an official visit, on the 20th February, for the inspection of the building just completed as a home and lodging-house for Asiatic seamen in the West-India Dock-road, Limehouse. Col. Sykes was informed that the institution needed funds to effect the completion of the building.

LIEUT. J. C. PATERSON.—The Court of Directors of the East-India Company, in consideration of the good character maintained by Lieut. J. C. Paterson, late of the Bengal army, have granted that officer a pension of £70 per annum, from the date of his arrival in England.

MADRAS MILITARY FUND.—It having become known that the actuary has reported against the advisability of granting half-pensions to annuitants remarrying, considerable disappointment has been felt, and it is said that a representation will be made to the directors at Madras upon the subject, in the hope that the measure will be adopted without delay. —*Grindley's Home News.*

LIEUT. R. G. WATSON, 2nd Bombay Eur. Light Inf., left England on the 20th February to join his regiment at Bushire, *via* Marseilles, Constantinople, and Asia Minor. He was to travel on horseback from Samsome on the coast of Anatolia to Mosorel on the Tigris, a distance of 500 miles, and thence by raft to Bagdad. He was provided with the necessary instruments to ascertain the altitude and position of the various places along his route for the information of the Geographical Society.

PRIZE MONEY AT THE INDIA HOUSE.—In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, Feb. 24th, a Mr. Leon obtained an *ex parte* injunction to restrain payment of certain prize-money at the India House to a navy-agent named Edwards, who had bought up the prize-money in question, and in September, 1853, had given a power of attorney to the plaintiff, Mr. Leon, to receive all moneys due to him, there being a running account between them.

MEER JAFUR ALEE has addressed us a letter, stating that there is no foundation whatever for a paragraph headed "A Singular Document," which appeared in our last number (*Indian Mail*, p. 120), copied from the *Bombay Times*. The paragraph alluded to asserted the existence of an agreement between Meer Jafur Alee and Nussur Ali Khan, heir-presumptive to the throne of Oude, in which the latter assigns to Jafur Alee the sole conduct of his "Case," and promises to reward his services with a pension.

DIRECT CADETS.—The following gentlemen passed their examination on the 17th February, for admission into the Company's army as direct cadets:—Messrs. T. R. Trevor, J. Wilkinson, H. F. Wilson, Q. S. A. Jameson, H. Blair, T. F. C. Rochfort, C. Mainwaring, F. S. S. Brind, J. Forsyth, F. S. Goad, P. H. M. Wynter, N. Macdonald, F. Henderson, G. H. Oakes, J. R. Pearson, A. Olivant, A. Hogg, F. H. Tyrrell, A. F. Laughton, S. D. B. Edwardes, D. Wright, G. H. Bonnor. George Western, veterinary surgeon.

MESSRS. GLADSTONE AND CO., merchants, in Austin Friars, recently, in the court of Common Pleas, brought an action to recover the amount of a promissory note for 1,000 rupees made at Calcutta, on the 1st January, 1851, by a Mr. Nash, who was captain of the sloop *Maidstone*, in favour of Messrs. Allen, Deffell, and Co., and endorsed by them to the plaintiffs. The case for the defendant was that he had discharged the note by remitting a sum of 100l. to Messrs. Allen. Mr. John Deffell deposed that the 100l. was sent to pay off moneys which they had advanced. Verdict for plaintiff. Damages 100l.

AT THE ASIATIC SOCIETY (Feb.), a cast of a very interesting Hindu sculpture was brought to the notice of the meeting, as having been presented to the society by James Fergusson, Esq., in the name of the Crystal Palace Company. Prof. Dowson said that all he had been able to learn about this sculpture was, that it had been brought from Madras. At the bottom of the stone there is an inscription, which has been somewhat damaged; and he had not been able to make out a connected reading of the whole; but he had deciphered sufficient to prove that it was a votive offering to a Buddhist temple; and he thought this was the only point of importance in the inscription. The language is Pali.

THE PERSIAN WAR.—On Saturday appeared in print a copy of the correspondence showing the proportion of the expenses incurred in sending an expedition against Persia which is to be defrayed out of the revenues of the United Kingdom. It appears that the Bombay expedition was prepared (at least, so it is presumed) under the orders of Her Majesty's Government, communicated through the secret committee; and the Directors of the East-India Company accordingly addressed the Board of Control on the 22nd of October last, "suggesting how far it might be just and proper to subject India to the whole of the charges consequent on the orders" referred to. Allusion is made to the case of Afghanistan, and the burden entailed on India by the Afghan war. This letter was referred to the Foreign-office, and thence to the Treasury. Their lordships decided to propose to Parliament to provide for one moiety of the extraordinary expenses of the expedition; viz., that portion of the expense over and above the ordinary pay and allowances of the troops, and the ordinary charge of the Company's ships employed. The Court of Directors expressed their satisfaction at this arrangement, and promised to transmit an estimate of the expense prior to the meeting of Parliament. That estimate does not appear on the face of the papers before us.

PUBLIC MEETINGS ON CHINA AND PERSIAN AFFAIRS.—A tea-duties meeting was held in Edinburgh on Feb. 16, when resolutions were unanimously passed, that the proposed interference with the reduction of the tea duty was a breach of public faith, tending to unsettle all confidence in any commercial legislation whatever; that whilst thus protesting against any further interference with a trade already tampered with repeatedly within the last few years, in the event of the proposed postponement of the duty to 1s. being carried out, it should be by two changes—one just now, and one in 1860; instead of four—one every year, as proposed by Government—on account of the excessive inconvenience caused year after year, both to the trade and to the Customs.—The wars with Persia and China were discussed at an important meeting at Ross, held on Feb. 16. A petition against the aggressive policy of the Government in the East, with reference particularly to Bushire and Canton was agreed to.—A public meeting was held at Bristol, on Feb. 19, to petition Parliament against the Persian and Chinese wars. The chair was taken by R. Charleton, Esq. A resolution proposed by the Rev. Mr. O'Neil was unanimously adopted, expressing deep regret at the bombardment of Canton by the British fleet under Admiral Seymour. The resolution also declared that the meeting viewed the expedition against Persia as an aggression.—On Feb. 22, meeting, against the Chinese and Persian wars, was held at Bridge-house Hotel, London Bridge; Fred. Doulton, Esq., the chair. A condemnatory resolution was carried.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 16. Orator, Flett, Madras; Wizard King, Cone, Bengal.—17. Mag-nolia, Patterson, Mauritius; Helois, Bengal (at Bordeaux).—18. Buchanan, Minto, Madras; Trinidad, Dunlop, Mauritius; Cinderella, Williams, Madras; Solo, Kruse, Maulmain.—19. Fernand, —, Mauritius.—20. Pride of the Ocean, Kyle, Whampoa; Barrick, Betts, Madras; City

of Lincoln, Blair, Tutucoreen; Equateur, —, Bengal; Reine Blanche, —, Mauritius.—21. Louise, Christenson, South Australia; Araby Maid, Morris, Mauritius.—23. Ocean Chief, Tobin, Melbourne; Witch of the Seas, Hammond, Cape; Persia, Peterkin, Ceylon; Lord Raglan, Gillespie, Mauritius; Birch Grove, Durrant, Madras; Lahore, Tesseymann, Manila; Lady of the Lake, —, Alagoa Bay; British Empire, Haines, Munsoorootah.—24. Tigris, Fletcher, Bengal; Earl of Eglinton, Hutton, China.—25. Agrippina, —, Ceylon; Ashburton, King, Batavia; Switbandley, Hamilton, Manila; Annandale, Holmes, Akyab.—26. Dumfriesshire, Dickson, Singapore; Astrea, Nickles, Mauritius.—27. Harvest Home, Rooke, Mauritius.—28. Helen Baird, Wyeth, N. S. Wales; Anna Hall, Protheroe, Akyab (at Antwerp); Maid of Judah, Merchant, Sydney; Norna, Sulfert, Cape; Thomas Brassey, —, Bombay; Cote d'Or, —, Rangoon.—MARCH 2. John O'Gaunt, Smith, Bengal; Nerbudda, Miller, Madras and Coringa; Precursor, Thompson, Singapore.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Colombo, from SOUTHAMPTON (Feb. 20), to proceed, per steamer Bengal, from SEZ.—FOR MALTA.—Dr. D. Duncan, Ens. Daubenev, Lieut. Sparke, Lieut. Gem, Mr. and Mrs. England and 6 children, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Townend, Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Fishbourne, Mr. Burgess, Paymaster Mackenzie, Capt. Welby, Lieut. Porcher, Miss Phillips, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Grey, Mr. Leeson, Mr. Jeffcock, Mrs. Waldron, Mrs. Mackenzie and 2 children, Mr. Zuluetta, Capt. Balfour, and Mr. Manuel. FOR ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Tovey, Mrs. Roudle and 2 children, Mr. Bocher, Mr. Gardner, Mr. Sandeman, Mrs. Simpson, Miss Whitaker. FOR BOMBAY.—Mr. W. J. Oliver, Mrs. Playre and infant, Mr. Mytton, Mr. and Mrs. Abbott, Mr. Blake, Mr. Fowler, Mr. McClelland, Mr. Pope, Mr. Sandford, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Fowler, Mr. Hobson, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Waller, Miss Erskine, Miss Gayer, Mr. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Pinto, Mr. and Mrs. G. Cowie, Capt. Barker, Lieut. J. T. Clarke, Mr. Goodfellow, Mr. J. Barnes, Mr. Bonnor, Lieut. G. Macaulay, Mr. A. Duff, Mr. W. J. Anderson. FOR CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Templer and child, Mr. J. M. Fraser, Mr. Drew, Mrs. Gifford, Mr. J. A. Braybrook, Mr. G. Boyne, and Mr. Muir. FOR MADRAS.—Maj. and Mrs. Gottreux, Mr. Carbonell, M. Dixon, Capt. C. Hutchinson, Mr. Gosling, Lieut. Glover, Capt. and Mrs. Sottiswood and 2 children, Miss Gordon, Lieut. W. Round, Col. Neill, Mr. Holloway, Mr. E. Arbutnot, Mr. W. O. Foord, Mr. H. Johnson, Mr. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. D'Ubraye and 2 daughters, Miss E. Maye, Mr. and Mrs. Maltby and infant, Mr. P. De Roziere, Mr. W. Borradaile, and Mr. Poulin. FOR CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Wedderburn and infant, Mr. Palmer, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Codd, Mr. B. Schmidt, Mr. C. H. Ewart, Mr. Manwaring, Mr. Hamilton, Mrs. Hervey and infant, Hon. H. Hare, Dr. W. Rolfe, Mr. Woodgates, Mr. W. Chambers, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Wintle, Mrs. Miller, Mr. H. Groghegan, Mrs. Cloete, Mrs. Bristow, Miss O'Brien, Mr. Barlow, Mr. Pearson, Capt. Faue, Mr. J. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Allan, Mr. J. Gillam, Mr. Wolseley, and Mr. Borthwick.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CUST, Lady Emma, s. at Cheddington Rectory, Feb. 26.
HAIG, the wife of G. A. d. at 52, Norfolk-square, Brighton, Feb. 25.
MYERS, the wife of T. B. d. at the Principal's Lodge, East-India College, Feb. 25.

MARRIAGES.

BENBOW, Col. Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, to Maria, d. of the Rev. A. Tucker, at Wotton, Fitzpaine, Feb. 26.
CONDIE, George, to Alexandria E. I. d. of the late Alexander Allardice, surgeon Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, at Stokesley, Yorkshire, Feb. 18.
COOTE, Eyre, to Jessie M. d. of Maj. Gen. H. Lechmere Worrall, of the Bengal cav. at Clifton, Feb. 17.
DAVIES, Joseph, to Mary, d. of the late Maj. Richard Axford, Bengal army, at Broadwater, Worthing, Sussex, Feb. 19.
FORSYTH, William A. late Madras civ. serv. to Susan E. d. of John S. Leigh, at St. Saviour's Church, Jersey, Feb. 17.
GENDKS, William C. H.M.'s 96th Foot, s. of James L. surg.-gen. Madras army, to Anna M. d. of William P. Hill, at Islip, Northamptonshire, Feb. 12.
MONK, William, s. of William G. late judge in the Madras Presidency, to Ellen, d. of the late Henry Keell, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, Feb. 7.
SPALDING, Colin A. to Agnes E. d. of the late John T. E. Hon. E.I.Co.'s mil. serv. at St. Thomas's Church, Douglas, Isle of Man, Feb. 11.
STRICKLAND, Lieut. G. M. 49th Madras N.I. d. to Eliza G. G. d. of the late Capt. Hutchison, of the Madras army, at Trinity Church, Paddington, Feb. 19.
WALKER, Capt. W. 1st Bombay N.I. to Margaret H. 2nd d. of the late James Bell, at Dundee, Feb. 24.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER, Alexander G. inf. s. of the late A. T. 3rd Madras Eur. reg. at Bath, Feb. 17.
BRETT, W. F. s. of the late John, of the East-India House, Feb. 22.
EADRS, Lieut. col. 39th Madras N.I. at Cheltenham, Feb. 4.
GROVES, Capt. Edward, formerly of the 47th Madras N.I. at Ludlow, aged 57, Feb. 20.
MARQUIS, Caroline E. d. of Capt. Thomas, aged 34, Feb. 25.
MACKENZIE, A. Anne W. D. wife of Major Hugh, Bengal army, at 16, Montpelier-terrace, Cheltenham, Feb. 26.
ORTON, James, formerly president of the Medical Board, Bombay, at 3, Oxford-parade, Cheltenham, Feb. 15.
O'DYER, John, late of the Bengal medical service, at 20, Edward-street, Portman-square, Feb. 26.

POWELL, Sarah E. relict of the late Richard J. Bengal civil service, and fourth d. of the late Maj. gen. White, Bengal military service, at 28, Champs Elysees, Paris, aged 78, Feb. 13.
PURVES, John, E.I. Co.'s serv. at 9, Titchfield-terrace, Regent's-park, Feb. 23.
RICHARDSON, Maj. Charles J. 57th Bengal N.I. at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, aged 48, Feb. 17.
STEWART, Robert, formerly of Calcutta, aged 56, Feb. 24.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

February 18 and 25, 1857.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Assist. surg. G. C. Leathes; Vet. surg. W. Johnson, 2nd cav.; Lieut. col. W. B. Wemyss; Major T. H. Sissmore, art.; Capt. H. Lane, 5th cav.; Lieuts. C. M. W. Mercer, art., W. Hitchens, eng., and G. Wheeler, 29th N.I.; Ens. G. V. Fosbery, 3rd N.I.; Surg. J. R. Withecombe, m.d.; Assist. surg. G. H. Ray, m.d.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. cols. A. Cuppage and W. Dunlop; Lieuts. G. C. M. Martin, art., and A. F. Williams, 9th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. Craig, overseer pub. works.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. P. Black, pilot service.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. G. F. Fullerton.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. L. H. B. Tucker.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. A. S. Haig, 55th N.I.; Capt. W. S. Ferris, 12th N.I., and C. T. E. Hinde, 65th N.I.; Lieut. J. Morland, 1st fus.

Madras Estab.—Surg. T. G. Johnston, m.d.; Capt. C. H. Whapshare, 10th N.I.; Lieuts. W. Kincaid, 22nd N.I., and C. G. H. Coote, 52nd N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. C. Farquharson, 2nd cav.; Ens. E. C. P. Willoughby, 10th N.I.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. E. Bartlett, pilot service.

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. de Hague Routh, Mr. James Middleton (Principal of the Agra College), Mr. P. Campbell (uncov.), the Rev. F. W. Lindstedt (uncov.), and Mr. R. J. Loughman, 6 months.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. G. E. Morris, 6 months.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. E. P. Robertson, 6 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. col. R. Napier, eng., 3 months; Major J. R. Oldfield, eng., Capt. R. C. Stevenson, 3rd Eur., Lieuts. G. Sim, eng., H. B. Stuart, 18th N.I., W. A. Garden, 39th N.I., H. J. R. Low, 40th N.I., A. Francis, 68th, and Surg. W. J. Loch, 6 months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. C. J. R. Bell, 6th N.I., Assist. surg. W. H. S. Burn, and Capt. T. Jenkins, 42nd N.I., 6 months.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. P. Pelly, 10th N.I., W. E. McPherson, 24th N.I., and Surg. F. S. Arnott, m.d., 6 months.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Edward M. Brownlow, Indian Navy, 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Major C. T. Hill, 29th N.I.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 6, 1857.

14th Light Dragoons.—Lieut. John Dudgeon has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

43rd Foot.—Brev. Lieut.-col. George Talbot to be lieut.-col., without purchase, vice Brev. Col. Brown, deceased; Brev. Major Dawson Cornelius Greene to be major, without purchase, vice Talbot; Lieut. Hugh Robinson to be capt., without purchase, vice Greene; Sergeant-major George Garland to be ensign, without purchase; Ens. George Garland to be adjutant, vice Pakenham, promoted.

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 17, 1857.

8th Foot.—Ens. Wm. Edw. Whelan, from the 12th Foot, to be ens., v. Moorhead, who exchanges.

64th Foot.—Brev. lieutenant. col. James Draper to be lieutenant. col., without purchase, v. Brev. col. James Stopford, killed in action.—Capt. George W. Powlett Bingham to be major, without purchase, v. Draper.—Lieut. Richard Charles McCrea to be captain, without purchase, v. Powlett Bingham.—Ens. Henry Turner to be lieutenant, without purchase, v. McCrea.

74th Foot.—Capt. Cavendish Venables, from the 98th Foot, to be captain, v. Sir David Baird, bart., who exchanges.

98th Foot.—Capt. Frederick Rhodes, from the 27th Foot, to be captain, v. Croker, who exchanges.—Capt. Sir David Baird, Bart., from the 74th Foot, to be captain, v. Venables, who exchanges.

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 24, 1857.

24th Foot.—John Moore Gurnell Tongue, gent., to be ens., without purchase, v. Birch, promoted.

43rd Foot.—Lieut. Robert Coke Glover to be captain, without purchase, v. Bruere, deceased.—Ens. Thomas Elmes to be lieutenant, without purchase, v. Glover.—Ens. John Evelyn Kingston Morlev, from the Rifle Brigade, to be ens., without purchase, v. Elmes, promoted.

60th Foot.—Staff surg. of the 2nd class George Waterlow Pennington Sparrow, from half-pay, to be surg., v. Eaton, placed upon half-pay.

B R E V E T.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, FEB. 17.

The under-mentioned officers of the East-India Company's service, retired on full pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows:—

Col. Wm. Brett, Bombay art., to be major gen.; Lieut. col. J. C. Boulderson, Madras inf., to be col.; Majors H. D. Maitland, Bengal inf., A. Barker, Madras inf., and R. H. Baldwin, Bengal inf., to be lieutenant. cols.; Capt. G. R. Remington, Bombay inf., to be major.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock.....	£.	219
	India Bonds (£1,000).....		18. pm.
	Ditto (under £1,000)		5s. dis.
	RAILWAYS.		
18	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.)	9	3 @ 1 pm.
20	Calcutta and South-Eastern ..	2s.	par @ 1 1/2 pm.
20	Ceylon, B shares ..	1	1 @ 1 1/2
Stock	East-Indian ..	100	112 @ 114
20	Ditto Extension C (guar. 5 per ct.).....	15	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2 pm.
20	Ditto Extension D (guar. 5 p.ct. with full 5 p.ct. int.)	all	
20	Euphrates Valley ..	2s.	par to 1/2 pm.
20	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.).....	all	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
20	Ditto (New ditto).....	4	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2 pm.
20	Madras (guar. 4 1/2 per ct.)	all	19 1/2 @ 20 1/2
20	Ditto (guar. 5 per ct.).....	all	21 1/2 @ 22 1/2
20	Ditto Extension (guar. 4 1/2 per ct.).....	10	1 @ 1 pm.
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per cent.).....	5	3 @ 1 pm.
20	Scinde (guar. 5 per ct.)	5	3 @ 2 1/2 pm.
	BANKS.		
40	Australasia ..	all	99 @ 101
25	Bank of Egypt ..	18 1/2	1 @ 1/2 pm.
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China ..	6	1 1/2 @ 1 dis.
100	London and Eastern Banking Corporation ..	50	all
25	Oriental Bank Corporation....	all	38 @ 39
20	Ottoman Bank ..	15	1 @ 1 pm.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
10	European and Indian Junction Telegraph ..	10s.	
11	General Screw Steam Shipping Company.....	all	6 @ 7
10	Mediterranean Electric Telegraph ..	all	
1	N. B. Australasian Company..	all	1 @ —
1	Oriental Gas ..	all	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
1	Ditto New ..	2s.	1 @ 1
50	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company	all	65 @ 68
50	Ditto New ..	10	3 @ 4 pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip ..	all	3 @ 1
1	Ditto Registered.....	all	1 @ 1

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
4 per Cent. East-India Transfer } Loan Stock	Ss.Rs.	—	1 11 1/2

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills drawn fr. Feb. 10 to 25.
On Bengal ..	2s. 0 1/2 d.	2s. 0 1/2 d.	32,763 0 7
Madras ..	2s. 0 1/2 d.	2s. 0 1/2 d.	15,633 13 6
Bombay..	2s. 0 1/2 d.	2s. 1 d.	454 3 4
		Bi-Monthly ..	48,850 17 5

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer Colombo, Feb. 19, 1857.

	Gold.	Silver.
Bombay	—	£260,715
Ceylon	£3,635	....
Madras	3,140	25,105
Calcutta	—	384,520

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 18th February, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES for the appointment of ASSISTANT-SURGEON in the service of the East-India Company will be held at this House on MONDAY, the 13th JULY next, and succeeding days; and that the probable number of vacancies in the Medical Establishment, to be then filled up, will be FIFTEEN.

Copies of the regulations for the admission of Candidates will be furnished on application to the Secretary, Military Department, at this House.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

TO SHIPOWNERS OR PROPRIETORS OF COLLIERIES.

East-India House, 18th February, 1857.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Government of BOMBAY are ready to purchase, at reasonable prices, any quantity of COAL which may be offered for sale at that port, provided that such coal be found upon examination to be of good quality and suitable for steam navigation.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

MEDICAL, INVALID, and GENERAL LIFE OFFICE, 35, PALL MALL, LONDON.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

At the FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, held on 27th November, 1856, it was shown that on the 30th June last—

The number of Policies in force was 5,738
The Amount Insured was £2,752,197 7s. 3d.
The Annual Income was £118,557 16s. 3d.

Two Bonuses have been declared (in 1848 and 1853), adding nearly two per cent. per annum on the average to sums assured, and by which a Policy of £1,000 issued in 1842 on a healthy life, is now increased to £1,200.

Since the last division of Profits in 1853, the accumulated funds have increased by more than £105,000, offering considerable advantages to present assureds.

Profits divided every five years—next division in 1858.

The Society, since its establishment, has paid claims on 651 Policies, assuring £354,008.

Assurances are effected at home or abroad on healthy lives at as moderate rates as the most recent data will allow.

Indian Assurances at very moderate rates, and great facilities given to assureds.

Invalid Lives assured on scientifically-constructed tables.

Policies issued free of stamp-duty, and every charge but the Premiums.

Agents wanted for vacant places.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposals, and every other information, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Chief Office, or on application to any of the Society's Agents in the country.

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

INDIA.—Clergymen, and Members of the Universities, resident in India, who may be desirous of holding the appointment of LOCAL DIRECTORS, are invited to apply for information as to the duties and remuneration, to the Rev. J. G. COX, M.A., Chairman.

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ENGLISH and IRISH CHURCH and UNIVERSITY ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 4, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
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The Corporation grant DRAFTS, and negotiat or collect BILLS payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hong-Kong, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Singapore, and Sydney, on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route. They undertake the Agency of parties connected with India, the purchase and sale of Indian Securities, the safe custody of Indian Government Paper, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of Remittances between the above-named dependencies. The rate of Interest at present allowed on Deposits, repayable at 10 days' notice, is 5 per cent.; and at six months' notice, 3½ per cent.

Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., and on Saturdays 10 to 2. Threadneedle Street, London, January, 1857.

FAMILY ENDOWMENT, LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.

No. 12, CHATHAM PLACE, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.
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LIFE ASSURANCE.

RATES OF PREMIUM FOR ASSURING 1,000 RUPEES.
CIVIL.

Age next birthday.	One Year.	Three Years.	Five Years.	Seven Years.	Life, with Participation.	Without Participation.
30	25	26	26	24	38	35
40	29	29	30	31	49	45
50	36	38	39	41	63	59

MILITARY.

Age next birthday.	One Year.	Three Years.	Five Years.	Seven Years.	Life, with Participation.	Without Participation.
30	30	30	31	32	44	41
40	34	36	37	39	53	49
50	44	45	47	48	66	61

A Bonus of Twenty per cent. from realized profits has been declared for the present year to all policy-holders on the profit scale who have paid five years' premium.

The advantages of this Society are as follow:—

Low Rates of Premium, calculated on the best and most recent investigations of mortality in India.

Annual participation in the profits after payment of premium for five years, by parties assured on the profit scale.

Immediate reduction of premium to the English rates in the case of a party assured proceeding to Europe for a permanency, and reduction after one year in the case of the party visiting Europe for a short period.

The civil rate only charged on the lives of parties in the military service, holding civil offices, as long as they continue in such office.

The Society also grants Deferred Annuities and Endowments payable at any given period.

Tables and full information may be had at the Office in Chatham Place; or on application to the Secretaries at Calcutta, Messrs. GORDON, STUART, and Co.; or to the Agents of the Agra and United Service Bank, at the other Indian Presidencies.

SURVEYING ARMY APPOINTMENTS IN INDIA.

OFFICERS at Home on Furlough, and GENTLEMEN CADETS, desirous of qualifying themselves for the Diplomas in SURVEYING and ENGINEERING, may obtain the requisite information by applying to Mr. HENRY JAMES CASTLE, Associate of the Institute of Civil Engineers, and Lecturer in Surveying and Levelling at King's College, London, who is at all times prepared to give Private Instruction (or to form a class for practical field-work) in the use and application of the several instruments required for Surveying and Levelling. If desired, one or two Pupils could reside with the Lecturer.

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DRUGGISTS, and the MEDICAL PROFESSION resident in British Colonies, can be supplied with DRUGS and CHEMICALS of the purest and best quality at the MARKET PRICES, by applying to THOMAS TAYLOR, Export Druggist, Creechurch Lane, Leadenhall Street, London.
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The next division of profits will be declared in June, 1860, when all participating policies which shall have subsisted at least one year at Christmas, 1859, will be allowed to share in the profits.

At the five divisions of profits made by this Company, the total reversionary bonuses added to the policies have exceeded 913,000*l*.

At Christmas, 1854, the assurance in force amounted to upwards of 4,240,000*l*., the income from the Life branch in 1854 was more than 200,000*l*., and the Life Assurance Fund (independent of the guarantee capital) exceeded 1,700,000*l*.

FOREIGN RISKS.—The extra premiums required for the East and West Indies, the British Colonies, and the northern parts of the United States of America, have been materially reduced.

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LOANS granted on Life Policies to the extent of their values, provided such policies shall have been effected a sufficient time to have attained in each case a value not under 50*l*.

ASSIGNMENTS OF POLICIES.—Written notices of, received and registered.

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The East-Indian Railway is open to Ranegunge, on the route to Delhi, and will soon be completed to Rajmahal. The object of the present undertaking is to construct a northerly extension to Dinajpore and Darjeeling, accommodating the districts of Ranepore, Malda, and Purneah. The connection may be made by one of several routes, the comparative advantages of which can only be determined by actual survey. The total length of railway to be constructed will be between 200 and 300 miles, to be undertaken in sections, as the Court of Directors of the East-India Company may direct.

The proposed lines will accommodate a country of great traffic and vast resources, as shown in the report of Dr. Campbell, who has occupied an official position for above twenty years in these districts. The lower country sends largely to Calcutta, for consumption and shipment, sugar, tobacco, cotton, hemp, jute, rice, oil-seeds, &c.; and in the upper country lines will be the chief route. The hill regions also produce coal, and Assam and Central Asia. Besides this, Darjeeling, which enjoys a climate equal to that of England, is a sanatorium of great importance to the community of Calcutta, and will command a first-class traffic, which will be greatly increased when the distance is reduced from a week of laborious travelling to a single day of convenient transit. The East-India Company have felt it to be so great an object to increase the means of communication between these places, that they have it in contemplation to expend £150,000 on an improved high road to Darjeeling.

It is estimated that the cost of the railway will not exceed £9,000 per mile.

The grounds on which the Northern Bengal Railway rests its claims to the support of the East-India Company and the public are,—

That it is a natural and necessary extension, in a northerly direction, of the East-Indian Railway, near Rajmahal, where it diverges to the north-west, and will open up the communications to the north-east.

That it is required for developing the advantages of the sanatorium at Darjeeling, and the neighbouring districts.

That it would be admirably adapted for the purposes of a European military depot on the frontier of Nepal.

The Directors are in communication with the Hon. East-India Company, with a view to place this Company upon the same basis as the other Indian railway companies, under a guarantee of a minimum rate of interest. Should this arrangement, which is regarded by the Directors as an essential and indispensable condition, not be effected, the deposit of three shillings per share allotted, less the expenses which shall have been incurred. The Certificates will not be required to execute any deed, but will receive Scrip Liability.

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CONTAINING

Complete Lists of the Company's Servants, at Home and Abroad;
Regulations respecting the appointment of Writers, Cadets, &c.

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BY F. CLARK,

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Wellesley	1100	A. Parish	Madras & Calcutta	15 May
Nile	1250	W. Strange	Ditto	10 June
Barham	1200	L. W. Vaile	Ditto	25 —
Monarch	1400	C. Wiltshire	Calcutta	25 July
Sutlej	1200	H. N. A. James	Cape and Calcutta	5 Aug.
Agamemnon	1700	C. Hynes	Calcutta	20 —
Prince of Wales	1350	A. Consitt	Ditto	10 Sept.
Alfred	1400	W. H. Pope	Ditto	25 —
Trafalgar	1250	J. H. Taylor	Madras	5 —
Vernon	1000	E. Voss	Ditto	20 —
Agincourt	1050	H. H. Consitt	Ditto	10 Oct.
Windsor Castle (new)	1250	W. H. Pare	Coast and Bombay	20 July
Seringapatnam	1000	H. J. Gimblett	Ditto	10 Aug.
Owen Glendower	1000	J. Watson	Bombay	1 Sept.

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Names of Ships.	Tons reg.	H. P.	H. P. Indiced.	Commanders.
Robert Lowe	1,250	120	360	W. Congalton.
Tynemouth	1,228	120	360	J. Seales.
England	1,150	150	450	A. A. D. Dundas.
Scotland	1,150	150	450	J. Atkin.
Ireland	1,150	150	450	W. C. Perry.
Harlinger	1,000	150	450	F. Y. Steward.
Asia	1,150	150	450	Geo. Western.
W. S. Lindsay	800	75	225	W. W. Palmer.
Clarendon	1,000	120	360	H. Shuttleworth.

The CLARENDON will sail from London on the 1st March, and will leave Dartmouth on the MORNING of the 6th. Each ship is fitted with a bullion-safe, has superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.

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LONDON:—Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, Printer, at the Printing-Office of COX & WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by LANCELOT WILD, at 13, Catherine Street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, both in the County of Middlesex.—March 3, 1857.

derable force at Hongkong. This will consist of two brigades of infantry, composed of the 5th Fusiliers, now on their passage from the Mauritius; the 59th regiment, now at Hongkong; the 23rd Fusiliers; the 82nd, 90th, and 93rd regiments, which will proceed from this country as soon as the shipping arrangements are completed. This force will be further reinforced by four companies of artillery from Woolwich, 1,000 marines, and 190 men of the Royal Engineers; while, in the shape of auxiliary corps, it will be accompanied by one battalion of the military train and 200 men of the medical-staff corps. Major-General Pennefather not being sufficiently recovered from the illness he had contracted in the Crimea, the command will devolve upon Major-General Ashburnham, c.b., who held a command in the Suttlej campaign: he goes out with the rank of lieutenant-general. The first brigade will be commanded by Major-General Sir Robert Garrett, k.c.b., now commanding a brigade at Gibraltar; and the second brigade by Major-General Straubenzee, c.b., who holds a similar position in Dublin garrison. Colonel Pakenham, c.b., who was adjutant-general of the Crimean army, will be the adjutant-general to the division, and Colonel Wetherall, c.b., late quartermaster-general of the Turkish Contingent, goes out in the same capacity to China. Provision has also been made for a supply of gun-boats and small vessels, in addition to the larger ships conveying the troops. This demonstration of force will not be directed against either of the four friendly ports of China, but solely against the Cantonese. It is to be observed, however, that hostilities are not to be resorted to, except in the last extreme; and the policy of the British Government in the first instance will be exerted in an endeavour to bring the state of affairs at Canton to a satisfactory conclusion by pacific measures. For this purpose it has been determined to send to Peking, from this country, a plenipotentiary of high character and position, with the view of negotiating a renewal of the treaties of 1842 and 1843, which, on the part of the Chinese, have never been duly observed; and we are gratified to find that the mission has been offered to the Earl of Elgin, and that it has been accepted by that able and distinguished diplomatist.

From Bushire the intelligence is to the 23rd January. At that date General Outram had not arrived from Bombay, nor had any further military operations taken place; but the general health of the army was stated to be good. Our readers are, however, aware that a treaty of peace with Persia was signed at Paris on the 4th inst. The treaty has been forwarded to Teheran for the ratification of the Shah. Its main provisions are the following:—

- I. The Persian troops and authorities to withdraw from Herat and Afghanistan within three months of the conclusion of the treaty, and the Persian territory to be simultaneously evacuated by the British troops.
- II. Persia renounces all claim of sovereignty over Herat and Afghanistan; she engages to abstain from all interference in their internal affairs, and to recognize the independence of both.
- III. In the event of any difficulties arising between Persia and Herat or Afghanistan, the Persian Government is to have recourse to the good offices of England before resorting to acts of war; and England on her part engages to use her best efforts to effect a settlement of any such differences in a manner honourable

and satisfactory to Persia. The Shah further stipulates, that if it shall be necessary to repel aggression from Afghanistan, he will not make use of the hostilities in which he may engage for the purpose, for any other object, and that as soon as he attains his object, and immediate satisfaction has been given, he will withdraw within his own frontier.

IV. Great Britain, with respect to commercial relations and all arrangements connected with consular appointments, to be treated by the Persian empire on the footing of the most favoured nations; and Mr. Murray, on his return to Teheran, to be received with due ceremony.

V. British protection to the subjects of Persia to be henceforth restricted to such individuals as may be in the immediate service of the embassy or consulate.

VI. A prolongation, for ten years, of the period during which the provisions of the treaty between Persia and Great Britain, for the suppression of the slave-trade in the Persian Gulf, are to remain in force.

From the North-west we learn that the conferences at Jumrood, between Dost Mahomed Khan, the ruler of Caubul, and Sir John Lawrence, broke up on the 28th January; on which day the Dost, taking leave of the British Plenipotentiary, commenced his return towards his own dominions. The results of the conferences had not transpired, but various rumours were afloat. According to the *Bombay Times*,—

The belief is very confidently entertained, that the great result is the consent of the Dost to the establishment of a British residency at Candahar, and it is distinctly affirmed that it will consist of Major Lumsden, commander of the Punjab Guide Corps, Lieut. P. S. Lumsden, his brother, and Dr. Cox. We are to have again an accredited vakeel at Cabul in the person of the Nawab Foujdar Khan Alizaie, while Golam Surmar Khan Khagwarree is to accompany the Resident to Candahar. What reception the embassy may meet with in Candahar is at present doubtful. It is well enough known that the influence of the Dost is by no means all-powerful there. A soldier, however, is worthless without daring, and Major Lumsden, who has already distinguished himself for this quality, is a wisely-selected man. Too implicit confidence must not of course be placed in the correctness of our information, as we above stated it rests upon rumour only.

The departure of Dost Mahomed was preceded by a melancholy occurrence. On the evening of the 27th January four British officers were riding towards the Dost's quarters at Jumrood, and, when within a short distance of his camp, were met by a small body of men apparently in charge of cattle. These, however, proved to be Afreedies, who, upon being passed by the British officers, turned round and discharged a volley, and immediately afterwards rushed into the Khyber Pass. Lieutenant Hand, 51st N.I., we lament to state, was mortally wounded, and, after riding a short distance towards the Dost's quarters, fell from weakness, and lived only about an hour after being carried into camp. A ball had passed through his body, going in at the back and coming out at his chest. The three other officers, Captain Thompson, Lieutenant Campbell, and Dr. Annesly, had been placed under arrest for breach of orders in proceeding to Jumrood without permission.

At Calcutta the principal subject of interest is the publication of the penal code for India, which has been read a second time in the Legislative Council, and is to be considered in committee on the 21st April. Some of the provisions of the code are objected to by the Indigo Planters' Association, who have petitioned Parliament on the subject. The *Delhi Gazette* says,—

There are reports of Lord Canning being seriously inclined to abandon the helm of affairs, partly on ground of ill-health, and partly on grounds of personal dissatisfaction with affairs, which must be better known to the English public than they are to that of India.

To this the *Madras Athenæum* adds :—

“However much his lordship's inclinations may prompt him to take such a step, it is scarcely likely that he will do so, as the world looks with far less favour on a man who voluntarily shrinks from difficulties than upon him who manfully struggles on, even if the end be failure.”

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Asst.-Surg. Hill, 87th R. Irish fusiliers, at Jhelum, Jan. 5.

BENGAL.—Lieut. T. H. Bosworth, art., at Fort William, Jan. 13; Lieut. William Crowdy, H.M.'s 32nd, at Lucknow, Jan. 23; Surg. J. Macrae, 1st N.I., at Cawnpore, Jan. 21.

MADRAS.—Ens. R. R. Mathew, 27th N.I., at Vellore, Feb. 10; Ens. W. A. Peck, 40th N.I., at Madras, Feb. 3; Brev.-Maj. Hillyar Z. Pope, 27th N.I., at Vellore, Feb. 4; Asst.-Surg. Watson, L.R.C.P., on his journey from Vizagapatam to the Hill Tracts of Orissa.

PASSENGERS BY THE PRESENT MAIL.

To MARSEILLES.—Mr. Probyn, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and three children, Mr. R. Pratt, Capt. Jackson, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. McNair, Mr. Pain and child, Mr. K. Thomas, Mr. P. G. Lay, Mr. Carter, Mrs. Macrae, Mr. Coulthurst, Mr. and Mrs. Strachey, Mr. J. Fraser, Miss Minchin, Mrs. Capel and two children, Capt. C. Cooke, Col. J. Benvell, Mons. C. de Noyalle and child, Maj. Lye.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Colombo*, Mar. 19.—Capt. and Mrs. Impey, Mrs. Fletcher and infant, Mrs. Nixon, Capt. and Mrs. Robertson and child, Mr. Kennedy and four children, Mrs. Livermore and two children, Dr. Patterson, Capt. Becherstaff, Mr. Latty's two children, Mr. and Mrs. Carther and two children, Mr. A. and Mrs. Wedderburn and child, Mr. J. D. Lun's two children, Mr. R. B. Twinton, Rev. Mr. Johnston's child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Shaw and three children, Col. and Mrs. Abdy and two children.

THE PUNJAB SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, which, according to our former announcement, commenced its operations at Sealkote on the 15th of January, has been definitely organized and placed under the following staff officers:—Commandant, Major J. Smith, 49th regt. N.I. Acting adjutant, Lieut. M. J. White, 26th L.I.* Instructor, Capt. Welsh, H.M.'s 8th Foot. The subjoined is an all but complete list of the officers who, with detachments of five men per company of their respective regts. are doing duty at the school:—Capt. Barry, H.M.'s 24th regt.; Lieut. White, H.M.'s 27th regt.; Lieut. Julian, H.M.'s 32nd regt.; Lieut. Sadlier, H.M.'s 61st regt.; Capt. R. B. Clibber, H.M.'s 81st regt.; Lieut. Davidson, 4th regt. N.I.; Ensign Chapman, 14th regt. N.I.; Capt. Groydon, 16th regt. N.I.; Ensign Lisbon, 21st regt. N.I.; Ensign Vivian, 24th regt. N.I.; Lieut. Boileau, 27th regt. N.I.; Ensign Menzies,† 35th regt. light infantry; Capt. Tulloh, 39th regt. N.I.; Lieut. Stewart, 45th regt. N.I.; Capt. Caulfield, 46th regt. N.I.; Lieut. St. John, 49th regt. N.I.; Ensign Collett, 51st regt. N.I.; Lieut. Stewart, 37th regt. N.I.; Capt. DaCosta, 48th regt. N.I.; Lieut. Stewart, 61th regt. N.I.; Lieut. Thorp, 69th regt. N.I. We have not obtained the names of the officers doing duty with the detachments of H.M.'s 70th and 87th regiments, nor of the 55th and 52nd regiments, N.I. Those with the numbers above given make a total of twenty-six corps represented, aggregating 1300 men, who will carry with them, on their return to their regiments, the germs of a thorough knowledge in the art of killing their enemies with precision.—*Hurkaru*.

* Lieut. Stafford, 4th N.I., was appointed adjutant, but declined.

† Capt. Wiggins joined the depot, but was subsequently relieved by Ensign Menzies.

BENGAL.

THE AMALGAMATION OF THE COURTS.

Mr. Peacock, in introducing the Code of Procedure, announced that the clause amalgamating the Supreme and Sudder Courts had been withdrawn. It is to be referred once more to the home authorities, or, in other words, indefinitely postponed. The announcement has been received by the public with a degree of pleasure, which seems to us as short-sighted, as it will certainly be short-lived. The amalgamation of the courts, as suggested by the commissioners, involved three very important changes.

1. The first abolished the separate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court over Calcutta. Three of the judges, it is true, were still to form that court, and they were still to be selected by the chief justice. They need not, however, be of necessity English lawyers. They need not always consist of the same persons. They might possibly even include a native, and the change, even if unobjectionable, is certainly not required. The Supreme Court of Calcutta, moreover, is not like that of Madras. It has not killed the goose. It is overwhelmed with business, for which the whole time of all the judges is scarcely sufficient. To attach these judges to the Sudder, or High Court, would be either to increase delay, or to compel the chief justice to entrust the business of Calcutta to men not regularly trained. The recommendation on this ground, if on no other, was opposed by her Majesty's judges. The objection is reasonable, but only in degree. The High Court may be created without the slightest injury to its rival. It is a mere question of expense. If three judges cannot complete the work, six can, and if India cannot afford to pay its Appellate Court, the sooner a succession duty is established, the better. A court of twelve superior judges may seem monstrous enough, but it is after all nothing beyond precedent. England, with half the population, a people infinitely less litigious, and a procedure in one language only, has in practice more.

2. The second innovation is altogether mischievous. It permits an appeal from the Supreme Court. Hitherto, the residents of Calcutta have been exempted from this nuisance. Nobody desires an appeal, nobody complains of the absence of an appeal, nobody wants to be worried with any privilege of the kind. The appeal itself must be either from the Court itself to itself over again, or to the court plus a number of assessors less competent than itself. Sir L. Peel had a habit of allowing appeals in the shape of a new trial, and it was the most objectionable feature in his career as judge. There is no one argument in its favour, except the fact that the oppressive nature of an appeal system would at last be patent to the ruling class. That system, always the expedient of timid jurists, has in India almost neutralized the benefit of our role. It has made every claim, however simple or however clear, a Chancery suit, in which justice is nothing to length of purse and dogged pertinacity. That we do not abolish it is a result partly of accidental circumstances, but chiefly of that absence of courage which distinguishes our legislation. To introduce it among a community as yet free from the pest, is to sacrifice justice to a pedantic uniformity of procedure.

3. The third change is a reform so beneficial, so wide-spread, and so lasting in its effects, as to overbalance the evils we have described. The amalgamation of the courts involves the extinction of the Sudder. With three trained judges on the bench, and its name forgotten, the character of that court would be completely changed. No amount of precaution about majorities, no clause intended to contract the field of selection, could even postpone the result. The court may remain unaltered; but if men like Sir James Colvile, Mr. Ritchie, or Mr. Wylie have right of speech in its judgments, the judgments must be changed. It is at this point that the Europeans are making a mistake. They forget that, sooner or later, equality before the law must be established. By opposing the amalgamation, they secure to themselves also equality before the Sudder. Their right of appeal will be to a court which cannot define perjury, which transports men for resisting dacoits, which has no single principle for the reception of evidence. They are opposing not the abolition of the Supreme Court, but the absorption of the Sudder. It may be argued that the commissioners still left the old Court a majority. They did nothing of the kind, but if they had, a numerical majority is not worth much. The strongest will win. There is always, even in the Sudder, a chief justice, though no one appoints him, and the office is not known to the law. We put it to any candid observer of the existing system. Does he believe that three gentlemen such as we have named could sit on the Sudder Bench without guiding the Sudder decisions? Oil will rise to the top of water, though the latter be fifty times greater in bulk. The natives are equally the victims of a fallacy. If the British Indian Association approve the Supreme Court, why object to an infusion of the materials out of which that Court

is constructed, into the less useful edifice? We must repeat, there is no certain good to be sacrificed for an uncertain gain. The amalgamation of the High Court need not interfere with the Supreme Court. It can exist without draining away the life-blood of a sister institution.

Let us not be mistaken. We are not defending this scheme as the very best that could have been adopted. We incline ourselves to a change differing somewhat widely from the one proposed. But it appears to us that the choice offered is this, or none. We must either put up with a somewhat cumbersome but efficient novelty, or retain the existing system. As for any reform from within, it is hopeless. The Sudder Court has the power which Charles Dickens ascribes to one of his heroes. Its shadow is sufficient to make men evil. Its traditions swamp the strongest brain as easily as the weakest. We shall have no abler man than Mr. Colvin, and Mr. Colvin wrote the famous minute which abolished the sixth commandment in Bengal. We shall have no better regulation lawyer than Mr. Trevor, and Mr. Trevor's decision in the recent perjury case was one degree more laughable than Mr. Raikes'. Still less is reform probable from without. Except through amalgamation we shall have no infusion of new blood. Generation after generation of civilians will issue volume after volume of constructions. The codes will be overlaid, as the regulations have been smothered. New loopholes will be constructed for the criminal, new fetters for the judicial officer to wear, till either the fabric is brushed away by some strong legislator, or, more probably, extinguished by an insurrection not confined to the Sonthals. As in the case of the Ecclesiastical Courts, nothing short of abolition can meet the evil. The hydra must be cauterized as well as cut. So long as the name of the Sudder Court is retained, so long will natives continue to believe that crime is a recommendation for acquittal, and perjury an act almost meritorious. This is the end to be gained by the amalgamation of the courts. It might be achieved even were all the excrescences of the plain remorselessly stripped away.

We perceive that some opinions have been published on the propriety of admitting uncovenanted servants, vakeels, and natives to the bench of the High Court. The Queen's judges, as might have been expected, are against any such concession. So are the majority of the sudder. So also is Mr. Grant, whose opinion, as usual, is without compromise. We have no objection to any amount of restriction, provided we obtain two sets of opinions in the court. The time may arrive for admitting natives, but it is most assuredly not yet come. It is not only the few who might be judges, but the mass who must be suitors who are to be consulted. That natives may be found above corruption we are ready to admit. That they can be found above suspicion we most earnestly deny. There are other forms of influence besides the vulgar one of money. There are a hundred strings pulling at every native from family and clan, caste and neighbourhood, which it is nearly impossible for him steadily to resist. Should ever the time come when such a word as principle has place in the language, when the idea of personal honour has made itself felt generally through the land, natives may be qualified for the Appellate Court. Till then they must rest content with the justice, which they admit the Europeans strive to secure. With the uncovenanted Europeans, the case is different. They have the opportunity already open to them. There is nothing to prevent the best of their number studying at home, entering the profession, and returning with every qualification necessary for either court. It may be an injustice to compel them to incur such an expense. It would be a far greater injustice to impose judges on forty millions of people without the certainty that they had at least imbibed the principles of English education.

The argument for restriction is, however, pushed too far. The selection should be confined, say some, to the Zillah judges, for the man who is not fit for a local Court is not fit for the Sudder. In other words, none but civilians are to occupy the bench of the Appellate Court. The argument is somewhat dangerous in form. The objectors may be taken at their word, and the primary Courts also thrown open. The objection, in truth, though plausible, is based upon a fallacy. There is a material difference between the duty of a Zillah judge and that of a judge of the High Court. The former is to decide on facts, and local knowledge, familiarity with natives, an intimate acquaintance with the vernacular are therefore essentials. But the judge of the High Court deals with principles; he is to a large, and perhaps a dangerous extent, a legislator; he ought not to enter upon facts at all, or if he does, their importance must still be subordinate to a thorough comprehension of the law. It is for this reason that we would admit on the bench of the Appellate Court, classes not admitted among the judiciary of the interior. We would not compose the Court of them exclusively. The very object of a heterogeneous selection is to add to the judicial faculty secured by

English training, the local experience possessed by the civilian. It is no use to talk about the law being unknown to barristers; they can acquire the Codes as easily as anybody else; and as for civil law, Mr. Peacock probably knows as much of it as any civilian in the country. Western thought and Indian experience, it is from the union of these two that we may at last obtain an Appellate Court equal to its task. We can tell those who resist this scheme as a dangerous innovation what will be the consequence of obstinacy. It must result in the separation of the judicial from the administrative service, the utter annihilation of the existing scheme.—*Friend of India*.

THE LONDON MAIL of Dec. 26 arrived at Calcutta Feb. 1 (per *Hindustan*).

LIGHT-SHIP AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE MUTLAH.—A light-vessel has been temporarily stationed at the entrance of the river Mutlah in latitude 21° 6' N., longitude 88° 48' E. (nearly) in 10 fathoms low water spring tides, about 7 miles south-east of the outer or Bulcherry Reef Buoy. This new floating light will hoist a red flag at the mainmast-head by day, and exhibit a clear white light from sunset to sunrise; and in addition to this she will, if she continues in her position, fire a rocket at 8 P.M., at midnight, and at 4 A.M. from March 15 until Oct. 16.

THE DALHOUSIE TESTIMONIAL.—The total amount of subscriptions to the *Dalhousie* Testimonial Fund on the 31st December, was Rs. 83,383 2-3. Mr. J. Steel, of Edinburgh, is to execute a statue of Lord Dalhousie for 1,800*l.*, which for 200*l.* more will be erected in Calcutta. The balance of the fund, or about 6,000*l.* is to be invested to found scholarships in the Government College of Civil Engineers.

THE DEATH OF MR. G. R. WILBY is announced as having occurred on the 30th January, at Serampore, of brain fever, we believe. The deceased was a native of Canada, and took the degree of B. A. at the University of Nova Scotia. He came to India about ten years ago, and shortly afterwards joined the *Bengal Hurkaru* as sub-editor. More recently he became editor of the *Mofussilite*, of the *Delhi Gazette*, and then of the *Lahore Chronicle*, and lastly, was connected with the *Friend of India*. He was a young man of great ability as a journalist, being a sound thinker and ready writer.

GENERAL ANSON, the Commander-in-Chief, was to start on the evening of Jan. 24, by carriage dakh on his return to Agra.

THE MONEY MARKET.—The state of the money market is calculated to cripple the operations of Government materially, unless bold measures are immediately taken to remedy the existing state of things, with the view of replenishing the treasury. Government having failed to obtain a loan of three millions sterling at 4½ per cent., raised its terms to 5 per cent. in the hope that capitalists would be induced to lend at that rate, but this hope has also been delusive, as only the merest trifle has been subscribed hitherto, and there is not the slightest prospect that the loan will be filled under any circumstances at present, and what adds to the difficulty which Government experience is the fact that the Bank of Bengal—partially a Government institution—has raised its discount on good paper having less than three months to run, to the unprecedented rate of fourteen per cent., while even on Government acceptances it charges twelve per cent. Under these circumstances there is no chance that Government will be able to raise a loan except at a rate of interest, not less perhaps than 7 per cent., unless it is inclined to adopt a scheme which is pretty generally advocated by the holders of the depreciated 3½ and 4 per cent. paper. These people propose that Government should notify its willingness to borrow six millions sterling instead of three, and agree to accept one half the amount in its own Three-and-a-Half and Four per Cent. Stock, valued at par, and the remainder in cash, paying interest on the whole at five per cent. The adoption of this course, it is contended, will cause money to flow into the Government Treasury to the required extent. A great portion of the embarrassment which is experienced at present, decidedly originated from Lord Dalhousie's ill-judged tampering with the old Five per Cents. which he converted into Four, and then immediately afterwards raising what is called the Public Works Loan. His lordship's reputation as a financier was ruined by these proceedings, and his successors are now reaping the consequences in the mistrust with which the public view the attempt to raise money, and their hesitation to lend it on terms which, some time ago would have been considered tempting. With regard to the bank rates, we may mention, that on the 7th of January, discount on private bills, and interest on loans on deposit of tangible security, was six per cent.; on the 8th idem it was raised to seven; on the 22nd, to ten; on the 29th, to twelve; and on the 5th February, to fourteen, at which it now stands: it will thus be perceived, that in less than one month, rates have risen from six to fourteen per cent.—*Hurkaru*.

THE SEPOYS AT BARRACKPORE are in a state of considerable excitement in consequence of imagining that the new muster cartridges have hoglard in them. Several fires, supposed to be the work of incendiaries, have occurred at Barrackpore during the last few days.

DR. RENNY, Surgeon-General, memorialized the Governor-General to be permitted to remain in the medical board beyond the usual period of five years, on the ground that he was promoted to that body before the time when he would have become intitled to it by seniority. The answer was "No."

THE CALCUTTA DOCKING COMPANY.—At a General Meeting of the Calcutta Docking Company a dividend was declared at the rate of 12 per cent.

CAPTAIN STONE, an officer of the Bengal army, was found by a native policeman on the morning of the 23rd Jan., in Imaumbaugh-lane, incapable of taking care of himself, dressed in his night garment, with various wounds about his head and face, and admitting that he did not know where he was. The policeman took him to the thannah, where, though he did not then seem drunk, he admitted having been so, and said that the wounds about his head and face had been caused by his falling about his room, and against his boxes, in Muddock's Hotel, on the previous night. Ultimately, he was taken to the hospital, where, on the 27th, he died. A coroner's jury found the usual verdict of accidental death at the inquest.

THE SENATE OF THE UNIVERSITY having delegated the task of selecting examiners to conduct the Matriculation Examination of the ensuing April, to Mr. Gordon Young and the Rev. Dr. Duff, they have nominated amongst others the following gentlemen who have been selected for the task:—"George Smith, Esq., Doveton College—English, Latin, and Greek. Professor Cowell, Presidency College—History and Geography. Wm. Masters, Esq., Metropolitan College—Mathematics. Rev. K. M. Banerjee, Bishop's College—Sanskrit and Bengalee. Capt. St. George, Madrasa—Oordoo and Persian." It will be observed that only five examiners have at present been fixed upon as representing in some one branch of education the institution to which they belong, and the class of institutions of which such individual institution may be considered the leading type.

A NEW MEDICAL ARMY LIST.—The Editors of the *Indian Annals of Medical Science* announce their intention to bring out a Medical Army List of the three Presidencies, containing a comprehensive view of the professional qualifications, services, and literary labours of every surgeon and assistant-surgeon in the country, on the plan of the London Medical Directory.

MR. G. O. WRAY, an attorney of the Supreme Court, took his seat on the bench of the Small Cause Court on Saturday, Jan. 24, in place of Mr. John King, the junior judge, who proceeds to England for twelve months.

WIDOW MARRIAGE.—The *Hurkaru* mentions the marriage at Saharanpore, in the N. W. Provinces, of a widow of the Brahmin caste to a young man of the same creed, under the provision of the new Act.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE prohibited a raffle for a horse which was to have taken place at the Town Hall on January 21. The same functionary has also put a stop to a lottery of fancy articles, which was advertised to come off in the same building during a Fancy Ball.

ARMY OF OBSERVATION.—The *Delhi Gazette* has heard a rumour to the effect that an army of 15,000 men is immediately to be formed on the N.W. frontier. This, he presumes, will be an "Army of Observation." Everything is reported ready for the order to be issued, and next mail will probably bring final instructions.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

BAND FUNDS.

Fort William, Jan. 21, 1857.—In order to relieve band funds of regiments from the heavy expense caused by paymasters forwarding remittances on thick paper bearing postage, the Right Hon. the Governor-general of India in council, is pleased to direct that, whenever the sums deducted cannot be included in the pay statements and drafts of corps, paymasters shall make use of thin paper for both statements and envelope, and shall pre-pay the letters by stamp, deducting only the value of the minimum stamp from the draft remitted.

Paymasters will be held personally responsible for any excess of postage arising from neglect of these precautions.

LEAVE TO EUROPE.

By the Lieut. Governor N. W. Provinces, Jan. 23, 1857. Covenanted and uncovenanted servants, under the government, N. W. P. applying for leave to Europe, under circumstances which, according to the rules in force, entitle them to receive a portion of their pay during such absence, are directed to state in their applications whether they desire to draw the authorised

allowances during their leave, in England, or in this country, and if the latter, to what parties the amount is to be paid, these parties giving a guarantee for the refund of any excess payments in conformity with the resolution of the Governor-general in council in the financial department, No. 1, of January 2nd, 1857.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Fort William, Jan. 27, 1857.—No. 147 of 1857.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in council, is pleased to direct that the following rules be published for general information:—

1. All applications from military officers employed in the Department of Public Works for leave, on whatever grounds, to places in India, including preparatory leave for furlough, are to be submitted, through the head of the local civil administration, to be dealt with in the Public Works Department only.

2. All applications from military officers employed in the Department of Public Works for leave to proceed to sea, or on furlough, are, in the first place, to be laid before the head of the local civil administration. On receiving his sanction, the original application will be transmitted by him to the adjutant-general of the army, or to his deputy, at the presidency, and, on the approval of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, will be forwarded, through the secretary, to government in the military department, for submission to the Governor-General in council, and will be finally disposed of in the military department.

3. In urgent cases, or on medical certificate, the deputy adjutant general of the army at the presidency will be authorized, as heretofore, to submit applications of the above nature to the supreme government, without first obtaining the sanction of the commander-in-chief when his excellency may be absent from Calcutta.

4. In all cases in which applications for leave of the nature above specified have not been preceded by the grant of preparatory leave to visit the presidency, it is further directed that the head of the local administration, on transmitting such applications for leave, with his approval, in the manner above prescribed, shall, at the same time, cause an intimation to that effect to be forwarded to the secretary to government in the public works department.

SPECIFICATIONS OF INVENTIONS.

Fort William, Jan. 30, 1857.—The under-mentioned specifications of inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act No. VI. of 1856, in the office of the secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, and have been sent to the office of one of the secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and the North-western Provinces.

A copy of each specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the office of the secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one rupee; and a certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same, on payment of the expense of copying.

No. 6.—Teignmouth Sandys, of Gya, for the *en pisé* compression of mortars and cements.

No. 18.—William Barton Wright, of Madras, for giving motion to punkahs, oscillating or rotatory, by means of the application of a water-wheel.

No. 23.—John Stalkartt, of Goosery, in the 24-pergunnahs, for increasing the produce of indigo in process of manufacture.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to re-attach to the Bengal division of the Presidency of Fort William, Mr. E. F. Radcliffe, of the Civil Service, who reported his return from furlough on the 1st inst.

FURLONGS AVAILABLE

Fort William, Jan. 30, 1857.—The furlough available by the return to India of Mr. E. F. Radcliffe is assigned to Mr. C. W. Mackillop, of the civil service, for two years, from the date of his embarkation for Europe.

The furlough available by the return to India of Mr. J. Guthrie is assigned to Mr. A. Abercrombie, of the civil service, for three years, from the date of his embarkation for Europe.

CECIL BEADON, Sec. to the Govt. of India.

TELEGRAPH STATIONS.

Fort William, Jan. 30, 1857.—It is hereby notified for general information, that telegraphic stations have been opened at Kurnool, Mercara, Cananore, and Calicut, in the Madras presidency, for the transmission of messages, and that messages for transmission to the above-mentioned places will be received at all telegraph stations throughout India.

PORT OF MUTLAH.

By the Lieut. Governor of Bengal.—February 6th, 1857.—It is hereby notified that—

1st. Buoyage and light dues will be charged on all vessels frequenting the port of Mutlah at the rate of half what is now levied on vessels of the same size at the port of Calcutta.

2nd. The pilotage charges for vessels employing Government pilots on the Mutlah will also be half the rates charged on the Hooghly.

3rd. It is optional with the agents and commanders of vessels to employ the Government pilots, or to make any other arrangements for piloting their vessels to sea.

4th. Port clearance will not be given by the customs' authorities to any vessel, till a certificate has been produced from the superintendent of the port that the Government port and pilotage dues have been paid.

The rates for port dues and pilotage charges above specified are experimental only, and subject to future modification, but six months' previous notice will be given before any alteration is made in them.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Fort William, Feb. 6, 1857.—Notification.—Read again the papers noted in the margin.*

Read para. 85. of a despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors, addressed to the Government of India, in the financial department, No. 97, of 1856, dated the 19th November.

Para. 85. We cannot acquiesce in your having ruled that it may be "discretionary with the several local governments, when good cause is shown for the indulgence, to sanction leave of absence, under Section XIV. of the New Rules" (the section which authorizes the grant of six months' leave on special private affairs),† "to such parties as may not have occasion to apply for the whole at once, in instalments not to exceed in the aggregate six months in six years." This interpretation would have the practical effect of making the grant of this description of leave almost as much a matter of course as the grant of the privilege leave of one month in each year; whereas, it is our intention, and Clause 3 of the rule, Section XIV. expressly states that it should be the duty of the Government to consider and determine in such cases, whether the grounds on the application are sufficiently urgent to justify the concession of the leave. The rule will, therefore, remain in its original form.

Order.—Ordered, That a copy of the above paragraph be published in the Calcutta official Gazette for general information, and that a transcript thereof be sent to the Governments noted in the margin; and also to the Civil Auditor, Fort William, in supercession of the orders, dated 7th September, 1855.

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON.

Sec. to the Govt. of India.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AITCHISON, C. W. attached to N. W. provs. Punjab, and Oude.
ALLEN, W. J. offic. mem. of the Board of Revenue, having been deputed to the Cossiah Hills on special duty, is vested with the full powers of the Board of Revenue in the districts of South Cachar, Sylhet, and Cherra, and the tract of country under the authority of the principal assist. to the commiss. of Assam.
BALDWIN, O. to be an assist. overseer in the pub. works dept. and posted to the Berhampore div. Feb. 2.
BELL, C. S. to offic. as coll. of Moorshedabad fr. Jan. 25.
BRAMLY, P. J. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore dur. abs. of Ricketts, Jan. 28.
BROWN, W. to be assist. exec. offr. N. Hydgellee div. of embankments.
BROWNE, F. to be inspr. of schools, 2nd circle, Punjab, fr. Oct. 20, 1856.
CAMBELL, J. C. vested with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. to offic. as a jt. mag. and dep. coll.
CKERELL, H. E. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, posted to Banda district, to have ch. of out-station of Kirwee, on dept. of Hogg, Jan. 23.
CKERELL, H. A. to offic. as mag. of Tipperah, Feb. 2.
CRAWFORD, J. A. serv. pl. at disp. of Govt. of Bengal, to be asst. to jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah.
DOVE, C. K. to offic. as postmaster-gen. of Bengal dur. abs. of Bennett.
EARLE, F. J. to be reg. of deeds and marr. reg. in Purneah.
FAIRFAX, T. E. assist. vested with sp. powers, is trans. to the Rohilkund div. for employ at Budaon, Jan. 23.
FLOYD, J. A. to be sub-assist. commis. in the Sonthal pergunnahs, Jan. 24.
GARRETT, T. to offic. as dep. postmaster gen. in Calcutta, v. Dove.
GREENWAY, W. assay-master of Agra, whose serv. were placed at disp. of Govt. for Pegu, to resume ch. of du. of assay-master and bullion depôt keeper at Agra.
GUTHRIE, J. ret. to duty Jan. 1, re-attached to N.W.P. the Punjab, and Oude.
HACKETT, H. C. to be coll. of Nuddea, fr. Jan. 25.
HARRISON, H. A. assist. to mag. and coll. of Cuttack, to be also assist. to salt ag. of district.
JACKSON, A. J. to be sec. to local com. of pub. instruction at Bograh, Jan. 28.

* Financial Consultation, 7th September, 1855, Nos. 89 and 90.

† Letter from, dated the 10th March, 1856, No. 50.—Report proceedings in the financial department for the third quarter of 1855.—320 to 322. Report proceedings on an inquiry by the Bombay Government as to the interpretation placed upon that part of clause 2, section 14, of the new Civil furlough rules (regarding special leave for six months on private affairs), which prescribes that a second leave of the same description cannot be taken until the expiration of six years from the date of return to duty from any former leave.

‡ Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, N. W. Provinces, Straits Settlements.

JACKSON, L. S. to be coll. of Moorshedabad, but to cont. to offic. until furth. orders, as civ. and sess. jud. of Rajshahye, fr. Jan. 25.
KARR, W. S. S. ret. to duty, Jan. 21, re-attached to Bengal div. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Jessore, Jan. 24.
LUSHINGTON, E. H. to be jun. sec. to the Board of Revenue, fr. Jan. 25.
MONEY, A. ret. to duty, Jan. 21, re-attached to Bengal div. to offic. as coll. of Sylhet, Jan. 27.
MONTRESOR, G. F. ret. to duty, Jan. 21, re-attached to Bengal div. to offic. as coll. of Tipperah, Jan. 27.
PALMER, G. ret. to duty, Jan. 21, re-attached to N. W. P. the Punjab, and Oude.
PERKINS, H. E. attached N. W. P. Punjab, and Oude, Feb. 5.
PUGH, J. G. to offic. as sub-dep. opium agent of Alleghunge, Jan. 31.
RADCLIFFE, E. F. to offic. as coll. of Backergunge, Feb. 4.
SAPTE, B. ret. to duty, Jan. 21; re-attached to N. W. P. the Punjab, and Oude.
TUCKER, St. G. ret. to duty, Jan. 21; re-attached to N. W. P. the Punjab, and Oude.
WEBSTER, H. B. trans. to Allahabad div. with a view to his employment in the Banda dist. Jan. 23.
WILLIAMS, H. F. to be regr. of deeds and marr. regr. in Tipperah.
WRAY, G. C. to offic. as a judge of the court of Small Causes, Young, A. R. to be sec. to the Gov. of Bengal fr. Jan. 25.

* LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ABERCROMBIE, A. 1 mo. prep. to proceeding on furl.
BLOWERS, W. leave canc.
BREKTON, H. has had assigned to him the furl. available by the expiry of that of W. S. S. Karr, for three years from the date of embarkation to Europe.
DODGSON, J. C. D. has had assigned to him the furl. available by the return of St. G. Tucker, for 3 years to Europe.
GEORGE, W. de W. 1 mo.
HAY, A. J. 1 mo.
HODGSON, R. F. 1 mo. prep. to proc. to Europe on m.c.
JENKINS, R. P. dep. comm. at Kangra, 6 weeks, prep. to furl.
LUSHINGTON, H. has had assigned to him the furl. available by the return of A. Money, for 2 years to Europe.
LYNCH, J. F. 1 mo.
MAXWELL, P. 15 days.
MONCKTON, H. dep. commr. in Punjab, 2 mo.
MUSPRATT, J. R. has had assigned to him the furlough available by the return of B. Sapte, for 3 years, to Europe.
RICKETTS, M. 3 mo.
ROBERTSON, D. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 12.
ROBINSON, H. H. 1 yr. on m.c.
RUSSELL, A. E. has had assigned to him the furlough available by the return of G. F. Montresor, for 3 yrs. to Europe.
WYATT, A. 3 mo. on m.c.
WYNCH, C. G. 1 week.

ECCELESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CAHUSAC, Rev. C. B. asst. ehopl. who returned fr. furl on Jan. 30, serv. pl. at disp. of Govt. of Bengal.
HADOW, Rev. C. E. reported his arr. at pres. Feb. 2.
JAMES, Rev. H. D. to be chapl. of Mooltan, Jan. 23.
PARISH, Rev. C. S. P. leave of abs. canc.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARMSTRONG, Ens. F. M. 27th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 28, in suc. to Moody, dec.
BATTINE, Lieut. 43rd N.I. placed at disp. of Lieut. gen. Sir J. Outram, com. force in Persia, Feb. 10.
BAX, Lieut. G. J. offic. adj. 1st reg. Oude irreg. cav. to offic. as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Johnson.
BEADON, Cornet R. posted to 16th L.C. at Ferozepore; to rank fr. Nov. 4.
BERNARD, Lieut. H. L. C. 3rd N.I. to do duty with 2nd Sikh inf. BIRCH, Cornet R. G. posted to 1st L.C. proc. to Mhow; to rank fr. Nov. 4; to be lieut. fr. Jan. 23.
BLAKE, Brev. maj. M. T. 54th N.I. com. 2nd inf. Gwalior conting. ret. to duty, Jan. 22.
BLUNT, Lieut. C. H. art. ret. to duty Feb. 3, fr. 1st comp. 6th batt. art. to 2nd tr. 3rd brig.
BODDAM, Lieut. W. W. 16th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 1, 1856, in suc. to Foster, dec.
BOILEAU, Ens. F. W. 16th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, in succ. to Foster, dec.
BONHAM, Lieut. J. on staff emp. fr. 5th to 4th comp. 8th batt.
BOULDERSON, Corn. S. posted to 5th L.C. at Peshawur, to rank fr. Nov. 1, to be lieut. fr. Jan. 23.
BOULTON, Capt. R. 7th L.C. perm. to retire from the service of the E. I. Company on pens. of his rank, fr. March 23.
BOYD, Lieut. col. H. 13th N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 2.
BROWNE, Lieut. E. F. 15th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
BROWNLOW, Lieut. H. R. on staff emp. fr. 1st to 3rd brig. art. to 1st comp. 4th batt.
BURN, Lieut. R. C. rec. ch. of dep. comm. office and treasury of Mergui fr. D. G. Nicholson.
BUTTENSHAW, Lieut. W. H. 5th N.I. returned to duty.

- BYRNE, Ens. R. S. to do duty 11th N.I. at Allahabad, Feb. 14.
 CAMPBELL, Capt. W. R. 2nd asst. to res. at Hyderabad, to offic. as the 1st asst. fr. Jan. 15.
 CARNELL, Lieut. W. 3rd Eur. regt. pl. at disp. of the foreign dept. to be adj. of Mhairwarra local batt. v. Walter, Feb. 4.
 CHALMERS, Ens. W. G. 51st N.I. temp. att. to 3rd Punjab inf. to do du. with 1st Punjab inf. consequent on arr. of J. J. Boswell to do du. with 3rd Punjab inf.
 CHAMPAIN, 2nd Lieut. J. W. engrs. to offic. as asst. to prin. of the Thomason College, Roorkee, dur. abs. of Chesney.
 CLARKE, Lieut. M. 3rd L.C. to be adjt. Jan. 23.
 CLAY, Lieut. E. B. 66th or Goorka regt. ret. to duty, Feb. 5.
 COOKES, Lieut. C. H. fr. 4th comp. 9th batt. art. to 1st tr. 3rd brig. and to join.
 DUNSFORD, Brev. Lieut. col. H. F. 59th N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 1.
 ECKFORD, 2nd Lieut. J. A. H. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Feb. 1, in succ. to Baldwin, ret.
 ELWYN, Capt. W. 58th N.I. to continue to offic. as adj. Jan. 15.
 EYRE, Brev. major V. art. ret. to duty, Feb. 3.
 FARQUHAR, Cornet J. H. T. posted to 7th L.C. at Lucknow, to rank fr. Nov. 4, to be lieut. fr. Jan. 22.
 FARQUHARSON, Cornet C. E. posted to 6th L.C. at Jullunder, to rank fr. Nov. 4, to be lieut. fr. Jan. 23.
 FITZGERALD, Lieut. W. R. fr. 4th comp. 8th batt. art. to 4th comp. 9th batt.; to be an exec. engr. 2nd cl. Pegu circle, v. Glover.
 FORLONG, Ens. W. J. to do duty 34th N.I. at Barrackpore.
 FORREST, Brev. Major L. T. 40th N.I. perm. to retire fr. the serv. fr. Jan. 20 on pens. of major, Feb. 6.
 FORSYTH, Brev. Capt. A. 57th N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 3.
 FRASER, 2nd lieut. J. McK. art. ret. to duty.
 FRASER, Lieut. E. fr. 4th comp. 4th batt. art. to 6th comp. 8th batt.
 FRASER, Lieut. to act as 2nd in com. 4th cav. Hyderabad contingent, in add. to his duties as adj. consequent of Grant taking com. of the regt. on dept. of Nightingale on m.c.
 GELL, Lieut. J. S. commdt. 3rd Punjab cav. to conduct duties of adj. in addition to his own, consequent on Jones having leave of absence.
 GLOVER, Lieut. T. G. 2nd class exec. eng. Rawul Pindee div. services pl. temp. at disp. of the foreign dept. Feb. 2; to be (temp.) an exec. eng. at Bhurtpore.
 GRAHAM, Lieut. G. A. 28th N.I. to do duty 2nd cav. Punjab irr. force, v. Millett.
 GRAHAM, Lieut. J. 4th L.C. to offic. as adj. to 1st cav. Oude irr. force, v. Bax, Jan. 23.
 GRANT, Lieut. H. 74th N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 2.
 GRAY, Lieut. W. J. art. to be art. div. staff at Sealkote, Jan. 16.
 GREEN, Capt. T. 48th N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 1.
 GURDON, Lieut. E. P. 33rd N.I. pl. at disp. of for. dept. Feb. 5.
 HALFORD, Brev. col. W. H. 71st N.I. to rec. reports fr. Lucknow stat. v. Sage, Feb. 14.
 HANKIN, Lieut. G. C. 2nd in com. 6th irr. cav. to offic. as adj. v. Havelock.
 HARRISON, Lieut. T. B. 10th L.C. ret. to duty.
 HARTLEY, Brig. H. W. posted to Jullunder.
 HAUGHTON, Capt. J. C. mag. of Maulmein, del. over ch. of office and jail to Lieut. M. Carthew, and rec. ch. of dep. comm. office and Treasury of Tavoy.
 HOLROYD, Capt. C. to offic. as 1st class prin. asst. to commr. of Assam, Jan. 29.
 HUGHES, Lieut. W. T. 1st Punjab cav. to ass. ch. of adjt. off. on dep. of Watson, Feb. 5.
 HUNGERFORD, Capt. T. J. W. art. to ass. ch. of magazine and stores at Mhow station, Jan. 16.
 IMPEY, Capt. H. B. 70th N.I. to cont. to act as interp. and qr. mr. Jan. 16.
 IMPEY, Lieut. E. C. asst. to gov. gen. for states of Rajpootana, ass. ch. of duties at Bhurtpore.
 INNES, Lieut. C. D. engrs. ret. to duty; serv. pl. at disp. of pub. works dept.; to be an exec. eng. 3rd class, and posted to the Allahabad div. v. Dennys, in temp. ch. Feb. 2.
 INNES, Lieut. J. J. McL. engrs. to be asst. to chief engr. in Oude.
 IRVINE, Lieut. A. 24th N.I. to be capt. fr. Jan. 31, in succ. to Guise, ret.
 JACKSON, Lieut. W. 51st N.I. transf. fr. Peshawur div. to Peshawur district, Feb. 6.
 JACOB, Maj. gen. is permitted at his request to resign his appt. in the Punjab cav. His services are consequently pl. at disp. of the C-in-C.
 JERVOISE, Cornet C. C. posted to 3rd L.C. at Merut, to rank fr. Nov. 4, to be lieut. fr. Jan. 23.
 JORDON, Capt. C. inv. est. perm. to reside at Deyroh and hills, north of the Dhoon, drawing his pay fr. Sirhind circle.
 KENNEDY, Lieut. F. H. invalids, is perm. to reside within the limits of the Sirhind div. drawing his pay and allowances fr. the Umballah circle, Jan. 23.
 LAMB, Lieut. T. to offic. as 2nd class prin. asst. to com. of Assam.
 LANGMORE, Lieut. E. G. 27th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 28, in succ. to Moody, dec.
 LEVES, Lieut. F. E. fr. 4th comp. 4th batt. art. to 6th comp. 8th batt.
 LIGHT, Lieut. A. fr. 3rd tr. 3rd brig. art. to 1st comp. 6th batt. and to com. recruit depôt at Meerut, v. Woodcock.
 LLOYD, Lieut. M. asst. mag. to offic. as mag. of Rangoon until arr. of O'Riley.
 LUMSDEN, Lieut. P. S. 60th N.I. pl. at disp. of the foreign dept.; pl. at disp. of chief commr. of Punjab, for special duty, Feb. 4.
 LUMSDEN, Brev. maj. H. B. 69th N.I. pl. at disp. of foreign dept.
 MAC DONALD, Capt. J. D. 2nd in com. 7th inf. Gwalior cont. to be com. v. Maitland, res.
 MACKINNON, Capt. W. A. on furl. fr. 1st comp. 6th batt. art. to 4th comp. 4th batt.
 MACLEAN, Lieut. C. S. 3rd Eur. regt. to do duty with 1st comp. Punjab irr. force, v. Graham.
 MACLEOD, Brev. capt. H. J. B. art. to be capt. fr. Feb. 1, in succ. to Baldwin, ret.
 MACLEOD, Capt. R. B. 4th L.C. ret. to duty.
 MACNABB, Corn. J. C. E. posted to 8th L.C. at Mean Meer (Lahore) to rank fr. Nov. 20.
 MACNAGHTEN, Corn. E. H. to do duty 2nd L.C. at Cawnpore.
 MAINWARING, Brev. capt. G. B. 16th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, in succ. to Foster, dec.
 MAITLAND, Maj. F. resignation of appt. as commdt. of 7th regt. Gwalior, has been accepted by the Gov. Gen. and he is pl. at the disp. of the C-in-C fr. Jan. 1.
 MARTIN, Capt. G. M. jun. asst. to commissioner of Mysore, to offic. as superint. of Coorg, Jan. 23.
 MAXWELL, Capt. W. on staff empl. fr. 4th comp. 4th batt. art. to 1st comp. 6th ditto.
 MAY, Asst. commissary W. prom. to rank of lieut. on veteran estab. fr. Dec. 17, 1856, in reward for good services of 42 years' duration.
 MAYNE, Lieut. A. O. act. com. of art. Malwa contingent, to be com. v. Conybeare, to Europe, Jan. 30.
 McMULLIN, Capt. J. R. 50th N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 1.
 MERCER, Lieut. C. McW. proc. on furl. fr. 2nd tr. 3rd brig. art. to 1st comp. 8th batt.
 METCALF, Brev. capt. W. 35th N.I. offic. cantonment jt. mag. at Wuzerabad, serv. replaced at disp. of C-in-C.
 MILES, Brev. major R. H. inv. estab. ret. to duty, Feb. 3.
 MUNRO, Lieut. H. fr. 1st to 2nd Comp. 8th batt. art.
 NEWMARCH, Lieut. C. D. eng. to be asst. to chief engr. in Pegu.
 NEWBAY, Lieut. B. S. B. 7th N.I. to do duty with 1st Sikh inf.
 PIERSON, Lieut. W. S. 54th N.I. to do duty with 3rd Sikh inf.
 PITT, Lieut. R. H. fr. 2nd to 5th Comp. 8th batt. art.
 PLAYFAIR, Lieut. 4th N.I. placed at disp. of Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Outram, com. force in Persia, Feb. 10.
 PLUMBE, Brev. lieut. col. T. to be lieut. col. fr. Nov. 28, in succ. to Moody, dec.
 POLLOCK, Capt. F. 49th N.I. returned to duty.
 POULTON, Lieut. H. B. A. 6th N.I. to the command of Fort Barrar, v. Waddelove, Jan. 23.
 PRICHARD, Lieut. J. T. 15th N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 2.
 PRINSEP, Cornet A. H. posted to 9th L.C. at Sealkote; to rank fr. Oct. 20; to be lieut. fr. Jan. 23.
 REVELEY, Lieut. W. 65th N.I. to offic. as brig.-maj. fr. July 26, v. Crossman, trans. to Cawnpore brig.
 RICE, Lieut. H. C. P. 73rd N.I. to do duty with 2nd inf. Punjab irreg. force, v. Craigie.
 ROSE, Lieut. W. adjt. 7th inf. Gwalior contingent, to be 2nd in com. v. MacDonald.
 ROSS, Capt. E. D. R. 3rd Eur. regt. adjt. 17th irreg. cav. pl. at disp. of for. dept. Feb. 3.
 ROSS, Lieut. E. D. R. 3rd Eur. reg. to offic. as asst. to gen. supt. of operations for suppression of thuggee and dacoity at Etawah, Feb. 3; to be capt. fr. Jan. 21, in succ. to Jervis, ret.
 SANDERS, Ens. H. G. 3rd Eur. reg. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 21, in succ. to Jervis, ret.
 SANFORD, Lieut. C. A. 3rd L.C. to be capt. fr. Jan. 27, v. Stone, dec.; to be int. and qr. mr. 3rd L.C.
 SHIEL, Brev. col. Sir J. K.C.B. to be col. fr. Nov. 28, in succ. to Moody, dec.
 SIMPSON, Brev. maj. R. S. 27th N.I. to be maj. fr. Nov. 28, in succ. to Moody, dec.
 SITWELL, Ens. 31st N.I. pl. at disp. of Lieut. gen. Sir J. Outram, com. force in Persia, Feb. 10.
 SLADEN, Lieut. E. B. offic. asst. commr. of Sittang, assu. ch. of office of asst. commr. of sub. div. of Mariaban, in add. to his previous charge.
 SMITH, Lieut. J. C. 74th N.I. to do duty with 4th Sikh inf.
 SMITH, Lieut. R. A. to be an asst. engr. 2nd class at the grand trunk road fr. Nov. 1, 1856.
 STANSFIELD, Ens. H. H. to do duty, 8th N.I. at Dinapore, Feb. 10.
 STONE, Capt. H. 3rd L.C. ret. to his du. Jan. 16.
 THOMAS, Brev. maj. G. P. 3rd Eur. regt. to be maj. fr. Jan. 21, in succ. to Jervis, ret.
 THOMPSON, Lieut. P. fr. 6th comp. 8th batt. art. to 3rd tr. 3rd brig.
 THOMSON, Lieut. G. C. 51st, to com. of Fort Michnee, v. Nicholas, res.
 THORNHILL, Capt. A. R. offic. res. at Hyderabad, made ov. ch. of thuggee and dacoity to Capt. W. R. Campbell.
 TURNBULL, Lieut. F. H. on staff emp. fr. 5th comp. 8th batt. art. to 4th comp. 4th batt.

TURNER, Cornet T. M. posted to 4th L.C. at Umballah, to rank fr. Nov. 20.
 URQUHART, Lieut. B. C. 39th N.I. ret. to duty Feb. 1.
 VIBART, Ens. E. D. 54th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 26, v. Nicholson, dec.
 VIVIAN, Ens. A. 24th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 31, in suc. to Guise, ret.
 WARDEN, Brev. maj. W. E. 23rd N.I. to be cantonment jt. mag. of Mhow, in add. to regt. duties v. Magrath, Jan. 23.
 WALTER, Lieut. C. R. M. 73rd N.I. to be 2nd assist. to commis. of Ajmere, Jan. 27.
 WHITE, Lieut. M. J. 26th N.I. to be adjt. of Sealkote rifle dépôt, v. Stafford.
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. G. A. 4th Sikh inf. offic. adjt. and offic. 2nd in com. to be 2nd in com. v. Nicholson, dec.
 WILSON, Capt. T. F. 13th N.I. ret. to duty.
 WRIGHT, Capt. J. H. 1st N.I. to be an exec. engr. of the 3rd class, and posted to the Culmejole div. embankment, v. Black.
 YOUNG, Capt. J. 4th N.I. ret. to du. Dec. 7.
 YOUNG, Capt. J. 4th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of Lieut. gen. Sir J. Outram for serv. with expeditionary force in Persia.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

ENGINEERS.

FORBES, J. G. Feb. 3. JONES, E. Jan. 22.

THACKERAY, E. T. Jan. 22.

CAVALRY.

WEBSTER, A. G. Feb. 2.

INFANTRY.

ANGELO, A. M. Feb. 3.	ATKINS, G. Feb. 3.
DAVIDSON, J. W. T. Feb. 3.	DURNFORD, H. Feb. 3.
ELTON, J. F. Feb. 2.	FAGAN, H. C. Feb. 3.
FARQUHAR, G. Feb. 3.	FISHER, G. B. Feb. 3.
GARSTIN, C. J. Feb. 3.	GOSHEN, H. Jan. 22.
GRAHAM, J. Feb. 3.	MURRAY, A. Feb. 3.
O'DONEL, C. Feb. 3.	SANDERSON, H. B. Feb. 3.
SWETENHAM, E. Jan. 13.	WALTER, V. C. Feb. 2.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Lieut. T. C. 12th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 15, to Lucknow, and pres. on m.c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 BATCHELOR, Lieut. C. 4th L.C. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 10, to pres. on m.c.; and 3 yrs. on m.c. under old rules.
 BEADON, Corn. R. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 15, to rem. at pres.
 BIRCH, Corn. R. G. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to rem. at pres.
 BODDAM, Lieut. H. M. exec. offr. Sonthal Pergunnahs, 1 mo. on m.c.
 BRISTOW, Capt. J. W. fr. Jan. 10 to 26, in ext. to rem. at Mooltan, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 BUSH, Maj. J. T. 24th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Feb. 15, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for perm. to ret.
 CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. T. H. 6 weeks to Calcutta, prep. to app. for leave to Europe on m.c.
 CLARKE, Lieut. col. J. dep. commissr. of Goojranwalla, 1 mo. fr. Feb. 12, prep. to Eur.
 CLAYTON, Lieut. col. H. 4th L.C. fr. Feb. 2 to March 31 to pres. old regts.
 DAVIS, Capt. J. S. sen. asstt. to commissr. of Chota Nagpore at Lohardugga, 15 days.
 EDMONSTONE, Capt. F. N. 4th L.C. fr. Jan. 6 to pres.
 FORDYCE, Brev. Col. J. art. 3 yrs. to Eur. on m.c.
 GOTT, Capt. W. C. 56th N.I. to Nov. 30 to Kunawur and hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.
 IRWIN, Capt. W. B. 2 mo. privilege leave,
 JACOB, Major G. O. commdt. of cav. Punjab irreg. force, 6 mo. to Cashmere, &c.
 JERVIS, Capt. F. V. R. 56th N.I. 3 yrs. on m.c. to Europe, under old rules.
 LAWRENCE, Col. Sir H. K.C.B. 1 mo. to Bombay, to apply for furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 LYDIARD, Brev. maj. W. asst. adj. gen. Dinapore, div. fr. Jan. 1 to 7, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
 MACGREGOR, Lieut. col. G. H. agent to Gov.-Gen. at Moorshedabad, 10 days.
 MACKINNON, Lieut. W. engs. 1 mo.
 MACNAGHTEN, Lieut. W. H. 1st L.C. 2 yrs. to Europe, under old rules and m.c.
 PEACOCK, Lieut. H. P. 6th L.C. 2 mo. fr. Jan. 17, to remain at Calcutta, on m.c.
 RICKARDS, Capt. E. J. 2nd in com. Mhairwarra local batt. 2 mo. fr. March 15, prep. to Europe.
 SHUCKBURGH, Brev. maj. H. A. 40th N.I. Jan. 18 to Nov. 30, to Nyne Tal, and hills N. of Deyrah, on m.c.
 SCOTT, Brev. Lieut. col. A. C. 70th N.I. 2 years to Europe, on furl. new regts.
 TAIT, Brev. col. T. F. 14th irr. cav. to Jan. 7, in ext. to remain at Umballa, on m.c.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. col. J. L. 56th L.I. fr. Jan. 12 to April 12, to Calcutta, on m.c. prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
 TIGHE, Lieut. J. S. asst. commissr. in Punjab, 6 weeks to Calcutta, prep. to Eur. m.c.
 WALKER, Capt. J. L. 71st N.I. fr. Jan. 1 to March 25, to pres. on m.c.; and 3 yrs. furl. to Eur. on m.c.

WARNER, Capt. E. C. 2nd L.C. 3 yrs. to Eur. on m.c. old regts.
 WATERFIELD, Lieut. H. A. W. 27th N.I. fr. Jan. 10 to April 10, to pres. on m.c. prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
 WILKINSON, Lieut. and adjt. O. 10th L.C. fr. March 1 to May 1, to Calcutta, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AINGER, Asst. surg. M. ret. to duty.
 ARCHER, Surg. C. 34th N.I. to be supt. of Eye Infirmary, v. Martin (subject to the approval of the Court of Directors).
 ATKINSON, Asst. surg. A. R. M.D. 39th N.I. to med. ch. of detach. of sick of 62nd regt. dur. its stay at Jhelum station.
 BANISTER, Asst. surg. G. to med. ch. of civ. station and jail and police batt. at Rawul Pindee, v. Irwin.
 BATESON, Asst. surg. R. S. to do duty with II. M.'s 60th rifles.
 BOWLING, Asst. surg. J. P. to med. ch. of detach. of H. M.'s 6th dragoon guards proc. to Upper Provinces, Jan. 16.
 BROWNE, Asst. surg. J. to proc. to Upper Provinces in med. ch. of detach. of Eur. art. and inf. recruits under com. of Capt. Lamb.
 BRYDEN, Asst. surg. J. L. M.D. to do duty at Chinsurah dépôt.
 CHAVASSE, Asst. surg. W. B. to do duty with left wing of 1st Eur. fus. proc. to Umballah, Jan. 16.
 COX, Surg. C. L. A.B. pl. at disp. of foreign dept.; pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. Feb. 6.
 DALLAS, Asst. surg. A. M. to do duty with H.M.'s 81st Foot.
 DABBY, Asst. surg. E. to med. ch. of 10th inf. Oude irr. force, in succ. to Lowdell, Feb. 5.
 DUFF, Asst. surg. A. G. M.D. to join and do duty with art. div. at Dum Dum, fr. Dec. 25.
 DUNBAR, Surg. J. A. ret. to duty Feb. 3.
 EATWELL, Surg. W. C. B. ret. to duty Feb. 3.
 GARDEN, Surg. A. pl. at disp. of Lieut. gov. N. W. Provinces.
 GRANT, Asst. surg. J. S. M.D. to assume med. ch. of the station of Mussoorie, fr. Nov. 24.
 HELY, Vet. surg. F. A. 7th L.C. to aff. prof. aid to horses of No. 9th. field battery.
 HELY, Vet. surg. T. A. 7th L.C. to ch. of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Oude lt. field batteries, in add. to other duties, fr. Jan. 2, v. Page.
 HEATHCOTE, Asst. surg. T. G. to be surg. fr. Jan. 21, v. Macrae, dec.
 HILL, Asst. surg. M. G. 9th Oude irr. inf. to have med. ch. of civ. station of Seetapore fr. Oct. 23, 1856, in add. to his other duties.
 HOOPER, Asst. surg. J. fr. 55th to 16th N.I. to continue in med. ch. of former corps, until relieved.
 HUTCHINSON, Surg. T. C. 43rd L.I. to aff. med. aid to div. and station staff at Barrackpore, on dept. of Surg. Hilliard, Jan. 16.
 JOHNSON, Asst. surg. C. 6th irr. cav. to med. ch. of 62nd N.I. in add. to his other duties.
 JONES, Asst. surg. J. M.D. in med. ch. of detach. of 67th N.I. to join and assu. med. ch. of hd. qrs. of that regt. Jan. 16.
 KEMP, Asst. surg. J. G. M.D. 3rd irr. cav. to be civ. asst. surg. of Saugor.
 KNAPP, Dr. J. M. rec. ch. of duties of presidency surg. at Indore, fr. Dr. Newnham, Jan. 12.
 LACY, Surg. T. S. to aff. med. aid to 72nd N.I. dur. abs. of Surg. Shurlock, Jan. 16.
 LOWDELL, Asst. surg. C. 10th Oude irr. inf. to have med. ch. of gaol and civ. estab. at Mulaon, and of detach. of mil. police at that station, fr. Oct. 30, 1856, in add. to his other duties.
 MACRAY, Asst. surg. A. L. to aff. med. aid to 20th N.I. as a temp. measure.
 MANN, Surg. G. S. 5th L.C. to aff. med. aid to 1st tr. 2nd brig. h. art. and a detachment of the mountain train battery, at Peshawar.
 MARSHALL, Surg. R. to med. ch. of 2nd N.I. in succ. to Campbell, Feb. 14.
 NAISMITH, Dr. J. 17th N.I. to conduct duties of civil surg. Goruckpore.
 NEWNHAM, Dr. A. W. R. made over ch. of duties of the presidency surgeon at Indore to Dr. Knapp, Jan. 12; posted to 1st N.I. at Cawnpore, Jan. 23.
 O'CALLAGHAN, Surg. D. J. 11th, to afford med. aid to 4 companies of 67th N.I. Jan. 16.
 OLDFIELD, Assist. surg. H. A. ret. to duty Feb. 3.
 PARKER, Assist. surg. R. ret. to duty Feb. 2.
 RIND, Surg. M. McN. fr. 20th to 49th N.I. at Lahore, Feb. 14.
 STEWART, Assist. surg. J. L. M.D. to assume med. ch. of sick of 5th cav. and 51st N.I. left behind at Peshawar on departure of those regts. into the districts.
 THOM, Assist. surg. H. perm. to res. appt. 1st Sikh inf.; pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. Feb. 6.
 THORNTON, Asst. surg. J. H. to return to Benares and do duty with 37th N.I. Jan. 16.
 TWEDDELL, Surg. H. M. ret. to duty.
 WEBB, Dr. A. to be in med. attend. of the Mysore princes, in add. to his own duties, dur. abs. of Strong, Jan. 21.
 WHITE, Asst. surg. W. pl. at disp. of lieut. gov. of Bengal fr. Jan. 23.
 WHITTALL, Surg. R. fr. 49th to 20th N.I. Feb. 14.
 WILSON, Asst. surg. J. to do duty with 2nd div. of H.M.'s 6th Dragoon Guards, under orders to proc. to the Upper Provinces.

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MADRAS.

HUMAN SACRIFICES.—THE MERIAH AGENCY.

On the 17th September, 1856, the court of Directors thus wrote on this subject to the Madras Government:—

The reports and diaries from time to time furnished by the agency officers continue to indicate steady progress towards the final eradication of the barbarous practice of human sacrifice. Considering the great difficulties to be encountered, we are disposed to consider this progress satisfactory and as rapid as under the circumstances could have been anticipated. The Meriah officers appear to have applied themselves to their duties with unremitting zeal and attention. Their great experience and personal knowledge, which are of far greater weight than any theoretical rules or doctrines, led them to adopt a line of caution and gradual inculcation of their views. Hasty measures and abrupt innovations would have been attended with considerable danger, and would rather have postponed than accelerated the attainment of the end in view, by arousing the fears and jealousies of ignorant and fanatical tribes, and combining in hostility against the exertions of the agency officers. Instead of this it is satisfactory to find that generally speaking the chiefs and leading men continue to give their adhesion and co-operation to the principles and measures of the agency. The Khond chiefs have taken a leading part in pledging themselves to abstain from Meriah sacrifices, and the example thus set will, it may be confidently hoped, act beneficially on those tribes whose opposition is scarcely overcome, or whose support and co-operation are but reluctantly yielded. Measures of repression and punishment, however necessary they may be, should always be held subordinate to those of prevention. One of the most powerful among the latter class of measures is education to which, together with the improvement of communications, and increase of intercourse with civilization, we can look with hope for the rescue of the hill tribes from practices which have their origin in ignorance and barbarism and for the spread of enlightened and humane principles. The attention of the Meriah officers has been directed to this important point, and their exertions have met with some success. We regret, however, to observe that the progress of education has received a serious check in Goomsoor, which was partly attributed to the withdrawal of magisterial jurisdiction from the Khond agent, and its transfer to the ordinary officers of police, whereby the influence and authority of the agency officers were weakened. On the urgent representations of Colonel Campbell, the agent, and Captain McVicar, officiating agent, supported by the recommendation of the Madras Government, you invested the officers of the agency with joint magisterial powers within the sphere of the agency; such powers being confined to cases of Meriah sacrifice, and female infanticide exclusively, and to be exercised on the same principles as regulate the jurisdiction of officers in the Thuggee department. Under this arrangement, too, the local officers will, we imagine, have no ground of complaint, and we trust that the Khond schools which had unfortunately been almost entirely closed, will, after their reopening, have been carefully encouraged, and no means neglected for regaining the support of the people which had been formerly extended to them. Tours of personal inspection on the part of the agency officers are calculated to lead to very beneficial results, and should be steadfastly adhered to. Not only do they afford the agency officers adequate means of forming an opinion on the condition of the country, but by bringing the people into direct communication with the British authorities, and thereby circulating and diffusing a correct knowledge of the benevolent intentions of the Government, they will do much to remove suspicion and hostility. We have perused the report of Captain McVicar, dated the 21st May, 1855, forwarding a summary of the operations of the agency for the season of 1854-55, which is apparently the result of most careful investigation. The tenor of this report is satisfactory, with the exception of the part relating to Bustar and Jaypoor. The former place is described as the head-quarters of the Femnah Poojah, and Capt. McVicar affirms that "human sacrifices have never ceased to be offered, despite all orders of the Nagpore Durbar, and the several residents at the late Rajah's court." The real head of the Zemindary is Laull Deloyongona Singh, the uncle of the Rajah, who appears to be a man of turbulent character and fanatical in the highest degree, and wedded to the superstitious rite of human sacrifice. The promises which he has on various occasions made to successive residents have never been adhered to, and Captain McVicar does not anticipate that much good can be effected in Bustar until he is removed from authority, a measure which does not appear likely to be found opposed to the feelings of the people. We shall be glad to be informed of the measures taken in this matter.

We observe with satisfaction that the total number of Meriahs

Cuvier, Havre.—29. Lennella, Mattrass, Melbourne; Minden, Marshall, Mauritius.—30. Imperatrice Eugene, Gernon, Bordeaux; Maidstone, Escott, London; North Atlantic, Moore, Boston; Beemah, Pickernell, Australia; Miles Barton, Darlington, Liverpool via St. Helena; Polynesia, Perkins, Boston.—31. Sebastian Cabot, Gales, Liverpool; Eliza Stuart, Brown, Liverpool; Bury St. Edmund's, Miller, Mauritius;—Feb. 1. Atlet Roboman, Nacoda, Muscat; Conimodore, Muller, Batavia; Faldstaff, Bruin, Singapore.—2. Mooltan, Nacoda, Muscat; Karrajong, Robertson, Rangzon; Kate Kearney, Acker, Penang.—4. Lady Kennaway, Sautry, London; Talavera, Blair, Liverpool.—5. James Armstrong, Hodgson, Havre; Elie Lafond, Chavanue, Bourbon; M. Russell Mitford, Noble, Singapore and China; Gange, Touchet, Nantes; Valliant Basque, Got, Bombay via Mauritius; Soubahdar, Umfreville, Mauritius; Sutlej, James, London; Game Cock, Osgood, Boston; Fazel Rohoman, Nacoda, Muscat; Wm. Chamberlain, Sherman, New York; Jos. Steel, Jones, Liverpool.—7. Steamer Bengal, —, Madras and Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Monarch (Jan. 25), for LONDON.—Mrs. Brigadier Bird and sister, Mrs. Hatch and 3 children, Mrs. Sale and 2 children, Mrs. Greenstreet and infant, Mrs. Connaw and 4 children, Mrs. Limond, Mrs. Maj. Beecher and child, Miss Green, Miss Dunnett, Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Graves and 6 children, Mrs. Thwaytes and 4 children, Mrs. Oman, Mrs. Ingram and 3 children, Mrs. Bernard and 6 children, Mrs. Bradbury and 4 children, Mrs. Bond, Miss Bond, Mrs. C. Bond, Dr. Woodford's 2 children, Brigadier L. S. Bird, E. S. Greenstreet, Esq., R. S. Limond, Esq., Rev. T. Morgan, Master Lewis, J. Molyneux, Esq., Lieut. Good, H. M.'s 70th Foot, A. Isherwood, Esq., Capt. Bond, Lieut. R. C. Clifford, H. M.'s 10th regt., and Mr. Baker.

Per Sutlej (Feb. 5), for LONDON.—Mrs. John King, Mrs. James, Miss Hill, Miss Kelby, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Balfour and 4 children, Mrs. Hill and 3 children, Mrs. Mauderson, Mrs. Francis and 3 children, Miss Bridgeman, Miss C. Bridgeman, Miss Mackenzie, Mrs. Slater and 5 children, Mrs. Murray and 3 children, Mrs. Cargel and 4 children, John King, Esq., Rev. H. M. Jackson, Rev. S. Slater, R. Mauderson, Esq., C. S. P. B. Reid, Esq., Master W. Edwards, Masters H. and J. Nicholson.

Per Blenheim, to LONDON.—Mrs. A. W. Regbie and child, Mrs. Cumberland and 3 children, Mrs. Guise and 2 children, Mrs. Bush and child, Mrs. Adlan and 4 children, Mrs. Sharpe, Mrs. Campbell and 4 children, Mrs. Tulloch and 4 children, Mrs. Stewart and 2 children, Mrs. Smyth and child, Mrs. Fenton and 2 children, Mrs. Bennett and 3 children, Mrs. Rogers and 3 children, Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Wood, Lieut.-col. Dunmore, 31st regt. N.I., Major Guise, 24th regt. N.I., Capt. Adlan, 42nd regt. N.I., J. S. Spinkie, Esq. C. S., J. Wilkinson, Esq., H. M.'s 81st regt., R. Shift, Esq., H. M.'s 51st regt., F. A. Fenton, Esq., 7th M. light cav. Dr. Stewart, H. M.'s 61st regt., J. R. B. Bennett, Esq., Mr. Wood, Dr. Kirk's 3 children, Maj. Verner's 2 children, Master Sibley, and Mrs. Dorton.

Per steamer Bengal (Feb. 7), to MADRAS AND SCZ. TO MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Dvines, Lieut. col. Clutterback, Mrs. D'Monte and 2 children, Mrs. Doughty and infant, Madame L. Hospital, and Mr. A. J. Hay. TO GALLE.—Mr. H. Hartley, Mr. P. Hall, Mr. Sibley, and Capt. Tronson. TO BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Hartley and Mrs. Curling. TO SCZ.—Mrs. West. TO ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Paspatiti, Maj. Baldwin, Mr. Vivian, Rev. J. Foy, Dr. Douglas, Dr. Atchison, Capt. A. Rodellas, Lieut. Tighy, and Lieut. Macnaughten. FROM CALCUTTA TO MARSEILLES.—Mr. Probyn, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and 3 children, Mr. R. Pratt, Capt. Jackson, Mr. MacKintosh, Mr. McNair, Mr. Pain and child, Mr. K. Thomas, Mr. P. G. Lay, Mr. Carter, Mrs. Macrae, Mr. Coulthurst, and Mr. and Mrs. Strachey. TO SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Incey, Mrs. Fletcher and infant, Mrs. Nixon, Capt. and Mrs. Robertson and child, Mr. Kennedy and 4 children, Mrs. Livermore and 2 children, Dr. Patterson, Capt. Beckerstaf, Mr. Latty's 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Carthor and 2 children.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Feb. 7 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 4 per cent.	dis.	11 0 to 12 0	nl.
Third Sica 4 do.	dis.	19 8 to 20 0	
New Co.'s 4 do.	dis.	18 8 to 19 0	
Public Works, 5 do.	dis.	0 4 to 0 8	

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	6450 to 6500
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	680 to 685
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400)	300 to 325
India General Steam Shares	950 to 1000

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	14 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	12 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper.	13 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	13 per cent.
On deposit of metals, &c.	14 per cent.
India General Steam Shares, 900 to 910	

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 2½ to 2 2½
Do. with documents, do.	2 2½ to 2 2½
American Bills under credit, do.	2 2½ to 2 2½
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	2 0 to —
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	2 0 to 2 1½
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2 0 to 2 1½

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each	Rs. 10 0 to 10 10
Doubloons	"	31 8 to 31 10
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	16 3 to 16 10
Old Gold Mohurs	"	20 4 to —
New Gold Mohurs	"	14 8 to 14 10
China Gold Bars	per sa. wt.	15 0 to 16 0
Gold Dust	"	13 0 to 13 2
Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	104 4 to 104 10
Spanish Dollars	per 100	221 8 to 222 2
Mexican ditto	"	220 12 to 221 4

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 17s.

received in the Hill Tracts of Orissa, during the season 1854-55, was 46, of whom 21 were males and 25 females.

Lieutenant Macdonald's tour through the Hill Tracts of Goomsoor affords another exemplification of the beneficial effects of the personal visits of European officers on the people, and we entirely approve the orders of the Madras Government that Lieut. Macdonald, or some other officer of the agency, should make such tours annually. The progress of education in these tracts appears to be very satisfactory, and we approve the measures adopted for extending it. The measures for facilitating traffic by the construction of choultries and wells, at a cost of Rs. 1,650, have our entire approval. The schools recently established in these tracts will be placed under a native superintendent entertained for that purpose, by whom an annual report will be furnished. All measures relative to education in these districts should in future be reported in the education branch of the public department. Vigorous measures were very properly adopted for putting a stop to depredations in the Boad Country, and the energetic conduct of Lieut. Macdonald merited praise. The survey operations in the Tributary Mehals appear to be progressing very favourably under Captain Luxton; the impediments alluded to in our despatch, dated 18th June (No. 14), 1854, being no longer in existence. The road to Sumbulpore has been surveyed, and partially opened and it is expected to be available for traffic throughout its entire length during the hot weather of 1856. The country appears to possess considerable mineral resources, and to be well worth a thorough scientific investigation. We shall be glad to receive some of the mineral specimens forwarded by Capt. Luxton to Dr. Hunter at Madras, as stated in the 4th para of his letter, dated Sept. 23, 1854. In conclusion, we would express our high sense of the services of the Merah agency officers, who appear to have shown great discretion and assiduity in the discharge of the important duties entrusted to them. It was with the deepest regret we received the account of the death of Captain Frye, an officer so earnest in this cause, and, as you remark, whose labours have proved of such essential service to the cause of humanity.

The Madras Government on the 6th January issued the necessary orders relative to the above despatch.

SURGEON R. H. BUCHANAN, 5th N.I. is about to retire from the Company's service.

BREV. MAJOR G. FORSTER, 49th N.I. is going to retire from the service.

OUTRAGE ON EUROPEANS.—A Bangalore paper states that a party of thirty recruits and three officers belonging to H.M.'s 43rd, while on their way to Bangalore from Madras, were attacked by robbers, deprived of everything, with the exception of their beds and the clothes which they wore. One of the men, it is stated, had his "abdomen ripped up;" and as the party were without means of defence, they were all severely handled.

MADRAS EXHIBITION.—The director of arrangements, Dr. Hunter, has notified that the Madras Exhibition will open on the 16th February.

THE SECRETARY TO THE MARINE BOARD at Madras advertises for ships willing to convey 2,000 barrels, or about 100 tons, of gunpowder from that port to the Straits. It is supposed the powder is required for the purpose of being administered to the Chinese, with a due proportion of the pills used on these occasions.

DEATH OF ENSIGN PECK.—The *Spectator* regrets to announce the death, in Fort St. George, from cholera, of Ensign W. A. Peck, of the 40th N.I., doing duty with the 1st Madras fusiliers; his remains were interred in Saint Mary's burial-ground, with military honours.

MILITARY ON-DITS.—A Jaulnah correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* states that the 2nd Madras cavalry has left that station for Sholapore, and that it has been relieved by the 6th.—The *Bangalore Herald* supplies the following items:—"We learn that a soldier of H.M.'s 74th Highlanders has been taken away by a tiger, on the high road between Ootacamund and Jackatalla. We trust that some of our Nimrods at the station will not rest until they have tracked this man-eater, and desroyed him.—We hear that the 6th regiment native infantry will leave this for the presidency immediately on the arrival of the 39th regiment native infantry from the French Rocks, which is to relieve that corps, and which may be expected here in a few days."—The 14th regt. N.I. from Bellary arrived at the presidency by the train Feb. 7th, and encamped on the Black Town esplanade.—We regret to record the death of Ensign W. A. Peck, of the 40th regt. N.I., doing duty 1st Madras fusiliers, which event occurred at his residence in the fort: his remains were interred in the evening in St. Mary's burial-ground with military honours.—A detachment of recruits of the Hon. Company's service has arrived from England on board the ship *Devonshire*. The infantry

portion were marched into the fort to join the 1st Madras fusiliers, and the artillery to St. Thomas's Mount.—The H. C. steamer *Coromandel* had left for Maulmein with eighty-one boxes of treasure.—A detachment of the 12th lancers had embarked for Bombay.—We regret to record the death of Captain (Brev. Major) Hillyar Young Pope, of the 27th regt. N.I., at Vellore, on the 4th Feb., of cholera. This casualty promotes Lieut. C. A. Pierce to captain, and Ensign R. B. Mathew to lieutenant.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CHERRY, J. W. act. coll. and mag. Salem assu. ch. fr. Gordon.
CLARKE, T. G. to be dep. commiss. of police for the town of Madras, but cont. to act as mag. dur. abs. of Wilson, Jan. 30.
GORDON, J. princ. sud. Ameen, at Trichinopoly, to be a marr. regr. of that dist. v. Swinton.
KNOX, T. J. to act as coll. and mag. of Masulipatam, dur. abs. of T. D. Lushington.
LAFOND, J. G. to continue to act as dep. commissr. of police for town of Madras, dur. T. G. Clarke on other duty.
THOMPSON, J. G. to act as sub-jud. of the zillah of Mangalore, dur. empl. of Sullivan, Jan. 30.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.
MELVILLE, R. J. Jan. 29.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CARR, E. C. 14 days.
FRASER, J. act. coll. and mag. of Masulipatam, del. over ch. of dist. to Mr. Chase, Jan. 17.
IRVINE, P. 1 mo. to Madras.
MATHISON, A. S. civ. and sess. jud. of zillah of Chittoor, del. over ch. of court to J. H. Goldie, Jan. 23.
MAYNE, D. act. civ. and sess. jud. of zillah of Mangalore, rec. ch. of subordinate court fr. J. R. Kindersley, Jan. 16.
SWINTON, R. B. 15 mo. to Eur. m.c.
THOMAS, E. B. coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, del. over ch. of dist. to Mr. Wallhouse, Jan. 15.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CLARKE, Rev. B. S. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 17.
RHENIUS, Rev. C. 30 days, fr. March 3.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADEY, Lieut. G. 31st L.I. perm. to return to his app. as 2nd in com. 4th inf. Hyderabad cont. Feb. 6.
ALLARDYCE, Lieut. Col. J. fr. 28th L.I. to 45th N.I. Feb. 11.
ARMSTRONG, Ens. J. T. M. 38th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, to complete the estab.
ATKINSON, Lieut. G. 6th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Jan. 30.
BARROW, Lieut. F. O. 5th N.I. perm. to return to his app. as sub. asst. comm. gen. Feb. 6.
BENWELL, Brev. Lieut. col. J. 46th N.I. perm. to retire from serv. fr. Feb. 5, on pens. of col.
BIGGS, Capt. J. P. M. 30th N.I. perm. to retire fr. the serv. on pens. of a capt. fr. Oct. 20, 1857.
BODDAM, Capt. E. T. 15th N.I. perm. to return to his app. as asst. adj. gen. Nagpore force, Feb. 6.
BOULDERSON, Lieut. col. J. C. to be a municipal commiss. of the town of Madras, Jan. 30.
BRADFORD, Lieut. 6th L.C. pl. at disp. of Lieut. gen. Sir J. Outram for emp. with force in Persia, Feb. 10.
BROOME, Lieut. A. 28th N.I. ret. to duty Jan. 11; pl. at disp. of Lieut. gen. Sir J. Outram for emp. with force in Persia, Feb. 10.
BRUCE, Maj. gen. E. E. is permitted to reside and draw his pay in Malabar and Canara.
BUCKLE, 2nd Lieut. C. R. art. exam. in Hindustani—cred. prog.—to have moonshee allow. Feb. 9.
BURN, Lieut. A. G. W. 43rd N.I. perm. to return to his appt. as civ. asst. eng. D. P. W. Feb. 6.
BUTLER, Ens. S. E. R. to do duty with 27th N.I. to join at Vellore, Feb. 5.
CAMPBELL, Capt. J. A. exec. eng. 4th class, to act as exec. eng. 3rd class, in succ. to Grove, on other duty, Jan. 30.
CAMERON, Lieut. C. 21st N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 29.
CANNON, Capt. E. 17th N.I. to be instruct. at depôt of instruct. in rifle musketry at Bangalore, Jan. 29.
CANNON, Capt. E. 21st N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 29.
CARLETON, Lieut. G. 21st N.I. ret. to do duty, Jan. 25.
CARRUTHERS, Capt. G. T. G. 21st N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 29.
CHAMBERS, Ens. C. J. O. rec. arr. and prom. to do du. with 19th N.I. at Bangalore.
CHERRY, Lieut. C. N. 2nd L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.
CLARK, Corn. J. D. to do duty 3rd, posted to 5th L.C. Jan. 30; to rank in cav. fr. Nov. 4, 1856; is permitted to remain at the presidency until March 1.
CLERK, Lieut. C. 2nd L.C. serv. pl. at disp. of govt. of Bombay for employ. on staff in Persia; pl. at disp. of Lieut. gen. Sir J.

Outram, com. exp. force in Persia, for emp. as an act. a.-de-c. on his personal staff.

COLAHOON, Ens. J. to do duty with 19th N.I. ; to join at Bangalore, Feb. 5.

COOKE, Maj. C. J. 2nd batt. art. ret. to duty, Feb. 6.

COOKSON, Capt. J. G. 8th L.C. to act as supt. of cadets and staff officer, Palaveran, dur. abs. of Baynes, Feb. 6.

COOTE, Lieut. C. G. H. 52nd N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Feb. 3.

DALE, Ens. C. H. fr. 4th N.I. to 1st Fus. to rank next below Lieut. T. A. Chisholm, Feb. 5.

DALLAS, Maj. A. R. 1st N.I. perm. to return to his appt. as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. ceded districts, Feb. 6.

DAVIS, Capt. S. W. 15th N.I. perm. to return to his appt. as asst. civ. eng. D. P. W. Feb. 6.

DE SAUSMAREZ, Maj. G. 21st N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 29.

DREVER, Lieut. W. S. 31st L.I. perm. to return to his duty D. P. W. Feb. 6.

ELPHINSTONE, Capt. J. 20th N.I. ret. to duty, Jan. 29.

ENSOR, Lieut. C. P. S. 38th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, to complete the estab.

FABER, Col. C. E. engr. to take ch. of commandants off. in Fort St. George, dur. abs. of Col. Cotton, on du. del. over ch. of central office pub. works, to Capt. Johnston, Feb. 6.

FASKEN, Capt. E. T. act. dep. com. of ord. Bellary, to be a lay trustee of that chaplaincy.

FULTON, Brev. capt. J. 46th N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 5, v Benwell, retired.

GILLILAN, Capt. T. 5th N.I. perm. to ret. to his appt. as paymaster, centre div. Feb. 6.

GORDON, Lieut. col. N. J. 31st L.I. ret. to du. Feb. 6.

GRANT, Capt. C. D. 11th N.I. to be dep. commis. of Rangoon.

GROVES, Cornet H. G. De L. posted to 7th L.C. as 1st cornet, Jan. 30; to rank fr. Nov. 4, 1856.

HAINES, Capt. T. 6th N.I. perm. to ret. to his appt. as brig. maj. 2nd inf. brg. Madras troops in Pegu, Feb. 6.

HALSTED, Ens. L. W. posted to 16th N.I. as 2nd ens. Jan. 30; to rank fr. Nov. 4, 1856.

HAMILTON, Maj. R. 1st N.I. perm. to return to his appt. as brig. maj. Bangalore, Feb. 6.

HART, Lieut. 49th N.I. to join, and do du. with the wing of 5th N.I. at Cuttack, until arr. of his regt. at that station, Jan. 24.

HEWITSON, Ens. C. C. do du. 49th posted to 22nd N.I. as 2nd ens. Jan. 30; to rank fr. Nov. 4, 1856.

HIGHMOOR, Ens. C. L. to do du. with 36th N.I. on its arr. at Madras, Feb. 5.

HOUGHTON, Ens. R. 46th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 5, in succ. to Benwell, ret.

HUGHES, Lieut. col. J. V. fr. 51st N.I. to 28th N.I. Feb. 11.

JOHNSTON, Capt. rec. ch. of central office of pub. works fr. Col. Faber, Feb. 6.

KENNEY, Lieut. W. S. 27th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Feb. 3.

LIDDERDALE, Lieut. J. 38th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 20, 1856, in succ. to Biggs, retired.

LOGAN, Lieut. A. G. D. 37th gren. ret. to duty Nov. 27, 1856.

MACVICCAR, Capt. J. 41st M.N.I. resu. ch. of office of ag. for supp. of human sacrifices in hill tracts of Orissa, Jan. 24.

MADDEN, Lieut. col. J. M. 51st N.I. returned to duty, Jan. 29.

MAN, Capt. H. 49th N.I. res. councillor Malacca, to be a 1st class exec. engr. Moulmein div. v. Newmarch.

MARTIN, Capt. G. M. offic. supt. of Coorg, assu. ch. of his office.

MARTIN, 1st Lieut. G. C. M. art. fr. A to F troop, Jan. 30.

MATHEW, Ens. R. B. 27th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 4, v. Pope, dec.

MCASKILL, Capt. J. C. 51st N.I. to act as fort adj. Trichinopoly, dur. abs. of Phillott, Feb. 5.

MCKEILL, Ens. D. 26th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Feb. 10.

MCKEILL, Lieut. D. A. 15th N.I. perm. to return to his appt. as exec. eng. 3rd class, D.P.W. Feb. 6.

MORRIS, Corn. C. C. fr. 4th to 1st L.C. as 1st corn. Feb. 5.

NEWLYN, Lieut. W. R. 19th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Feb. 3.

O'CONNELL, Capt. H. H. 15th N.I. perm. to ret. to his appt. as act. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. of the army, Feb. 26.

O'CONNELL, Lieut. P. to offic. as adj. of engr. till arrival of Christie.

PALMER, Lieut. J. G. 15th N.I. perm. to ret. to his appt. as exec. eng. 4th class D.P.W. Feb. 6.

PAXTON, Lieut. L. exec. engr. 4th class, to off. as exec. engr. 3rd class, in succ. to Rawlins, on other du. Jan. 30; perm. to return to his appt. as offic. exec. engr. 3rd class, D.P.W. Feb. 6.

PHILLIPS, Lieut. C. G. 5th N.I. perm. to return to his appt. as exec. engr. 4th class, D.P.W. Feb. 6.

PIERCE, Lieut. C. A. 27th N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 4, v. Pope, dec.

RAIKES, Capt. T. 1st fus. exam. in Hindustani—qual. for gen. staff, Feb. 9.

RICKETTS, Lieut. R. R. (Europe) fr. 48th to 51st N.I. Feb. 11.

RICKETTS, Lieut. C. H. 5th L.C. to be adj. cav. Nagpore irr. force, v. Douglas, pro. Jan. 23.

ROBSON, Lieut. F. W. A. 20th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Jan. 30.

RUCK, Capt. L. W. 38th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 20, 1856, in succ. to Biggs, ret.

STEWART, Ens. R. doing duty 27th, posted to 49th N.I. as 3rd ens. Jan. 30; to rank in inf. fr. Nov. 24, 1856; to join at Secunderabad.

STEWART, 2nd Lieut. J. F. art. fr. F to A troop, Jan. 30.

STODDART, Capt. J. F. 23rd L.I. perm. to return to his duty as exec. eng. 3rd class, D. P. W. Feb. 6.

STUART, Lieut. H. T. 5th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. fr. Aug. 30.

SYME, Lieut. W. asst. civ. eng. to act as exec. eng. 4th class, in succ. to Campbell, Jan. 33.

TAYLOR, Ens. J. B. to do duty 1st fus. Jan. 28.

THOMPSON, Lieut. R. 48th N.I. to act as int. at the depôt of instruction in rifle musketry at Rangoon, Feb. 12.

THOMSON, Capt. T. H. 9th N.I. perm. to return to his appt. as temp. brig. maj. Moulmein, Feb. 26.

THOMSON, Brev. col. P. fr. 45th N.I. to 23rd L.I. Feb. 11.

TYRRELL, Lieut. F. 18th N.I. asst. civ. engr. Bellary district serv. placed at disp. of Govt. of India for emp. in pub. works at Hyderabad.

WADE, Capt. H. C. art. posted fr. Vellore to Rangoon arsenal and to proc. to Madras without delay, for instructions.

WARRINGTON, Ens. G. C. 3rd Mad. Eur. regt. to proceed and join his corps at Secunderabad, under ch. of Capt. G. T. Radcliffe, 47th L.C. Feb. 5.

WATSON, Ens. E. J. 23rd L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

WATTS, Capt. W. H. asst. civil. eng. to off. as exec. eng. 4th class, in succ. to Paxton, Jan. 30; perm. to return to his appt. as offic. exec. eng. 4th class D. P. W. Feb. 6.

WETHERALL, Ens. J. E. 3rd Madras Eur. regt. to join with the detach. of recruits with that regt. Jan. 23.

WILSON, Maj. W. J. 43rd N.I. perm. to return to his appt. as pol. mag. Feb. 6.

WORSTER, Ens. G. P. 53rd N.I. to do duty until further orders with 36th N.I. to join the regt. at Madras, Feb. 12.

WOTHERSPOON, Lieut. W. W. 20th N.I. returned to duty.

WROUGHTON, Ens. W. N. fr. 14th to 49th N.I. to rank next below Ens. Stewart, Feb. 5; to proc. and join his corps under ch. of Capt. G. T. Radcliffe, 7th L.C. cont. to do duty with 1st Madras fus. until date of departure.

WYLD, Lieut. B. 3rd Eur. reg. serv. pl. at disp. of Govt. of India in pub. works dept.; to be an exec. engr. of 4th class in pub. works dept. in Tenasserim and Martaban provs. to survey the Moulmein and Mergui road.

YALDWYN, Maj. gen. J. ret. to du. Jan. 29.

YOUNG, Maj. A. G. 43rd N.I. perm. to ret. to his appt. as brigade maj. Malabar and Canara, Feb. 6.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED. INFANTRY.

BEDINGFIELD, F. W. Jan. 29.	HALSTED, L. W. Jan. 29.
BUTLER, S. E. R. Jan. 29.	JENKINS, R. G. Feb. 6.
CHAMBERS, C. J. O. Jan. 29.	PARRY, R. C. Jan. 29.
DUNCAN, J. Jan. 29.	THORPE, R. D. Jan. 29.
GODFREY, A. Jan. 29.	YALDWYN, R. H. Jan. 29.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BABINGTON, Capt. R. C. 4th N.I. 1 mo. to pres. prep. to Eur. m.c.

BAYLEY, Brev. lieut. col. J. W. 20th N.I. 2 mo. to Madras.

BEAUMONT, Brev. lieut. col. W. 2nd N.V.B. to Neilgherries, on m.c. in cont.

BENSON, Capt. R. 11th N.I. 1 mo. privileged leave, to embark at Moulmein.

BERWICK, Lieut. G. 20th N.I. 2 yrs. furl. to Europe, and emb. fr. W. coast.

BIRD, Brev. col. J. F. 24th N.I. in ext. till arrival of 24th N.I. at Secunderabad.

BRUCE, Maj. gen. E. E. inf. to Eur. under new rules, to embark fr. W. coast.

BUDD, Lieut. R. C. 39th N.I. till arr. of reg. at Bangalore, in ext.

CAMERON, 1st Lieut. C. art. 1 mo. fr. Jan. 29, to Calcutta.

CANNAN, Capt. A. 22nd N.I. fr. Feb. 20 to May 19, pres. prep. to Eur.

COOPER, Brev. maj. R. 2nd N.V.B. to Neilgherries, on m.c. in ext.

DILLON, Riding-master G. 2nd L.C. to March 14, in ext. to Bangalore, on m.c.

DOWKER, Maj. gen. H. to end of February, in ext. to Madras.

FABER, Col. C. E. 30 days' to Palmanair and Bangalore.

FORSTER, Brev. maj. G. 49th N.I. fr. March 1 to July 4, to presidency, prep. to applying for permission to retire from the service.

GABBETT, Lieut. col. W. M. art. fr. Dec. 22, 1856, to Jan. 18, 1857, to Madras.

GERRARD, Capt. J. 2nd N.V.B. to Neilgherries, on m.c. in cont.

GLOVER, Lieut. F. B. G. 2nd Eur. L.I. 1 mo. in ext. to Madras.

GOLDINGHAM, 2nd lieut. G. A. 2nd batt. art. fr. March 12 to June 11, to Madras.

GORDON, Ens. A. J. F. 25th N.I. fr. Jan. 28 to Mar. 15, to Presidency.

GROVE, Lieut. H. L. 3rd Eur. regt. 30 days, fr. Feb. 6, to Madras.

HADFIELD, Brev. lieut. col. 2nd N.V.B. to Neilgherries, on m.c. in cont.

HOLL, Brev. col. C. 26th N.I. 2 mo. to Madras.

HUGHES, Lieut. col. G. C. 13th N.I. 18 mo. to Eur. m.c. under new rules.

HUNTER, Brev. maj. R. 2nd N.V.B. to Neilgherries, on m.c. in ext.

KERR, Lieut. J. H. L. 26th N.I. furl. to Europe.
MAC KELLAR, Capt. J. N. P. D. 8th N.I. to May 9, to Presidency.
M'DONELL, 27th N.I. to Madras and E. coast.
MCINTOSH, Lieut. H. 26th N.I. 4 mo. fr. Feb. 8, to Vizagapatam.
NIGHTINGALE, Capt. G. 4th cav. Hyderabad cont. 15 mo. to Europe, on furl. new regs.
PLOWDEN, Ens. C. H. 19th N.I. fr. Feb. 2 to 20, to Bangalore, on m.c.
RICH, Brev. capt. W. C. 40th N.I. to Nov. 22, to Neilgherries, Bangalore, and Madras, on m.c.
SELBY, Maj. G. art. 15 mo. to Europe, new rules.
TIGHE, Lieut. J. S. 8th L.C. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c.
TOD, Lieut. A. G. 1st L.C. Jan. 21 to April 20, to pres. and 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. under old rules.
TREWMAN, Capt. F. R. 2nd N.V.B. to Neilgherries, on m.c. in cont.
WILLIAMS, Lieut. S. H. 2nd N.I. fr. March 2 to June 1, to Bangalore and Neilgherries.
WOODFALL, Col. C. 2nd N.V.B. to Neilgherries on m.c. in cont.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BEAMAN, Asst. surg. A. H. 28th N.I. to be civ. surg. of Hoshungabad, fr. Dec. 31.
BIDIE, Asst. surg. G. fr. do. du. 1st batt. art. to do du. l. wing H.M.'s 12th Lancers, Jan. 28; exam. in Hindustani, qual. for med. ch. Feb. 9.
BUCHANAN, Surg. R. H. ret. fr. the serv. on pens. of 250l. per ann. fr. Feb. 28.
CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. D. M.D. do. du. 3rd Madras Eur. regt. to do. du. 14th N.I. Feb. 12.
CURRIE, C. D. M.D. 18th N.I. to med. ch. of art. at Rangoon dur. abs. of Dorwood.
GIBBS, Asst. surg. J. G. returned to duty; posted to 40th N.I. to join regt. on its arr. at Cuttack, Feb. 5.
GIBBS, Asst. surg. J. G. fr. 40th to 14th N.I. to join, Feb. 12.
JOHNSON, Asst. surg. S. G. to do duty under the surg. of the 1st Madras fus. Feb. 12.
MACKENZIE, Asst. surg. D. fr. 14th N.I. to 37th gren.
MUDGE, Asst. surg. J. W. to act as surg. of 1st dist. dur. emp. of of Dr. Paul on other du.
NEWELL, Asst. surg. J. B. to do duty under surg. of the art. at St. Thomas's Mount, Feb. 9.
PAUL, Asst. surg. J. L. to act as supt. of the Eye Infirmary, and prof. of midwifery and diseases of the eye, dur. abs. of Shaw.
PEARL, Asst. surg. W. with Pegu div. rem. to 14th N.I. to join in Burmah, fr. 14th N.I. to do duty under the offr. com. Pegu div.
REED, Asst. surg. J. G. passed exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 24.
REDINGS, Asst. surg. J. S. perm. to enter on gen. duties of the army, Feb. 10.
ROSS, Assist. surg. H. McE. reported qualified for the general duties of the army, Feb. 6.
SHAW, F. G. to be a vet. surg. on estab. fr. Feb. 6, date of his arrival at Madras; to do duty with horse brig. at Bangalore.
WILLIAMS, Assist. surg. St. G. to join camp of 14th N.I. at Arcot; rel. fr. doing duty with 14th N.I.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.
NEWELL, J. B. Jan. 31.
SHAW, F. G. Feb. 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARCLAY, Surg. C. 44th N.I. to June 30, to Bangalore.
BLACKWELL, Asst. surg. J. H. civ. surg. of Vizagapatam, 2 mo. fr. Feb. 1 (1 mo. of which privileged leave).
BUCHANAN, Surg. R. H. 5th N.I. fr. date of expiration of privilege leave to Feb. 28, to Madras, prep. to apply. for perm. to retire fr. the service.
DERWARD, Surg. J. art. Rangoon, fr. Feb. 28, for 2 mo. to Madras, prep. to apply for furl. to Europe.
MACKENZIE, Asst. surg. D. 14th N.I. to May 31, in ext. to Neilgherries, on m.c.
PARKER, Vet. surg. T. S. 7th L.C. fr. Feb. 14 to March 20, pres. prep. to Eur.
SHAW, Surg. J. supt. of the Eye Infirmary, 15 mo. to Eur. on m.c. under new rules.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BROWN, Mrs. G. s. Jan. 30.
CARMICHAEL, wife of D. F. d. at Madras, Jan. 27.
CLARKE, wife of T. A. s. at Kamptee, Jan. 30.
CLOETE, wife of Lieut. H. D. 5th N.I. d. at Berhampore, Jan. 20.
CLOGSTOUN, wife of Capt. H. M. 19th N.I. s. at Bolarum, Jan. 24.
DAWES, wife of S. R. s. at Madras, Feb. 4.
DICKINS, wife of W. d. at Kotergherry, Jan. 28.
HAINES, Hon. Mrs. d. at Bangalore, Jan. 24.
HARRIS, wife of Capt. A. 1st Eur. reg. s. at Fort St. George, Jan. 27.
HUNTER, wife of Maj. d. at Coonoor, Feb. 3.
LYNES, wife of L. C. s. at Ootacamund, Jan. 29.
LITTLE, wife of the Rev. R. P. s. at Madras, Feb. 2.

LOVERY, Mrs. T. J. s. at Madras, Jan. 29.
LUGARD, wife of the Rev. F. G. d. at Madras, Jan. 30.
MARTYR, wife of Lieut. J. S. 52nd N.I. s. at Secunderabad, Jan. 27.
O'BURN, wife of F. d. at Palamcottah, Jan. 4.
POPE, wife of Rev. J. P. d. at Quilon, Jan. 30.
PRICE, wife of Lieut. E. T. W. 30th N.I. s. at Cuddapah, Feb. 2.
RODRIGUES, wife of G. d. at Madras, Feb. 7.
SHEWAN, wife of A. s. at Jaulnah, Jan. 20.
STACKER, wife of J. D. d. at Nellore, Feb. 5.
STANES, wife of W. H. d. at Coonoor, Feb. 9.
STANLEY, wife of Capt. W. Dacres, 29th N.I. d. at Penang, Jan. 7.

MARRIAGES.

BOND, J. C. K. to Julia, d. of J. T. Harrison, at Moulmein, Dec. 29.
FLETCHER, J. to Anne, d. of T. Adamson, at Madras, Jan. 28.
FRESE, Lieut. A. J. 6th L.C. to Mary, d. of S. Brooking, at Tanjore, Feb. 7.
JOHNSON, Lieut. J. H. E. 2nd Eur. regt. to Helen H. d. of J. Ouchterlony, at Ootacamund, Jan. 22.
JOHNSTONE, Lieut. G. N. 1st N.I. to Selena M. d. of Col. T. A. Duke, at Vizianagram, Jan. 28.
LATEWARD, Lieut. E. W. H. 52nd N.I. to Fanny S. J. d. of the late Capt. J. Honner, at Secunderabad, Feb. 3.
MATHEWS, M. to Miss Bella Rozier, at Madras, Feb. 4.
PAPE, E. to Isabella, d. of the late C. C. P. Guezalar, at Cochin, Jan. 27.

DEATHS.

BRAY, J. Norman, at Madras, aged 49, Feb. 9.
DEWELTZ, Albert B. C. inf. s. of J. H. at Black Town, Feb. 11.
FISHER, Frederick, at Royacintrum, aged 23, Jan. 22.
GILDEMAR, John, aged 59, Feb. 8.
HAYN, inf. s. of Maj. at Vepery, Feb. 1.
LUGARD, Ellen C. inf. d. of Rev. F. G. at Madras, Feb. 10.
MACKAY, Mary A. R. d. of Dr. at Ootacamund, aged 2, Jan. 25.
MATHEW, Ens. R. B. 27th N.I. at Madras, Feb. 3.
PECK, Ens. W. A. 40th N.I. at Vellore, Feb. 10.
POPE, Brev. major Hillyard, 27th N.I. at Nellore, Feb. 4.
RENNY, C. T. at Pettah, aged 26, Jan. 23.
RODRIGUES, Alexander, at Chempauk, aged 19, Feb. 5.
STEVENS, Isabella L. d. of J. B. at Cannanore, aged 6, Jan. 23.
VAUCELL, Louisa, wife of Mr. at Nursingapoorum, aged 36, Feb. 7.
WATSON, Asst. surg. L. R. C. P., on his journey from Vizagapatam to the Hill Tracts of Orissa.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 27. Gloriana, Toynbee, Cocanada.—29. Steamer Hindostan, Renoldson, Suez, Aden, and Galle; steamer Scotland, Atkins, Dartmouth, Mauritius, and Point de Galle; steamer Tynemouth, Seales, Calcutta.—31. Clive, Shaw, London.—Feb. 1. Steamer Coromandel, Campbell, I.N. Maulmein.—3. Steamer Scindian, Reys, Cocanada.—6. Fleetwood, Dale, Boston; Devonshire, Steere, London; Robina Mitchell, Maclean, London; Northern Light, Marshall, Mauritius; Windsor, Woss, London; Winfred, Sands, Colombo.—7. Malacca, LeGeyt, Adelaide; Trafalgar, Taylor, Rimpitamp.—10. Steamer Alma, Paterson, Suez, Aden, and Galle.—11. Steamer Oriental, Kirtan, Calcutta; Sir George Anderson, Wilson, Mauritius.—14. Steamer Bengal, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Gloriana (Jan. 21), from COCANADA.—Capt. Dobbie, lady, and 6 children; Capt. Carpendale, wife, and 2 children; Rev. Mr. Capel, lady, children; Mrs. and Miss Flowers, Madame Jernaux, Miss Hawkes, Mr. L. Smith, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Bowden, lady, and child; Mr. Moncrief, and Mr. Faulkner.
 Per steamer Hindostan (Jan. 29), from SUEZ, ADEN, and GALLE. From MARSHILLES to MAURITIUS.—Mr. Robinson, Mr. Maigrot, and Mr. O'Dier. From SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. Brotherhood, Mr. Dudson, and Col. Fyler. From SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mrs. Cadell, two Misses Cleavelands, Mr. Chambers, Lieut. Cannon and lady, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Irvine, Mr. Barry, Mr. Underwood, Mr. Longhurst, Mr. Beldingfield, Mr. Butler, Mr. Jenkins, Cant. Elphinstone, and R. Maynard. From MARSHILLES to MADRAS.—Mr. Melville, Maj. Sausmarcz and lady, Mr. Godfrey, and Mr. Thorpe. From CEYLON to MADRAS.—Mr. W. Sim. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Currie, Mr. Lane, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Peacock, Capt. Robertson, Mr. Radcliff, Capt. Grant, Mr. Elton, Mr. and Mrs. Loftus, Col. and Mrs. Boyd, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Webster, Mr. Greaves, Mr. Woldie, Mr. Harrington, Mr. Walton, Mr. Begnell, Mr. Lane, Capt. Forsyth, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Merser, Mr. Neaves, Mr. Angelo, Mr. Graham, Mr. O'Donnell, Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Leighton, Mr. Jeffery, Mr. Bristow, Margaret Stewart, Mrs. Pium, Hy. Kose, B. Phillips, T. Relsey, H. Hopwood.—Long, R. Townsend, and J. Harper. From MARSHILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Parsons and 2 daughters, Dr. Entwistle, Dr. and Mrs. McCarthy, Miss Durand, Dr. and Mrs. Dunbar, Dr. Parker, Rev. Mr. McCarthy, Rev. Mrs. and Mrs. Hadow, Mr. Guthrie, Mrs. Garstin, Maj. Eyre, Mr. Beckwith, Mr. Sanderson, Mr. Sibbald, Mr. Cazonora, Mr. Anjounnet.—Davies, R. Davies, and Hajee Twaculand. From MALTA to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Goodenough, and Mr. and Mrs. Fitzwilliam. From SUEZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Thomas and Maj. Miles. From CEYLON to CALCUTTA.—Sir John Cheape, Capt. Stewart, and Mr. and Mrs. Blunt. Per steamer Scotland (Jan. 29), from DARTMOUTH, MAURITIUS, and CAMERON, Mr. and Mrs. Carruthers, Capt. and Mrs. Carlton, Col. and Mrs. Madden, Mr. Halsted, Mrs. Sturrock, and Miss Liberty. For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. and Mrs. Clay, Mr. Sturrock, Mr. and Mrs. Eisinger, Miss Inglis, Miss Madden, Dr. Westcott, Dr. Charles, Mr. Swotting, Lieut. and Mrs. Hutton, Lieut. and Mrs. Toller, Mr. Bulon, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Neville.

Per steamer Tynemouth (Jan. 20), from CALCUTTA.—Mrs. A. Key and child, Mr. F. Hutchinson, Mr. Hutchinson, and Mr. Simonson.
Per Clive (Jan. 31), from LONDON, GRAVESEND.—Capt. and Mrs. Clifton, Lieut. Hodgson, Lieut. White, Dr. Newell, and Mr. and Mrs. Morgan.

Per steamer Coromandel (Feb. 1), from MAELMERE.—His Excel. C.-in-C. and staff, Capt. C. Bolen, Capt. Kennedy, Dr. Cleghorn, and Capt. Dance.
Per steamer Scindian (Feb. 3), from COCHIN.—Maj. Boileau, Lieuts. Prendergast, Vertue, Fox, and Burn, and Dr. Lowe.

Per Fleetwood, from BOSTON.—Mr. D. M. Rallins.
Per Devonshire (Feb. 6), from LONDON.—Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Maj. and Mrs. Cook and 2 children, Capt. and Mrs. Chambers, Capt. and Mrs. Raitt and 2 children, Lieut. Williams, Dr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. Jenkins, and Mr. and Mrs. Shaw and child.

Per Windsor (Feb. 6), from LONDON.—Mrs. Pears, Mrs. Voss, Misses Smith, S. Smith, Pears, R. Pears, and Jackson, Maj. Pears, Lieut. Bingle, Mr. Sherlock, Mr. Worster, Rev. Mr. Hutchins, Rev. Mr. Banks, Mr. Voss, Mr. Earle, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Williams, and Mr. Tyhell.

Per Winifred, from COLOMBO.—Mr. J. Evans.
Per Trafalgar, from BIRMINGHAM.—Cadet Rideout, Dr. Blackwell, Maj. Wilson, and Mr. Edworthy.

Per steamer Alma (Feb. 7), from SUEZ, ADEN, and GALLE.—Miss Higginson, Lieut. Clerk, Mr. and Mrs. McGown, Messrs. F. Howes, I. Howes, Stoddart, De la, Bruce, Gough, Furlong, Cappel, Malpas, Boileau, Murray, Dykes, Lieuts. Blomfield and Macgrath, To CALCUTTA.—Mr. G. Hamilton, Mr. J. Robinson, Maj. and Mrs. Prout, Mr. and Mrs. Osborne and infant, Mr. and Miss Osborne, infant, and 2 children, Mrs. Scott, Capt. Grierson, Capt. and Mrs. Tozer, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Burney, Messrs. Raleigh, Sandys, Carnegie, Scott, Gilib, Butler, Burn, Judge, Montmorency, Ferguson, Youngusband, Seale, Scott, Harris, Bruce, Cumberland, Haldane, and Anderson; Misses Henderson (2), Mrs. Home, Mr. and Mrs. Haywood, Capt. and Mrs. Browne and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Reed, Misses Eckford (2), Messrs. W. G. Monev, Oliphant, C. Carter, Mangles, Boz, Wells, Monteith, Lee, H. Smith, Gailton, Wallis, Dr. and Mrs. Roer, Bishop of Patna, J. Fazaekerly, F. Roberts, W. Hunter, W. Lorepox, and R. Deane, From GALLE to MADRAS.—Mr. Julien, Sir C. Rawlinson, Mrs. Phillips and children, and Mr. R. Dent. From GALLE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Morgan, Capt. Edmonstone, Mr. and Mrs. Mead.

Per screw steamer Bengal (Feb. 14), from CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Dymes, Lieut. Col. Clutterbuck, Mrs. D'Monte and 2 children, and Mrs. Daughy and infant.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 26. Nonpareil, Poor, Manipulatan and Straits.—29. Steamer Scindian, Beyts, Cocanada; steamer Hindostan, Rennoldson, Calcutta; Bengal, Oates, London; Alipore, Millman, London, via Cuddalore; Chieftain, Dewar, Calcutta.—30. Steamer Scotland, Atkins, Calcutta.—31. Steamer Tynemouth, Seales, Galle, Mauritius, Cape, and London.—FEB. 6. Steamer Coromandel, Campbell, L.N. Autikary and Mauluein; steamer Scindian, Beyts, Bombay.—10. Steamer Alma, Paterson, Calcutta. 16. Steamer Bengal, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Nonpareil (Jan. 26), to MANIPULATAN and STRAITS.—Mrs. Brown and infant, Mrs. Hurst, and Mrs. Baker.

Per steamer Scindian (Jan. 29), to COCHIN.—Brev. maj. Boileau, Lieut. Prendergast, Lieut. Gordon, Lieut. Rawnsley, Lieut. Smithers, Ens. Witherall, Ens. McDougal, Ens. Lane, Asst. surg. Reed, Mrs. Reed, Apoth. Taylor, Mr. Romero, bandmaster 15th regt. N.I.; Lieut. Shortland, Lieut. Winscom, engs., and Mr. Jellicoe.

Per steamer Bengal (Feb. 16), to SUEZ.—MADRAS to SOUTHAMPTON.—A. Wedderburn, Esq.; Mrs. Wedderburn and child, 2 children of J. D. Sim, Esq.; R. B. Swinton, Esq.; 1 child of Rev. Mr. Johnston, J. Shaw, Esq., Mrs. Shaw, and 3 children. From MADRAS to MARSEILLES.—J. Fraser, Esq.; Miss Minchin, Mrs. Capel and 2 children, Capt. C. Cooke, Col. J. Benrell, Mons. C. de Nozale and child.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Feb. 14, 1857.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—On Loans.

On deposit of Government Securities 7 per ct.
On Private Bills, at 3 months 7 "

RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes 95 per ct.
Do. 4½ do. do. 85 "
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts 82 "
Do. 4 per cent. Proxy. Notes Sica 75 "
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's. 75 "
Do. 3½ do. do. do. 63 "
On Tanjore do. 75 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan for public work ½ disc.
4 per cent. loan of 1832-33 22 to 23 disc.
1835-36 22 to 23 do.
1842-43 — to 20 do.
1854-55 — to 20 do.

5 per cent. transferable } No transactions.
book debt }
Tanjore Bonds 21 to 22 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares .. — to 16

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, at 6 months' sight, 2s. 2½d. to 2.
H.M. Treasury Bills, 2s. 1½d.
Bank of England Post Bills, 2s. 1½d.
Mauritius Government Bills, 2s. 1½d.
Ceylon do. 2s. 1½d.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight, par to 1 disc.
Agents' Bills to Calcutta, 30 days, par to 1 disc.
Do. Bombay, " par to 1 pm.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns Rs. 10 3 each
Bank of England Notes None.
Spanish Dollars do.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3l. 7s. 6d. to 4l.

BOMBAY.

THE LONDON MAIL of Jan. 10 arrived at Bombay Feb. 6 (per *Pekin*). THE LONDON MAIL of Jan. 26 left Aden Feb. 13 (per *Aden*).

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY.—One subaltern from each of the following regiments is to be detached immediately to Poona, for instruction at the School of Musketry:—2nd grdr. regt. N.I., 5th, 6th, 7th, 10th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 24th, 27th, and 28th regts. N.I.

THE DEATH OF H. H. THE IMAM OF MUSCAT is reported.

SIND IRREGULAR HORSE.—On Wednesday morning last the whole of the 1st regiment of Sind irregular horse marched into cantonments, *en route* to the seat of war. They were met on the road by their gallant leader, Brigadier-General Jacob, and several other officers, who accompanied them to the encamping-ground in the immediate neighbourhood of the *Sindian* office. Great care must have been exercised by Captain Briggs on the march, as neither men nor horses seemed at all fatigued from their long journey. The martial bearing of these brave auxiliaries drew together a host of European and native spectators, who looked with admiration on the cavalry of their own province, who plainly evinced their readiness to take the field against our Persian foe.—*Scindian, Feb.*

COURT-MARTIAL ON CAPT. DICKSON.—The following is the charge, as published by the *Madras Spectator*, upon which Capt. Dickson, of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, was arraigned before a general court-martial. It is of a sufficiently grave character, involving, if proved, serious consequences:—"For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Fort Saint George, Madras, on the night of the 15th or morning of the 16th December, 1856, been drunk at a ball given by the non-commissioned officers of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, and then and there conducted himself in a quarrelsome and indecorous manner, striking and attempting to strike some of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers present; namely, Sergeant Patrick McClary and Private William Loftus, of the said regiment, and Sergeant Francis Dwyer, of the commissariat department; and walking about the room with his shirt-sleeves tucked up, with a stick in his hand, thereby interrupting the harmony of the party, and showing a bad example to, and lowering himself in the eyes of, his military inferiors; and ultimately, from his helpless state, rendering it necessary for him to be led and supported to his quarters by the provost-sergeant and his assistants; the above being in breach of the Articles of War."

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

FORBES, A. K. act. ag. for Govt. of Surat, assu. ch. of that office.
INVERARITY, J. D. to be coll. and mag. of Tanna.
JONES, A. W. to act as an add. jud. of Sud. Dewannee and Sud. Foujdaree Adawlat, Feb. 11.
MACNAGHTEN, F. pl. and coll. of Poona to study Murathee lang.
ROBERTSON, W. W. asst. to coll. and mag. of Tannah, assu. ch. of his du. Feb. 9.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ELLIOT, A. W. 12 months to England, m.c.
GIBBS, J. leave cancelled.
LARPENT, A. de H. 15 mo. to Eur. m.c.
PELLEY, C. H. to July 26, in ext.
WALTER, C. 2 months fr. Feb. 15.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COLVIN, Rev. R. F. 6 weeks leave fr. Feb. 14, to proceed to Kurrachee.
COOK, Rev. G. sen. minister of St. Andrew's Church, leave cancelled and he has resu. du. at pres.
JERVIS, Rev. J. J. W. leave cancelled.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. W. R. 2nd N.I. attached to Poona irr. horse, for service, Feb. 7.
ANDERSON, Lieut. D. G. to act as a mem. of standing committee of survey, fr. Jan. 17, v. Hardy.

ATKINSON, Ens. G. A. 8th N.I. passed colloquial exam. in Hindustani, Dec. 28; to be Lieut. fr. Feb. 5, in suc. to Jones, ret.

BAKER, Lieut. E. H. art. transf. fr. 2nd to 3rd. batt. to join detach. 1st comp. at Rajcote.

BARNES, Lieut. G. McB. 25th N.I. prom. to brev. rank of capt. fr. Jan. 30, 1857.

BATTISCOMBE, Lieut. R. C. art. fr. 1st. batt. to 4th batt. to join at Hyderabad.

BATTY, Capt. M. J. 27th N.I. re-app. asst. to Res. at Baroda.

BEALE, Capt. 22nd N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. Jan. 30.

BEATSON, Capt. W. S. 1st L.C. serv. pl. at disp. of Lieut. gen. Outram. for serv. in Persia, Jan. 30.

BLOOD, Maj. art. fr. 2nd to 4th batt. horse art. Feb. 9.

BOLTON, Capt. W. M. S. 2nd gren. N.I. to be actg. dep. assist. gr. mr. gen. fr. the date Maj. Robertson vacated the appt. Feb. 3.

BROWN, Ens. L. G. 6th N. L. I. to act as gr.-mr. and interp. to mar. batt. v. Miles; passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.

BURTON, Capt. W. J. rec. arr. fr. England, att. to do du. with 15th N.I. to join.

CARR, Lieut. J. W. 6th N.I. to be asst. supt. of police, Ahmednuggur, Feb. 4.

CARSTAIRS, Lieut. col. D. posted to 6th N.I. Feb. 4.

CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. serv. pl. at disp. of Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Outram, for emp. with expedition in Persia.

COLEY, Capt. J. C. to act as a.-de.-c. to Maj.-gen. Schuler, Poona div. of the army, v. McAndrews, on for. serv.

COWPER, Capt. T. A. to be rev. comm. for Alienations, Jan. 31.

CUMBERLEGE, Lieut. J. C. 1st Eur. Fus. to remain in Bombay, to take com. of recruits expected fr. England, per *Queen Victoria*.

DAVIES, Capt. H. F. 29th N.I. to com. Sattara local corps.

DAVISON, Lieut. G. 11th N.I. to be comdt. in school of musketry, at Poona, to act also as officer instructor, Feb. 11.

DUNSTERVILLE, Lieut. L. D'A. 28th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Feb. 5, in suc. to Jones, ret.

ELLIOTT, Lieut. H. H. 21st N.I. to be act. dep. assist. gr. mr. gen. fr. Jan. 10, v. McDonald.

EVEZARD, Lieut. asst. supt. of bazars to act as supt. of bazars at Poona. v. Capt. Church.

EYRE, Maj. 3rd L.C. to proceed by the nearest route, and join his regt. in Persia, Jan. 31.

FARRELL, Maj. gen. F. T. 28th N.I. perm. to reside and receive his pay while unemployed at any station in Bombay pres. Feb. 11.

GREEN, Capt. W. H. R. 19th N.I. to be asst. adj. gen. to cav. div. under com. of Brig. gen. J. Jacob.

HAWTHORN, Lieut. G. S. 24th N.I. to be acting line adj. at Ahmednuggur, v. Cameron, Feb. 10.

HEATH, Lieut. col. 5th L.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. Feb. 1.

HERVEY, Capt. C. R. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be act. prov. sec. to Lieut. gen. Sir J. Outram, com. Persian exp. force.

HICKS, Capt. T. W. art. to be maj. fr. Jan. 12, in suc. to Whitlie, dec.; fr. new prom. to 2nd batt. to join hd. qrs.

HOGG, Ens. 5th N.I. pl. at disp. of Lieut. gen. Outram, for serv. in Persia, Feb. 2.

HUTT, Maj. art. fr. 4th batt. to 2nd tr. h. art. Feb. 9.

INNES, Ens. L. J. 27th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.

KEATING, Lieut. R. H. art. to be capt. fr. Jan. 12, in suc. to Whitlie, dec.

KERR, Lieut. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for emp. with a detach. of S. Mahratta horse on fd. serv. in Persia, to join Feb. 4.

KERRICK, Ens. E. 29th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp.

KNIGHT, Lieut. in add. to his du. of adj. of 1st Belooch batt. to act as 2nd in com. Jan. 17.

LEISHMAN, Lieut. J. T. art. to rank fr. Jan. 12, 1857.

MACAN, Col. H. will remain unattached, Feb. 4.

MALCOLM, Lieut. col. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for emp. with a detach. of S. Mahratta horse on fd. serv. in Persia, to join Feb. 4.

MAINWARING, Lieut. serv. pl. at disp. of Lieut. gen. Sir J. Outram, for emp. with expedition in Persia.

M'CULLOCH, Capt. to act as adj. to 27th N.I. and as staff offr. at Kolapore, Jan. 1.

MCGILLIVRAY, Ens. S. F. 26th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 12, v. Pope, dec.

MILLS, Corn. recently arrived from England, to do duty with the horse brigade, and directed to join Jan. 31.

MILES, Lieut. J. 3rd Eur. regt. to be adj. and gr. mr. in school of musketry at Poona, dur. practice season, Feb. 11.

MOORE, Corn. C. A. 2nd L.C. to do duty with horse brigade until Dec. 31; to join.

MOORE, Lieut. with the Aden troop, are pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.

NEALE, Capt. W. A. 3rd N.I. to be act. line adj. at Sholapore, dur. abs. of Ord. Jan. 30.

NEAVE, Lieut. serv. pl. at disp. of Lieut. gen. Sir J. Outram, for emp. with expedition in Persia.

NICHOLETT, Lieut. to assu. temp. com. of 1st Belooch batt.

NORRIS, Lieut. to act as gr. mr. to 27th N.I. dur. abs. of Lieut. Stubbs, on leave.

PARA, Col. T. C. posted to 17th N.I. Feb. 4.

PALLY, Capt. L. 17th N.I. to be a.-de.-c. to Brig. gen. J. Jacob, com. cav. div.

PHAYRE, Maj. R. dep. gr. mr. gen. to act as gr. mr. gen. in suc. to Holland, res. Jan. 10.

PHELPS, Ens. A. 11th N.I. to be a probationary asst. executive eng. placed at disp. of chief eng. of public works, Jan. 30.

PRESCOTT, Maj. A. 2nd L.C. to proceed and join his corps, Jan. 31.

REEVES, Cadet H. N. to do duty with 6th N.I. at Poona, to join.

REID, Lieut. A. T. 10th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. Feb. 11.

ROSS, Ens. E. C. 3rd Eur. regt. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.

SCRIVENER, Lieut. F. to be supt. of army schools, Feb. 11.

SHEPPER, 2nd Lieut. F. T. art. to be Lieut. fr. Jan. 12, in suc. to Whitlie, dec.

SHORTT, Brev. col. J. M. fr. 6th to 24th N.I. Feb. 4.

SHORTT, Brig. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. Feb. 11.

STEVENSON, Lieut. W. F. art. trans. fr. 3rd to 2nd batt. to join 3rd comp. art. at Bombay forthwith.

STUBBS, Lieut. F. J. 27th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp.

STRAUTT, Lieut. J. R. 3rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.

SYKES, Lieut. W. 3rd L.C. to be private sec. to Lieut. gen. Sir J. Outram, com. Persian exp. force.

TAYLOR, Lieut. A. R. 1st Eur. reg. on duty at pres. to proc. and join his corps at Kurrachee, Feb. 11.

THOYTS, Lieut. N. B. 21st N.I. serv. made available for emp. in pub. works dept. are again pl. at disp. of the C.-in-C. Jan. 30.

TURNBULL, Lieut. W. inval. estab. ret. to du. Feb. 1.

VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Ens. H. R. M. 9th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. Feb. 4; whose services were made available for emp. in pub. dep. works dept. again pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.

WARDEN, Lieut. 17th N.I. to rec. ch. of ord. dept. at Bhooj, fr. Lieut. Stevenson.

WAINWRIGHT, Lieut. M. F. is, at his own request, re-posted to the N. V. batt. to join hd. qrs. at Dapoollee, Jan. 31.

WATSON, Lieut. J. W. 16th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, qual. as interp.

WEST, Ens. E. W. 28th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani.

WILSON, Cadet W. H. recently arrived from England, to join and do du. with 15th N.I. Jan. 31.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARTHOLOMEW, Lieut. F. P. 28th N.I. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m.c.

BROWN, Lieut. A. A. P. 12th N.I. fr. Feb. 12 to 25, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.

CAMERON, Capt. C. 24th N.I. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m.c.

CAMPBELL, Capt. E. 3rd Eur. reg. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 1, to Bombay, on m.c. new regs. prep. to app. for leave to Europe.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. R. L. 9th N.I. fr. Jan. 10 to Feb. 28, to Bombay, on m.c.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. 22nd N.I. 2 yrs. to Neilgherries, on m.c. old rules.

CUMBERLEGE, Lieut. C. J. 1st Eur. reg. reported fit for duty, has leave in ext. fr. Feb. 1 to 28, to enable him to join.

DRUMMOND, Lieut. J. H. 22nd N.I. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m.c.

GEACH, Capt. G. O. 13th N.I. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m.c.

INNES, Lieut. G. 22nd N.I. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m.c.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. L. F., invalided, in ext. to Feb. 28, on m.c.

KEMPT, Capt. F. T. 1st Eur. regt. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m.c.

KIRKLAND, Lieut. N. 29th N.I. fr. Jan. 28 to Feb. 28, to Vingoria, on m.c.

LANCASTER, Capt. H. 20th N.I. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m.c.

LYE, Maj. W. H. C. 13th N.I. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m.c. and 18 mo. to Europe on furl. on m.c. new regs.

NIGHTINGALE, Capt. G. 4th cav. Hyderabad contingent, 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new rules.

OSBORNE, Capt. H. S. art. 2 years to Neilgherries, on m.c. old rules.

PARKE, Lieut. M. W. 8th N.I. reported fit for duty, has leave fr. Feb. 1 to 14 in ext. to enable him to join.

PARKER, Lieut. M. W. 8th N.I. fr. Feb. 1 to Feb. 21, in ext.

ROOK, Ens. C. G. T. 12th N.I. fr. Jan. 19 to Feb. 19, to Bombay, on m.c.

TESCHEMAKER, Lieut. T. R. art. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m.c.

TRAVERS, Lieut. col. J. 2nd Bengal contingent, 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new rules.

WARDEN, Capt. R. P. 16th N.I. reported fit for duty, is allowed fr. Jan. 31 to March 27, in ext. to enable him to join.

WESTROFF, Lieut. G. R. C. 21st N.I. in ext. to Feb. 28, on m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BRUCE, Asst. surg. L. S. is attached to 3rd L.C. Feb. 2.

GIRAUD, Asst. surg. resu. ch. of his du. as prof. of chemistry and botany, v. Grant, med. coll. Jan. 23.

INLACH, Asst. surg. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for emp. with a detach. of S. Mahratta h. on field serv. in Persia, to join Feb. 4.

JOHNSON, Asst. surg. to proc. to Asseerghur, and rec. med. ch. of wing of the Malwa contingent, on its arrival, Feb. 6.

MILLER, Asst. surg. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. to accompany 23rd L.I. proc. on serv. Feb. 7.

WILLIAM, Surg. H. L. M.D. serv. pl. at disp. of the Governor of India, Jan. 31.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ROOMS, Asst. surg. H. 21st N.I. fr. 2nd to 28th Feb. to Mahableshwar, on m.c.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BREWSHER, Mate J. B. to be act. lieu. of the *Ajdaha*, Feb. 11.
 BIRDWOOD, Asst. surg. to join the *Achar*, Feb. 3.
 BRABNER, Mids. J. fr. the *Feroze* to the *Tygris*, Feb. 4.
 BUTT, Mate E. of the *Victoria*, perm. to res. at the sanitarium, Feb. 3.
 CAREY, act. Lieu. H. C. of the *Assaye*, to be ag. for transports, Clantar, Feb. 5.
 McDONALD, Com. ag. for transports, perm. to res. on shore at the sanitarium, Jan. 31.
 PEEVOR, Lieu. appt. as ag. to transport can. to join the *Achar*, Jan. 31.
 PINKERTON, Asst. surg. J. fr. the *Queen* to the *Tigris*, Feb. 10.
 SILVER, Asst. surg. perm. to res. on shore, Feb. 10.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BIRD, wife of T. s. at Indore, Jan. 31.
 HART, wife of J. H. E. d. at Sattara, Jan. 17.
 HUNTER, wife of N. G. d. at Shikarpore, Jan. 31.
 JUDGE, wife of G. S. s. at Bombay, Feb. 3.
 LANCASTER, wife of Capt. H. 20th N.I. d. (stillborn), at Belgaum, Feb. 1.
 MADRAS, wife of A. E. d. at Mhow, Feb. 4.

MARRIAGE.

CORNISH, G. C. to Miss Rebecca West, at Bombay, Feb. 10.

DEATH.

MADRAS, infant d. of A. E. at Mhow, Feb. 4.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 31. Robins, Montgomery, Aden; Parisian, William Adam, Calcutta; Rariton, Wyatt, Melbourne.—FEB. 1. Steamer Victoria, Banks, Kurrachee.—2. Marathon, Wilson, London; Steamer Victoria, Lieut. Manners, Bushire.—3. William Gibson, Alexander Blair, Greenock; Steamer Pioneer, Wild, Bushire, Bassadore and Muscat.—5. Steamer Ajdaha, Worsley, Bassadore; Cowasjee Family, Daudo, Hong-Kong; Montegale, Lorbey, Aden.—8. Tinto, Wilson, Hull.—9. Augustine, Fleney, Point de Galle; Earl of Elgin, Reed, Kurrachee; William McGregor, Calcutta; Danube, McAuley, Aden.—11. Waditool Rahimon, Grant, Calcutta.—12. Messenger, Corning, New York.—10. Steamer Pekin, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Pioneer, from BUSHIRE.—Lieu. Sears, H.M.'s 64th regt.
 Per Robins, from ADEN.—Mrs. Montgomery and child.
 Per Victoria, from KURRACHEE.—Col. Macan.
 Per Marathon, from LONDON.—Lieuts. Turnbull and Finnasse, and Mr. W. Stephenson.
 Per Cowasjee Family, from HONG KONG.—Mrs. Dando and child.
 Per Hong Kong, from SINGAPORE, &c.—Dr. Bushe, Mr. Burjorjee Sorabjee, Mr. Bomanjee Eduljee, Mr. B. P. Kanjee, Mr. C. D. Lalacaca, Mr. J. Pestonjee, Mr. H. Hormusjee, Mr. Allane, Mr. Mahomed Gower, Mr. F. Munsey, Mr. J. Khakey, Mr. C. Hormusjee, Senior J. M. S. Pinto, Dr. White, Mr. Berdes, Mr. Dawson, Col. Tiler, 12th Lane, Lieut. Conolly, Mr. Devenish, Mr. Olive, Baboo Moorarjee, Baboo Muschund, Mr. A. Latief, Mr. Conolly, Mr. and Mrs. Avery, Mr. G. O. Binney, Mr. Binney, and Rev. G. Cook.
 Per Montegale, from ADEN.—Miss Lorbey and Miss Hamilton.
 Per Earl of Elgin, from KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Reed.
 Per steamer Pekin (Feb. 10), from SUZ.—Mr. Oswald, Mr. C. E. Mills, Mrs. Mills, Miss Salmon, Mrs. Blair, Miss Vine, Lieut. Corbet, Mr. C. Grant, Capt. A. Smith, Mr. E. Littlewood, Mr. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. T. Machell, Mr. Borthon, Miss Chapman, Mr. T. Bradley, Mr. F. G. Daniell, Mr. and Mrs. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Sykes, Mr. Reeves, Capt. and Mrs. J. Rose, Col. Fillice, Mr. Ridley, Mr. and Mrs. Petit, Capt. E. B. Cooke, Mr. Codrington, Mr. J. Rieck, Mr. J. de C. Sinclair, Mr. Bowchard, T. Hayden, Maj. Olphert, Col. and Mrs. Lowth and child, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Pratten, Mr. Dias, and Lieut. Mignon.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 31. Bombay, F. Flamank, London; Ocean Queen, Rees, London; Vernon, Consitt, London.—2. Steamer Norna, Rogers, China, &c.—3. Hope, W. Cumming, Antwerp; Royal Victoria, Nacoda, Colombo; Thomas Campbell, Clark, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee; Nadersha, Campbell, Persian Gulf.—4. Steamer Chusan, Curling, Bushire; Saldanha, Watson, Bushire; Lady Suffolk, Lavender, Liverpool.—5. Avenir, Peltier, Dunkirk; Kitty Cordes, Shopwith, Liverpool; Omega, Rains, London.—7. Steamer Victoria, F. Banks, Kurrachee; Redan, Heard, Liverpool.—9. Steamer Feroze, Rennie, Persian Gulf; Dacotah, Banker, Persian Gulf; Eliza, Barman, Persian Gulf; Mary Matilda, Combes, Cowes; Roeder de St. Melo, Monnier, Marseilles.—11. Courser, Day, Mauritius.—12. Carthaynee, Bowter, Nacoda, Colinghurpatam; Hamood, Lurgain, Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee; steamer Pioneer, Wild, Bushire.—13.

Whirlwind, Edgell, London; Harpley, Leighton, London; Robust, Brien Marseilles.—16. Steamer Singapore, Down, Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Bombay, to LONDON.—Archd. and Mrs. Reynolds and 2 children, Mrs. Bell and 2 children, Mrs. Sparks and 3 children, Capt. and Mrs. Adams, Capt. English, Lieut. Sweeny, Mr. A. de H. Larpent, c.s.
 Per Victoria, to KURRACHEE.—A. R. McDonald, Esq.; Mr. Ellis. Miss Salmon, Miss Chapman, Col. and Mrs. Lowth, and Capt. Mills.
 Per Whirlwind, to LONDON.—Mrs. Wray and 4 children, Capt. and Mrs. Phillips and 3 children, Miss Haultain, Miss Strator, Mrs. Avery and child, Mr. Smith, Lieuts. Hunt and Wolrige, H.M.'s 74th regt.
 Per steamer Singapore (Feb. 16), to SUZ.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Col. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Lieut. Col. Jones, and Mr. and Mrs. N. D'Oyly. For SUZ.—Mr. Bordes, and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison. For MARSEILLES.—Hormusjee Pestonjee, Cama, Esq. and Maj. Lye. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. Scott, and Capt. and Mrs. Abday and 2 children. For MALTA.—Maj. gen. Law.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Feb. 16, 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. transfer loan	Rs. 96 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1832-33	Rs. 85½ p. 85½ Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36	Rs. 82 to 81½ p. Co.
4 Do. do. 1842-43	Rs. 82
New 5 Do. do.	Rs. 100

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 9 15½-16.
Bank of England Notes	per £, 9 15-16ths.
Spanish Dollars	per 100, 228
Republic Dollars	per 100, 222
German Crowns	per 100, 220 to 221
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola, 105½
Gold Leaf (range of quality)	per tola, 16½

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 33½ prem.
Oriental Bank	250 each 250 pd. up 50 p. ct.
Commercial Bank	1,000 each 500 par.
Agra Bank	500 each 500 do. { 40 pm. without new Shares.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each 1,000 do. 14½ to 15 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com.	1,200 each 12,000 do. 20,000
Colaba Press Com.	7,000 each 7,000 do. 21,500
Bombay S. N. Com.	510 each 400 do. 1 p. ct. pm.

On London—at

EXCHANGES.

6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 2d.	For doc. bills.
6 2s. 1½d.	For cred. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100	98½
..... 30 days' sight	99½
..... at sight	100
On Madras at 30 days'	98½
..... at sight	99
On China at 60 days' sight	Rs. 212 to 213

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2l. 17s. 6d. to 3l. per ton.

SINGAPORE.

THE BRITISH CONSULATE AT BANGKOK.—The *Singapore Free Press* learns, by late accounts from Bangkok, that his Majesty the King of Siam has purchased a piece of ground near the Portuguese Consulate at his private expense, which he intends to present to the British Government as a site for the Consulate. His Majesty also intends to build a large house on a piece of ground at Bangplasoe, on the eastern shore of the Gulf of Siam, which will be set apart for the use of foreigners who may wish to go there for change of air. To this will be attached a suitable burial-ground.

J A V A.

THE ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH has been introduced into Java, and a line of wires completed between Batavia and Buitenzorg, the first intelligence by it having been transmitted to the Governor-General on the 22nd October in the space of four minutes. The line is to be immediately extended to Samarang and Sourabaya, and afterwards in other points in different directions, such as Anjer, Cheribon, Pekalongan, Rembang, and Banyuwangie. The natives are very much astonished, and rather frightened at the invention, which they call *bichara anoin* (wind-speech).

CHINA.

THE LONDON MAIL of Nov. 10 arrived at Hong Kong Jan. 17 (per *Shanghai*).

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE following notification is republished for general information:—

Government Notification.—Diplomatic Department.—Her Majesty's plenipotentiary and chief superintendent of British trade in China has received from her Majesty's consul in Shanghai the following notice to mariners, which his Excellency has directed to be published for general information.—By order,

W. WOODGATE.

Superintendency of Trade, Hong-Kong,
12th December, 1856.

Office of Maritime Customs, Shanghai, 20th November, 1856.

With reference to a notification from this office, dated 27th October, 1855, notice is hereby given, that a tower has been erected on the south shore of the Yangtze Keang, at Kew Toan. It is a plain structure of brick, painted red and white: its height is seventy feet.

It bears from the light vessel N. 63 deg. west, distance 16 miles. The trees upon Block House Island bear from it N. 15 deg. west, distance 8 miles.

The light vessel is moored in 4½ fathoms at low water, and bears N. by W. ½ W. from Gutzlaff Island, from which she is distant 23 miles, and 1 mile from the southern spit of the north bank. Ships leaving Gutzlaff bearing S. by E. distance 15 miles should steer a north-westerly course. On making the light vessel, bearing N.W. they should steer so as to pass her on the starboard hand, not bringing her to the southward of west. After passing her, they should not bring her to the southward of S.E. by E. ½ E. making due allowance for the setting of the tides over the north bank. When about sinking her hull, the tower will be seen, and the course prescribed by Capt. Collingson's directions can then be followed.

When a vessel is observed running into danger, a gun is fired from the light vessel to attract attention, and the signal of the course that should be steered is then exhibited. A ship's signal lamp is shown on board from sunset to sunrise.

A meteorological register and tide-table are kept by the master of the light vessel, copies of which can be had gratis on application at this office.

(True Copy.)

(Signed)

W. WOODGATE.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

KING, wife of Charles, s. at Fuhchan, Dec. 27.

MARRIAGE.

Cox, Robert, to Elizabeth S. Sanders, widow, at Victoria, Jan. 28.

DEATH.

KING, Charles R. Wm. H. s. of Charles J. at Fuhchan, Jan. 23.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JAN. 9. *Mecho*, Bohn, Sydney.—13. *Assaye*, Caldwell, London.—14. *Pelican*, Robson, Liverpool.—15. *City of Carlisle*, Storey, London.—22. *John Matline*, Hunter, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Antelope*.—Messrs. Heard and Talbot.
Per *Wild Wave*.—W. R. Gingel, Esq. Mrs. Gingel, and Mr. Moncreiff.
Per *Simeon Draper*.—Messrs. Comstock, Tyers, and Gibbs.
Per *Laurick*.—Mr. Sinclair.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 5. *Agnes*, Leitzmann, London.—17. *William Miles*, Irving, Port Philip.—21. *Lunafield*, Oliver, Calcutta.—22. *Oracle*, Wood, Melbourne.—23. *Shanghai*, Roskell, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL.

China, Jan. 31, 1857.

EXCHANGES AND BULLION.

Oriental Bank, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 8d.
On India, Rs. 215½.
Bills on London, at 6 months, 4s. 8½d. to 4s. 9½d.
Gold, nominal.
Canton Syce, do.

FREIGHTS.

To London, 17. 10s. for Tea, and for Silk, 57.

A PURCHASING-OUT SCALE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENGLISHMAN AND MILITARY CHRONICLE.

SIR,—Having received applications for a purchasing-out scale adapted to the present state of the Bengal infantry, I submit the following, in the hope that it may be acceptable to those concerned.

It will be observed that the shares are all divisible by eighty, which is the number of majors now on the list, and subject to this convenient condition, their amount accords with usage, our chief guide in this matter.

The use of the table is minutely explained, and the method is the most facile that I can devise.—Yours truly,

J. C. H.

PURCHASING-OUT SCALE, BENGAL INFANTRY.

	a.	b.	c.	d.
Captain	12,000			
"	2,960	113	18,000	149
"	2,080	11	15,040	36
"	1,440	8	12,960	25
"	960	6	11,520	17
"	640	4	10,560	11
"	400	3	9,920	7
Lieutenant	2,720	29	9,520	4
"	2,120	20	6,800	33
"	960	2	5,860	13
"	800	2	4,720	11
"	640	2	3,920	9
"	480	2	3,280	7
"	400	1	2,800	5
"	320	1	2,400	4
"	240	1	2,080	3
"	160	1	1,840	2
"	80	1	1,680	1
Ensign	800	9	1,600	0
"	320	6	800	9
"	240	1	480	3
"	160	1	240	2
"	80	1	80	1
Total	Rs. 30,000			

Column *a* contains the shares for purchasing out a major, the bonus being Rs. 30,000. If a different bonus be given, then say,

As Rs. 30,000

Is to the given bonus,

So is any share in column *a*

To the corresponding share of the given bonus.

When other officers are purchased out, proceed as follows:—

1. Multiply the number in column *d*, opposite to the *senior purchaser*, by the number of steps that the major has attained, and add the product to the corresponding sum in column *c*. Call this the *tabular bonus*.

2. Multiply the number in column *b*, opposite to any purchaser, by the number of steps that the major has attained, and add or subtract the product to or from the corresponding share in column *a*. Call this the *tabular share*.

[Note.—Subtract in the cases of the senior lieutenant and the senior ensign. Add in all other cases.]

3. Then,

As the tabular bonus (1)

Is to the actual bonus,

So is the tabular share (2)

To the actual share.

This rule in words is,

Multiply the actual bonus by the tabular share, and divide the product by the tabular bonus; the quotient will be the share as required.

For example.—Required the share of the third captain, when the senior captain is bought out for Rs. 25,000, the major having attained 20 steps.

Opposite the *senior purchaser*, and in column *d*, is 149; and this, multiplied by 20, gives 2,980, which added to 18,000, gives 20,980, the *tabular bonus*.

Opposite the third captain, and in column *b*, is 11; and this, multiplied by 20, gives 220, which, added to 2,080, gives 2,300, the *tabular share*.

Then 25,000 being multiplied by 2,300, and the product divided by 20,980, gives Rs. 2,741 (nearly), which is the required share.

As another example.—Required the share of the senior lieutenant in the same case.

Opposite the senior lieutenant in column *b*, is 29; this, multiplied by 20, gives 580, which, taken from 2,720, leaves 2,140.

Then 25,000, being multiplied by 2,140, and the product divided by 20,980, gives Rs. 2,550, which is the required share.—*Englishman*, Jan. 28.

*** Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.*

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friends who favour us with communications will greatly add to their obliging kindness by writing on one side only of their paper. All persons acquainted with the details of a printing-office know how much this promotes convenience.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, March 17, 1857.

THE VAKEEL TO THE EX-KING OF OUDE.

MAHOMED MUSEEH OODDEEN KHAN, whose strictures upon one of our former articles we fully discussed in our last issue, has favoured us with a rejoinder. The communication (to which it will be seen we have given publicity) contains nothing new, and the production would be altogether undeserving of notice did it not exhibit a striking specimen of the mode of thought and special pleading common to the vakeels of the native princes of India. An attempt, for instance, is made to throw discredit upon our quotation from Colonel Dow's translation of the rich and copious materials which illustrate the invasion of Hindustan by the Persian emperor Nadir Shaw, upon the ground, forsooth, of an admission by that author, that the transactions of the Court of Delhi, *subsequent* to the invasion of Nadir, were very little known in the west, and had not even in Asia been previously committed to writing. Again, the oppression of his subjects by Saadut Ali Khan is admitted by the vakeel; but an argument is urged in palliation which amounts to this,—that as Saadut Ali transferred to the East-India Company a portion of his territory in commutation of an annual pecuniary subsidy, the unscrupulous miser was *constrained* to extort from the remaining half of his dominions the same countless hoards which, with a less degree of oppression, might have been extracted from the whole of his possessions. Further, the charge of pusillanimity against Shujah-ud-Dowlah is no longer denied; but Museeh Ooddeen pleads, in vindication of the gross breach of faith on the part of this prince towards his ally, that as he had stipulated to pay for the services of the British force, he was fully justified, notwithstanding his solemn assurance of support, in abandoning his friends at a critical juncture, and leaving them to bear the whole brunt of the battle. Mahomed Museeh Ooddeen Khan, we fear, must be in the hands of bad advisers. He should be at once told that such arguments and such morality, however successful they may have been found within the precincts of a native court, will not be tolerated in England, and unless his future communications are marked by some improvement in both these respects, he must be content with a bare acknowledgment of their receipt in our "Notices to Correspondents."

We would offer to Museeh Ooddeen a further piece of advice. In quoting an authority, common justice requires that the author's meaning should be fairly and honestly given. In Museeh Ooddeen's letter, Colonel Dow is made to say that "the transactions at the court of Delhi since the invasion of the famous Nadir Shah, king of Persia,

"are very little known." These transactions, however, were notorious enough in India, and when Colonel Dow wrote, must have been fresh in the recollection of the then existing generation. What the historian says is, that these transactions were "very little known *in the West*." The words in italics are omitted in Museeh Ooddeen's letter. The vakeel, probably, is not conversant with the English language, and may not be aware of their import; but if the words were omitted by his interpreter because they were found to be ill suited to his purpose, that functionary is unworthy of the post which he fills, and should be forthwith dismissed.

THE EXTINCT DYNASTY OF OUDE.

No. II.

WAJID ALEE SHAH, the last of the kings of Oude, ascended the throne on the 13th February, 1847. We have already shown that the hopes entertained by the British Government of securing a system of administration calculated to protect life and property, and to promote the welfare and happiness of the people of Oude, had been systematically frustrated by each one of this prince's predecessors. It remains to be seen whether the new reign proved an exception to the general rule. No very promising estimate had been formed of Wajid's character while heir-apparent. In 1845, the British Resident, adverting to his temper, describes it as capricious and fickle. His habits, moreover, at this time were not the best calculated to invigorate his mind, or to render it the safe depository of the irresponsible power with which he was shortly to be invested. "His days and nights," adds Capt. Shakespear, "are passed in the female apartments, and he appears wholly to have resigned himself to debauchery, dissipation, and low pursuits." Two years later, Wajid assumed the reins of power. The first steps of his administration were anxiously watched by the British Government, and these shadowed forth but little hope of improvement. Alee Nukee Khan, a man totally unacquainted with even the first principles of government, was selected as Prime Minister. Alee, however, was not the only favourite, and in the conduct of public affairs the young prince allowed himself to be almost wholly swayed by the low menials who had assisted him in his previous dissipation. Parallel instances are not wanting where youthful sovereigns, rising to the level of their exalted stations, have banished boon companions from the royal presence. Wajid proved himself more stanch to his old associates. Eunuchs, fiddlers, and songsters filled the highest offices of trust and emolument. All public orders were given by these minions, while his Majesty was content to devote himself to personal gratification and frivolous amusements. The results were such as might be anticipated. Malversation became rampant in every department, and insecurity to life and property sprung up in every part of the kingdom. Such was the state of affairs in 1847, the first year of Wajid's reign. Towards the close of that year, Lord Hardinge, then Governor-General, resolved to hold one more conference with the King. The interview took place at Lucknow, on the 22nd November. At this meeting, Lord Hardinge personally represented to his Majesty the cruel oppression which had been produced in Oude by long-continued misrule, and solemnly urged upon the King the necessity of a decisive

change in his administration. He then reminded him of the warning given by Lord William Bentinck in 1831, and finally fixed a period of two years, within which the required reforms were to take place, or the British Government would be forced to interfere by assuming the administration. The menace was wholly disregarded by Wajid. The Governor-General had taken pains to refer to sundry parallel cases of interference in the history of India, from which it was hoped his Majesty might take timely warning. But the only history of which Wajid had heard was probably that of his own court. Here he had been taught, and long experience justified the precept, that the reiterated threats of the British Government might be safely regarded as idle words and waste paper. Wajid had no other motive to action. He was too intent upon the gratification of his own caprices to bestow a thought upon the welfare of his people. His feelings in this respect seemed to tally with those of his progenitor Saadut Ali, who, being reminded of the satisfaction which must be derived from witnessing the increasing prosperity of the country and the happiness of his people under a better management, answered with great candour, that the contemplation of these things would not afford him the smallest gratification. From this period the life of Wajid gradually became one of comparative seclusion. At length his aversion to business was complete. He neither felt the responsibilities of sovereignty nor performed any of its duties. One nobleman alone had access to his presence, and this was his prime minister. At the commencement of his reign he had consented to see, occasionally, the members of the royal family and the aristocracy of the city; but the effort was felt to be too painful, and soon ceased. The only other individuals, save the females, who were now permitted to see him were the singers from Delhi and Rampore, and the eunuchs, whose influence was still more mischievous. These creatures considered it their duty to protect their master from the importunity of all who had wrongs to complain of, and the King was consequently kept in utter ignorance of all that was passing beyond the walls of his palace. So complete was the King's subserviency to these sycophants, that even the Minister was obliged to conform to their will. They meddled in all affairs, and influenced every decision, while the authorities, who were responsible for the orders issued, dared not complain. The system of government at this time is thus portrayed by Colonel Sleeman: "The King leaves all power ostensibly to his Minister; the Minister is interfered with in the exercise of that power by many worthless characters, male and female, who have access to the King, and make themselves agreeable or convenient to him, and in return pervert his orders and sell his favours. The Minister is wanting in character and ability, and feels little regard for the reputation of his sovereign or the welfare of his people." The date to which this description has reference is the year 1851. Up to this time no remedy whatever had been applied by the King to the abuses which prevailed, and it seemed impossible to defer any longer the threatened interference, when, unhappily for the people of Oude, the Burmese war unexpectedly broke out. Another respite was thus afforded to the ruler of the country—a further term of oppression imposed upon his subjects. The war with the Burmese being concluded, attention was again drawn to the subject, and towards the close of 1854 General Outram

received the appointment of Political Resident at the court of Lucknow, with instructions to institute a full inquiry into the state of the country. This task has been faithfully fulfilled, and the facts will be found embodied in a Report, containing a clear and temperate statement of the condition of the kingdom. In this document, the representations which General Outram deemed it his duty to make regarding the sovereign of Oude and the administration of the government are thus summed up:—

"As regards its internal state, the condition of Oude is most deplorable; and it has been my painful duty to demonstrate that the lamentable condition of this kingdom has been caused by the very culpable apathy and gross misrule of the sovereign and his durbar. I have shown that the affairs of Oude still continue in the same state, if not worse, in which Colonel Sleeman, from time to time, described them to be; and that the improvement which Lord Hardinge peremptorily demanded seven years ago, at the hands of the King, in pursuance of the treaty of 1801, has not in any degree been effected. And I have no hesitation in declaring my opinion, therefore, that the duty imposed on the British Government by that treaty cannot any longer admit of our honestly indulging the reluctance which the Government of India has felt heretofore to those extreme measures which alone can be of any real efficacy in remedying the evils from which the State of Oude has suffered so long."

In this view Lord Dalhousie could not fail to concur. The results of the inquiry brought conviction to his mind, not only that no improvement had taken place, but that there was no prospect—no hope—of improvement. The vices of the Oude Government seemed inherent in its constitution. Change of prince and change of resident, interference and non-interference, entreaty and menace—all had been tried, and all had terminated in one and the same result—the progressive deterioration of the country. Every effort to recall Government to a sense of its duty had failed; it had become thoroughly effete and corrupt, and it was obvious that there was no prospect of ameliorating the condition of the people but by the transfer of the administration to the British. The treaty of 1801 was accordingly declared to be null and void. The King was then invited to enter into a new engagement, whereby the government of Oude should be transferred to the paramount power in India. To this arrangement Wajid refused to assent. Hereupon the British Government determined no longer to tolerate the existing evils, and a proclamation was forthwith issued, declaring that the government of the territories of Oude was vested exclusively, and for ever, in the East-India Company. No one can doubt that this decision was the right one. The most important condition of the treaty had been violated by every member of a long line of princes, and the British Government had been thereby released from its obligations to the sovereigns of Oude. But another obligation remained. A reformed system of government had been promised to the people, and as every hope of securing an efficient ruler for the country had long since vanished, the assumption of the administration was the only means by which this obligation could be fulfilled. The King has been deposed, and five millions of people have thereby become British subjects. For the latter, a mild and beneficent rule has been substituted for one of cruel oppression; for the former, ample provision has been made—a provi-

sion sufficient to secure all that can enchant the senses or corrupt the heart, and this is all that the sovereigns of Oude have ever desired. Both prince and subjects have now been placed in their true position; and those who think that the welfare of the people is the great object for which governments exist, will feel little regret that the dynasty of Oude has been extinguished.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

WE observe that another scheme has been set on foot for the establishment of telegraphic communication between this country and India. The route which is proposed for the new line is that by Egypt and the Red Sea. We have, on a former occasion, explained the arrangements entered into between her Majesty's Government and the East-India Company with the European and Indian Junction Telegraph Company for taking a line of telegraph through Asiatic Turkey, and have stated that the East-India Company then expressed their readiness, upon being satisfied that measures had been taken for completing the line to the head of the Persian Gulf, to continue it at their own expense to Kurrachee. There are some who think that the line through Asiatic Turkey will never be made: that the physical and moral difficulties are too great to be overcome. We confess we do not share in this apprehension. Nor did we, when the same was said with respect to the Indian lines. Every route will present difficulties, and the Red Sea is pronounced by some to be impracticable. We presume that the Government have not chosen the Euphrates route with their eyes shut to the obstacles which naturally lie in the way of every work of any magnitude. The fact that Sir William O'Shaughnessy will be employed to contend with these difficulties may be regarded as some guarantee that, even if they should be formidable, they will be overcome. The promoters, however, of the Red-Sea route must, we presume, be of a different opinion. The time has hardly yet arrived when two lines of electric telegraph to India would be supported. So that any attempt to carry out this scheme must depend upon the failure of that which has received the sanction and support of the authorities. It is satisfactory, however, to the public to know, that if one string of the bow breaks which is to send the electric shaft from London to Calcutta, there is another ready to perform the duty.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—In your reply to my letter inserted in your impression of the 3rd instant, complaining of certain comments introduced into the article "The Extinct Dynasty of Oude," which appeared in your impression of the 30th of January last, you observe, "We plead in justification the truth of our statement. Musseh-ood-Deen Khan asserts that the charge of treachery against Saadut Khan rests entirely upon a memorandum furnished by Captain Fletcher Hayes, assistant to the Resident at Lucknow, and that this gentleman is not trustworthy, inasmuch as he quotes as his authority a Mahometan author who died a century before Saadut Khan came into existence. We have nothing to do with Capt. Hayes or his authorities. A stroke of anachronism by a British subordinate does not invalidate the testimony of the Persian historians. The facts of the case are related with great minuteness in the 'History of Hindustan,' translated from the Persian by Col. Alexander Dow. In a revised edition of this work, published in 1803, and at page 424 of the second volume, the parting interview between Saadut Khan and Nadir Shaw is thus described: 'The King of Persia finding himself in possession of Delhi, called the Nizam and Saadut Khan into his presence, and addressed them in the following extraordinary manner,' and, after quoting the offensive anecdote, you conclude by saying, "Musseh-ood-Deen will now be satisfied that

the treachery of Saadut Khan rests upon something more than the memorandum furnished by Capt. Hayes."

Your anticipation, Sir, is by no means well founded; for, however convenient you may find it, after my triumphant annihilation of Capt. Fletcher Hayes as an authority, to adopt Col. Dow as your *Magnus Apollo*, I am very far from being disposed to follow your example.

Col. Dow, in vol. ii. p. 278, says: "The transactions at the Court of Delhi since the invasion of the famous Nadir Shaw, king of Persia, are very little known. They have not, even in Asia, been committed to writing. . . . This consideration has induced the translator (Col. Dow himself) of Ferishta's history to throw together the material events which have happened in the empire since the memorable irruption of the Persians in the year 1738. He derives his authority for some of the facts from a Persian manuscript now in his hands, concerning six years of the reign of Mahomed Shaw," &c.

Nothing, Sir, can be more certain or more reasonable than that, as all history rests upon the testimony of the authors who have transmitted it to us, it is of the utmost importance that we should know who those authors were; the part, if any, which they took in the affairs they record; the means by which they acquired their information; and, above all, whether the characters they give us of public men have been drawn *sine ira et studio*.

Now Col. Dow either could not or would not satisfy his readers upon a single one of the above essential points, and they are, consequently, fully justified in declining to receive as authentic, facts which rest solely upon the credit of an *anonymous* writer; and they have the more reason to do so as Scir-ool Mutakherin, Miroot Aftab Noonah, Tareekh Moozuffurree, Nadir Namah, and Yadgar Bahadorree, writers renowned throughout all Asia for their great learning and strict impartiality, are wholly silent as to the indignity said to have been offered to Saadut Khan by Nadir Shaw, and contradict, moreover, most positively, the account of his having committed suicide.

For these reasons, therefore, Sir, you must excuse me if, in this case, I consider the Colonel to be no better an authority than the Captain.

As regards the charge of pusillanimity brought against Shooja-ood-Dowlah, that nawab had paid the price of blood, and he naturally expected that those who had received it should perform their part of the bargain. He was present, in case of need, and that was enough. That such is the true view of the case is proved by the following letter from Warren Hastings to Shooja-ood-Dowlah, dated 22nd April, 1775:—

"In reply to your letter authorizing the Hon. East-India Company to annihilate and exterminate the Rohillas, if they refuse to pay the agreed sum of forty lakhs of rupees, I beg leave to know if, in case of their complying with your request, and placing you in full possession and entire control of their state, your excellency will promise to pay the amount of fifty lakhs of rupees to the Hon. East-India Company, in consideration of this service, as this sum will enable the Company to discharge the tribute they owe to the King of Delhi, and thus relieve themselves from the existing embarrassments upon their finances."

In meeting the charge of avarice brought against Saadut Allie Khan, I accounted for the means by which he accumulated so large a sum as 13,000,000*l.* sterling, thus:—1. By savings. 2. By the immense wealth bequeathed to him by his brother. 3. By the property which came into his possession in consequence of several of the begums, slaves, eunuchs, &c. dying intestate. That, in your answer, you should have only alluded to the first of these means, I suppose I must, in charity, attribute to inadvertency, rather than to a want of candour. The subjects of Saadut Allie were, there is no doubt, grievously oppressed; but it was in order that the coffers of the East-India Company might be replenished, and therefore that corporation and its advocates should be the last to complain of acts from which they derived so much benefit, and for the commission of which they themselves are chiefly responsible. "*Quis tulerit Gracchos de seditione quereutes?*"

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

MOHD. MUSEEH OODDEEN,

Accredited Vakeel to H.M. the King of Oude.

Harley House, New-road, March 9, 1857.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—I have been struck by a paragraph in your last Mail, of the 3rd instant, to the following effect:—

"EUROPEAN SERJEANTS FOR NATIVE REGIMENTS. — It is suggested, they say, that a European serjeant be attached to every company of sepoy in the army."

Having inquired at the India House, I find the idea is not entertained there; but there is a speciousness in the proposition which, if it be not examined, might pass current with a majority of the Court.

The complaint, for a series of years, by all officers, both of the Queen's army and that of the Company, that the regular native army is inadequately officered, is well known to every one. Indeed, it has often been to me a subject of astonishment that the native troops should on all occasions have supported the Europeans as

they have done, and obtained their high character; even when unsupported by Europeans they have performed prodigies of valour, with not more than one officer to a hundred, and frequently to two hundred men. There is no instance in the disciplined army of any nation in the world, where troops, under similar circumstances, could have behaved better. In reply to the want of European officers, we are told that they have native officers who supply their places. Now let us see what sort of a substitute is the native officer of the regular army. He enters the service as a private on wages of 5½d. per diem, and comes from that class of society to whom this pay is fair remuneration. In nine out of ten cases he has never attended even a village or parish school. He seldom rises to the lowest grade of officer till he has been twenty or twenty-five years in the service; and by the time he obtains the second, or the highest grade, he is looking out for his pension and to quit the army. Now here is the substitute for the well-educated European gentleman, who, by his demeanour and intercourse with his men, is respected and obeyed with alacrity.

In the irregular branch of the service the native officers frequently enter at once as such, or they come in as cadets of the families whose members are officers in their corps, and are promoted to the rank of officers as vacancies occur. These expectants never associate with the men, but mess with those of their own rank in life, and when promoted naturally command obedience of the non-commissioned officers and privates over whom they are placed. In corps thus constituted, two or three European officers only of rank and experience selected from the line for their qualifications are found sufficient, and it therefore becomes necessary to keep up the full strength of officers in the regiments of the line as a school from whence these highly-favoured officers may be drawn.

What the troops of the line require, is efficient officers in sufficient numbers, either Europeans or natives, or both. The deficiency may be severely felt at some future period, when there may be no time for a remedy.

In order to supply this deficiency it is suggested, it seems, to attach a European serjeant to every company of sepoy. Not

having a commission, he must be subservient to the present race of *soi-disant* native officers, properly *warrant officers*; and if it is not intended to supersede these officers, of what use will he be? But he may be of most serious disservice, and even of mischief. The serjeants so selected would naturally be chosen on account of their facility of speaking the native language, and would necessarily become the interpreters between the young European officers and their men. The latter having passed in French in England (which is deemed a sufficient qualification here as an *oriental* linguist) would not be compelled, as at present, to learn the vernacular language, and the native army would virtually fall to be commanded by serjeants. The character and conduct of the European officer of the present day ensure respect from his men. Are we so sure that out of the ten serjeants in every regiment all would uphold their respectability? Wherever they did not, the European reputation, which is now so highly estimated, would sink in the eyes of the native soldiery.

In former times, every sepoy regiment had a drill-serjeant or serjeant-major, and a quarter-master serjeant in charge of the stores and ammunition. In later times, owing to the difficulty experienced in retaining such men in the corps as were fit for the office, the native adjutant took the place of the drill-serjeant, and a European commissioned officer, as quarter-master, now has charge of the stores and camp equipage.

It is true, that in every company or troop of native artillery there is a European serjeant for the express purpose of looking after the ammunition; but he must be ignorant indeed of military matters who should command a company of artillery, with its two or three European officers, with a company of native infantry or a troop of cavalry often without one.

It is supposed that the native troops of the line require European serjeants to lead them into action, and to inspire them with courage to do their duty, to such men I say they know nothing of the sepoy, and the supposition is an insult to the well-earned reputation of the native army.

JOHN BRIGGS.

Oriental Club, March 11, 1857.

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM AT MADRAS.

The statement which we give below illustrates, in a very striking manner, the interest which is taken by the natives of India in exhibitions of instruction and amusement. We trust that the results which have attended the Madras Museum will induce the Government to establish similar institutions in other parts of India.

VISITORS TO THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM, MADRAS, IN EACH MONTH OF THE YEAR 1856.

1856.	Signatures made in										Total of Signatures.	Unable to sign, but names taken down.	Total of Visitors.	Number of		Total of Visitors.		
	English.	Telugoo.	Hindustani.	Tamil.	Mahratta.	Nagpure.	Gouzerattee.	Canarese.	Chinese.	Chingalese.				Malavalam.	Bengalee.		Males.	Females.
January	3,591	1,403	599	5,573	29	10	7	..	4	..	..	..	11,216	30,074	41,296	25,327	15,963	41,290
February	4,061	1,172	914	5,155	38	5	4	4	4	..	..	..	11,357	27,032	38,389	23,359	15,030	38,389
March	4,251	1,271	687	5,212	39	8	5	5	..	..	..	2	11,513	27,156	34,669	22,985	15,681	38,669
April	3,524	1,197	802	4,838	34	3	14	6	3	..	..	..	10,721	23,267	33,988	20,358	13,630	33,988
May	4,482	1,303	613	5,976	40	14	7	10	7	..	..	5	12,457	25,238	37,695	23,405	14,290	37,695
June	4,467	2,235	1,517	7,139	47	25	29	23	..	..	..	10	15,522	35,674	51,196	30,623	20,573	51,196
July	4,122	2,636	1,636	7,807	21	26	33	2	..	..	10	5	16,298	40,183	56,181	33,416	23,065	56,481
August	3,850	1,817	782	4,636	16	17	11	26	1	..	4	1	11,245	33,489	44,734	26,811	17,923	44,734
September	3,897	1,633	721	6,404	32	13	12	25	..	..	8	2	12,750	36,764	49,514	28,982	20,532	49,514
October	3,966	1,521	626	6,436	53	18	24	40	3	..	4	8	12,709	35,925	48,634	28,961	19,673	48,634
November	3,968	1,607	632	4,351	61	88	9	18	..	..	34	..	10,768	32,355	43,123	25,718	17,405	43,123
December	7,002	1,427	735	4,132	39	20	34	31	8	..	19	7	13,454	45,693	59,153	38,179	20,974	59,153
Total	51,181	19,552	10,297	67,749	449	247	199	181	30	..	79	10	1,50,010	3,92,856	5,42,866	3,28,121	2,14,742	5,42,866

GOVERNMENT CENTRAL MUSEUM, Instituted 1851, 14th August.

VISITORS DURING THE YEARS						Total.
1851 8 months.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	
530	2,906	20,096	40,316	2,01,987	5,42,866	8,08,701

PROPOSED NEW INDIAN BISHOPRICS.—At a recent meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, it was resolved that memorials should be sent to the Prime Minister, the President of the Board of Control, and the Directors of the East India Company, with the object of obtaining the necessary parliamentary authority for the erection of three new sees at Agra, Lahore, and Tinnevely.

CITY MEETINGS IN FAVOUR OF THE CHINESE POLICY.—On Friday, the 13th inst., a large and influential meeting of the merchants, bankers, traders, and electors of the City of London, held at the Guildhall, unanimously passed a resolution, expressing high confidence in Her Majesty's Government, and the policy pursued towards China. The Court of Common Council had previously passed a similar vote in favour of Lord Palmerston's government.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 9.

OPIUM TRADE OF CHINA.

The *Earl of Shaftesbury* having moved that the following questions be referred to the consideration of the judges,—

“1. Whether, according to the true construction of the 4th section of an Act passed in a session of Parliament holden in the 3rd and 4th years of the reign of his late Majesty King William IV., entitled ‘An Act for effecting an arrangement with the East-India Company, and for the better government of his Majesty’s Indian territories until the 30th day of April, 1854,’ it is lawful for the East-India Company to derive a revenue from opium by the following system—that is to say, by prohibiting and preventing the growth of the poppy from which opium is made within their territories, except as grown on their account and under their license and superintendency, advances of money being annually made by them to the cultivators of the poppy by way of pre-payment of the price of all the juice of the poppy of a specified consistence, to be produced from the land in respect of which such advances are made, such price being estimated according to a price fixed by the Company for the district in which the land happens to be situated, the cultivators delivering to the Company as much of such juice as the cultivators can produce, such juice being afterwards sent by the Company to their factories, and there manufactured by them into opium; afterwards sent by them from those factories to Calcutta, and there sold by them by auction at their sales, the excess of the sale prices over and above the first cost constituting the revenue in question.

“2. Whether, having regard to the supplemental treaty between her Majesty and the Emperor of China, bearing date the 8th day of October, 1843, which contains the following words:—‘A fair and regular tariff of duties and other dues having now been established, it is to be hoped that the system of smuggling will entirely cease,’ it is lawful for the East-India Company to deal with such opium in the manner stated in the first question, with the full knowledge that it is so purchased at the above-mentioned sales for the purpose of being smuggled into China in contravention of the laws of that empire, and so to cultivate and manufacture the same with a view principally to the China market, and to its being so purchased for such purposes as aforesaid, the Company, with that view, manufacturing the opium into the form which the Company consider best adapted to facilitate and promote that contraband trade.’”

Proceeded to state that his first object was to ascertain whether or not the trade was one recognized by our laws, and then to proceed, with the assistance of their Lordships, to devise some means for its total abolition. He believed it was illegal, not only as inconsistent with the spirit of our laws, but in direct contravention to many of them. He had been taunted with having brought the subject before the notice of their Lordships in order to embarrass the Government and take advantage of the present state of feeling among parties with regard to the affairs of China. But he denied that imputation on the honour of a gentleman. His simple object was to obtain an answer to his question. If the Judges declared the trade illegal, then it was for the Government to put an end to it at once and for ever. If, on the contrary, they declared it legal he would then start from a new point, and appeal to the moral feelings of the people of this country to put an end to a traffic which had nothing to support it either in a commercial or a financial point of view. He then proceeded to recapitulate the provisions of the various Acts which had been passed from time to time regulating the Indian trade, but none of which, he contended, recognized the trade in opium, though, as their Lordships were aware, some of the latter entirely prohibited the East-India Company from engaging in commercial transactions of any kind whatever. He begged, therefore, to press his motion upon the attention of their Lordships, and to intreat in its behalf the grave consideration which was demanded by the importance of the subject.

The *Lord Chancellor* submitted that *Lord Shaftesbury*’s question was one which from its peculiar nature could not fairly be referred to the consideration of the Judges, who would in that case be called upon to try the whole Government of India unheard, and, if the trade was thought to be illegal, to condemn them and leave them open at a day’s notice to the penalties of indictments for having systematically violated the laws of the realm. It was impossible to ask the Government to take such a course, and that, too, upon entirely *ex parte* statements. The question as to the legality of the trade, however, might be submitted privately for the opinion of the law officers of the Crown.

The *Earl of Shaftesbury* had no wish to expose any parties to the penalties of indictments, and he was willing to withdraw his motion, on the understanding that his question as to the legality of the traffic was so submitted to the Judges.

Earl Grey thought that *Lord Shaftesbury* had exercised a wise discretion in withdrawing his motion, though he attached no value to the opinion of the law-officers of the Crown based upon the legal technicalities of an Act of Parliament, as he believed the question of the legality of the traffic should be tried by far higher considerations. He believed no legal enactment would check the abuse of opium, as when once it went into the market it was impossible afterwards to regulate the proportions in which it should be used by private individuals. He had hoped that this motion would have included a question as to whether the Government had ever directly or indirectly connived at the practice of smuggling opium into China, for that was the main point at issue. He then reviewed at length the present state of our relations with China, condemning in the strongest terms the conduct of the English Government, and referring to the objects with which it was intended to send out an envoy to Canton.

The *Earl of Albemarle* begged to recall the attention of their Lordships to the question before them. Much misapprehension existed in this country as to the smuggling of opium. Legally in China the trade in opium was prohibited, but practically it was free. To a certain extent the Chinese were dram-drinkers, though whenever they could get opium they preferred it. But if they had not the latter they would resort to the former, and there could be no doubt but that opium-eating was a much milder form of vice than dram-drinking, and he believed that when not carried to excess it was less deleterious in its effects upon the human frame. He quoted various medical and scientific authorities to show that the effect of opium when eaten or smoked in moderation was not so hurtful as it was generally reported to be. The destructive effects of ardent spirits they all knew, and knew that the records of their abuse filled half the criminal statistics of the United Kingdom. If the motion was pressed to a division he should vote against it.

Earl Granville, in replying to the remarks made by *Earl Grey*, denied most distinctly that there was any ground for supposing that the smuggling of opium into China was encouraged or connived at by the colonial authorities. It was the intention of the Government to despatch an envoy to Canton, in order to place our relations with the Chinese empire on a satisfactory basis, having, at the same time, due regard to the real interests of this kingdom.

After a few remarks from the Earls of Malmesbury and Shaftesbury,

The *Earl of Ellenborough* said he feared the moral question of the traffic would be quite lost sight of in solving the legal doubt. He, however, would be glad to learn from the *Lord Chancellor* what conclusion had been come to with regard to the way in which the motion should be finally disposed of.

The *Lord Chancellor* explained that the noble earl’s question would be submitted, though not by a vote of their Lordships’ House, to the opinion of the Judges and law officers of the Crown.

This reply led to a brief conversation as to whether their Lordships’ House would be in any way committed or bound by the legal opinions, in which the *Earl of Derby* and the *Duke of Argyll* took part. It was terminated by

Earl Granville, who explained that the motion was withdrawn on the understanding that the question should be submitted to the opinion of her Majesty’s law officers. Their Lordships, however, were not bound by that decision, whatever it might be.

The motion was then withdrawn.

MARCH 12.

CHINA.

The *Earl of Ellenborough* moved for certain returns connected with the execution by the British authorities in China of the Supplemental Treaty of 1847. Those returns related to three articles of that treaty, which aimed at the prevention of smuggling and illicit trade; and, now that we were disposed to be severe on the Chinese as to their execution of treaty obligations, it was desirable to know whether British officials had been scrupulous in their observance of those obligations. The noble lord then passed to the subject of the reinforcements about to be sent to China, and contended that they would arrive too late, or, at any rate, at such a time of the year as to render the troops liable to great mortality. He trusted, too, that the Government would take care that the troops were not overcrowded, and that proper arrangements would be made for their ventilation. He had heard with great regret that it was intended to send out some important personage as a Plenipotentiary, that there was to be an expedition directed against other parts of China besides Canton, and that there was to be a joint interference in Chinese affairs with other nations. All these propositions, if carried out, would only impede our operations and embitter our quarrel, which, in his opinion, ought to be brought to as speedy a settlement as was possible. The noble lord concluded by moving for the returns.

Lord Panmure said that the present season of the year was, no doubt, the worst for sending troops to China with a view to military operations. The Government, however, on mature consideration, had resolved that the course about to be pursued was the only one suited to the emergency. The troops about to be sent to China were already under orders for India, and to India they would proceed if on their arrival in China it was found they were not wanted. Every precaution would be taken to send them out in a state of efficiency. It had also been determined not to make use of any native Indian troops on the present occasion.

Earl Grey wished to know whether the Government had received by the last mail despatches of an alarming nature.

The *Earl of Clarendon* said that Admiral Seymour, as had been already stated on a former occasion, had announced to the Government his intention of abandoning some of his positions before Canton, owing to the threatening aspect of affairs at Hongkong. With regard to the returns moved for by Lord Ellenborough, there could be no objection in producing them.

The motion was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 3.

WAR WITH CHINA.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Cobden's motion—

"That this House has heard with concern of the conflicts which have occurred between the British and Chinese authorities in the Canton river; and, without expressing an opinion as to the extent to which the Government of China may have afforded this country cause of complaint respecting the non-fulfilment of the treaty of 1842, this House considers that the papers which have been laid upon the table fail to establish satisfactory grounds for the violent measures resorted to at Canton in the late affair of the *Arrow*."

being again resumed, a lengthened discussion ensued, at the close of which the House divided, when the numbers were—

For the motion	263
Against it	247

Majority against the Government..	16
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MARCH 6.

ALI MOORAD KHAN.

Sir F. Kelly asked the President of the Board of Control whether in the case of the petition presented to her Majesty the Queen by his Highness Ameer Ali Moorad Khan on the 13th day of November last, and by her Majesty referred to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, any decision had been come to by the Board; and, if so, on what ground the communication of that decision was withheld from the petitioner, who was now in London awaiting such decision.

Mr. V. Smith said that such petitions were referred to the Government of India, in order that they might be investigated by the local authorities. He had been informed that Ali Moorad Khan had left England, and that was the reason why no communication was sent to him. He was, however, told on Monday last that such was not the case, and he therefore at once forwarded a communication to him on the subject of the petition.

In answer to Sir F. Kelly,

Mr. V. Smith added that the decision of the Board of Control had been transmitted, together with the petition, to the Governor-General of India.

OUDE.

In answer to Mr. Otway,

Mr. V. Smith said that he had not yet perused the despatches with regard to the State of Oude, and was not, therefore, able to furnish a list of the creditors' claims upon it. He had, however, no objection to lay upon the table any papers which might throw light upon the subject.

PERSIA.

Mr. Layard understood from the public journals that a treaty with Persia had been signed at Paris, and therefore wished to be informed whether her Majesty's Government had now any intention of laying the papers relating to Persia on the table.

Mr. V. Smith thought that his hon. friend would admit the propriety of withholding these papers until the treaty had been ratified. There was no intention on the part of her Majesty's Government to lay them on the table at present; and, indeed, their production at present could not be of much service, as a dissolution of Parliament impended. His hon. friend would have an opportunity of bringing the matter forward in the next Parliament, in which he hoped he should have the pleasure of meeting the hon. gentleman and discussing it with him.

Mr. Layard observed, that the House had hitherto had no

knowledge whatever of the causes of the war with Persia, and that it had a right, before it separated, to some information respecting the history of the war, by having the papers, or a selection of them, laid before the house.

Mr. V. Smith considered that it was not desirable that the House should depart from the discretion it had hitherto exercised, and force a discussion on a matter still pending.

Sir H. Willoughby objected to a war of this kind being entered upon without the previous sanction of the Home Government.

Mr. Gladstone was not satisfied with what had fallen from Mr. V. Smith, the upshot of which was that a war would have been entered into without the consent of Parliament; that when Parliament met negotiations were commenced, which could be assigned as a reason for not inquiring into the cause of the war; and when papers were asked for it was said that their production would interfere with the negotiations. According to this, the representatives of the people would have no opportunity of pronouncing an opinion upon the war, and the conduct of the Government in relation to it, until the meeting of the new Parliament.

THE HONGKONG ORDINANCE.

Sir F. Kelly inquired whether the Government intended to allow the Hongkong Ordinance of 1855 to remain in force?

Lord Palmerston replied that he was not aware of any intention to repeal it.

EAST INDIA AND CHINA.

On the motion of *Lord Holham* an address was agreed to for copies of any memorials received by Viscount Palmerston in 1847 and 1848 from the East-India and China Association of Liverpool, together with the answers returned thereto.

DEATH OF EARL AMHERST.

We have to record the death of Earl Amherst, who expired at nine o'clock on Friday night, March 13, at Knowle-park, near Sevenoaks, Kent.

The venerable Peer had been in an indifferent state of health for some weeks past, arising from a thorough decay consequent on old age, so that to the immediate members of his family the mournful event was not unlooked for. Viscount and Viscountess Holmesdale and Sir John and Lady Sarah Hay Williams were with the noble earl at his dissolution.

William Pitt Amherst, Earl Amherst, of Aracan, in the East-Indies, Viscount Holmesdale, county of Kent, Baron Amherst, of Montreal, county of Kent, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, was eldest son of Lieut.-General William Amherst, brother of Jeffrey, first Lord Amherst, by Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Thomas Patterson. He was born on the 14th of January, 1773, and succeeded to the barony, on the death of his uncle Jeffrey before named, in August, 1797. The late earl was twice married—first in 1809, to Sarah, daughter and co-heir of Andrew, second and last Lord Archer, and widow of the fifth Earl of Plymouth, who died in May, 1838, by whom his lordship had surviving issue Lady Sarah, married to Sir John Hay Williams, Bart., and Viscount Holmesdale (now Earl Amherst); and secondly, on the 25th of June, 1839, Lady Mary Sackville, eldest daughter and co-heir of John Frederick, second Duke of Dorset, widow of Other Archer, sixth Earl of Plymouth, by which lady, who survives him, he leaves no issue.

The late Earl had been a Lord of the Bedchamber to Kings George III. and IV., and William IV. He was one of the Canada Commissioners, and early in 1816 was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor of China. He left England in the *Alceste* in February of that year on his mission. On reaching the precincts of the Imperial Palace at Peking, and refusing to submit to the humiliating ceremonies of the Emperor's Court, he was refused admission to the presence of the Emperor, and his mission was thus rendered useless. On his return in the *Alceste*, Captain Murray Maxwell, he was wrecked off the island Pulo Leat, from which he proceeded, accompanied by the late Right Hon. Sir Henry Ellis, in the boats of the wrecked ship, to Batavia, then recently conquered by the British under Lord Minto. He and his shipwrecked companions there met with a safe asylum, and the remainder of the crew were rescued from the island on which the ship had been lost. In 1817, on his return to England, he visited the Emperor Napoleon at the island of St. Helena, and was honoured with several interviews by that illustrious captive. He subsequently was appointed Governor-General of India, and for his services there was in 1826 created Earl Amherst and Viscount Holmesdale. The deceased Peer was afterwards selected as Governor-General of Canada, but never proceeded on his mission. Since his second marriage in 1839, his Lordship has led a retired life, rarely interfering in politics, chiefly directing his attention to the welfare of the poor on his estates in Kent.

The late Earl was made a Privy Councillor in 1815, and in 1834

nominated a Grand Cross of the Order of the Guelphs of Hanover. By his death a pension of 3,000*l.* a year, which he enjoyed for his public services, ceases.

The late Peer is succeeded in the family honours and estates by his only son, William Pitt, Viscount Holmesdale, born 3rd of September, 1805, and married in July, 1834, to Gertrude, sixth daughter of the late Bishop (Percy) of Carlisle, by whom he has a family, his eldest son, William Archer (now Viscount Holmesdale), a captain in the Guards, having served at the battle of the Alma, where he was dangerously wounded.

THE EARL OF ELGIN has accepted the office of Plenipotentiary to the Court of Peking.

A SALE OF THE WORKS OF ART, and manufacture of British India, lent by the Hon. East-India Company to the Great Exhibitions of London and Paris, is proceeding at Messrs. Christie and Manson's, St. James's Street.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Queen has appointed Mr. R. H. Walsh, Esq., to be superintendent of Government schools in the island of the Mauritius, and Frederick H. A. Forth, Esq., to be treasurer for the island of Hong Kong. Captain H. W. Palin, late of the Indian army, has been appointed chief constable of Manchester in place of Captain Willis; the salary is 500*l.* per annum.

THE REPORT OF THE OTTOMAN BANK, just issued, states that the profits from the commencement of the undertaking to the 31st December, have amounted to 31,179*l.* A distribution of 15*s.* per share is recommended. Branches of the bank have been established at Smyrna, Beyrout, and Galatz.

BANK OF EGYPT.—By the report issued, preparatory to the meeting of the shareholders, announced for the 24th inst., we learn that business was commenced at Alexandria on the 7th July last, and that from that date to the 31st December, a profit was realized of 5,941*l.* The paid-up capital was 125,000*l.* at the beginning, and was increased to 187,500*l.* on the 31st October. It is proposed not to divide the profits until the expiration of twelve months from the date of opening.

THE LEVEE.—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, on behalf of her Majesty, held a levee (the second of this season) on Thursday, the 12th inst., in St. James's Palace. The following were among the presentations which took place on the occasion:—Capt. Barwise, Mr. J. Lumsdaine, Lieut. G. Wheeler, Bengal army; Lieut.-Col. Hinde, on return from service in the Crimea and Asia, by the Chairman of the East-India Company; Mr. J. Brant, her Majesty's Consul at Danac-us, on his return from Erzerum, by the Earl of Clarendon; Col. Vaughan Brooke, on return from the command of the 32nd regiment in India, and on having been nominated c.b., and aide-de-camp to her Majesty, by Gen. Sir W. Cotton; Col. R. P. Campbell, on being appointed a c.b., and proceeding to China, by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge; Lieut. Child, I.N., by the Chairman of the East-India Company; Major-Gen. Hanceck, on return from India, by Gen. Sir T. M. Mahon; Dr. Hunter, on return from foreign service, by Major-Gen. Lord W. Paulet; Mr. J. K. Jolly, of Ceylon, by the Right Hon. H. Labouchere; Mr. W. N. Lees, principal, Mahomedan College, Calcutta, by Sir James Graham; Captain Martindale, on appointment as superintendent of public works, New South Wales, by Gen. Sir Burgoyne; Ens. J. Richards, on leaving for India, by Lieut.-Col. Shawe; Mr. Heerjeebhoy Rostonjee by the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith; Capt. H. Vyse, by Gen. Sir W. Gomm.

EAST-INDIA.—LAW EXPENSES.—The expenses incurred by the East-India Company, and charged, or to be charged, on the revenues of India for Law Proceedings in England during the years 1855 and 1856 respectively, were,

1855	£. 9,886	3	3
1856	21,751	6	10

(The above includes 6,500*l.* advanced to the executors of Colonel D. O. Dyce Sombre for law expenses in support of his will, which will be repaid, subject to taxation, out of his estate.) The expense incurred by the East-India Company in opposing a private bill, intituled, "The Nawab of Surat Treaty Bill," before a committee of the House of Commons, amounted to 8,541*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* Number of counsel, three.

DE BEAUCHESNE v. HODGSON (Prerogative Court, Feb. 28).—The object of the suit was to prove the will of a deceased Indian Officer, viz. Major-General Hodgson, late of St. Cloud. The suit was promoted by the Viscountess de Beauchesne, the daughter of the deceased, against Mrs. Helen Hodgson, his widow. The personal property of the deceased was valued at £17,000. It was contended, on behalf of the daughter, that her father having been domiciled in France the will he had made was not valid. On the other hand, it was contended that the deceased, having an Anglo-Indian domicile, never acquired a French domicile. The Court reserved its decision.

INDIAN FINANCES.—The accounts relating to the territorial revenue and disbursements of the East-India Company for the year 1854-55, have been published in a very comprehensive form. The gross receipts of that year were 27,312,000*l.*, and the expenditure 29,019,000*l.*, showing a deficit on the year of 1,707,000*l.* For 1855-56, the estimated income is 27,692,000*l.*, and the expenditure 29,754,000*l.*, or an excess of the latter over the former of upwards of two millions. On the 6th instant a return was issued of the receipts and expenditure of the East-India Company during the ten years 1845-55, in respect of their opium monopoly. The nett receipts were as follows:—1845-46, 1,98,82,577*rs.* 8*a.* 7*½p.*; 1846-47, 2,09,61,421*rs.* 7*a.* 8*p.*; 1847-48, 1,74,51,890*rs.* 6*a.* 8*½p.*; 1848-49, 2,46,27,136*rs.* 12*a.* 5*½p.*; 1849-50, 2,51,83,494*rs.* 15*a.* 1*½p.*; 1850-51, 2,23,72,576*rs.* 7*a.* 1*p.*; 1851-52, 2,74,47,805*rs.* 8*a.* 1*½p.*; 1852-53, 2,73,89,125*rs.* 8*a.* 9*p.*; 1853-54, 2,32,44,991*rs.* 6*a.* 4*½p.*; 1854-55, 2,18,74,489*rs.* 12*a.* 6*p.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The deposit of 2*l.* per share on the two millions of new capital just issued by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, (or 200,000*l.*) fell payable on the 26th February, and was paid over to the East-India Company. A certain proportion of these shares is also stated to have been paid up in full.

EAST-INDIA RAILWAYS.—By a parliamentary return, dated Feb. 12, 1857, we ascertain the following particulars:—The capital of the several railway companies upon which interest is guaranteed by the East-India Company, although received principally in London is immediately available in India to the extent required for railway works there; and in London for the provision of railway machinery, including, in both cases, establishment expenses. It is not possible to distinguish the proportion of capital available in London at any one time from that available in India. The following is a statement of the actual amounts of capital in deposit with the East-India Company, whether in London or in India, on the 30th April last:—East-Indian Railway Company, 1,411,692*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*; Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company, 1,104,753*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*; Madras Railway Company, 317,656*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.*; Scinde Railway Company, 214,256*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, 203,913*l.* 2*s.* The capital of the railway companies is held at cash to answer their liabilities. No investment is made on that account distinct from the general balances of the East-India Company.

SOUTHAMPTON.—It is understood to be in contemplation, by a mutual arrangement between the South Western Railway and the South Western Steam-packet, and the Southampton Dock Companies, to land passengers from Jersey and Havre for London free of all dock charges for themselves and personal baggage, the South Western paying the dock company the landing charges. This arrangement is to take place from and after the 1st May next.

THE STATE OF THE BENGAL MILITARY FUND is very sad to contemplate. If we are to believe the report of its own actuary and managers, it is in a state bordering on insolvency, notwithstanding its numerous subscribers and the considerable aid which has been extended to it by the Government during the last thirty-four years. It is but recently that it has been rescued from complete collapse by increasing the subscriptions of married members twenty-five per cent., and of unmarried twelve and a half per cent., and, hardest of all, by reducing the widows' pensions by about nine per cent., this latter measure having been effected by the limitation to 2*s.* 4*d.* the sicca rupee of the exchange at which the pensions are paid in England, a rate which should never have been exceeded. But, in spite of all that has been done for it, the liabilities of the fund are still in excess of the assets. The fund's position, therefore, deserves the most serious and anxious consideration which the controlling authorities can bestow upon it. Recrimination is usually the result of failure where more than one party has been engaged in any concern. It is so in reference to the Bengal Fund. Its managers and actuaries endeavour to fix the blame on the East-India Company; while the latter ascribe the present painful position of affairs to the improvident management of the fund by its own officers in India. It is fairly urged that the East-India Company could have no feeling towards the fund but that of a desire to see it flourish; and if owing to the intricacies of exchange calculations, and the oversights which will occur in all offices, unintentional wrong has been done to an institution, it is not now wise to make matters worse by charging the miscarriage on the Government—above all, to spend money in appealing to law, and factiously struggling with authority. We may add that we have been informed that a proposition which has lately been made by the directors of the fund in India for a further reduction of the widows' pensions has been resisted by the East-India Company, who have thus thrown a shield of protection over the weak and defenceless dependents on the fund.

Mr. J. C. MARSHAM has issued the following address to the electors of Ipswich. He stands in conjunction with Mr. Adair, the present liberal member:—"I will not attempt to conceal from you that a great portion of my life has been passed in India, but my occupations there constrained me to make the progress of events in England the subject of constant study, and I flatter myself that the habit of contemplating the transactions of the last twenty-five years from a favourable distance, and free from the mists of party, will not be considered a disqualification for the distinction to which I am now aspiring. On such occasions it is necessary to the candidate to announce his political creed. But so many of the vital questions on which the great parties in the state were once divided have been disposed of, that it is no easy matter to discover the distinguishing lines of policy on which those parties now take their stand. In these circumstances I propose to offer you my own views on what appears to be the current questions of the day. I am for the extension of the suffrages. The elective franchise being a trust, and not a property, ought to be bestowed on all those now excluded from the enjoyment of it, who may be expected to use it under this sense of responsibility, and to be withheld as far as possible from those who value it only for what it will fetch in the election market. We owe it to our national position to vindicate the most important institution in this free country from the imputation of resting on a basis of corruption. I question whether lowering the standard of qualification would give us a more independent constituency, or a more dignified House of Commons. The ballot is also a question of the day. The ballot cannot be said to be open to the popular objection of being un-English or ungentelemanly. It is constantly resorted to by English gentlemen for their own protection in cases of election to their own associations. If it be necessary for the strong, it must be still more so for the weak. Though it may not cure bribery, it may extinguish intimidation, and whatever tends to purify our representative system ought to be tried. At the same time, I think there are other measures which may effect the same object without that constitutional risk which some profess to see in the ballot. I am, therefore, fully prepared to vote for it, though I confess I should prefer seeing other remedies tried in the first instance. The ecclesiastical courts have long been condemned by the universal indignation of society, and it only remains for Parliament to give effect to public opinion by passing the sentence of execution. Maynooth is another question on which a candidate is likely to be catechized by some constituencies. I am conscientiously opposed to secular establishments of religion, and the grant to Maynooth comes within the category. As a question of religious policy, there can, therefore, be no hesitation. But the grant is said to be an act of simple justice to those from whom an income of thirty times the amount has been withdrawn for the support of another creed. How far this claim may be said to over-rule other considerations is a question of some delicacy; and I am prepared to follow the course which is adopted by so many others, and give effect to the general wishes of the constituency. On the question of church-rates, however, there can be no such difficulty. The sooner this course of perpetual irritation is extinguished, the better for the interests of religion and social harmony. Administrative and financial reform have recently been added to the questions of the day. I yield to no one in anxiety to promote both these objects. But it must not be forgotten that a single unsound principle hastily adopted in Parliament, cost the country more than all the salaries in Downing Street. Financial reform must, therefore, begin in the bosom of Parliament itself. The administration of public affairs requires to be strengthened by as large an infusion as possible of that talent which in the walks of private enterprise has made this country what it is. I advocate the principle of perpetual improvement and energetic progression in every department, that while our own domestic institutions are invigorated, Great Britain may be more effectually enabled to perform those important duties which belong to her lofty position as the great agent of improvement among the various uncivilized tribes in all quarters of the globe. The immediate occasion of the present election arises out of the recent events in China, and a new question has thus been brought under discussion. The ministry has been placed in a minority on that question, and it has been referred to the arbitration of the country. Having resided many years in the East, and having acquired some knowledge of the character of orientals, I cannot hesitate to say that the collision which has taken place in China was inevitable. At Canton we were brought in contact with a ruthless and insolent Tartar viceroy, intent upon humbling those whom the Chinese were accustomed to designate the 'outside barbarians.' In the course of two years he has executed 70,000 men, guilty for the most part only of being suspected of favouring the insurgent cause. He has repeatedly insulted our flag and trampled on our treaty rights. It became necessary for the preservation of our vast and increasing commerce at that port, to

check this course of aggression, which every fresh instance of submission only serves to aggravate. The British representative in China—the former secretary to the Peace Society in England,—was suddenly called to act in a difficult emergency, and, after his demand for reparation for a fresh insult had been evaded with Chinese duplicity and arrogance, he felt himself constrained to force. In the East, on such occasions, any appearance of hesitation and timidity only serves to beget presumption, and is sure to end in the most fatal consequences. The wisest as well as the most humane policy is that which exhibits energy at the commencement. In these circumstances it is difficult to see what other course Lord Palmerston could have pursued in accordance with the dictates of sound policy, and in justice to our political, naval, and commercial authorities in China than to give them the full support of Government. To have paralysed their efforts in the presence of an insolent and overbearing foe would most seriously have compromised British interests in China, and probably have led to the expulsion of our merchants from all other ports in that empire. If the present election is to be influenced by the question of sustaining Lord Palmerston's policy, or expelling him from office, it would be an act of ingratitude to forget that he has nobly maintained the dignity and interests of England throughout Europe during the late arduous struggle, and that he took charge of the vessel of the state when it was among the breakers, and conducted it safely to port. He is not less entitled to our confidence in the present crisis, and I have no doubt that, if our affairs in China continue to be intrusted to his direction, they will be managed with the same regard to the honour of England, and be brought to the same auspicious issue."

MESSRS. CHEAPE AND LESLIE, an old and respectable firm in the East India trade, have suspended payment.

GENERAL BEATSON.—The Court of Inquiry ordered by the General Commanding-in-Chief on the charges preferred by Colonel Shirley against General Beatson, at the urgent demand of the gallant general, has commenced proceedings at the late offices of the Army Works' Corps in Whitehall-yard. The board of officers is presided over by Lieutenant-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B.

GUANO.—The Government have engaged to station a ship of war at the Guano Islands, in Kooria Moorla Bay (Island of Muscat) in August, and the trade will then be thrown open to all British ships, and be protected by the Government from molestation.

THE LATE MR. DYCE SOMBRE.—A petition was presented to the Lords Justices of Appeal on the 6th inst., from Mrs. Dyce Sombre, the administratrix of the personal estate of her late husband, praying the payment out of court of a sum of money standing in the lunacy, and for the taxation of certain costs. No objection was made on the part of the next of kin and the co-heiresses of Mr. Dyce Sombre. An application was then made on behalf of Mr. Larkins, that before the papers in his hands were delivered over to the committee, they might be examined by the Master in Lunacy, and arranged that those which were of a private nature might be left in Mr. Larkins's hands. Among the papers, almost innumerable, were letters of Mr. Dyce Sombre, the disclosure of which might be painful, and could do no good to any one. Lord Justice Knight Bruce said that the papers were mere wastepaper. Their being given up could do neither good nor harm.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 2. Neptune, Horton, Adelaide and Cape.—3. Meteor, Buncombe, Cape.—4. Fortitude, McDonnell, Maulmein.—5. Helen Wallace, Seymour, Bengal; J. K. L. Stamper, Singapore; Alarm, Gibson, Bombay; Maria and Louisa, Vanderheyd, Mauritius; Isabella Hercules, Sewell, Shanghai.—6. Iranhoe, Simpson, Bengal; Ulrica, Laylock, Maulmein; Oliver Cromwell, Briggs, Maulmein; Blackfriar, Newby, Madras.—7. Neluus, Simonds, Foochowfoo; Ken, Draper, Ichaboe; Primula, Collins, Sydney; Arctic, Lane, Canton; James Pilkington, Cawsett, Bombay; Vampire, Cathcart, Cape.—10. Mermaid, Devey, Melbourne.—11. Black-nist, Blake, Batavia; Chius, McMillan, Bangkok.—12. Violet, Hall, Foochowfoo; Cherokee, Allen, Bengal.—13. Antoinette Seraphine, Victor, Change, Rochfort, Bengal; Amicus, Briard, Bombay, at Jersey (to Antwerp).—14. Mooresfort, Coulthurst, Bengal; Agamemnon, Thompson, Mauritius; Eilon Castle, Phillips, Mauritius; Sumner, Foreman, Parsee, Worsp, and Madras, Paterson, Madras.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—FEB. 27. Northfleet and Stornoway, Hong-Kong.—28. Imogen, Algoa Bay.—MARCH 1. Sally, Colombo; Dreadnought, Cape.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Indus, from Southampton, March 4, to proceed per steamer from Suva.—For MALTA.—Lieut. Tymon, Miss M. Claributt, Mr. Pigott, Lieut. Kippin, Lieut. Short, Capt. and Mrs. Cracroft, Mr. W. Robinson, Mr. J. Arnold, and Mr. J. Hasluck. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Openshaw. For ADEN.—Mr. H. D. Campbell. For BOMBAY.—Mr. James, Mr. Moore, Mr. H. B. Edwards, Mr. E. T. William, Mr. R. H. Showell, Miss W.

Forbes, Mr. Newport, Mr. Wodehouse, Mrs. Shaw, Mr. Yates, Mr. and Mrs. E. Travers, Miss Woonam, Mr. D. J. Kinloch, Capt. Meade, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. W. Grey, Maj. and Mrs. McGregor, Maj. Bate, Capt. Heymann, Mr. Lator, Mr. J. T. Green, Mrs. Green, Mr. Willoughby, Mr. Farquharson, and Mr. Pitman. For Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Wilson, Lieut. G. Kelsall, and Capt. Bazalgett. For Madras.—Mr. E. Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. Ainslie, Mr. D. Graham, Mr. W. Cottom, Mr. Raikes, Lieut. G. Dangerfield, Mr. E. Johnston, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. W. Cleland, Mr. W. Scott, Dr. Fitzgerald, Mr. G. Oakes, Mr. Simpson, Mr. S. Trevor, Dr. Macpherson. For Calcutta.—Mr. H. Shaw, Mr. Girardot, Mr. J. N. Martin, Mr. G. Sotheby, Mr. W. O'Brien, Mr. T. Ryan, Mr. E. Hume, Mr. Knox, Mr. Walker, Capt. Mackenzie, Mr. F. Burney, Mr. Downing, Mr. W. Campbell, Mr. Hayter, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Venour, Mr. Brind, Mr. Ollivant, Mr. Barlow, Lieut. and Mrs. Crump, Mr. H. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Mitford, Mr. C. Moran. For Penang.—Dr. and Mrs. Neale. For Singapore.—Mr. P. de Munich, Mr. W. Band, Mr. E. Hennebindt, Mr. P. Benoit, Don F. X. de Oteriza, a lady, and 2 children; Mr. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Grant, Capt. and Mrs. Brook, Mr. R. Hay, Mr. and Mrs. Wassink. For Hong-Kong.—Mr. J. C. Bowring, Col. Graham, Maj. Burmister, Capt. Mann, Miss Watson, Mr. T. E. Buckle, Mr. C. J. Martin, Mr. J. Wienkull, Mr. N. D. Fry, Mr. Van Rusema, Mr. Sedderman, Mr. F. Vaucher, Mr. Bood, Mr. E. Martin. For Shanghai.—Mr. Gammell, Mr. Bowman, Mr. Best.

Per steamer Clarendon (March 6), from Dartmouth. For Mauritius.—Mr. L'Estrange. For Cape of Good Hope.—Maj. Butler, Mr. Cubitt, Mr. Kise, Rev. Mr. Sykes, Maj. James, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Meredith, Mr. Downeswell, Mr. Daniell, Mr. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Hubway, Dr. Bonnyman, Capt. Tyler, Lieut. Robertson, Lieut. Knatchbull, Lieut. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Whitty, Miss Merchant. For Ceylon.—Mr. Dawson. For Calcutta.—Lieut. and Mrs. Haig, Mr. Wheeler, Miss Tomlinson, Mr. Barlow, Capt. Eager, Dr. White. For Madras.—Capt. Lawder.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ATLAY, the wife of Capt. Bengal artillery, d. at 22, Cambridge-terrace, Hyde-park, Mar. 10.
CRAWFORD, the wife of Major Andrew, Bombay army, s. at Richelieu, Jersey, Feb. 27.
CUNLIFFE, the lady of David, Bengal civil service, s. at 10, Selkirk-parade, Cheltenham, Feb. 24.
HORSLEY, the wife of Brev. maj. W. H. Madras engineers, s. at St. Stephen's, Canterbury, Feb. 13.
MACLEOD, the wife of D. A. Hon. E.I.C.'s service, s. at Dalvey-cottage, Morayshire, N.B. Mar. 9.
ROSS, the wife of Lieut. F. T. 18th Bombay N.I. s. at 12, Clarence-square, Cheltenham, Mar. 9.

MARRIAGES.

BAYLEY, Henry V. of Woking, to Fanny, d. of William Tyler, at Holy Trinity Church, Tulse-hill, March 12.
ELTON, Lieut. col. Roberts W. Bengal army, to Sarah, widow of the late H. C. Haynes, at Bathwick Church, Bath, March 10.
GOOCH, George C. 93rd Highlanders, to Julia C. d. of Henry Van Straubenzee, at Spennilthorne, North Riding, Yorkshire, March 7.
LEES, Capt. Bridgeman, Hon. E.I.C.'s serv. to Jannet E. widow of Capt. Edward Stanley, 57th reg. at St. Paul's, Edinburgh, March 10.
MACLEOD, Robert B. C. of Cadboll, Ross-shire, to Ellen A. d. of John Pollard Willoughby, of 18, Westbourne-terrace, London, at St. John's Church, Paddington, March 5.
MATHEWSON, James, of Calcutta, to Harriet J. d. of the late Francis Allan, at Bloomsbury Chapel, March 11.
ORR, Capt. Sutherland G. G. Madras army, commandant 3rd reg. of cav. Hyderabad Contingent, to Alexandra, d. of Fred. Leighton, at Bath, March 7.
THELWALL, Henry M. Bomqay Civil Service, to Emily, d. of the late Henry J. Atkinson, at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, March 7.

DEATHS.

AMHERST, the Earl of, at Knowle Park, near Sevenoaks, Kent, March 13.
BRODIE, James C. of Sethan, at Glebe Bank House, Dalkeith, near Edinburgh, March 2.
CHADWICK, Susan, wife of Thomas, Bengal Artillery, at Porches-terrace, Hyde-park, March 2.
GREENWAY, George S. late resident judge at Trichinopoly, at Duke-street, St. James's, aged 49, March 10.
KENNEDY, the wife of Maj. gen. A. K. Clark, c.b. and K.H. at 8, Lansdowne-terrace, Cheltenham, aged 74, March 10.
MEDHURST, Walter H. B. s. of Walter H. H.B.M.'s. Consul of Foo Chow Foo, China, at Cambridge, aged 8, March 1.
WARRINGTON, Maj. J. Norris, late Madras fus. at the Belvidere, Malvern, Wells, March 10.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

March 4 and 11, 1857.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. G. F. Brown.

Madras Estab.—Mr. A. S. Mathison.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. A. Hall, 5th cav.; Capt. H. G. Leslie, 37th N.I.; Lieut. R. S. Simonds, 1st N.I.; Surg. Mackinnon; Assist. surg. T. G. Wrench; Col. W. Swatman; Capt. H. Skinner, 14th irr. cav., and S. R. Wallace, inv.; Lieut. A. Calender, 56th N.I.; Assist. surgs. F. P. Strong and T. Fitzpatrick.

Madras Estab.—Major A. Borradaile, 4th cav.; Capt. C. W. Huet, 38th N.I.; Lieut. S. Galbraith, 16th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. E. Roberston, 2nd Eur.; Assist. surg. W. Peach.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. Balmain.

Madras Estab.—Mr. W. Morehead.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. G. J. Glanville, 2nd Eur.; Capt. J. Metcalfe, 3rd N.I.; Lieut. R. C. Lindsey, 24th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Brev. majors H. H. Bell, art., and C. Gill, 17th N.I.; Capt. C. T. Harkness, 4th N.I., H. D. Hart, 39th N.I., and W. C. J. F. Bird, 40th N.I.; Brev. capt. W. C. Clarke, 2nd cav.; Capt. W. Down, 1st fus.; R. F. Molesworth, 5th N.I., and J. Obbard, inv.; Lieut. J. Bradish, 15th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Major Gen. H. G. Roberts; Lieut. A. E. Oliphant, 3rd cav.; Assist. surg. John Bean; Surg. W. Collum.

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. H. Smith and Mr. W. C. Sherwood, 6 months; Mr. W. J. Surtees (uncov.), 3 months; Mr. L. B. Bowring, till 17th Sept.; Mr. J. Vans Agnew, Mr. Ernest G. Birch, and Mr. J. Rose (uncov.), 6 months.

Madras Estab.—Mr. H. Ames, 3 months; the Rev. J. R. Macfarlane, 6 months.

Bombay Estab.—The Hon. G. A. Hobart, 4 months; Mr. J. M. Erskine, 6 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieuts. J. Oldfield, art., J. S. Gibb, art., and H. Maxwell, 1st fus., 6 months; Lieut. J. H. Maddock, 3rd Eur., 4 months; Lieuts. A. D. Warden, 2nd N.I., and W. A. Mylne, art., 6 months.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. C. D. W. S. Grant, 50th N.I., Major T. Lavie, art., Capt. J. S. Douglas, 4th cav., and C. P. Molony, 25th N.I., 6 months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieuts. W. J. H. Stevenson, art., A. P. Chesshyre, 12th N.I., C. Parsons, vet. est., and Capt. W. B. Gray, 26th N.I., 6 months.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. E. Brooman, Indian Navy, 6 months; Lieut. A. T. Windus, Indian Navy, 3 months.

PERMITTED TO RESIGN THE SERVICE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. Bracken.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. Jefferis, art.

No. 2 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BENGAL CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

CAVALRY.—Walter Frederick Keppel Raleigh, Jardine Scott Robinson, William Fairlie Fergusson, 4th Jan.; Walter Albert Stirling, John Louis Loch, Frederic Trench, 20th Jan.; Charles Mainwaring, 20th Feb.

INFANTRY.—Raymond Hervey (De Montmorency), George Prince Nash (abroad), James Stuart Oliphant, 4th Jan.; Thomas Dayrell, Arthur Battye, 6th Jan.; Thomas Boswell Johnston, George Ludlow Kennedy Hewett, Robert William Henderson, Edmund Clough, William Tweedie, Francis Chassereau Bewsher, Charles Keith Dashwood, George Constable Gregory, Francis Wetherell, 20th Jan.; James Cameron Stuart (app. 21st Jan.), 22nd Jan.; William Swynfen Jervis, Charles Gregory Way, Marshall Deverell Smith, Edmund Fleming Tritton, 4th Feb.; Charles Henry Ewart, James Forsyth, Frederick Sampson Goad (abroad), Philip Shirley Codd, William Ewbank Chambers, Hon. Hugh Henry Hare, Francis Henry Woodgate, James Frederick Brind (abroad), John Richardson Pearson, Arthur Power Palmer, Henry Russell Wintle, Edward Ernest Beaumont, 20th Feb.; Frederick Sale Sowley Brind, Wellesley Campbell, Edwin Venour, Julian Yorke Hayter, Arthur Edward Downing, Edmund Cadell Scott, Alfred Ollivant, 4th March.

No. 2 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS
FOR BENGAL.

To rank from the date specified.

Henry Cayley, Alexander Vans Best, M.B., Thomas Carthew Gillet, James Henry White, James Champion Penny, M.D., Archibald Hamilton Hilsen, John Carney, James Charles Dickinson, William C. Smith, M.D., Charles Edwin Raddock, and John Sheil, B.A., M.B., 29th January.

No. 2 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE MADRAS
CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

CAVALRY.—Thomas Harrison Todd Chalon, 20th Jan.; Philip Durham Henderson, Archibald Ernest Arbuthnot, 20th Feb.
INFANTRY.—Albert Joseph Howse, Malcolm Furlong, Francis Hugh Dobbs, 4th Jan.; William Vertue, Gordon Stewart, George Augustus Stover, Frederic Magloire Rooke, William Forbes Cotton, 20th Jan.; James Theodore Hosken, Charles Langford Oliver, 4th Feb.; Jife Allan (app. 5th Feb.), Josias Gordon Cloëté, 6th Feb.; Edward George Vere Holloway, Henry Stephen Johnson, Alexander Christie, Henry Monteith Gosling, William Octavius Foord, Henry Blair (abroad, Wellington Tobin Borradaile, Edward George Dixon, 20th Feb.; James Henry Prendergast, Francis Walker Merritt, 3rd March; George Henry Onkes, Josiah Wilkinson, William Cleland, Charles John Oswald Fitzgerald, Edward Buckle Bruce, 4th March.

No. 2 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS
FOR MADRAS.

To rank from the date specified.

James Ross, M.B., William Pierce Kelly, Samuel Thomas Heard, M.D., William Arnold Smith, M.D., William Frederick De Fabeck, George Edward Whitton, M.B., and Thomas Beaumont, 29th January.

No. 2 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY
ENGINEERS, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

ENGINEERS.—Joseph Bonus (quitted Chatham 6th Jan.), Charles Augustus Goodfellow (do. 6th Feb.), Charles Hancock (do. 30th Jan.)—8th June, 1855.

CAVALRY.—Charles Grant, 4th Jan.

INFANTRY.—Willoughby John Berthon, Henry Nicholas Reeves, 4th Jan.; Wedderburn Hannah Mackenzie, Alexander William Bradfield Caldecott, Frederick Bowker, 20th Jan.; Eugene Hilary Davidson, Francis Packe, 19th Feb.; George Hawkins Bonnor, William Francis Frederick Waller, William Samuel Seton (abroad), Stanley De Burgh Edwardes, George Thomas Hobson, 20th Feb.; Charles Peter Newport, William Hassalls Yates, Edward Tanqueray Willaume, Charles Wodehouse, 4th March.

No. 2 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS
FOR BOMBAY.

To rank from the date specified.

Alexander K. Simpson, M.D., M.A., Thomas Powell, James Lalor, Rustomjee Byromjee, M.D., 29th January.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 10, 1857.

24th Foot.—Ens. Thomas Hill has been permitted to resign his commission.

29th Foot.—The second Christian name of Ens. John Bowford is "North."

78th Foot.—Lieut. Walter William Young, from the 19th Foot, to be lieut. vice Dick, promoted in the Military Train.

81st Foot.—Lieut. Henry John Fane, from the 51th Foot, to be lieut. vice Schotel, who exchanges.

83rd Foot.—Quartermaster John Connor, from the 23rd Foot, to be quartermaster, vice Clinton, who exchanges.

B R E V E T.

WAR OFFICE, PALM MALL, MARCH 13.

The undermentioned officers of the East-India Company's service, retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows:—

Col. J. F. Musgrove, Madras infantry, to be major gen.; Lieut. col. J. Lang, Bengal inf., to be colonel.

TO BE LIEUT. COLONELS.

Majors T. F. Blois, Bengal inf.; J. H. Wakefield, Bengal inf.; W. C. Birch, Bengal inf.; W. Jervis, Bengal inf.; C. T. Hill, Madras inf.; H. E. D. Jones, Bombay inf.; H. A. Morrisson, Bengal inf.; J. Guise, Bengal inf.

TO BE MAJORS.

Cpts. T. W. Cooke, Madras inf., and Capt. A. H. Corfield, Bengal inf.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
4 per Cent. East-India Transfer } Loan Stock	—	—	1 10½

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills drawn fr. Feb. 26 to Mar. 9.
On Bengal ..	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	68,465 2 9
Madras ..	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	14,163 16 8
Bombay..	2s. 0½d.	2s. 1d.	—
Bi-Monthly ..			82,628 19 5

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Indus*, March 3, 1857.

	Gold.	Silver.
Bombay	—	£155,350
Ceylon	£4,280	—
Madras	2,646	11,100
Calcutta	1,305	242,400
Penang	—	2,055
Singapore	—	47,138
Hong-Kong	—	145,466
Canton	—	1,522
Shanghai	—	178,858
	£8,231	£783,929

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.		£.	
India Stock		219	
India Bonds (£1,000)		1s. pm.	
Ditto (under £1,000)		5s. dis.	
RAILWAYS.			
18 Bombay, Baroda, and Central		9	½ @ ½ pm.
20 India (guar. 5 per ct.)		2s.	par @ ½ pm.
20 Calcutta and South-Eastern ..		1	1½ @ 1½
20 Ceylon, B shares		100	112 @ 114
20 East-Indian		15	2½ @ 2½ pm.
20 Ditto Extension C (guar. 5 per ct.)		all	
20 Ditto Extension D (guar. 5 p.ct. with full 5 p.ct. int.) ..		2s.	par to ½ pm.
20 Euphrates Valley		all	21½ @ 21½
20 Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)		4	1½ @ 1½ pm.
20 Ditto (New ditto)		all	19½ @ 20½
20 Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)		all	21½ @ 22½
20 Ditto (guar. 5 per ct.)		10	par @ ½ pm.
20 Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per ct.)		5	½ @ 1 pm.
20 Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per cent.)		5	2 @ 2½ pm.
20 Scinde (guar. 5 per ct.)			
BANKS.			
40 Australasia		all	97½ @ 99
25 Bank of Egypt		18½	1 @ ½ pm.
20 Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China		6	1½ @ ½ dis.
100 London and Eastern Banking Corporation		50	
25 Oriental Bank Corporation		all	39½ @ 40½
20 Ottoman Bank		15	1 @ 1½ pm.
MISCELLANEOUS.			
10 European and Indian Junction Telegraph		10s.	
11 General Screw Steam Shipping Company		all	6 @ 7
10 Mediterranean Electric Telegraph		all	
1 N. B. Australasian Company ..		all	½ @ ½
1 Oriental Gas		all	1½ @ 1½
1 Ditto New		2s.	½ @ ½
50 Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company		all	66 @ 68
50 Ditto New		10	3 @ 4 pm.
1 Submarine Telegraph Serp ..		all	2 @ 1
1 Ditto Registered		all	½ @ 1

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 28th January, 1857.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That a QUARTERLY GENERAL COURT of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th MARCH next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

TO SHIPOWNERS OR PROPRIETORS OF COLLIERIES.

East-India House, 18th February, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Government of BOMBAY are ready to purchase, at reasonable prices, any quantity of COAL which may be offered for sale at that port, provided that such coal be found upon examination to be of good quality and suitable for steam navigation.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.**THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY have lately received from the Government of BENGAL the following Notification, which is published for general information.**

A TEMPORARY

LIGHT-SHIP AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE MUTLAH.

A Light-Vessel has been temporarily stationed at the entrance of the river Mutlah, in the following position, viz.:-

In Latitude $21^{\circ} 6'$ North, } nearly,
Longitude $88^{\circ} 48'$ East,

in 10 fathoms low water spring tides, about 7 miles South-east of the outer or Bulcherry Reef Buoy.

2nd. This new Floating Light will hoist a Red flag at the Main-mast Head by day, and exhibit a clear White Light from Sunset to Sunrise, and in addition to this, she will, if she continues in her position, fire a rocket at 8 P.M., at Midnight, and at 4 A.M., from the 15th of March until the 16th of October.

3rd. For the present a Pilot Brig will show the light.

By order of the Officiating Superintendent of Marine.

H. HOWE, Secretary.

Fort William, the 9th January, 1857.

Published by Order of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 11th March, 1857.

INDIA.—Clergymen, and Members of the Universities, resident in India, who may be desirous of holding the appointment of LOCAL DIRECTORS, are invited to apply for information as to the duties and remuneration, to the Rev. J. E. COX, M.A., Chairman.

TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Yarborough.

T. W. Booker Blakemore, Esq., M.P. for Herefordshire.

E. Bullock, Esq., M.A. (Christ Church, Oxford), late Common Serjeant of London.

The Rev. John Edmund Cox, M.A., F.S.A., St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.

ENGLISH and IRISH CHURCH and UNIVERSITY ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 4, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

MEDICAL, INVALID, and GENERAL LIFE OFFICE, 25, Pall Mall, London.

EMPPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

At the FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, held on 27th November, 1856, it was shown that on the 30th June last—

The number of Policies in force was 5,738

The Amount Insured was £2,732,197 7s. 2d.

The Annual Income was £118,557 16s. 2d.

Two Bounties have been declared (in 1848 and 1853), adding nearly two per cent. per annum on the average to sums assured, and by which a Policy of £1,000 issued in 1842 on a healthy life, is now increased to £1,260.

Since the last division of Profits in 1853, the accumulated funds have increased by more than £105,000, offering considerable advantages to present assureds.

Profits divided every five years—next division in 1858.

The Society, since its establishment, has paid claims on 651 Policies, amounting to £254,000.

Assurances are effected at home or abroad on healthy lives at as moderate rates as the most recent data will allow.

Indian Assurances at very moderate rates, and great facilities given to assureds.

Invalid Lives assured on scientifically-constructed tables.

Policies issued free of stamp-duty, and every charge but the Premiums.

Agents wanted for vacant places.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposals, and every other information, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Chief Office, or on application to any of the Society's Agents in the country.

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up Capital, £126,000.—Reserve Fund, £252,000.

The Corporation grant DRAFTS, and negotiate or collect BILLS payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hong-Kong, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Singapore, and Sydney, on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route. They undertake the Agency of parties connected with India, the purchase and sale of Indian Securities, the safe custody of Indian Government Paper, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of Remittances between the above-named dependencies. The rate of Interest at present allowed on Deposits, repayable at 10 days' notice, is 5 per cent.; and at six months' notice, 5½ per cent.

Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., and on Saturdays 10 to 2.

Threadneedle Street, London, January, 1857.

FAMILY ENDOWMENT, LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.

No. 12, CHATHAM PLACE, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

Empowered by Act of Parliament, May 19, 1836.

DIRECTORS.

William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., Chairman.

John Fuller, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Lewis Burroughs, Esq.

Robert Bruce Chichester, Esq.

D. M. Gordon, Esq.

Lieut.-Col. H. B. Henderson.

C. H. Latouche, Esq.

Edward Lee, Esq.

Colonel J. W. J. Ouseley.

Joshua Walker, Esq.

Secretary—Mr. John Cazenove.

INDIAN BRANCH.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT AT CALCUTTA.

Joseph S. Judge, Esq.

F. R. Neilson, Esq.

R. S. Palmer, Esq.

R. F. Stack, Esq.

C. B. Skinner, Esq.

James Stuart, Esq.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

R. O'Shaughnessy, Esq., M.D.

J. Gregory Vos, Esq., M.D.

Bankers—Bank of Bengal.

Solicitors—Messrs. Sandes and Watts.

SECRETARIES.

Messrs. Gordon, Stuart, and Co.

The extensive Assurance Business of the Agra and United Service Bank has been transferred to this Office, and the Society has Branch Establishments or Agencies at Madras, Bombay, Agra, and China.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

RATES OF PREMIUM FOR ASSURING 1,000 RUPEES.

CIVIL.

Age next birthday.	One Year.	Three Years.	Five Years.	Seven Years.	Life, with Participation.	Without Participation.
30	25	26	26	28	38	35
40	29	29	30	31	49	45
50	36	38	39	41	63	59

MILITARY.

30	30	30	31	32	44	41
40	34	36	37	39	53	49
50	44	45	47	48	66	61

A Bonus of Twenty per cent. from realized profits has been declared for the present year to all policy-holders on the profit scale who have paid five years' premium.

The advantages of this Society are as follow:—

Low Rates of Premium, calculated on the best and most recent investigations of mortality in India.

Annual participation in the profits after payment of premium for five years, by parties assured on the profit scale.

Immediate reduction of premium to the English rates in the case of a party assured proceeding to Europe for a permanency, and reduction after one year in the case of the party visiting Europe for a short period.

The civil rate only charged on the lives of parties in the military service, holding civil offices, as long as they continue in such office.

The Society also grants Deferred Annuities and Endowments payable at any given period.

Tables and full information may be had at the Office in Chatham Place; or on application to the Secretaries at Calcutta, Messrs. GORDON, STUART, and Co.; or to the Agents of the Agra and United Service Bank, at the other Indian Presidencies.

SEA-SIDE RESIDENCE.—On the West Coast of

England (by railway from London).—TO BE LET, furnished or unfurnished, an excellent PRIVATE RESIDENCE, built on an elevated site six years since, commanding beautiful sea and land views, with the use of adjoining pleasure-grounds. The house is in the Elizabethan style, contains twelve rooms, and is in thorough repair. The furniture, which is handsome, may be taken at a valuation, and the house let as unfurnished for a term of years. There is a small unfurnished four-roomed Cottage, immediately attached, which may be used for extra servants, or as play-rooms for children. The Residence is within ten minutes' walk of the church, and twenty minutes of the railway-station.

For further particulars, apply to F. D., the Rectory, Bow, Middlesex; or to Messrs. ALGAR and STREET, 11, Clements Lane, Lombard Street.

ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY

(Limited)
For Establishing Steam Navigation on the Rivers of India.
Capital, £250,000, in 25,000 shares of £10 each.
Deposit, 10s. per share.

TRUSTEES.

James Allan, Esq., Managing Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
W. Wilberforce Bird, Esq., late Deputy-Governor of Bengal.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—W. Wilberforce Bird, Esq., late Deputy-Governor of Bengal, 22, Sussex Square, London.

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A JOURNAL

OF

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LONDON:—Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, Printer, at the Printing-Office of COX & WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by LANCELOT WILD, at 13, Catherine Street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, both in the County of Middlesex.—March 17, 1857.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND
REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE
FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

Vol. XV.—No. 313.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1857.

[PRICE 1s.

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(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, April 3.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Feb. 23	Burmah (Rangoon)..	Jan. 23
Agra	Feb. 27	Ceylon	Mar. 4
Madras	Mar. 1	Bombay	Mar. 5
China (Hong-Kong)..	Feb. 15.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE present mail brings intelligence of a signal victory obtained near the small town of Khooshab, by the British expedition under General Outram, over the Persian forces commanded by Soojah-ool-Molk. General Outram landed at Bushire on the 27th January, and having ascertained that the Persians were about to make an attempt to recapture the place, the British commander resolved to anticipate the attack, and at once to offer them battle. The British troops consisted of the 3rd cavalry, the Poonah Horse, the 64th foot, the 2nd European light infantry, the 78th Highlanders, the sappers and miners, the 20th Native infantry, the 4th rifles, the 26th Native infantry, the Beloochees, 3rd troop horse-artillery, and the 3rd and 5th light field-batteries—numbering in the aggregate 419 cavalry, 2,212 European infantry, 2,022 Native infantry, and 18 pieces of artillery. On the 3rd February this force quitted Bushire, and marching in a north-easterly direction, reached Boorazjoon, the site of the Persian encampment, on the 5th. Boorazjoon is distant forty-six miles from Bushire. On hearing of the approach of the British, the enemy withdrew from their intrenchments, and retreated to the mountains, carrying off their guns, but abandoning their stores and a large quantity of ammunition. The latter being destroyed by the British, General Outram, after occupying for two days the position evacuated by the enemy, prepared to retrace his steps to Bushire, carrying with him the stores of flour, rice, and grain, which the Persian government had collected for their army. During the return march, which commenced on the evening of the 7th February, an attempt was made by the Persians to throw our men into confusion by a night attack of cavalry. General Outram ordered a general halt, and so formed his troops as to protect the baggage and resist the charge in whatever direction it might be made. In the mean time, four of the enemy's guns were opened upon our force, but the darkness of the night precluded any attempt to capture them. At daybreak on the 8th, the Persian force, mustering between 6,000 and 7,000 strong, with the pieces of artillery, was discovered at the village of Khooshab, east of the line of march, and close to the village of

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Hindustan*, with a mail, left Calcutta Feb. 23rd, Sand Heads 24th, Madras March 1st, Point de Galle March 4th, Aden 14th, and arrived at Suez March 21st. The *Bombay*, with a mail, left Bombay March 6th, Aden 13th, and arrived at Suez March 20th. The *Cadiz*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong Feb. 15th, Singapore 23rd, Penang 25th, and arrived at Point de Galle March 3rd. The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta March 28th, and Marseilles March 31st (per *Valetta*). The *Indus*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton April 11th.

DEPARTURES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 4th and 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if the 4th or 20th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 3rd and 19th.

Postage (pre-payment optional), letters under 1 oz.	0s. 6d.
" " " " 1 oz. 1s. 0d.	
" " " " 2 oz. 2s. 0d.	
" " " " 3 oz. 3s. 0d.	
" " " " 4 oz. 4s. 0d.	
" " " " 5 oz. 5s. 0d.	
" Newspapers (stamped or unstamped)	One penny each.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lb. in weight), can be sent through the post, *via Southampton*. Postage-stamps must be affixed:—Under 1 lb., 8d.; under 1 lb., 1s. 4d.; under 2 lb., 2s. 8d.; and under 3 lb., 4s.

Via Marseilles, on the evening of the 10th and 26th, for letters and newspapers, at any ordinary receiving-house in London. If the 10th or 26th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 11th and 27th, at the General Post-office, London.

Postage (pre-payment optional), letters under 1 oz.	0s. 9d.
" " " " 1 oz. 1s. 0d.	
" " " " 2 oz. 1s. 9d.	
" " " " 1 oz. 2s. 0d.	
" " " " 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 3d.	
" " " " 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.	
" Newspapers (stamped or unstamped)	3d. each.

The Mails for China are despatched under the same regulations, and at the same rate of postage, as those to India.

* The *Marseilles* mails of the 10th and 26th overtake the *Southampton* mails of the 4th and 20th at Malta; from which place they are conveyed by the same vessel.

Khooshab. The British force without hesitation advanced rapidly to the attack. Two separate charges of cavalry were made with great gallantry and success, and the fire of the artillery caused fearful execution. Upon these two arms indeed the whole brunt of the battle may be said to have fallen, as the enemy's retreat was too rapid to allow the infantry to participate in the contest. By ten o'clock the rout of the Persians was complete, their loss amounting to 700 killed. The number of their wounded could not be ascertained, as they had been carried off; but it must have been considerable. The defeated force fled in great disorder, leaving the field strewn with their arms. The loss of the British did not exceed 10 killed and 62 wounded. Lieutenant A. C. Frankland, of the 2nd European regiment; and acting brigade-major of cavalry, we regret to state, was among the former. Among the officers wounded were Captain J. Forbes, 3rd light cavalry; Captain R. Mockler, her Majesty's 64th; Lieutenant J. Greentree, of the same regiment; Ensign Woodcock, 2nd European regiment light infantry; and Assistant-Surgeon J. M. Barnett, of the 26th native infantry. The wounds of the two last-mentioned officers were slight; those of the remaining three are stated to have been far more severe. On this occasion the credit of guiding the British troops to victory is due to Major-General Stalker and Colonel Lugard; General Outram having been placed *hors de combat*, by being stunned, from the falling of his horse at the commencement of the contest, and recovering only in time to resume his command shortly before the close of the action. After a brief absence of one week, during which these brilliant results were achieved, the British force returned to their quarters at Bushire on the 10th February.

From China we learn that no further active operations had taken place beyond those described in our last issue, with the exception of an attack upon the Chinese war-junks in the Canton river. We transcribe the details of this affair from the *Hong-Kong Overland Register* of the 15th February last:—

The *Barracouta* on her way up the river saw a large fleet of junks cruising in the river between Second bar and the Bogue; the *Niger* was sent down on Monday to give an account of them. The *Barracouta* seemed, however, to have frightened them back into the creeks in the neighbourhood. As the *Niger* could do nothing but try her guns at long ranges, she returned and reported her want of success. The admiral judging that the Chinese would think, that as the two steamers had been down without being able to do anything, they would have the river clear and come out again, sent the *Hornet* down. On Tuesday this vessel, in company with the *Hongkong*, caught the Chinese fleet in the broad way of the river with a strong ebb-tide. The steamers had been descried, and the junks were sailing and pulling to get up the creek. A bar at the mouth prevented their escape, and about seventy junks got jammed in the mouth of the creek, unable, owing to the state of the tide, to get up further. Seeing they could do nothing in the way of escape, they commenced firing on the *Hornet*. This vessel quietly steamed up to within six or seven hundred yards, then anchored by the stern, and opened upon the junks. The fire was so rapid and effective, that the Chinese shortly deserted their guns, and such as could, landed, and fled across the paddy-fields. The tide continuing to make, the larger number of the junks managed to escape up the creek—one junk, the vessel of the Chinese admiral, which had grounded, was captured with all her flags flying, and towed up to Canton. The slaughter must have been very great, as the junks were completely jammed in the mouth of the creek, and every shot of the steamers told; the *Hornet* having fired upwards of 350 shots, and the *Hongkong* having expended her total allowance of ammunition.

Up to the 15th February, Admiral Seymour was at Hong-Kong, waiting the arrival of reinforcements. The first instalment of troops, consisting of a small detachment from the 29th and 38th regiments of Madras native

infantry, had arrived from Penang and Singapore, on the 1st January.

A-lum, the baker, who had been arrested on suspicion of attempting to poison the European community of the island, by mixing arsenic with his bread, was arraigned before Chief-Justice Hulme, on the 2nd February, to answer the charge. The trial extended over five days, and resulted in a verdict of "Not Guilty," by a majority of five jurors to one. The jury consisted of Messrs. M. A. Macleod, W. H. Sutton, John Lemon, W. A. Bowra, E. T. Duncanson, and George Lyall. No small degree of surprise and disappointment appears to have been excited by the verdict. The *Overland Register* observes:—

"The crime is now laid to the charge of two absconding foremen, who, for anything we see that could be brought against them, might return and take their trial, in all confidence that the black deed could be proved by no evidence that would satisfy a jury of this place. There is one consolatory point of view in this bad business; it is the fact that the English public are not bloodthirsty, and that an English jury will do what it believes to be its duty, even although that duty may run counter, not only to outside prejudice, but even to the opinion of the judge on the bench. In that view the trial is a great triumph."

The three Presidencies have been thrown into a state of excitement in consequence of the contemplated law reforms under which Europeans in India will be subjected to the jurisdiction of the East-India Company's Criminal Courts. At Calcutta a public meeting had been held, at which it was resolved to petition both Houses of Parliament against those clauses of the new penal code now pending before the Legislative Council, the object of which is to place all persons, without respect to birth, nationality, religion, or colour, on an equality with regard to the criminal laws of India as administered in the Company's courts beyond the limits of the presidency towns. Similar petitions have emanated from the Native Association of Madras, and the Native Association at Bombay was about to follow in the same track,—all three, says the *Madras Athenæum*, dreading the extinction of the Supreme Courts, consequent upon their amalgamation with the Company's chief courts at the three capitals. The Madras Exhibition was opened on the 16th February by Lord Harris, with all the *éclat* which royal salutes and military pageantry could confer.

Vague rumours were afloat at Bombay that the Emperor of China disapproved of the policy of his viceroy Yeh, and had enjoined that functionary to conclude peace with the English on any terms.

From the *Bombay Telegraph and Courier* we learn that an insurrection had broken out in Burnah. The following are the particulars, as extracted from the *Moulmein Advertiser*, dated the 27th January last:—

"*Shoag Gheen*, 27th Jan. 1857.—Further information has been brought in from the camp. The village of Kyoukyee has been burnt down by the rebels during the absence of the detachment in the interior in search of the chief. Of the four wounded, as stated in my last, two are Europeans of H.M.'s 35th regiment and two sepoy. The names of the two Europeans are Sergeant McAuslin and Private Johnstone. Two sepoy of the 18th were shot dead. Sergeant McAuslin died on the night of his

arrival (the 25th), and was buried yesterday with all military honours. The following return of casualties was brought in by Lieut. Watson:—

“Lieut. Pohle, of H.M.’s 35th, wounded in the forehead slightly. Lieut. Sladen, asst. commr. Sittang, got a poisoned spear through his arm, and is dangerously ill from the effects of it. Dr. Demster shot in the knee very severely. Two European soldiers of H.M.’s 35th regiment shot dead, and one severely wounded: these three men were the only ones that wore the Punjab medal in the detachment here.

“10 sepoys of the 18th N.I. wounded.

“On the enemy’s side the casualties are very small.”

PASSENGERS BY THE PRESENT MAIL.

To MARSEILLES.—Col. and Mrs. Anderson and child, Miss Lawrence and niece, Mr. Williams, Mr. S. G. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Underhill, Miss Underhill, Mr. C. W. Machillop, Lieut. Louis, Mr. Rice, Mr. Coleman.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Indus*, April 11.—Mrs. Urmson and two children, Mr. Hart, Mrs. Broughall, Lady McCausland and three children, Capt. Cowell, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Meyer and infant, Dr. and Mrs. Oxley and five children, Mrs. Brimelaw and child, Capt. McLellan, Mrs. Frith and two children, Capt. Short’s child, Miss Whitehead, Mr. Winesh, Col. Birch, Mrs. Watson and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Russell and two children, Miss Robertson, Mr. G. Bain, Mrs. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Carpendale and two children, Lieut. Hardy, Mr. Zscherpre, Capt. Babington, Mr. Johnston and child, Mrs. Dunsterville and infant, Lieut. Gresson, Mr. and Mrs. Innes, Mrs. Curling, Capt. Kemp, Mr. F. Hayes, Mr. Waterstone, Mr. Day, Mr. Beecham, Col. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Watt, Mrs. Watt senior, Mr. and Mrs. Myles and child, Capt. Corbet, Capt. Hosham, Lieut. and Mrs. Coles and two children, Mr. Duncan, Col. Dennis, Mr. Dodgson, Mr. Coleman, Mr. McNeil, Maj. Hire, Mr. W. Field.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.’s FORCES.—Capt. E. Coxen, 60th rifles, at Meerut, aged 78, Feb. 14.

BENGAL.—Lieut. T. M. Hand, 51st N.I., at the Khybur Pass, Jan. 12.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. A. C. Frankland, 2nd L.I., at the battle of Kooshab, Feb. 8.

THE DELHI BANK has held its half-yearly meeting. The report was very favourable, and the auditors certified that the operations are very efficiently conducted, that Lucknow is a highly encouraging field, and other items of praise. Ten per cent. dividend was declared by the shareholders; everything arranged as the managers wished, and Colonel James Ramsay has been elected a trustee in room of Colonel Barlow, resigned. The profit arising out of the operations is the gross sum of nearly a lakh and a half, from which a net sum of Rs. 116,458-4-10 remained to be disposed of by the proprietary—admitting, at the superior limit, of a dividend at 13 per cent. Carrying 1 per cent. of this to the reserves against a wet day would increase that fund to one of almost nine per cent. on the present capital of twenty lakhs. Out of 398 new shares created, 352 were subscribed and paid for, and a premium of 7 per cent. (realized upon the sale of the 46 remaining) was paid as a bonus to their proprietors who could not take up any of the new creations. Mr. Parry has conducted the branch at Lucknow, so as to realize all the expectations which induced a venture in that quarter, and this success has led to a fresh venture at Kurrachee.

INDIGO.—In some of the Madras districts indigo is cut, dried, and stacked like hay, and manufactured at leisure. The quality of the indigo so produced is inferior; but this is not necessarily a consequence of the mode of manufacture. Any process which would enable the planter to wait without spoiling his crop would be of the greatest advantage to the trade.

PERSIA.

DESPATCHES.

NOTIFICATION.

(From the *Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary*, March 3.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has the highest satisfaction in publishing, for general information, the following despatch received from Lieut.-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., commanding the Persian expeditionary force, dated February 10, 1857, announcing a decisive victory, obtained on the 8th of the same month, by the British forces over the Persian army at Khoosh-ab.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council directs that a royal salute be fired from the garrison of Bombay at noon this day, in honour of this victory.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

H. L. ANDERSON,
Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, March 3, 1857.

From Lieut.-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., commanding expeditionary force, to His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir H. Somerset, K.C.B. and K.H., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay.

Camp, near Bushire, Feb. 10, 1857.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for your Excellency’s information, that the Persian expeditionary force obtained a signal victory over the Persian army, commanded by Shooja-ool-Moolk in person, on the 8th instant.

2. The enemy’s loss in killed and wounded must have been very great. It is impossible to compute the exact amount, but from the number of bodies which strewed the ground of contest, extending several miles, I should say that full 700 must have fallen. Two brass 9-pounder guns, with their carriages and horses, eight mules laden with ammunition, and several hundred stand of arms, were taken; and the Persian commander-in-chief, with the remainder of his army, only escaped annihilation owing to the numerical weakness of our cavalry.

3. The loss on our side is, I am happy to say, comparatively small, attributable, I am inclined to believe, to the rapid advance of our artillery and cavalry, and the well-directed fire of the former, which almost paralyzed the Persians from the commencement. I have, however, to regret the loss of Lieutenant Frankland, 2nd European regiment, who was acting as brigade major of cavalry, and was killed in the first cavalry charge; Captain Forbes, also, who commanded and most gallantly led the 3rd cavalry, and Lieutenant Greentree, 64th foot, were severely wounded.

4. Returns of the killed and wounded, and also of the ordnance stores taken, are annexed (A, B, C).

5. I myself had little to do with the action, being stunned by my horse falling with me at the commencement of the contest, and recovering only in time to resume my place at the head of the army shortly before the close of this action.

6. To Major General Stalker, and Colonel Lugard, chief of the staff, is the credit due for successfully guiding our troops to victory on this occasion.

7. The circumstances preceding this satisfactory termination of a brief but arduous campaign I now proceed to detail for your Excellency’s information.

8. On the 27th ultimo I landed at Bushire, and assumed the command of the army. The vast preparations of the Persian Government for the recovery of Bushire then came to my knowledge. Shooja-ool-Moolk, who commands the Persian troops, had assembled a force, said to amount to 8,500, and subsequently found to be as per margin,* at the town of Burazjoon, forty-six miles distant from Bushire, and entrenched his position. This army was well supplied with food and ammunition, of which considerable magazines had been collected. It was intended that this force should form the nucleus of a very large army to be assembled for the recapture of Bushire.

9. The 1st brigade, 2nd division, which arrived on the 31st ultimo and 1st instant, was landed by the 2nd, and, on the evening of the 3rd, the troops, as per margin,† marched from this camp without tents or extra clothing of any sort, each man car-

* Guards 900, 2 Kurrageooloo regiments 1,500, Shiraz regiment 200, 4 regiments of Sabriz 800, Arab regiment 900, Kashkai regiment 800, 5,100; Safenzehes 1,000; cavalry of Shiraz 300, Eikhanees horse 500, 800; guns (said to be) 18.

† 3rd cavalry 243, Poona horse 176, 419 sabres; 6th foot 790, 2nd Europeans 693, 75th Highlanders 739, 2,212 Eur. Inf.; Sappers 118, 20th N. I. 142, 4th rifle 523, 26th N. I. 479, Belooches 400, 2,022 N. I.; 3rd troop horse art. 6, 3rd L. F. batt. 6, 6th do. 6, 18 guns.

Camp—378 Europeans, 1,406 N. I. 1 company Eur. art., 14 guns,

rying his great coat, blanket, and two days' cooked provisions, the commissariat being provided with three days' in addition; the protection of the camp and town of Bushire being duly provided for by a detachment of troops under the command of Lieut.-col. Shephard, reinforced by a party of seamen from all the ships in the harbour, which the senior naval officer was so good as to place at my disposal.

10. After a march of forty-six miles in forty-one hours, during which the troops were exposed to the worst of weather, cold nights, and deluging storms of rain, they reached the enemy's entrenched position on the afternoon of the 5th, and found it abandoned; the enemy, on hearing of our approach, had evacuated his entrenchments the previous night so precipitately that his tents and camp equipage and ordnance magazines were left behind. The former were being rapidly carried off by village plunderers operating for some hours before we arrived. I endeavoured to intercept the retreat of some of the "Eilkhanee's" horse, who had held the camp during the night, and were still in sight, and a little skirmishing took place, but eventually they made off.

11. The enemy having succeeded in withdrawing their guns to the strong passes, where I did not deem it prudent to follow them, and being satisfied with the moral effect of our occupying their position for two days, I decided upon moving the troops back to Bushire. The return march was accordingly commenced on the night of the 7th, first destroying their magazines, found to contain about 40,000lbs. of powder, with small-arm ammunition, and a vast quantity of shot and shell, and carrying away large stores of flour, rice, and grains, which the Persian Government had been collecting for a long time past for their army; thereby effectually crippling their future operations. Some of their guns are supposed to have been cast into wells, and as their wheels and axles fell into our hands, it will be impossible they can be used again for the present.

12. At midnight an attack was made upon the rear guard by the enemy's horse, and parties threatened the line of march on every side. The troops were halted, and so formed as to protect the baggage, and resist the horsemen in whatever direction they might attempt to charge. Four of the enemy's guns of heavy metal opened their fire upon the column, whilst the darkness of the night prevented any steps being taken to capture them.

13. I should here state that, on abandoning their position, Shooja-ool-Moolk, with his force, had taken the direct road to Shiraz by the "Moak" Pass, and the Eilkhanee, with his horse, had retired by the one leading to the "Huft Moolla;" and from information subsequently received, I learn that they had planned a combined attack on our camp the night we marched. Indeed, the explosion of their magazines gave them the first intimation of our departure, when they hastened after us in the expectation of being able to attack us on the line of march, and possibly create confusion and panic in the dark.

14. At daybreak the Persian force, amounting to between 6,000 and 7,000 men, with some guns, was discovered on our left rear (north-east of our line of march) in order of battle.

15. Our artillery and cavalry at once moved rapidly to the attack, supported by two lines of infantry, a third protecting the baggage. The firing of the artillery was most excellent, and did great execution; the cavalry brigade twice charged with great gallantry and success; a standard (of the Kashkai regular infantry regiment) was captured by the Poona horse, and the 3rd light cavalry charged a square, and killed nearly the whole regiment; indeed, upon the cavalry and artillery fell the whole brunt of the action, as the enemy moved away too rapidly for the infantry to overtake them. By ten o'clock the defeat of the Persians was complete; two guns were captured, the gun ammunition, laden upon mules, fell into our hands, and at least 700 men lay dead upon the field. The number of wounded could not be ascertained, but it must have been very large. The remainder fled in a disorganized state, generally throwing away their arms, which strewed the field in vast numbers, and nothing but the paucity of our cavalry prevented their total destruction, and the capture of the remaining guns.

16. The troops bivouaced for the day close to the battle-field, and at night accomplished a march of 20 miles (by another route) over a country rendered almost impassable by the heavy rain, which fell incessantly. After a rest of six hours, the greater portion of the infantry continued their march to Bushire, which they reached before midnight; thus performing another most arduous march of 44 miles, under incessant rain, besides fighting and defeating the enemy during its progress, within the short period of fifty hours. The cavalry and artillery reached camp this morning.

17. The result is most satisfactory, and will, I trust, have a very beneficial effect upon our future operations.

18. The greatest praise is due to the troops of all arms for their steadiness and gallantry in the field, their extraordinary

exertions on the march, and their cheerful endurance of fatigue and privation, under circumstances rendered doubly severe by the inclemency of the weather, to which they were exposed without shelter of any kind; and I cannot too strongly express the obligation I feel to all under my command for the almost incredible exertions they have undergone, and the gallantry they have displayed on this occasion.

19. To Major-General Stalker and to Colonel Lugard my especial thanks are due.

20. To the heads of the several departments, as well as to every officer belonging to those departments, and to my personal staff (including Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Dunkellen, who volunteered his services as aide-de-camp) I am much indebted; from all I received every possible assistance; and although I do not now specify by name the departmental and personal staff and other officers alluded to, I shall hereafter take an opportunity of bringing them individually to your Excellency's notice. Indeed, when all have behaved so nobly, it is difficult to specify individuals.

21. The rapid retreat of the enemy afforded but little opportunity for deeds of special gallantry. I have already alluded to the successful charges made by the 3rd Cavalry and Poona Horse, under Captain Forbes and Lieutenant-Colonel Tapp, and to the very efficient service performed by the artillery under Lieutenant-Colonel Trevelyan. The brigadiers commanding the Infantry Brigades,—Wilson, Stisted, and Honner,—with the several commanding officers of regiments, and indeed every officer and soldier of the Force, earned my warmest approbation.

22. To the medical officers of the Force I am under great obligation for their untiring exertions throughout these arduous operations.

23. I cannot conclude without alluding in strong terms to the valuable assistance I have received from Major Taylor, whose services were placed at my disposal by the Hon. C. A. Murray, C.B.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. OUTRAM, Lt.-Gen.

Commanding Expeditionary Force.

Total killed—Europeans, 3; natives, 7.

Total wounded—Europeans, 31; natives, 31.

Grand total—killed, 10; wounded, 62—72.

Died of wounds since the action—Europeans, 3; natives, 3.

(Signed) M. STOVELL, Supt. Surgeon,

1st Division Persian Expeditionary Field Force.

The following is the return of Ordnance captured on the morning of the 8th instant, at Bivouac Khoosh-ab:—

One brass gun, Persian inscription, vent good, 9-pounder, length 6 feet, bore 4.2, of Persian manufacture.

One ditto ditto, spiked, 9-pounder, length 6 feet, bore 4.2, of Persian manufacture.

These guns are in good travelling order, mounted on travelling field carriages, each limber fitted with a limber box to contain about thirty rounds of ammunition. One gun was taken with three horses, harness, &c. complete.

The carriages are of block trail constructions; the cheeks of one require to be replaced.

Eighteen rounds of ammunition and some food were in the limber boxes.

Besides the above were 262 rounds of gun ammunition, which I destroyed before leaving the Bivouac on Sunday evening. The mules, eight in number, which carried it, I have brought into camp. I have 350 stand of arms, and I think fully treble that number must have been taken by camp followers and others.

One gun was spiked by our horse artillery, as they had to leave it when following on in pursuit. I have since removed the spike.

(Signed) B. K. FINNIMORE, Captain,

Field Commissary of Ordnance P. E. F. F.

The following is the return of Ordnance stores found in the enemy's entrenched position at Bórazjoon, on the 5th instant:—

3,500 gun cartridges attached to 12, 6, 3, and 1½ lb. shot; cartridges broken up and exploded in the mine on the 7th instant, shot scattered.*

600,000 musket ball cartridges; 15,000 broken up, and balls brought on by Ordnance Department; remainder destroyed by mine, 7th instant.

10 casks of flints (English); given to the troops.

5,000 fuzes, exploded by the mines, 7th instant.

20lbs. quickmatch do. do.

400 yds. slowmatch do. do.

1,000 portfires do. do.

4,000 tubes for priming do. do.

3 trumpets, given to the troops.

1 drum do. do.

* Cartridges and powder exploded in the mine amount together to about 40,000 lbs.

20 tents, given to the troops; part were brought away, the remainder destroyed.

12 wheels, given to the troops for firewood.

A large quantity in bags, exact amount not known:—

Sulphur, destroyed by the mines, 7th instant.

Indigo do. do.

Saltpetre do. do.

Tar do. do.

Charcoal, given to the troops for cooking.

Rope, destroyed by the mines on the 7th instant.

Dragrope do. do.

Wood, given to troops for cooking.

2,000 loose shot, scattered.

1,000 loose shell, burst and destroyed.

74 pigs of lead, brought into camp by ordnance department.

7 axletrees do. do.

7 Brass nave boxes do. do.

10,000 lbs. gunpowder, exploded in the mines, 7th instant.

A large quantity of iron, distributed among batteries and troops.

Red orpiment, destroyed by the mines, 7th instant.

(Signed) B. K. FINNIMORE, Captain,
Field Commissary of Ordnance.

BENGAL.

THE CALCUTTA AND DACCA ROAD.

The Government has published somewhat tardily Lieut. Greathed's report on the road from Calcutta to Dacca. It is accompanied by some statistics of trade, and the report and the tables together furnish a curious illustration of Bengal as it is. Dacca is 171 miles from Calcutta, or less than the distance of Liverpool from London. With its neighbouring districts it has a trade of not less than two millions sterling. The whole of that trade passes through Calcutta as its port of export. The income of every planter, the profits of every merchant depend upon rapid and continuous communication with the capital. Yet there is no road between the two points. There is a track which, as far as Jessore, may in fine weather and under favourable circumstances be made use of. Beyond that point, however, it is a mere earthen causeway, unmetalled, and for six months of the year totally impassable. It is usually only twelve feet broad. At one point the road is laid five feet under water by every inundation. The cultivators for thirty-four miles have a habit of protecting themselves from the water by cutting the road. Throughout the line, the great rivers, some of them 1,200 feet across, are still unbridged.

Traffic, of course, is nearly impossible. Even the post, which is still carried by runners and in boats, only achieve a rate of 2½ miles an hour, and this, as Mr. Greathed quietly remarks, is "not susceptible of improvement." Produce is sent down to Calcutta by the river route through the Sunderbunds, a voyage not seldom occupying six weeks. In addition to freight, which on indigo rises to 9-35 pie, or more than a penny per mile, for river traffic, there is a risk estimated at from five to ten per cent., a rate which in Europe would almost put a stop on any business not practically a monopoly. When these expenses have been added, "the cost of transport of indigo is no less than 10 annas 10-6 pie, or 1s. 3½d. per ton per mile; of safflower, 3 annas 7-8 pie, or 5½d. per ton per mile; and of rice, 6-35 pie per ton per mile."

It is useless to attempt to gloss over or smooth away a statement such as this; it is simply an instance of the utter and most disgraceful neglect with which we have hitherto treated the communications of Bengal. These districts are the richest in the country; they contribute ½2 per cent. of the total exports of Bengal. Dacca pays five a year on the import of salt alone. Yet there has been not only no effort to make a broad permanent causeway, but no special trouble to keep up the embankment which does exist. Imagine a peasantry with a "habit" of breaching the Great North Road to let the water out! Quarter Sessions are not usually very active bodies, but they would exert more care in such a case than magistrates and collectors appear to have done. It is useless to plead expense. Captain Greathed's estimate is only 23 lakhs, or a sum the interest of which would be just one-fourth the revenue derived from the sale of salt to Dacca.

It is useless, however, to lament the past. The only subject worth investigation, is the remedy proposed. It is in brief to repair the road from Calcutta to Jessore, and then wait with patience for the railway. That railway, however, will at first only reach Jessore, and the remainder of the route is therefore unblest even with a hope. Surely, if the expenditure on public works is to continue, a portion might be directed to this neglected line of country. The mere loss in risk incurred during the next three years, will actually be in excess of the outlay required. If

the railway is resolved on, the temporary bridges might be of wood. They will last five years at any rate, and even that perishable form of structure is a great deal cheaper than no structure at all.

Lieut. Greathed's report throws a strong light on the expediency of constructing a railway upon this eastern route. It confirms the opinion we have before expressed, that though profitable it will scarcely be constructed for £10,000 a mile. The line to Raneeunge has cost that, and there is no part of that road where the embankment must for miles be thirteen feet high, nor are there three rivers, exclusive of the Ganges, each above 800 feet in breadth. The trade, however, would pay for any expenditure in construction. Take, for instance, the following return from Serajunge alone:—

Description of Merchandise.	No. of Maunds.	Price.	Value, Rupees.
EXPORTS.			
Jute.....	10,00,000	Rs. 2	20,00,000
Rice.....	16,00,000	1-4	20,00,000
Mustard-seed.....	2,50,000	2	5,00,000
Linseed.....	1,60,000	2-8	4,00,000
Dhall, Kalye, &c. ..	1,20,000	1-8	1,80,000
Sugar.....	80,000	6-8	5,20,000
Kar Dolooa.....	1,20,000	4	4,80,000
Turmeric.....	25,000	2	50,000
Ginger.....	16,000	4	64,000
Tobacco.....	1,20,000	5	6,00,000
Indigo.....	7,000	150	10,50,000
Sun (Hemp), 2,000 maunds.....	50,000	3	1,50,000
Hides, 80,000 maunds.....	1,000 corgie	15	15,000
Gunny Bags.....	10,00,000 pcs.	12 per 100	12,00,000
Total.....	36,30,000		91,09,000
IMPORTS.			
Salt.....	8,00,000	Rs. 4	32,00,000
Mule Twist, 2,400 maunds.....	400 bales	400	1,60,000
Piece Goods, 8,000 maunds.....	80,000		1,60,000
Iron.....	15,000	4	60,000
Brass Pots and Pans.....	1,200	40	48,000
Spelter.....	1,000	9	9,000
Total.....	8,27,600		36,37,000
Total of Exports and Imports.....	44,57,600		1,27,46,000

The whole of which pays a freight of at least five per cent. *ad valorem*, in the shape of risk. And this, be it remembered, is the return from one mart alone. Supposing the line to cost double the estimate of £2,520,000, the amount here returned would yield, at a penny a ton a mile, Rs. 18,81,000, or 6½ per cent. upon the total outlay. It would yield, too, at once. There is no traffic to be created. It is there already, even now able to endure a long and expensive river voyage. Mr. Greathed says there are no data upon which to estimate the amount of passenger-traffic a railway would attract. Possibly not, but it seems sufficiently clear that with such a trade there must be passengers, and few or many the receipts from this source would be in excess of the sum required for an English dividend.—*Friend of India.*

THE LONDON MAIL of Dec. 26 arrived at Calcutta Feb. 13 (per *Alma*.)

THE DISAFFECTION AMONG THE SEPOYS AT BARRACKPORE.—The disaffection among the sepoys at Barrackpore is becoming serious, and owes its origin, we have no doubt, to some more adequate cause than the manner in which the cartridges are supposed to be made, which we look upon as a mere pretence put forward by the sepoys to cover their real designs. We trust Government will at once put its heel upon the neck of the embryo mutiny, and crush it in the womb, as Sir Charles Napier would have done, had he been to the fore, and Sir Edward Paget too, who, it will be remembered, took rather sharp measures with the old 47th in this very place. One regiment at Barrackpore, especially, is inclined to be *impertinent* just now, to use a mild expression, and it would be well if the general were to remind these grenadiers of the fate of the 2nd Cavalry, the old 34th and 66th regiments, to say nothing yet of the 47th before mentioned.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Feb. 9.*

Two of the local regiments lately raised in Oude have volunteered for service in Persia.

MAHOMEDAN CONVERTS.—On Dec. 28, 1856, at Calcutta, Dr. Duff admitted five adults by baptism into the Christian Church—three Mohomedans, one Hindu young man from the Missionary Institution, and one Hindu female. The Mohammedans were brought to a knowledge of the truth by the zealous and indefatigable labours of a native preacher Behari Lal Singh.

A MR. LARBURY, a clerk employed in the office of inspector of jails in the Punjab, is, after an unprecedented delay of nearly fourteen months, about to be committed to the Supreme Court. The prisoner is accused of having abstracted a sum of money from a bag entrusted to his care. The witnesses, Dr. Cameron, Mr. Bryan, and others, were to leave Lahore on the 5th of February on their way to Calcutta. The prosecution will cost the Government some Rs. 8,000 or 10,000.

THE MAHARAJA OF GWALIOR is on a visit to the Governor-General. A large Durbar will be held and various festivities consequent on the occasion are in prospect.

THE GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.—It is said that a rule is to be introduced to prohibit depositors at the Government savings bank to draw money, unless they give some days' notice of their intention.

MR. D. MACKINLAY, of the firm of Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., was yesterday elected a director of the bank of Bengal, in the room of Mr. W. McAdam Stewart, resigned.

HOWRAH DOCKS.—The Peninsula and Oriental Company has, it is understood, purchased the Union Docks at Howrah from the executors to the estate of the late Mr. Reeves for Rs. 3,60,000, equal, at the exchange of the day, to 40,000*l*. Mr. McNicol, we are informed, is to superintend the establishment.

OPENING THE RAILWAY AT ALLAHABAD.—On the 2nd Feb. the railway from Allahabad to Bhurwarree, a distance of twenty-eight miles, was opened by the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.W. Provinces.

THE TRIAL OF THE FIVE BURMESE for killing a boat's crew on one of the Coco islands terminated with their conviction on Saturday, and a more romantic and extraordinary story never engaged a court of justice.

SIR HENRY LAURENCE will, it is stated, become Chief Commissioner of Oude; and Mr. Coverley Jackson, Resident at Hyderabad.

THE LIFE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL is said to have been imperilled by the inconsiderate folly of a griffin residing at the advocate-general's house. The administrator-general and his assistant were seated at business together, when a pistol ball passed between them, at a distance of not more than four inches from the head of the administrator-general. It had been fired at a tom-cat indulging in a *siesta* outside the window. Not content with this exploit the same young gentleman performed a similar feat on the other side of the house, to the imminent peril of a young lady.

THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION has appointed Messrs. H. Woodrow, W. Brennard, and W. Lawler to be members of a committee to examine candidates for employment and promotions in the educational department at Dacca.

OPIMUM.—The following is the result of the last opium sale:—

	Chests.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar, 2540		752-13	19,12,225
Benares, 1115		731-13	8,19,325

SMALL POX.—A severe outbreak of small pox in Calcutta is reported. No less than 25 cases have been admitted into the Medical College Hospital in the week. A temporary Small Pox Hospital is to be opened at once.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK has declared a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, or 25 rupees per share for the half-year ending 30th Dec. last. Rs. 1,18,602-5-9 have been carried to the credit of the Reserve Fund.

THE BRITISH BARQUE *Fattel Gallel*, Captain Pattinson, was wrecked off Pahang early in December on her voyage from Bangkok to Singapore. The captain and seven men were unfortunately drowned. Mr. Thompson, the chief mate, with the rest of the crew, succeeded in getting safe ashore, but with the loss of everything save the clothes they had on at the time of the wreck.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

REGIMENTAL BANDS.

Fort William, Feb. 6, 1857.—With reference to Government General Order, No. 1504, of the 5th December, 1856, publishing modifications in the rules laid down for the establishment and maintenance of bands of music, in the several regiments of cavalry and infantry in the armies of the three presidencies. The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is further pleased to direct that the band donations of majors and lieutenant-colonels of cavalry and infantry, on promotion to the grades of lieutenant-colonel and colonel respectively, shall be payable to the

regiment to which they may be first posted in the higher rank, and not to the corps from which they may have been promoted.

CHITTAGONG AND TIPPERAH.

Fort William, Home Department, Feb. 12, 1857.—Under the provisions of act No. XXI. of 1836, the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to alter the limits of zillah Chittagong and zillah Tipperah, by taking the island of Hutteah from the former and adding it to the latter.

THE JAMMOORKAUDI SUB-DIVISION.

Feb. 14, 1857.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to establish a new sub-division, consisting of the thannahs Bhurtpore, Gokurn, and Govindpore, *alias* Sherpore, in the district of Moorshedabad, with its head-quarters at Jammuorkaudi, to be called the Jammuorkaudi sub-division.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. ROBERT WILLIAM GIBBS, 72ND N.I.

Adjutant-General's Office, Meerut, Feb. 7, 1857.—At a general court-martial assembled at Meerut on Wednesday, Jan. 14, 1857, Lieut. R. W. Gibbs, 72nd N.I., was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st. For having, at Agra, on Nov. 25, 1856, without sufficient cause, failed to appear at the place appointed for the parade of the regimental guards, and neglected to march them off as subaltern officer of the day, a duty for which he had been previously warned to attend.

2nd. For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Agra, on Nov. 26, 1856, been in a state of intoxication in his quarters, and thereby been unable to attend at his commanding officer's quarters, although he had been previously warned to attend.

3rd. For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Agra, on Nov. 28, 1856, by previous intoxication, produced delirious excitement, and thereby rendered it necessary to place him under the control of a party of European soldiers.

4th. For having, at Agra, on Nov. 28, 1856, when under arrest for the misconduct stated in the first and second charges, before being set at liberty by proper authority, broken his arrest by proceeding to the mess-room of his regiment.

Finding.—Of the 1st charge, Guilty.

Of the 2nd charge, Guilty.

Of the 3rd charge, Guilty.

Of the 4th charge, Not Guilty; and the Court do acquit him thereof.

Sentence.—To be severely reprimanded, and, in addition, to lose three steps in the list of lieutenants of his regiment.

Confirmed.

(Signed) GEORGE ANSON, General,
Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

Futtehghur, Feb. 1, 1857.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.—The Commander-in-Chief has confirmed this sentence, but cannot give it his approval. The misconduct of the prisoner merited a far severer punishment than has been awarded; but General Anson will not now call upon the Court to revise their sentence, trusting that the deep contrition expressed by Lieut. Gibbs is sincere, and that he has still sufficient self-command to carry out his good intentions, and wean himself from the degrading and ungentelemanly habit that has so nearly proved his ruin. The Commander-in-Chief observes that it was attempted to be shown that no breach of arrest was committed by Lieut. Gibbs, because the mess-room to which he proceeded is in the same house in which he occupied apartments. This however made his proceeding there no less an offence; and it was equally prohibited to Lieut. Gibbs to leave his own quarters and enter the mess-room, as it would have been had he proceeded, without his arrest being enlarged, from apartments occupied by him in a barrack to a mess-room situated in the same building. The Court correctly acquitted Lieut. Gibbs of the 4th charge, on the ground that he was delirious at the time of breaking his arrest, and therefore not a responsible agent.

The name of Lieut. Gibbs is to be transposed in the list of lieutenants of the 72nd Regiment of Native Infantry, and in future will stand next below that of Lieut. Hugh Pigot Williams.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABERCROMBIE, A. mag. of Tipperah, to offic. as coll. until arr. of

Montresor, Feb. 10.

AINSLIE, W. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bhaugulpore.

BAX, J. H. posted to Ghazeepeer distr. Feb. 3.

CHRISTIE, J. to be accountant of the Punjab, Feb. 11.
DOVE, C. K. dep. postmr. gen. at Calcutta, rec. ch. of off. of post-mr. gen. of Bengal, fr. J. R. C. Bennett, Feb. 5.
GROTE, A. to be a commiss. of rev. and circuit of the Nudddeadiv.
HUTCHINSON, J. R. to off. as mag. and coll. of Delhi dur. abs. of Egerton; to off. as marriage reg. Feb. 5.
JENKINS, E. to be coll. of Purneah, Feb. 8.
JONES, W. B. attached to the N. W. Provs. Punjab, and Oude.
LUSHINGTON, E. H. jun. sec. to board of rev. to be in ch. of the off. of sec. to govt. of Bengal at pres. in add. to his own duties.
LUSHINGTON, F. A. to be coll. and salt ag. of 24 Pergunahs, and coll. of Calcutta, Feb. 7.
MORLAND, R. H. res. E.I.Co.'s. civ. serv. fr. May 1.
PERKINS, H. E. to be an asst. in Benares div. Feb. 14.
FIGOU, A. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Maldah, Feb. 8.
RADCLIFFE, E. F. to be coll. of Backergunge, Feb. 7.
RAYNOR, W. J. to be civ. auditor of the Punjab, Feb. 11.
ROSS, J. B. B. dep. coll. att. to railway, is transf. to rev. surv. 2nd or South div.
SANDYS, E. returned fr. furl. and re-att. to Bengal div. of pres.
SIMOND, C. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, to exerc. powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in district of Dacca, Feb. 10.
STAINFORD, H. to be a mem. of the bd. of rev. Feb. 7.
TAYLOR, W. V. G. qual. for pub. serv. att. to Bengal div. of pres.
THOMAS, E. res. civ. serv. fr. Feb. 9.
TOTTENHAM, L. R. attached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William; to be asst. to mag. coll. and salt agent of Chittagong.
TREVOR, E. T. to be sec. to bd. of rev. Feb. 7.
TUCKER, Lieut. G. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Mirzapore.
WATSON, W. C. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Allypore dist.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

EGERTON, R. H. 6 mo. fr. Feb. 24, to England.
FREELING, G. H. 1 year to Europe.
HAMILTON, Sir R. 15 days to Bombay, and 6 mo. to Europe.
PRATT, H. 3 years to Europe on available furlough.
SWINDEN, W. W. 1 week.
TAYLOR, W. C. 2 mo. on m.c.
WESTON, J. 1 week.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BLAND, Rev. R. to be chap. of Gowhatti, Feb. 13.
BURNAY, Rev. H. B. serv. pl. at disp. of govt. of Bengal.
CAHUSAC, Rev. C. W. to be chap. of Bhaugulpore and Monghyr, but to offic. as chap. of St. Paul's cathedral, Feb. 10.
FIRMINGER, Rev. T. A. C. serv. pl. at disp. of govt. of Bengal; to be chap. of Howrah, Feb. 11.
HADOW, Rev. C. E. to be chapl. of Chinsurah, Feb. 13.
HARRINGTON, Rev. H. H. to be chapl. of Cuttack, Feb. 10.
ROBINSON, Rev. J. 1 mo.
STURROCK, Rev. H. serv. pl. at disp. of govt. of Bengal; to be chap. of Berhampore, Feb. 11.
VAUX, Rev. F. W. 1 mo. leave on m.c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, Capt. F. art. to rank fr. June 8, 1856, v. Austin, ret.
ALEXANDER, Maj. Gen. J. c.b. art. is permitted to reside at the presidency, Jan. 31.
ANDERSON, 1st Lieut. P. C. art. to rank fr. June 8, v. Alexander, pro.
ANDERSON, Ens. W. C. to do duty with 11th N.I. at Allahabad.
ARMSTRONG, Lieut. F. M. 27th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 23, for the augmentation.
ARBUHNOT, Lieut. the Hon. C. J. D. invalids, to be adjt. and qr. mr. Eur. invalid batt. v. Ravenscroft died, Feb. 5.
ASHBURNER, 1st Lieut. B. adj. of Pegu art. div. to act also as adj. to wing of 5th batt. fr. Feb. 1.
ASHE, Lieut. S. G. art. to rank fr. March 24, 1855, v. Timbrell, pro.
ATLAY, Lieut. E. art. to be capt. by brevet fr. Jan. 30.
BARRAGE, Lieut. H. P. to be int. and qr. mr. 55th N.I. Jan. 29.
BAGSHAW, Lieut. F. J. S. to act as adj. to 36th N.I. v. Gastin, pro.
BASEVI, Lieut. G. H. 27th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 11, v. Foquett, ret.
BASILICO, Lieut. A. 11th N.I. res. the service, Feb. 1.
BATES, Lieut. C. E. 36th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 23, for the augmentation.
BEADON, Ens. K. to do duty with 2nd L.C. at Cawnpore, Feb. 6.
BINNY, Lieut. W. H. 9th N.I. to do duty at convalescent depôt, Landour, dur. hot season.
BIRCH, Ens. R. G. to do duty with 2nd L.C. at Cawnpore, Feb. 6.
BLAIR, Ens. J. J. to do duty with 11th N.I. at Allahabad, Feb. 6.
BODDAM, Lieut. W. W. 16th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 22, v. Foster, pro.
BOULDERSON, Ens. S. to do duty with 2nd L.C. at Cawnpore.
BOYLE, Ens. R. E. 46th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani.
BRIGHT, Lieut. A. 22nd N.I. to be station staff at Fyzabad, v. Lieut. Cantley.
BRODIE, Lieut. F. W. to be com. of United Malwa Contingent, v. Maj. L. T. Forest, res. Feb. 20.
BUTT, Lieut. P. R. art. to rank fr. Oct. 2, 1855, v. Ingilby, ret.

BYGRAVE, Lieut. col. B. on furl. fr. 3rd Eur. regt. to 60th N.I.
CADELL, Lieut. H. M. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Jan. 13, 1857, v. Bosworth, dec.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. O. invalids, is perm. to reside at Nynee Tal.
CANTOR, Ens. C. W. to do duty with 11th N.I. at Allahabad.
CHALMERS, Ens. W. G. 51st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 27, in succ. to Hand, dec.
CHAPMAN, Ens. H. H. transf. fr. 19th to 37th N.I. at Benares, as 3rd ens.; to continue doing duty with 37th N.I.
CLEPHANE, Lieut. W. art. to rank fr. Dec. 31, 1854, v. Paton, prom.
CHESTER, Lieut. H. D. E. W. re-app. detach. staff to escort of C.-in-C.
COGHILL, 1st Lieut. K. J. W. to act as station staff at Subathoo.
CORBETT, Lieut. T. A. 61st N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 6.
CRAIGIE, Lieut. A. W. 36th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 9, v. Hamilton, ret.
DALMAHOY, Ens. P. C. to do duty with 37th N.I. at Benares.
DANSEY, Lieut. J. J. 16th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, for the augmentation.
DARBY, Asst. surg. E. M.D. placed at disp. of chief comm. of Oude, in view to being attached to 10th Oude irr. inf.
DEPREE, Lieut. G. C. art. to rank fr. Jan. 1, 1856, v. Nares, dec.
DICKINS, 1st Lieut. T. E. art. to rank fr. May 18, v. Remington, prom.
DOBBIN, Lieut. G. M. art. to rank fr. Jan. 1, 1856, v. Bowie, prom.; to the command, fr. Feb. 1, of a detach. of recruits proceeding to join troops and companies at stations above Meerut.
DORIN, Capt. H. A. 27th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 11, v. Foquett, retired.
DUNMORE, Major W. R. inf. to be lieut.-col. 31st N.I. from Nov. 28, 1856, v. Sheil, prom.
EARLE, Lieut. E. L. art. to rank fr. Oct. 30, 1855, v. Fooks, prom.
ECKFORD, 1st Lieut. J. A. H. art. to rank fr. Sept. 9, v. Montgomery, dec.
EVANS, Ens. L. E. to do duty with 11th N.I. at Allahabad.
EVATT, Lieut. M. F. 36th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Dec. 24, 1856, v. Hamilton, ret. and Lang, ret.
FINCH, Lieut. H. inf. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Nov. 28, 1856, in succ. to Foquett, ret. and v. Sheil, prom.
FISHER, Lieut. H. T. V. 39th N.I. to be adjt. 11th irr. cav. v. Wintle.
FISHER, Lieut. J. F. L. adjt. of Sirmoor batt. to ass. ch. of station staff office at Deyrah, in add. to other duties.
FITZ GERALD, 1st Lieut. M. Mad. art. to rank fr. June 26, v. Macleod, prom.
FORBES, Lieut. H. S. art. to rank fr. Aug. 22, 1855, v. Mackinnon, prom.
FORREST, Brev. maj. L. T. 40th N.I. perm. to res. app. as comdt. of cav. branch of united Malwa contingent; placed at disp. of C.-in-C. Feb. 14.
FOSTER, Lieut. G. (deceased) 16th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Oct. 22, 1855, v. Evans, ret.
FRANCIS, Lieut. H. art. to be capt. fr. Feb. 1, 1857, v. Austin, ret.
FRASER, Lieut. J. McK. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Feb. 1, 1857, v. Agnew, res.
GARSTIN, Capt. H. W. 36th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 23, for the augmentation.
GARSTIN, Capt. M. A. 73rd N. I. returned to duty Feb. 16.
GASKOIN, Lieut. C. A. art. to rank fr. Dec. 5, 1854, v. Agnew, retired.
GIBB, 1st Lieut. J. S. art. posted to 1st comp. 9th batt.
GORDON, Lieut. W. B. to assume command of the 6th Oude irreg. inf. and receive all reports and returns, Feb. 17.
GORDON, Lieut. F. J. C. 6th N.I. returned to duty Feb. 16.
GREY, Ens. L. J. H. to do duty with 19th N.I. at Berhampore.
GURDON, Lieut. E. P. 33rd N.I. to be adj. of 7th inf. Gwalior conting. v. Rose, fr. Feb. 10.
HALL, Capt. J. F. D'E. W. rec. ch. of Serohi polit. suptcy. and com. of Joudpore legion, fr. Maj. Anderson, Feb. 1.
HAMPTON, Capt. W. P. inf. to be maj. fr. Nov. 28, 1856, in succ. to Lieut. col. H. Foquett, ret. and v. Sheil, prom.
HEARSEY, Lieut. J. 38th N.I. to be a.-de.-c. to Maj. gen. J. B. Hearsey, c.b. commanding the presidency div. with effect fr. July 16.
HEATHCOTE, Lieut. H.M. 19th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, Jan. 15.
HILL, Lieut. Sir J. 1st L.C. to be adj.
HOLDSWORTH, Ens. G. W. to do du. with 11th N.I. at Allahabad, Feb. 6.
HOPKINSON, Capt. H. 70th N.I. commiss. of Arracan, serv. pl. at disp. of for. dept.; to off. as commiss. of Tenasserim and Martaban prov. dur. abs. of Bogle, Feb. 17.
HOVENDEN, Lieut. J. St. J. engs. to be an exec. eng. dept. of public works, 4th class posted to Peshawar district in the Punjab, Feb. 13.
HUME, Ens. W. W. 11th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 1, v. Basilico, res.
HUNT, Lieut. C. J. offic. adj. of cav. 2nd Malwa contingent, to be adj. v. Brodie, Feb. 20.

IREMONGER, Capt. H. E. 21st N.I. to do du. at convalescent depot, Murree, dur. hot season.

IRVINE, Lieut. O. 51st N.I. to del. over ch. of 8th co. of sappers and miners on its junction with 7th co. to Lieut. T. Staples, in ch. of the latter; Lieut. Irvine to rejoin his corps, at his own request, Jan. 26.

KENNION, 1st Lieut. T. E. art. to be interp. and qr. mr. of 8th batt. v. Gibb.

LANG, Lieut. app. to offic. as executive eng. of Meean Meer div. to have effect fr. Aug. 1, 1856.

LILLY, Lieut. A. C. adj. Bhopal contingent, to offic. as 2nd in com. v. Magniac.

LIMOND, Lieut. D. engs. to be executive eng. Bardwan div. v. De Bourbel, Feb. 13.

LINDSAY, Lieut. A. H. art. to rank fr. July 12, 1855; v. Hebbert, dec.

LONGMORE, Capt. E. G. 27th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 23, for the augmentation.

McFARLAN, 2nd Lieut. D. art. fr. 3rd comp. 7th to 1st comp. 4th batt.

MACLEOD, Capt. H. J. B. art. to rank fr. June 26, 1856, v. Brind, prom.

MACNAB, Cornet J. C. B. to do duty with 2nd L.C. at Cawnpore, Feb. 6; fr. 8th to 3rd L.C. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 27, in succ. to Sanford, prom.

MAGNIAC, Capt. F. L. 2nd in com. Bhopal contingent, to offic. as com. dur. abs. of Travers, Feb. 20.

MAINWARING, Capt. G. B. 16th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 1, v. Foster, dec.

MALLOCK, Capt. Z. M. art. to be maj. fr. Nov. 17, 1856, v. Duncan, ret.

MANDERSON, Lieut. G. R. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Nov. 17, 1856, v. Stallard, prom.

MAYNARD, Lieut. C. W. art. to rank fr. May 28, 1855, v. D'Oyley, prom.

MEAD, Lieut. C. J. art. to rank fr. May 7, 1856, v. Lambert, ret.

McEGAN, Asst. surg. W. B. M.D. to med. ch. of art. recruits proc. to Meerut under com. of Capt. Moir, art. v. Clemenger.

MILLS, Lieut. C. A. 28th N.I. ret. to duty Feb. 6.

NICHOLL, Lieut. T. art. to rank fr. Feb. 20, 1855, v. Woodcock, prom.

OLPHERTS, Capt. W. art. ret. to duty, Feb. 6.

OUSLEY, Lieut. R. to offic. as int. to 7th L.C. in addit. to his other duties, Jan. 26.

PARSONS, Lieut. and adjt. to act as 2nd in com. 6th Oude irreg. inf. in addit. to his other duties, Feb. 17.

PERCIVAL, 1st Lieut. J. art. to rank fr. June 8, v. Courtenay, prom.

PLUMBE, Lieut. col. T. new prom. posted to 27th N.I. Feb. 5; to rank fr. Nov. 11, v. Foquett, ret.

PULLAN, Ens. A. to be Lieut. fr. Dec. 26, 1856, v. Evatt, prom.

RABAN, Capt. H. 36th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 9, v. Hamilton, ret.

RENNY, 1st Lieut. G. A. art. to do duty with 5th troop 1st brig. during abs. of Smyth.

RICHARDSON, Brev. maj. W. 73rd N.I. to offic. as comdnt. 2nd Assam L.I. batt. dur. abs. of Campbell, Feb. 6.

ROBERTSON, Capt. C. C. 11th N.I. ret. to duty Feb. 3.

ROGERS, Capt. S. 73rd N.I. to proceed to Gowhatti in Assam, and offic. as dep. jud. adv. at a native gen. court martial.

ROSS, Brev. maj. A. H. to offic. as paymaster of the Barrackpore circle, in addit. to his own duties, as a temp. measure, Feb. 6.

ROTTON, Lieut. A. art. to rank fr. Oct. 28, 1855, v. Williams, res.

RUBIE, Lieut. P. 40th N.I. to be capt. fr. Jan. 30, in suc. to Forrest, ret.

RYLEY, Capt. G. 74th N.I. to do du. at conval. dep. Landour, dur. hot season.

SANDERSON, Ens. H. B. to do du. with 34th N.I. at Barrackpore.

SCOTT, Ens. A. J. 47th to do du. with 11th N.I. until arr. of former corps at Allahabad.

SHEIL, Col. Sir J. K.C.B. and K.L.S. new prom. posted to 7th N.I.

SHEPHERD, Lieut. J. S. to off. as adj. 2nd Oude irreg. cav. dur. abs. of Barbor, Feb. 13.

SIMPSON, Maj. R. S. 27th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 11, v. Foquett, ret.

SITWELL, Ens. F. H. M. inf. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 28, 1856, in suc. to Foquett, ret. and v. Shiel, prom.

SMITH, Capt. S. invalids, is permitted to reside at Nynee Tal, and within the limits of the Meerut div.

SMITH, Lieut. T. P. art. to rank fr. Oct. 15, 1855, v. Marshall, prom.

SMITH, Capt. A. S. 24th N.I. returned to duty Feb. 6.

SMITH, Lieut. J. D. 74th N.I. app. to do duty with 4th Sikh inf. announced Jan. 3rd, is cancelled at his own request, and his services are pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. Feb. 17.

SMITH, Ens. J. B. fr. 4th to 11th N.I. as 3rd ens. ord. to Meerut.

SNEYD, Capt. R. N. 57th N.I. to do du. at convalescent depot, Landour, dur. hot season.

STALLARD, Lieut. S. art. to be capt. fr. Nov. 17, 1856, v. Mallock, prom.

STAPLES, Lieut. T. to receive ch. of 8th co. sappers and miners, and proceed in comm. of 7th and 8th cos. to Roorkee, Jan. 26.

STEPHENS, Capt. W. F. assist. to commissr. of Mysore, left Mysore territory on 1st Dec. last, on special du. and ret. to du.

STEVENS, Ens. R. A. to do duty with 11th N.I. at Allahabad.

STEWART, Lieut. A. 16th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 1, v. Foster, dec.

SWATMAN, Brev. col. W. on furl. fr. 60th N.I. to 3rd Eur. reg.

TIERNY, Lieut. E. art. to rank fr. June 24th, 1855, v. Milligan, dec.

TURNER, Cornet T. M. to do duty with 2nd L.C. at Cawnpore.

TYLER, Lieut. col. G. on furl. fr. 27th to 41st N.I. Feb. 5.

WALLER, Ens. H. E. 40th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 30 in succ. to Forrest, ret.

WELSH, 2nd Lieut. D. J. art. to offic. as adj. and qr. mr. of Pegu art. div. and to a wing of 5th batt. dur. emp. of Ashburner on brig. staff.

WILLOUGHBY, Lieut. E. H. to rank fr. Nov. 16, 1855, v. Miller, ret.

WILLOWS, Lieut. J. E. L. 10th N.I. to do du. at convalescent depot, Landour, dur. hot season.

WILSON, 1st Lieut. W. art. fr. 4th comp. 6th to 3rd comp. 7th batt.

YOUNG, Ens. G. G. 16th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, v. Dansey, prom. for the augmentation.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ENGINEERS.

CARNEGIE, H. A. L. Feb. 13.

JUDGE, C. N. Feb. 13.

CAVALRY.

FERGUSON, W. F. Feb. 14.

RALEIGH, W. F. K. Feb. 13.

ROBINSON, J. S. Feb. 14.

INFANTRY.

BUTLER, A. D. Feb. 13.

MONTGOMERIE, R. H. de, Feb. 14.

OLIPHANT, J. S. Feb. 13.

YOUNGHUSBAND, G. D. A. Feb. 13.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, Capt. T. art. to Jan. 5, in ext.

ANDERSON, Lieut. T. C. 12th N.I. 3 years to Europe on m.c. old regs.

BARCLAY, Capt. R. C. 68th N.I. fr. Jan. 15 to April 15, to Calcutta, prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe.

BOGGE, Col. Sir A. kt. commissr. of Tenasserim and Martaban provs. 2 mos. to pres. prep. to Eur.

BOILEAU, Capt. J. T. engs. 2 years to Eur. under new rules.

BUSE, Capt. A. L. dep. commissr. of Thaneyur 2 mos. prep. to Europe, m.c. under new rules.

BUXTON, Lieut. H. S. 49th N.I. fr. Jan. 25 to Feb. 23, in ext. to rem. at Noorpoor on m.c.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. O. leave cancelled at his request.

CAUTLEY, Brev. Lieut. col. G. 8th L.C. fr. Jan. 24 to Mar. 24 to presidency, prep. to appl. for leave to sea, on m.c.

CHEAPE, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. eng. 2 yrs. furl. to Europe—new rules.

DOUGLAS, Lieut. A. L. 2nd Fus. fr. Dec. 11, 1856, to Jan. 11, in ext. prep. to furl. to Europe, on m.c.

FAITHFUL, Capt. G. prin. asst. to comm. of Aracan, at Akyab, fr. Nov. 18 to Dec. 10, to enable him to rejoin.

FARQUHARSON, Lieut. C. E. 6th L.C. fr. Jan. 15 to Feb. 24, to rem. at Calcutta, on m.c.

GORDON, 2nd Lieut. G. G. art. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 20, to Bombay, prep. to app. for leave to Europe, on m.c.

HALL, Lieut. C. H. asst. commissr. in Punjab, Jan. 15 to Nov. 15, in ext.

HASELL, Brev. maj. C. 48th N.I. fr. Feb. 2 to May. 2, to Narsingapore, old rules.

HEWETT, Lieut. J. N. B. 17th N.I. fr. Jan. 8 to Apr. 8, to proceed on the river and to the presidency, on m.c.

HILTON, Brev. capt. T. M. 65th N.I. 1 year fr. Jan. 14, to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c., old regs.

HIRE, Brev. maj. S. J. comdt. 3rd irreg. cav. fr. Feb. 1 to Apr. 30, to Calcutta, on m.c.; 15 mo. to Eur. m.c. new rules.

LOUIS, Lieut. W. L. 42nd L.I. fr. Dec. 28, 1856, to Feb. 28, 1857, to Chunar and Benares, on m.c.; 15 mo. to Eur. m.c. under new rules.

MAGNIAC, Lieut. H. D. 15th N.I. fr. Feb. 1 to June 1, to Calcutta on m.c. prep. to appl. for furl. to Eur.

MAYNE, Lieut. A. D. art. fr. March 1 to April 3, to Bombay, prep. to emb. for Europe.

MCNEILL, Lieut. J. C. 12th N.I. 1 year to Europe, without pay.

MEAD, 1st Lieut. J. A. R. art. fr. Nov. 9 to Dec. 20, 1856, in ext. to Murree, on m.c.

MOORE, Lieut. J. A. H. 23rd N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. under new rules.

MORRIESEN, Brev. major H. A. 63rd N.I. in ext. to Jan. 15, prep. to retiring from the service.

PATTON, Lieut. J. A. M. 3rd L.C. 6 mo. fr. Jan. 20, to pres.

PHILLIPS, Capt. J. C. 63rd N.I. fr. Jan. 5 to March 31, to Cawnpore and presidency, prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe.

POLLOCK, Capt. F. R. dep. commissr. in Punjab, 2 months, to enable him to rejoin his appt.

PRICE, Lieut. R. H. 31st N.I. 3 yrs. to Eur. m.c. under old rules.

RICHARDS, Capt. E. J. 6th N.I. 6 mo. furl. to Europe, embark. at Bombay, new rules.

RIPLY, Lieut. E. P. W. 51st N.I. from Jan. 18 to Dec. 25, to Delhi and Hills n. of Deyrah, on m.c.

RUXTON, Lieut. H. S. 49th N.I. fr. Jan. 25 to Feb. 23, in ext. to remain at Noorpoor, on m.c.
SANDERSON, Ens. H. B. 6 mo. to Madras.
TAIT, Brev. col. T. F. c.b. 14th irr. cav. fr. Jan. 16 to May 9, to Calcutta, on m.c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
TAYLOR, Lieut. col. J. L. 26th L.I. 3 yrs. to Eur. on m.c. old rules.
TRAVERS, Lieut. col. J. comdt. Bophal contingent, 2 mo. fr. Jan. 17, to Bombay; 15 mo. to Eur. on m.c. new rules.
TURTON, Lieut. J. P. 26th L.I. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new rules.
WATERFIELD, Lieut. H. A. W. 27th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to Nov. 12, 1856, in ext. to rem. at Simla, and enable him to join, old rules.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BATESON, Assist. surg. R. S. doing duty in the Meerut Circle, is to be directed to join and do duty with 3rd Eur. regt. at Agra, Feb. 5; to return to Meerut, and do duty with art. div.
BEATSON, Assist. surg. R. S. doing duty with H.M.'s 60th rifles, to proceed in med. ch. of the depot of H.M.'s 52nd L.I. to join the regt. at Delhi.
BELLEW, Assist. surg. H. W. of the guides, pl. at disp. of for. dept. Feb. 9; pl. at disp. of chief comm. in the Punjab.
BUCKLE, Assist. surg. H. B. 4th Sikh inf. to assume med. ch. of Hazara mountain train, Feb. 13.
CROKER, Vet. surg. C. is rem. fr. art. div. at Sealkote, to that at Peshawar, to join, Jan. 29.
DALZEL, Assist. surg. W. F. B. M.D. to med. ch. of 2nd cav. Gwalior contingent, v. Lay, proc. to Europe on furl. Feb. 13.
DAWSON, Vet. surg. horse art. to du. with 3rd L.C. at Meerut.
DIXON, Asst. surg. E. L. doing duty H.M.'s 24th foot, to ass. med. ch. of 58th N.I. in add. to other duties.
GARDEN, Asst. surg. A. M. 6th Punjab inf. to accomp. a detach. consisting of a wing of the 4th Punjab cav. and 2nd inf. in the abs. of the proper med. off.; to rec. med. ch. at Isoorazie of invalids returning to Kohat; to return fr. Kohat with a detach. of 2nd Punjab. inf.
HEATHCOTE, Surg. T. G. (new prom.) posted to 10th N.I. Feb. 5.
HILL, Asst. surg. G. civ. surg. of Seetapore, to have med. ch. of station of Mahomedie, Feb. 13.
HOMAN, Surg. S. A. 61st to aff. med. aid to 29th N.I. v. Mackay, proc. on leave.
JACKSON, Asst. surg. J. R. 1st Punjab inf. to afford med. aid to 6th Punjab inf. dur. abs. of asst. surg. Garden. On the march of Meeranzaie fd. force to remain in med. ch. at Kohat till relieved by Rouse. To join 1st reg. in Meeranzaie.
JACKSON, Asst. surg. C. J. to return to div. head qrs. and do du. with H.M.'s 10th foot.
JAMES, Asst. surg. W. H. M.D. and F. E. C. S. I. doing du. at the genl. hosp. to do du. with H.M.'s 53rd regt. in the Fort.
JONES, Asst. surg. H. D. posted to regt. of Loodianah, to do du. with 2nd Eur. fus. prep. to taking med. ch. of 2nd troop; 1st brig. horse art. on its march to Meerut, whence he will proc. and join his own corps.
KELLY, Surg. J. P. new prom. posted to 62nd N.I. Feb. 5.
LAY, Asst. surg. P. G. to be surg. fr. Feb. 13, v. Lacon, dec.
MACKINNON, Supt. surg. C. fr. Barrackpore to Dinapore circle.
O'BRIEN, Asst. surg. P. to med. ch. 6th inf. Gwalior contingent, v. Dalzel, Feb. 13.
PLANK, Asst. surg. C. to rejoin H.M.'s 10th regt.
ROSE, Asst. surg. to relieve Asst. surg. Jackson of med. ch. at Kohat.
SAUNDERS, Surg. G. new prom. posted to 7th N.I. Feb. 5.
SEWELL, Asst. surg. J. A. M.D. to proc. and do du. under the surg. surg. Cawnpore circle, Jan. 29; to proc. to Agra and do du. with 3rd Eur. regt. v. Darby.
SHROCK, Surg. W. 72th N.I. to assu. ch. of supt. surg. off. Feb. 4.
SILLIFANT, Asst. surg. F. S. to med. ch. of 4th inf. Gwalior contingent, v. O'Brien, Feb. 13.
SUTHERLAND, Asst. surg. P. W. att. to art. div. to proc. in med. ch. of detach. consisting of 1st troop 1st brig. horse art. and art. recruits for the Punjab.
THORNTON, Assist. surg. J. H. M.B. and B.A. on return fr. Allahabad to du. with the regt. of Loodianah, Jan. 29.
TRITON, Supt. surg. fr. Dinapore to Barrackpore circle, to continue in ch. of Sirhind circle until relieved by Supt. surg. Forsyth.
TYLER, Surg. W. H. in Europe, fr. 7th to 6th N.I. Feb. 5.
WHITE, W. to offic. as civ. assist. surg. Twenty-Four Pergunnahs.
WRIGHT, Asst. surg. T. P. to do du. H.M.'s 10th foot.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CROZIER, Assist. surg. W. 30 d. from Jan. 28.
DALE, Assist. surg. A. J. 18 m. to Europe on m. c. new rules.
GRANT, Surg. J. 2 m. fr. Feb. 4, to Calcutta on m. c. prep. to app. for fur. to Europe.
JESTON, Assist. surg. R. P. Meywar agency, 1 m. fr. Feb. 1, to pres. prep. to Europe.
MOORE, Assist. surg. T. M.D. 63rd N.I. fr. Feb. 1. to Mar. 15, to pres. prep. to app. for fur. to Europe.

ROBINSON, Assist. surg. H. M. fr. Oct. 10 to Jan. 20, to rem. at Altooh and visit Rawut Pindee on m. c.
SALUSBURY, Capt. F. O. 3 yrs. to Europe on fur. old rules.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.

Dep. inspect. gen. of hospitals at Madras, J. Macandrew, to rel. Dr. Dawson at Bengal.

CAVALRY.

9th Lancers, Brev. maj. E. J. Pratt, 3 mo. to Calcutta and 18 mo. to England, on m.c.—14th lt. drag. Surg. A. Stuart to be field surg. 2nd div. Persian exped. force v. Deas, who reverts to reg. duty.

INFANTRY.

24th. Lieut. J. T. Tovey, assist. eng. 1st class posted to Peshawar div.—29th. Capt. Sorell, to Feb. 14, to Calcutta; Lieut. J. Dane, 2 mo. to Calcutta.—32nd. Capt. C. Clapcott, Feb. 10 to Mar. 9, to Calcutta, and 2 years to England; Lieut. W. J. Anderson, Jan. 19 to April 18, to Bombay, and 2 years to England.—35th. Maj. P. W. S. Ross, fr. 53rd to be maj. v. English, who exch.—52nd. Capt. W. Corbett to Mar. 5, in ext.; Lieut. A. Henley to Mar. 31, to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. J. J. Wynniatt to Mar. 31, to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England.—53rd. Major F. English, fr. 35th, to be maj. v. Ross, who exch.—70th. Capt. S. C. Jackson, 2 yrs. to England.—75th. Lieut. W. H. Urquhart, to May 19; Ens. G. H. Row, 3 mo.—81st. Assist. surg. G. Auchinlech, Feb. 6 to Mar. 31.—83rd. Capt. E. B. Cooke to be act. a.-de-c. to C.-in-C. dur. abs. of Somerset; Lieut. R. Sweeny, 2 yrs. to England, doing duty with inval. on voyage.—8th. Lieut. T. H. P. Kennan, 2 yrs. to England; Lieut. F. Hardy, 2 yrs. to England.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN, wife of J. B. d. at Gya, Feb. 10.
BALFOUR, Mrs. M. s.
BURN, wife of Lieut. col. H. P. d. at Meerut, Feb. 7.
DALRYMPLE, wife of F. A. E. s. at Dinapore, Jan. 27.
DARRAH, wife of Lieut. H. Z. 41st N.I. d. at Seetapore, Oude, Feb. 8.
FANSHAW, wife of Capt. R. W. H. d. at Allyghur, Feb. 23.
FOGGO, Mrs. J. W. d. (stillborn) at Howrah, Feb. 11.
FORDYCE, wife of Col. art. d. at Chowringhee, Feb. 16.
FRITCHLY, wife of J. s. at Dacca, Feb. 8.
GRAHAM, wife of Capt. S. F. d. at Dera Ghazee Khan, Feb. 15.
HALL, wife of Lieut. C. H. s. at Hosharpore, Feb. 20.
HANNAGAN, wife of W. J. s. at Agra, Feb. 6.
KNIGHT, wife of R. d. at Sewree, Feb. 11.
LEWIS, Mrs. S. H. A. d. at Lucknow, Feb. 23.
NAHN, wife of S. s. at Mhow, Feb. 3.
PILLING, wife of Capt. H. M.'s 70th reg. d. at Peshawar, Feb. 6.
RAMSAY, wife of Capt. H. d. at Nynce Tal, Feb. 7.
REAY, wife of Lieut. C. 32nd N.I. s. at Bowsee, Feb. 15.
ROSTAN, wife of J. H. d. Feb. 13.
SHOWERS, wife of Col. St. G. D. 2nd Eur. fus. s. at Calcutta, Jan. 24.
SPRING, wife of Capt. F. of H.M.'s 24th reg. d. at Roorkee, Feb. 25.
TEISSIER, wife of Capt. D. art. d. at Meerut, Feb. 13.
TILTON, wife of F. A. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 10.
TURNER, wife of Maj. F. hors. art. s. at Umballa, Feb. 17.
WELCHMAN, wife of Col. J. 1st Eur. fus. s. at Umballa, Feb. 13.

MARRIAGES.

ANDERSON, W. to Margaret, d. of J. Campbell, at Benares, Feb. 17.
BAKER, J. G. to Mary J. d. of the late R. Maldin, at Calcutta, Jan. 26.
BIRCH, J. C. H.M.'s 24th regt. to Maria, d. of T. H. Airey, at Rawul Pindee, Feb. 14.
CARTER, W. to Adelaide, widow of the late R. Spence, at Patna, Feb. 9.
HALLBUR, Dr. H. to Miss M. E. Coles, at Calcutta, Feb. 13.
JONES, L. to Louisa, d. of J. Stage, at Lahore, Feb. 21.
KELLY, C. F. to Sophia C. d. of J. Roberts, at Almorah, Jan. 29.
MADGE, T. A. to Mrs. L. S. Nyss, Feb. 12.
STROGAN, S. J. to Georgiana A. d. of the late G. Catania, at Sultanpore, Feb. 3.
VALLADARES, L. M. to Anna E. d. of A. Valladeres, at Mathar-pacady, Feb. 1.
WEMYSS, Lieut. H.M.'s 1st Eur. fus. to Harriet E. V. d. of the late Capt. Sheriff, at Umballa, Feb. 10.

DEATHS.

ARCHER, Jane Amelia, wife of James, junr. at Seetapore, aged 23, Feb. 10.
BENNETT, Sarah A. wife of John, at Hamah, aged 32, Feb. 11.
BISS, Louisa A. wife of J. B. at Calcutta, aged 44, Feb. 12.
BOND, Florence E. d. of Alfred, at Choringhee, aged 7 mo. Feb. 17.
BRIGGS, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. D. at Umballah, Feb. 20.
COXEN, Capt. E. 60th Rifles, at Meerut, aged 78, Feb. 14.
DARTNELL, Surg. A. H.M.'s 53rd regt. at Calcutta, Feb. 17.
DE RENZY, St. George W. s. of A. C. C. at Calcutta, Feb. 18.
DEVARINNE, Charles, at Jessore, aged 52, Feb. 10.

DOW, Jonathan B. at Nezerah, Jan. 23.
 FANSHAW, infant d. of Capt. R. W. H. at Allyghur, Feb. 24.
 GLASS, Charles, at Calcutta, aged 64, Feb. 7.
 HAMILTON, Ralph E. J. s. of Henry C. at Ghazee-pore, aged 1, Feb. 15.
 HAND, Lieut. T. M. 51st N.I. at the Khyber Pass, Jan. 12.
 HOFF, Andrew P. F. s. of J. J. L. at Calcutta, aged 15, Feb. 7.
 LAWS, Jane, wife of W. W. at Calcutta, aged 31, Feb. 13.
 LE BLANC, Clementina A. d. of J. T. at Calcutta, aged 5 mo. Feb. 12.
 MCGOWAN, Doretha, wife of J. aged 59, Feb. 14.
 PENNITT, John, at Calcutta, aged 49, Feb. 20.
 PETTOOM, Thaquehee, widow of A. P. at Calcutta, Feb. 5.
 PITT, R. H. of the Beng. art. at Lucknow, aged 22, Feb. 1.
 POOLE, Mrs. on board the steamer Cape of Good Hope, at sea, Dec. 14.
 RAYMOND, Robert F. at Calcutta, aged 20, Feb. 15.
 SHOWERS, infant s. of Col. St. G. D. 2nd Eur. B. Fus. at Calcutta, Feb. 11.
 TANDY, George, at Allyghur, aged 46, Feb. 19.
 WOOD, Ellen W. d. of the Rev. T. at Fort William, aged 1, Feb. 14.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 7. Taymouth Castle, Logan, Sydney; Lancefield, Oliver, Hong Kong; Genghis Khan, Hay, London.—8. Scindian, Cammell, London.—9. Royal Alice, Gammon, London; Steamer Shanghai, Roskell, Hong Kong.—12. Bonito, Upton, Buenos Ayres; Creole, Krabb, San Francisco.—13. Steamer Ahna, Paterson, Suez; Benares, Graham, Liverpool; Elizabeth, Schmidt, Liverpool.—14. Kate, Young, Liverpool.—15. Ino, Walker, Penang; Sir Thomas Gresham, Narracott, London; Lord Dalhousie, Thompson, Toulon Var; Island Queen, Ruggles, Buenos Ayres; Ludoga, Leach, Boston.—16. Chieftain, Dewar, Madras; Nestorian, Morris, Melbourne; Beverley, Chase, Bombay; Pierre Eugene, Verdon, Bourbon; Victoria Regia, Grieve, Swansea; Acastus, Hogarth, Luncheon; Maria Elisa, Lesidaner, Bourbon; Ariadne, Knight, Calicut.—17. William Wirt, Wadsworth, Boston; Jules and Aglix, Robert, Marseilles; Nith, Wright, Mauritius; Lady Franklin, Millard, Muscat and Allepee.—18. Dido, Arnott, Melbourne; Rienzie, Barratt, Moulmein; Gasforth, Lansdown, London; Ocean Rover, Pickering, Liverpool; Judge Shaw, Snow, Melbourne; Utopia, Conth, Liverpool; Clamsterdam, Bennett, Liverpool; Beloeche, Miller, Liverpool; Blandina Dudley, Atwood, Boston; Gertrude, Ramsey, Newcastle.—20. City of Benares, Smith, Glasgow; Bengal, Clark, London.—21. Gryn Castle, Withycombe, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Shanghai (Feb. 9), from HONG KONG.—Captain Jamieson.
 Per steamer Alma (Feb. 15), from LIVERPOOL.—Major and Mrs. Prout, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Burney, Mrs. Howe, Capt. and Mrs. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Tozer, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, 2 Misses Eckford, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Dr. and Mrs. Roer, Mr. and Mrs. Meade, Mr. and Mrs. Haywood, Mr. and Mrs. Osborne, 2 children, Mr. Osborne, junr. Miss Osborne, Miss Bruce, Bishop of Putna, 2 Misses Henderson, Messrs. Money, Hamilton, Robinson, Raleigh, Sandys, Carnegie, Gibb, Butler, Burn, Judge, Grierson, Montmerrey, Ferguson, Younghusband, Teale, Scott, Harris, Bruce, Clamsterdam, Haldame, Anderson, Oliphant, Carter, Mangles, Hogg, Wells, Monteith, Lee, Smith, Callan, Wallis, Morgan, Quirrot, Colman, Burt, Branson, Dr. McAndrew, Maj. Barrow, Fazackerly, F. Roberts, W. Hunter, W. Lovejoy, R. Deane.
 Per William Wirt (Feb. 17), from BOSTON.—Mrs. O. T. Cutler, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Stevens and 2 children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hallein.
 Per Pierre Eugene.—Madam and Miss Vardois.
 Per Gasforth.—Mr. and Mrs. Austin and child, Miss Carter, Messrs. Gille, Fryer, Kerton, G. Grant and Kennoch, Mrs. Lansdown, Capt. and Mrs. Martin, Capt. Fowle, Mr. A. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Shawe.
 Per Rienzi.—Mr. Snadden and child, Mr. and Miss Gordon and Mrs. Barratt.
 Per Utopia.—Danills, surgeon, A. Pallard, and Mrs. Coath.
 Per Judge Shaw.—Mrs. J. Snow, and Miss Goss.
 Per Dido.—Messrs. Jack, Manser and Bombie.
 Per Banian.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. T. Jones.
 Per Sir Thomas Gresham.—Capt. Garstin, Ens. Gordon.
 Per Beverley.—Mr. and Mrs. Paul.
 Per Blandina Dudley.—T. Kennitt, Esq.
 Per Gertrude.—Capt. J. Fairweather.
 Per City of Benares.—Malcolm McCaskill.
 Per Bengal.—Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Flynn, Miss Landuson, Mr. Kennear, and Mr. Clarke.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 7.—Asa Packer, Jones, Sydney; Algonquin, Lecraw, New York; William Oswald, Robe, Sydney; Oriental, Henry, Madras.—8. York, Redpath, Mauritius; Warrior Queen, Jenkins, London; Agamemnon, Hyne, London.—9. Mary Spencer, Fisher, London via Demerara; Waverly, Salmon, Shanghai; Drover, Gallois, Melbourne.—10. Phatel Barry, Nacoda, Judda; Gibraltar, Killman, London; Fattel Rohaman, Nacoda, Muscat; Marquard Family, Millar, Mauritius; Teak, Barker, Penang and Singapore; Capibaribe, Lapen, Hamburg; Blenheim, Atkinson, London; Steamer Fire Queen, Barbank, Chittagong, Arracan, Rangoon, and Moulmein; Steamer Bengal, Black, Suez; Liverpool, Kinny, London.—11. Electric, Blaxter, Demerara.—12. Amelia, Angles, Madras and the Coast; Robert Morrison, Cumming, Bombay; Merchautman, Brown, Demerara; B. N. Jarrie, Mathews, Moulmein; Zouave, Malcoln, Bombay; Mayaram Dayaram, Brady, Bombay.—13. Lloyd, McBeath, London; Faize Robany, Nacoda, Muscat.—14. Foolk Rahman, Nacoda, Muscat; Gibson Craig, Smith, London; Rohoman, Nacoda, Judda.—15. Benares, Hinkley, New York; Amos Lawrence, Drew, Boston;—16. Wilson, Liverpool; Rose Standish, Hutchings, Boston.—17. City of Poonah, Nacoda, Muscat; Helvellyn, Lash, Mauritius; Cornulzie, Blacklock, Australia.—18. Steamer Robert Lowe, Congleton, London; Granville, Baker, Trinidad; Nusser Musjeed, Nacoda, Judda.—19. Robert Pulsford, Smith, Liverpool.—21. Steamer Hindostan, — Madras and Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Agamemnon (Feb. 8), to LONDON.—Mrs. A. W. Russell and 3 children, Mrs. Balfour and 5 children, Mrs. Col. Rutherford and 2 children, Mrs. Col. Free, Mrs. Capt. Spens and 2 children, Mrs. Capt. Warner and 1 child, Mrs. Capt. Taylor and 4 children, Mrs. Dr. Martin and 2 children, Mrs. Dr. Naismith and 3 children, Mrs. Smith and 3 children, Mrs. Beddy and 1 child, Mrs. Mather and 1 child, Mrs. Ransom, Miss Westropp, Miss Dixon, Miss Palmer, Maj.-gen. A. Spens, G. Balfour, Esq., Capt. E. H. Westropp, H. M. 28th regt., Rev. R. C. Mather, Dr. W. Martin, Capt. E. C. Warner, 2nd light cav., Lieut. R. W. Clifford, 14th light cav., F. A. Talbot, Esq., T. Fraser, Esq., C. B. Ransom, Esq., E. Edmond, Esq., C. W. Mackenzie, Esq., Mr. Williams's 2 children, Samuel Hart.
 Per Robert Lowe, to MADRAS.—Lieut. and Mrs. Cameron Madras Artillery. To ENGLAND.—Capt. and Mrs. Swinton, 6th Drag. Guards, F. W. Place, Esq., Dr. Dale, Lieut. Turton, Lieut.-col. Clutterback, Lieut. Batchelor, Lieut. Ansell, H. M. 35th regt., Lieut. R. H. Price, Mr. H. Mackintosh.
 Per steamer Hindostan (Feb. 21), to MADRAS and RETZ. To MADRAS.—Dr. Cowan, Mr. Blunt, Capt. Sherard, Mr. Sanderson, Mrs. Cunningham, Capt. and Mrs. Case, To POINT DE GALLE.—Gen. Sir J. Cheape. To BOMBAY.—Mirza Hosein, Mr. Morgan, Capt. Fellows. To ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. Mr. Chrysanthos, Mr. Doagson, Lieut. McNeill, Maj. Hire, Mr. Chapman, and Col. Denius. To MARSEILLES.—Mr. Thayer, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Underhill, Miss Underhill, Mr. St. Cyr Charles, Mr. Cadee, Mr. McKillop, Mr. Coleman, Mr. Rice, Lieut. Louis. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Short's child, Mrs. Firth and 2 children, Miss Whitehead, Mrs. Watson and 2 children, Mr. Mitish, Col. Birch, Mr. G. Bain, Miss Robertson, 2 Misses Dunlop, Mr. Russell, Lady and 2 children, Mrs. Davis.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Feb. 21, 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 4 per cent.	dis.	11 0 to 12 0	nl.
Third Sica 4 do.	dis.	20 8 to 21 0	
New Co.'s 4 do.	dis.	19 0 to 19 8	
Public Works, 5 do.	dis.	0 12 to 1 4	

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	6450 to 6500
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	680 to 685
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400)	300 to 325
India General Steam Shares	950 to 1000

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	.. 14 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do. .. 12 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper.	.. 13 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	.. 13 per cent.
On deposit of metals, &c.	.. 14 per cent.
India General Steam Shares, 900 to 910	

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 2½ to 2 2½
Do. with documents, do.	2 2½ to 2 2½
American Bills under credit, do.	2 2½ to 2 2½
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	2 0 to —
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	2 0 to 2 1½
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2 0 to 2 1½

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10	0 to 10	10
Doublons	..	31 8 to 31 10	
Madras Gold Mohurs	..	16 3 to 16 10	
Old Gold Mohurs	..	20 4 to —	
New Gold Mohurs	..	14 8 to 14 10	
China Gold Bars	per sa. wt.	15 0 to 16 0	
Gold Dust	..	13 0 to —	
Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100	..	104 4 to 104 10	
Spanish Dollars	per 100	221 8 to 222 2	
Mexican ditto	..	220 12 to 221 4	

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 17s.

MADRAS.

THE LONDON MAIL of Jan. 26 arrived at Madras March 1, en route to Calcutta (per *Bentlnck*).

THE MOPLAHS—The *Spectator* has the following:—"We learn, on good authority, that the Moplahs are just now in a state of agitation, which requires the serious attention of Government. The state of things in their district is reported to be most unsatisfactory."

THE BANK OF MADRAS.—The dividend for the half-year ending Dec. 31, 1856, is Rs. 25 per share, being at the rate of 5 per cent annuum on the capital stock of the Bank of Madras, and was payable at Madras on and after the 12th Jan.

THE BACHELORS' BALL.—The bachelors gave their ball in the month of Feb. at the Masonic Hall. A long avenue of illuminations led up to the entrance. All round the building there was a brilliant light emitted by what appeared to us to be a string of fire-balloons. This rendezvous of the Madras Masons is one story in height. The upper and the lower floor consist of one long handsome room each. Opposite to the entrance to the ball-room the considerate bachelors had placed a thermantidote, which kept up a continuous stream of cool air upon the dancers. The band was in the balcony, to which it had access by a ladder. The supper was a stand-up one, capital in its material, and remarkably well served. The company numbered between two and three hundred.

THE MADRAS REGIMENTS EMPLOYED IN CHINA DURING THE LAST CHINA WAR.—It may be interesting if we mention the Madras regiments which were employed in China during the last war. At the commencement of hostilities, if we are not mistaken, the 37th Grenadiers was in China, but was relieved when the army was formed. The Madras regiments sent out were the 2nd, 6th, 14th, 39th, and 41st. The rifle company of the 36th was in China when the war began, and remained there throughout the contest. The A, B, and F companies of the sappers and miners were also despatched, as well as the C troop of horse artillery, the B and C companies of the 2nd, and the D company of the 3rd battalions of artillery. After the war, the 4th N.I. was one of the relieving corps and the 42nd another.—*Spectator*, Feb. 24.

MILITARY ON-DUTY.—Cannore, 20th January.—The 11th N.I. has arrived from Secunderabad. Officers present with the corps are as follows: Major Ireland, Captains Halsted and Fallerton, Lieuts. Pedler, Norie, Armstrong, and Sherman, Ensign Elliott, Lieut. and Adj. Girdlestone, Lieut. and Quartermaster Lampan, and Asst.-surg. H. Crocker. Lieut. West with one company of the corps marched from Yelwall (in Mysore), on the arrival of the regiment there, to Manantoddy (in Wynaad), for the relief of Lieut. Drury's detachment of the 20th N.I. on outpost duty there.—The 20th N.I. on the 19th leave en route to the French Rocks. Lieut. Berwick of this corps has applied for furlough to Europe.—Capt. Baynes (3rd L.I.), superintendent of cadets at Palaveram (in Madras), has been ordered to join the corps.—A detachment of the 35th N.I. from Hurryhur, Capt. Sandys, arrived at Sirce on the 13th January, for the relief of Lieut. Cox's detachment. The latter left Sirce on the 15th to rejoin regimental head-quarters.—The *Bangalore Herald* says:—"We have gained additional particulars regarding the attack on the recruits of H. M.'s 43rd regt. by robbers, between this and Vellore. We now learn that only three men were attacked, and that one of them was severely wounded, not by having his abdomen ripped open, as we mentioned, but by receiving a severe blow with a club on his head, which felled him to the ground."—The 19th N.I. from Vellore is encamped a few miles from Bangalore.

GOVERNMENT-GENERAL ORDER.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, Feb. 24, 1857.—The following movements of corps are ordered:—

- 1st regt. N.I. from Vizianagram to Kurnool.
- 4th regt. N.I. from Palamcottah to Burmah, to embark at Antancurray, or other Port on Eastern Coast.
- 12th regt. N.I. 4 cos. from Madras to Singapore or Hong-Kong, as may be necessary, instead of to Burmah, as notified in G. O. G. dated 12th August, 1856.
- 14th regt. N.I. from Bellary to Singapore or Hong-Kong, as may be necessary, instead of to Burmah, as notified in G. O. G. dated 12th August, 1856.
- 17th regt. N.I. from Kurnool to Burmah, to embark at Madras.
- 34th regt. L.I. from Bellary to Trichinopoly.
- 51st regt. N.I. from Trichinopoly to Palamcottah.

COURTS MARTIAL.

SURGEON THOMAS FRANCIS FERNANDEZ, 8TH N.I.

At a European general court martial held at Secunderabad, on Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1856, Surg. T. Fernandez, M.D., 8th N.I., was arraigned on the following charge, viz.:—

Charge.—For disgraceful behaviour, highly unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Jaulnah, on Feb. 27, 1856, when belonging to the 28th N.I., and in medical attendance on ———, wife of ———, of the same regiment, under pretence of a medical examination, taken indecent liberties with her person, uncalled for by the circumstances of her case; and further insulted her by drawing her hand towards him in an improper manner, and kissing her; and at the same time making use of the following improper and unwarrantable language to her, namely,—"Oh! you want caressing, that is what you want," or words to that effect, thereby grossly abusing the implicit confidence that the usages and well being of society require to be placed in an individual of the medical profession.

Finding.—Guilty of the charge.

Sentence.—To be cashiered.

Secunderabad, Jan. 8, 1857.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) PAT. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen. Com.-in-Chief.

Madras, Feb. 11, 1857.—Surgeon Thomas Francis Fernandez, M.D., is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date of the promulgation of this order at Secunderabad, which is to be reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

LIEUT. HENRY REID BELL, 25th N.I.

Head-quarters, Choultry Plain, Feb. 5, 1857.—At a European general court martial, held at Fort St. George, on Monday, Dec. 22, 1856, and continued by adjournment, Lieut. H. R. Bell, 25th N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For behaviour unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Rangoon, on June 23, 1856, in a letter of the same date, to the address of the acting adjutant of the 25th M.N.I., written for the purpose of explaining, for the information of his commanding officer, the measures he had adopted to liquidate a claim of money, amounting to Rs. 350, preferred against him by Capt. W. F. Stephens, of the Bengal L.C., the amount of which claim in another letter to the adjutant of his regiment, for the information of his commanding officer, dated Aug. 9, 1856, he had promised to pay by instalments of Rs. 20 a month, commencing from the pay issued to him in Nov., 1855, falsely stated in the said letter first mentioned, with reference to the said Capt. W. F. Stephens, and the money due to him, in substance and effect as follows, namely:—

"In the end of Dec. last I sent an order to Capt. Stephens on Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., Madras, for Rs. 60. I wrote again to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., requesting them to pay Rs. 60 more to Capt. Stephens in April; at the same time I wrote to Capt. Stephens, and asked him, as I was under heavy stoppages by a Court of Requests, to allow me to stop payment for a few months. I have not heard from him since. This is the first intimation I have had, although I have paid him Rs. 120 since last month." He, Lieut. H. R. Bell, well knowing at the time, first, that although he had written to Capt. W. F. Stephens in Dec., stating that he had forwarded an order for Rs. 60 upon Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., that he had not forwarded any such order. Secondly, that he had not written to Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. requesting them to pay Rs. 60 to Capt. W. F. Stephens. Thirdly, that he had reason to know Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. would not honour any order for money, or pay any money on his account; and, fourthly, that he had in effect paid no money whatever to Capt. W. F. Stephens on the account in question up to the date of his letter to the acting adjut. of the 25th N.I. herein first referred to.

Finding.—Not guilty.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) P. GRANT, Lieut.-General,

Madras, Feb. 4, 1857.

Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut. Henry Reid Bell is released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

CAPT. FRANCIS FARHILL COLLINGWOOD DICKSON, 1ST MADRAS FUSILIERS.

Head-quarters, Choultry Plain, Feb. 21, 1857.—At a European general court martial held at Fort St. George, on Thursday, Feb. 5, 1857. Capt. F. F. C. Dickson, 1st Madras Fusiliers, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Fort St. George, Madras, on the night of the 15th, or morning of the 16th, of Dec. 1856, been drunk at a ball given by the non-commissioned officers of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, and then and there conducted himself in a quarrelsome and indecorous manner, striking and attempting to strike some of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers present, namely, Serj. P. McClory and Private W. Loftus, of the said regt., and Serj. F. Dwyer, of the Commissariat depart.; and walking about the room, with his shirt-sleeves tucked up, with a stick in his hand: thereby interrupting the harmony of the party, and showing a bad example to, and lowering himself in the eyes of his military inferiors; and, ultimately, from his helpless state, rendering it necessary for him to be led and supported to his quarters by the provost serj. and his assistants.

Revised Finding.—Guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having in Fort St. George, Madras, on the night of the 15th, or morning of the 16th of December, 1856, been drunk at a ball given by the non-commissioned officers of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, and then and there conducted himself in an indecorous manner, striking and attempting to strike some of the non-commissioned officers present, and showing a bad example to, and lowering himself in the eyes of his military inferiors, and of having ultimately been assisted to his quarters.—But the court acquits him of the remainder of the charge.

Revised sentence.—To be dismissed the service.

Madras, Feb. 19, 1857.

Recommendation.—The court begs most respectfully and most earnestly to recommend the prisoner to his Excellency's merciful

consideration on account of his service of eighteen years, and the deep contrition he has expressed for his offence.

Madras, Feb. 19, 1857.

Confirmed.
(Signed) PAT. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.
Commander-in-Chief.

Madras, Feb. 20, 1857.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—The Commander-in-Chief has confirmed, but not attached his approval to the proceedings of the court, as there are some exceptions made in their finding which do not appear to be borne out by the evidence on the trial.

His Excellency has great respect for the recommendation of a court martial, and in every practicable case is inclined to give it effect. In this instance, however, he cannot but consider it misplaced, as the length of this officer's service is, in the Commander-in-Chief's opinion, an aggravation of his offence, and no evidence has been adduced to show that Captain Dickson's period of service has been marked by such unexceptionable conduct as to entitle him to lenient consideration.

In the conscientious discharge of their duty, the court have awarded a sentence suitable to and commensurate with the offence; but, in recommending this officer to mercy on insufficient grounds, his Excellency considers they have placed him, as Commander-in-Chief, in a very invidious position; for either he must disregard their recommendation, or sacrifice the discipline of the army and the best interests of the service by restoring to the functions of his commission in his regiment an officer who has degraded himself in the eyes of his brother officers, and forfeited the respect and confidence of those under his command.

Lieutenant-General Grant feels that the court should not have placed him in this painful situation; but he cannot hesitate a moment as to the course to be pursued; the sentence must be enforced.

Captain Francis Farhill Collingwood Dickson is to be struck off the strength of the army from the 21st February, 1857.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BLAIR, W. T. to be sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Cuddapah, fr. Feb. 14; to continue to act as sub-judge of zillah of Cuddapah, dur. abs. of Ratliff, Feb. 24.
DYKES, J. W. B. to act as prin. asst. to agent to Govr. of Fort St. George, in Vizagapatam, dur. emp. of T. J. Knox on other duty, Feb. 24.
IRVINE, P. judge of Bellary, del. ov. ch. of Court to R. C. Lewin.
KINDERSLEY, J. R. to be asst. judge of the zillah of Bangalore.
MOLONY, F. B. to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, fr. Feb. 14; to continue to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Rajahmundry, dur. abs. of Wylie, Feb. 24.
ROUPEL, T. B. civ. and sess. jud. of Coimbatore, delivered over ch. of the court to the principal Sudder Ameen, Feb. 20; to be civ. and sess. judge of Cuddalore, Feb. 21.
SULLIVAN, H. E. act. sub-judge of Madura, del. over ch. of the court to A. W. Phillips, Feb. 14.
THOMAS, E. B. coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, assu. ch. of district fr. Mr. Walhouse, Feb. 14.
THOMPSON, J. G. to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Salem, but cont. to act as sub-jud. of Mangalore, dur. empl. of Sullivan.
TOD, G. B. to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Chingleput.
WARD, S. N. to be civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Coimbatore.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DAVIDSON, R. 1 mo. to Madras, prep. to appl. for leave to Europe, on m.c.

SULLIVAN, H. E. old leave cancelled, 1 mo. to Neilgherries.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAILEY, REV. K. C. to act as chaplain of Trichinopoly dur. emp. of Rev. Mr. Cooper on other duty, Feb. 24.
COOPER, REV. W. W. G. to act as jt. chaplain of Bangalore dur. abs. of Rev. B. S. Clarke, Feb. 24.
POPE, the Rev. J. P. chaplain of Quilon, 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BABINGTON, Lieut. col. D. fr. 34th L.I. to 39th N.I. Feb. 25.
BARROW, Brev. maj. J. L. art. from C co. 1st batt. to D co. 2nd batt. Feb. 14.
BEDDINGFIELD, Ens. F. W. to do du. with 12th N.I. to join Feb. 13; posted to 26th N.I. as 3rd. ens. to rank from Dec. 20, 1856, to proc. to join Feb. 23.
BEDWELL, Ens. P. F. posted to 14th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. Dec. 13, 1856, to join his corps. Feb. 23.
BERDMORE, Brev. maj. H. T. M. art. fr. C co. 4th batt. to B co. 1st batt. Feb. 26.
BIRD, Ens. F. P. H. posted to 2nd Eur. L.I. as 6th ens.; to rank

fr. Dec. 13, 1856; to do duty with 24th N.I. till July 31, then to proc. to pres. to join his own corps, Feb. 23.

BLAIR, 1st Lieut. G. F. art. to rank fr. June 10, 1856, in succ. to Fishe, ret.

BOWIE, Lieut. G. M. 48th N.I. Moulmein, passed exam. in Hindustani; qual. for genl. staff; Moonshee allowance granted.

BRADFORD, Lieut. E. R. C. 6th L.C. pl. at disp. of Govt. for serv. under Lieut. gen. Sir J. Outram in Persia, Feb. 17.

BRADFORD, Lieut. W. J. art. fr. D Co. 3rd batt. to E Co. 5th batt. Feb. 14.

BRENNER, Cornet C. N. G. posted to 4th L.C. as 1st cornet; to rank fr. Dec. 4, 1856; ret. fr. doing duty with 3rd L.C.; to proceed to join his corps, Feb. 23.

BRIGGS, Brev. major G. art. to be major fr. June 7, 1856, in succ. to Alcock, ret.; to h. brig. non-effective, Feb. 26.

BROOME, Lieut. A. 28th N.I. pl. at disp. of Govt. for empl. with land transport corps in Persia, Feb. 17.

BROWN, Lieut. T. 1st fus. to be capt. fr. Feb. 21, in succ. to Dickson.

BRUCE, Lieut. A. J. jun. assist. to commissr. of Mysore, to proc. to pres. and report himself to the adj. gen. of the army; pl. at disp. of gov. of Fort St. George, Feb. 17; jun. assist. to commissr. of Mysore; pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. Feb. 17.

BUTLER, Ens. S.E.R. posted to 23rd L.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1856; to do duty with 26th N.I. until arr. of his own corps at Russelcondah, to join Feb. 23.

CAMERON, Lieut. C. art. h. brig. non-effec. to A Co. 5th batt. to join at Penang on expiration of leave to Calcutta, Feb. 14.

CANNON, Capt. E. 17th N.I. to assist Major de Sansmerez, in instructing the 1st Ward's Fus. in rifle musketry, Feb. 21.

CARLETON, Lieut. G. 4th batt. art. to be adj. and qr. mr. of that corps, Feb. 26, fr. 1st co. lt. batt. to C. co. 4th batt. Feb. 23.

CARRUTHERS, Capt. F. J. 2nd M. L. C. to offic. as line adj. at Sholapore, in succ. to Neale.

CHAMBERS, Ens. C. J. O. posted to 31st L.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1856, to join Feb. 23.

CHAMIER, 2nd Lieut. T. H. E. art. to rejoin the comp. to which he stands posted, Feb. 24.

CHEERY, Lieut. E. M. 1st L. C. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. for a command of a troop.

CHESTER, Capt. R. 7th N.I. rec. ch. of off. of 1st asst. commissr. regr. of deeds and postmr. at Moulmein, fr. Lieut. Carthew on Dec. 24, 1856, consequent on departure of Capt. Houghton.

CHILDERS, Lieut. E. W. art. Secunderabad, passed exam. in Hindustani, Moonshee allowance granted.

CLARKE, Lieut. T. G. 21st N.I. to do duty with sappers and miners, Feb. 24.

COLQUHOUN, Ens. J. posted to 33rd N.I. as 3rd ens. to proc. to join Feb. 23.

CONNINGHAM, Ens. H. posted to 30th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. Dec. 13, 1856; to do du. with 36th N.I. Feb. 22.

COOKE, Brig. maj. C. J. art. from D co. 2nd batt. to C co. 1st batt. to join Feb. 14.

COTTAM, Lieut. W. J. art. not arrived, to rank fr. Dec. 12, 1856.

CUPPAGE, Lieut. col. A. (Europe) fr. 39th N.I. to 32nd N.I.

DAVIES, Lieut. A. M. 51st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani lang. and to rec. Moonshee allowance.

DE SAUSMAREZ, Maj. G. 21st N.I. to instruct the 1st Ward's Fusileers in rifle musketry, as a temp. measure, Feb. 21.

DOBBS, Ens. F. H. to do du. with 36th N.I. Feb. 23.

DRURY, Capt. C. H. 27th N.I. 1st asst. mil. aud. gen. is directed to take ch. of off. of supt. of family paym. and pens. as a temp. arrang. without prejudice to his perm. appt. Feb. 27.

DUKE, Brev. col. T. A. fr. 31st L.I. to 13th N.I.

DUNCAN, Ens. J. posted to 1st fus. as 6th 2nd lieut. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1856, to join Feb. 23.

DUVERNET, Brev. maj. J. S. M.I. to be lieut. col. in the army fr. Nov. 28, 1856.

FAUNCE, Ens. E. 27th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 10, in succ. to Mathew dec.

FLETCHER, Lieut. H. C. 8th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, 1856.

FORSTER, Brev. maj. G. 49th N.I. to be maj. fr. Feb. 14, in succ. to Hall, prom.

FREEMAN, Lieut. col. W. R. A. inf. to be col. in the army fr. Nov. 28, 1856.

FULTON, Capt. G. A. 2nd L.I. to commd. of details proceeding on the transport *Salamanca* to Rangoon, Feb. 14.

FURLONG, Ens. M. to do duty with 11th N.I. Feb. 23.

GAHAGAN, Lieut. T. H. H. 3rd Eur. regt. is perm. at his request to resign the service fr. Feb. 28.

GLOAG, Lieut. H. D. art. fr. doing duty E co. 5th batt. to rejoin A co. 1st batt. now en route from Kamptee, Feb. 14.

GLOAG, 2nd Lieut. A. B. art. fr. E co. 5th batt. to F co. 5th batt; to join at Cocanada in time to embark with the co. at Pegu.

GODFREY, Ens. A. posted to 28th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1856, to join Feb. 23.

GORDON, Lieut. H. J. G. engrs. to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1854.

GOSLING, Brev. capt. W. C. F. art. to be capt. fr. Oct. 9, 1856, in succ. to Little, ret. to h. brig. non-effective, Feb. 26.

GRAHAM, Ens. D. posted to 4th N.I. as 2nd ens. to rank from Dec. 12, 1856.

GRANT, Capt. R. G. H. art. to rank fr. June 10, 1856, in succ. to Fishe, ret.

- HAGGARD**, Lieut. G. art. rec. ch. of off. of 2nd asst. commissr. at Moulmein, Dec. 24, 1856, conseq. on dep. of Capt. Haughton.
- HAINES**, Lieut. W. C. P. adjt. 35th N.I. having been absent in England on m.c. beyond the period prescribed, vacates the above appt. fr. Jan. 14.
- HALLIDAY**, Capt. J. G. to be Brev. maj. fr. Nov. 4.
- HALL**, Brev. lieut. col. R. 49th N.I. to be lieut. col. fr. Feb. 14, in succ. to Musgrove, ret.; posted to 43rd N.I.
- HARRIS**, Ens. M. H. L. 11th N.I. is relieved from doing duty with 1st Madras fus. to proceed and join his regt. via Bangalore, Feb. 13.
- HARRISON**, Lieut. W. P. 7th N.I. rec. ch. of off. of 1st asst. commissr. at Moulmein, fr. Capt. Chester, Jan. 3.
- HARRISON**, Lieut. C. H. art. Trichinopoly, passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. for gen. staff—moonshiee allowance granted.
- HEYSHAM**, Lieut. B. F. 13th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, and qual. as interp. Feb. 19.
- HIGHMOOR**, Ens. C. L. posted to 37th N.I. as 3rd ens.; to rank rank fr. Dec. 13, 1856; to continue to do duty with 36th N.I. until he can be provided with a passage to Burmah, Feb. 23.
- HITCHINS**, Brev. capt. B. C. art. fr. A co. 1st batt. to B co. 1st batt. Feb. 14; to join h. q. of the co. at Maulmein when relieved fr. appt. of actg. commy. of ord. Saugor div. Feb. 14.
- HOG**, Lieut. T. J. M. art. Secunderabad, passed exam. in Hindustani; qual. for gen. staff, with moonshiee allowance.
- HOLMES**, Lieut. R. 49th N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 14, in succ. to Hall, prom.
- HOWE**, Lieut. F. A. engs. to rank fr. March 9, 1855.
- HOWES**, Ens. A. J. to do duty with 26th N.I. Feb. 23.
- HUGHES**, Lieut. col. G. C. fr. 13th N.I. to 31st N.I.
- JENKINS**, Ens. M. G. posted to 8th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. Dec. 13, 1856; to report himself to the adj. gen. in order to being provided with a passage to join his corps, Feb. 23.
- JOHNSTONE**, Lieut. A. 51st N.I. rem. fr. ch. of the I comp. Sappers and Miners, and to rejoin his own regt.
- KEITH**, Ens. G. S. posted to 44th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank for Dec. 13, 1856, to continue to do du. with 36th N.I. until opportunity offers of prov. him with a passage to Burmah.
- KEMP**, Brev. maj. R. J. 43rd N.I. to act as dep. asst. adj. gen. northern div. dur. abs. of Mason, Feb. 27.
- LAURIE**, Ens. P. M. posted to 40th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. Dec. 13, 1856, to do du. with 19th N.I. to join on arrival of that regt. at Bangalore, Feb. 14; to continue to do du. with 19th N.I. until March 31, then to join his own corps, Feb. 23.
- LAVIE**, Maj. T. art. fr. h. brig. non-effective to 1st batt. Feb. 26; to rank fr. April 10, 1856, in succ. to Fische ret.
- LAW**, Lieut. G. V. exec. engr. 4th class, to proc. to pres. and report himself to the adjt. gen. of the army.
- LEE**, Lieut. H. C. 1st N.I. ret. to duty.
- LEARMOUTH**, Ens. J. F. posted to 45th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. Dec. 13, 1856.
- LOYD**, 2nd Lieut. M. B. S. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Oct. 20, 1856, in suc. to Harvey, dec.; to D co. 2nd batt. Feb. 26.
- MAGNAY**, Lieut. J. 30th N.I. services pl. temp. at the disp. of the C.-in-C. for regt. duty, Feb. 27.
- MANSON**, Capt. F. J. M. dep. asst. adjt. gen. N. div. services pl. temp. at the disp. of the C.-in-C. for regt. duty, Feb. 27.
- McBRIDE**, Capt. J. rem. fr. du. at Fort St. George to Vellore.
- McGOUN**, Ens. J. T. fr. doing duty with 6th to do duty with 19th N.I. to join on arrival of that regt. at Bangalore, Feb. 14; posted to 36th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. Dec. 13, 1856; 36th N.I. to join at Madras.
- McGRIGOR**, 2nd Lieut. D. I. art. qual. in surveying, Feb. 23; fr. C co. 1st batt. to B co. 5th batt. to join at Mangalore.
- MICHAEL**, Capt. J. 39th N.I. placed at disp. of Govt. of India for emp. as assist. to chief eng. Hyderabad, Feb. 20.
- MILLER**, Brev. lieut. col. W. H. art. to be lieut. col. fr. June 7, 1856, in suc. to Alcock, ret.; to 2nd batt. art. Feb. 26.
- MOLLET**, Lieut. E. A. 42nd N.I. Secunderabad, passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. for gen. staff, moonshiee allowance granted.
- MOORE**, Lieut. R. A. 29th N.I. services pl. temp. at disp. of the C.-in-C. fr. regt. duty, Feb. 27.
- MULCASTER**, Lieut. W. S. S. 6th L.C. perm. to res. appt. of sub-assst. com. gen. Feb. 24.
- MUSGRAVE**, Lieut. col. J. F. to be brev. col. fr. Sept. 15.
- NEILD**, Lieut. H. J. T. 2nd N.I. Ootacamund, passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. for gen. staff.
- O'GRADY**, Maj. R. W. 34th L.I. relieved fr. du. with 2nd L.I. and to rejoin, Feb. 20.
- PARRY**, Ens. R. C. posted to 16th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1856; to do duty with 36th N.I. Feb. 23.
- PEYTON**, Capt. T. 14th N.I. Hyderabad sub. force, to proc. to pres. and report himself to the adjt. gen. of the army.
- PIERCE**, Capt. C. A. 27th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, Feb. 23.
- PINSON**, Brev. col. A. fr. 32nd N.I. to 31th L.I. Feb. 25.
- PORTOUS**, Ens. C. A. 1st N.I. to do duty with 36th N.I. Feb. 23; posted to 1st N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. Dec. 13, 1856.
- RAIKES**, Ens. C. L. 8th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856.
- RAIKES**, Ens. E. posted to 38th N.I. as 2nd ens. to rank fr. Dec. 12, 1856.
- RICHMOND**, Ens. J. A. posted to 34th L.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. Dec. 13, 1856; to continue to do du. with 1st fus. Feb. 23.
- ROBERTSON**, Lieut. J. R. J. art. fr. B. co. 1st batt. to A co. 1st batt. to proc. to Singapore and do du. with 1st suppl. co. 5th batt. until arr. of A co. 1st batt. Feb. 14.
- ROLSTON**, Capt. W. D. K. 14th N.I. act. dep. asst. com. gen. to proc. to pres. and report himself to the adjt. gen.
- ROWLANDSON**, Brev. maj. G. art. fr. B co. 1st batt. to h. brig. non-effective, Feb. 26.
- RUSSELL**, Lieut. col. W. perm. to retire on pens. of rank, Feb. 24.
- SAMWELL**, Lieut. F. 6th N.I. has been pl. at disp. of the Govt. of India for emp. in the Hyderabad contingent, Feb. 27.
- SCHOMBERG**, Lieut. B. F. 49th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. for general staff.
- SCOTT**, Brev. capt. A. N. art. to be capt. fr. June 7, 1856, in succ. to Alcock, ret.; to C co. 4th batt. Feb. 26.
- SHAW**, Ens. E. W. posted to 27th N.I. as 1st ens. to rank fr. Dec. 12, 1856.
- SHAW**, Ens. J. H. posted to 27th N.I. as 2nd ens. to rank fr. Dec. 12, 1856; ret. fr. doing duty 1st fus. to join his own regt.
- SKOTTS**, Lieut. C. F. J. 2nd N.I. ret. to duty.
- SMITH**, Lieut. C. G. 8th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 21, 1856, in succ. to Bristow, dec.
- STEWART**, 2nd Lieut. J. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Oct. 9, 1856, in succ. to Little, ret.
- STEWART**, 1st Lieut. J. art. late prom. to A tr. h. brig. Feb. 26.
- STUART**, Lieut. C. J. 51st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, and qual. as interp. Feb. 19.
- DE LOUSADA**, Ens. H. F. 51st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, and qual. as interp.
- TAYLOR**, Ens. J. B. posted to 9th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank from Dec. 13, 1856, to join at the first opportunity, until which time to continue to do duty 1st fus. Feb. 23.
- THOMAS**, Lieut. L. F. C. art. placed at disp. of Govt. of India.
- THOMSON**, Capt. T. H. 9th N.I. to be brig. maj. to Tonghoo brig. v. Haines, res.; to continue in ch. of temp. brig. majorship, Moulmein, Feb. 26.
- THOMPSON**, 1st Lieut. H. G. art. to rank fr. June 7, 1856, in succ. to Alcock, ret.
- THORNHILL**, Capt. A. R. offi. res. at Hyderabad, made over ch. of Thuggee and Dacoity off. to Campbell, Feb. 6.
- THORP**, Ens. R. D. 39th N.I. to do duty with 36th N.I. until arr. of his own corps at Madras, Feb. 23.
- THORPE**, Ens. R. D. posted to 39th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1856.
- TOMLINSON**, Lieut. to revert to his appt. as dep. assist. commy. of ord. fr. Jan. 8.
- TULLOCH**, Capt. H. W. to be brev. maj. fr. Sept. 15.
- UNDERWOOD**, Ens. J. A. 49th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 14, in succ. to Hall, prom.
- UNDERWOOD**, Ens. T. O. posted to 22nd N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. Dec. 13, 1856; to continue to do duty with 1st fus. Feb. 23.
- WILSON**, Maj. W. J. mag. of police, assum. ch. of his off. Feb. 18.
- WOODS**, 2nd Lieut. J. A. 1st fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. Feb. 21, in succ. to Dickson.
- WRIGHT**, Capt. J. H. 1st N.I. to be an exec. eng. of 3rd cl. and posted to Culmejole div. bankment, v. Lieut. S. Black.
- WYNCH**, Lieut. A. art. not arriv. to rank fr. Dec. 12, 1856.
- WYSE**, Lieut. J. C. 34th N.I. to be adjt. of that corps, Feb. 21.
- YALDWYN**, Maj. gen. J. is perm. to reside and draw pay at the presidency, Bangalore, and the Neilgherry Hills, Feb. 21.
- YALDWYN**, Ens. R. H. posted to 46th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. Dec. 13, 1856, to report himself to the adjt. gen. in ord. to be prov. with a passage to join his corps, Feb. 23.
- YOUNG**, Lieut. C. W. S. 52nd N.I. to act as pay ma. centre div. dur. abs. of Gillilan, Feb. 24.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

- BABINGTON**, Capt. R. C. 4th N.I. 15 mo. to Europe on m.c.
- BARROW**, Capt. de S. 14th N.I. leave can.
- BAYLEY**, Maj. S. 26th N.I. 18 mo. to Europe on m.c. new regs.
- BERESFORD**, Maj. gen. M. 30 days, to Neilgherries.
- CARPENDALE**, Capt. J. engs. 18 mo. to Europe on m.c. new regs.
- COODE**, Maj. J. P. 35th N.I. March 1 to May 31, Kellibutty, Mysore.
- DAVIES**, Lieut. A. M. 51st N.I. in ext. to Apr. 10, to Cuddapah.
- DICKEN**, Lieut. W. P. 6th N.I. fr. Feb. 16 to Oct. 31, to Neilgherries, m.c.
- FAULKNER**, Lieut. H. D. 42nd N.I. 2 mo. fr. Mar. 12, Madras.
- FULLER**, Lieut. W. H. L. 4th N.I. fr. date of depart. to Aug. 1, to Neilgherries, on m.c.
- GILLILAN**, Capt. T. 5th N.I. 6 days.
- GRANT**, Lieut. J. M. 15th N.I. 3 mo. to Cuddalore.
- HARE**, Capt. G. 20th N.I. 6 mo. furl. to Europe, embarking at Bombay, new rules.
- HIGHT**, Lieut. C. 18th N.I. 2 mo. pres.
- HOLL**, Brev. col. C. 26th N.I. leave can. at his request.
- HUET**, Capt. C. W. 38th N.I. 18 mo. to Eur. on m.c. to embark from Singapore.
- LAWDER**, Capt. E. J. 44th N.I. assist. qr. mr. gen. of the army, leave is specially extended from 15 to 18 mo. on m.c. without loss of appt. subject to approval of the Court of Directors.
- PARSONS**, Lieut. A. D. 1st L.C. to May 31, to Neilgherries, on m.c.
- PRIOR**, Brig. H. 30 days fr. Mar. 16, to the Nagpore territory.

STRATON, Major gen. F. to Europe, on furl. new reg.
SMITH, Capt. H. C. R. W. 2nd N.V. batt. to Sept. 30, in ext. to Neilgherries, on m.c.
SMYTH, Lieut. and adjt. W. P. S. 27th N.I. to Feb. 28, to rem. at Bangalore, on m.c.
THOMPSON, Lieut. W. 7th L.C. March 1 to Aug. 31, Neilgherries.
TIGHE, Lieut. J. S. 8th L.C. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c.
WRIGHT, Lieut. J. I. 27th N.I. Feb. 10 to March 1, pres.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BIDIE, Assist. surg. G. M.D. is permitted to enter on the general duties of the army, Feb. 14.
COCKERIL, Assist. surg. R. W. with 1st batt. art. on duty, to do duty with 15th N.I.; to do duty with 12th N.I. Feb. 23.
COX, Assist. surg. J. A. M.D. fr. 9th to 40th N.I. Feb. 14, to med. ch. of details proceeding, on the transport *Salamanca*, to Rangoon, whence he will proceed, without delay, via Calcutta, to join his corps at Cuttack.
HOWELL, Assist. surg. T. G. rec. admitted to do du. under surg. 1st fus.
JOHNSON, Assist. surg. S. G. rem. fr. doing du. with 1st fus. to do du. with 1st batt. art. to join at the mount.
LLOYD, Assist. surg. E. E. in med. ch. half C co. 2nd batt. art. to 2nd batt. Feb. 21.
MACLEOD, Assist. surg. A. C. posted fr. 47th N.I. to 17th N.I. to join.
MUDGE, Assist. surg. J. W. M.D. rem. fr. 25th N.I. Feb. 14.
REID, Surg. J. posted from 17th N.I. to 47th N.I.
WILLIAMS, Assist. surg. St. G. M.D. posted to 25th N.I. Feb. 14.
WILSON, Assist. surg. J. 17th N.I. to be civ. assist. surg. of Seonee, Feb. 3.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.
HOWELL, T. G. Feb. 17.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COX, Assist. surg. J. A. M.D. leave cancelled fr. Jan. 3, at his request.
CRAWFORD, Assist. surg. J. 15 days to Madras
DAY, Assist. surg. F. 15 mo. to Europe, on m. c.
ELLIOT, Assist. surg. W. C. M.D. 1 mo. to rem. at Cuddapah.
REYNOLDS, Surg. J. A. 18th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Dec. 19, to Calcutta.
THEOBALDS, Assist. surg. J. R. 9th N.I. till May 1, to Masulipatam, on m. c.
WESTERN, Vet. surg. J. hors. art., Feb. 9 to April 9, Madras, m. c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

AYNSLEY, wife of Lieut. G. H. M. 6th L.C. s. at Poona, Feb. 24.
BARTLEY, wife of D. s. at Rajahmundry, Feb. 13.
BEAMAN, wife of A. H. s. at Hussingabad, Feb. 15.
BOUCHARDIERE, wife of G. L. d. at Nagercoil, Feb. 17.
COTTON, wife of J. J. d. at Masulipatam, Feb. 9.
DAVIS, wife of W. s. at Madras, Feb. 20.
LESLIE, wife of W. A. d. at Palamcottah, Feb. 9.
MASTER, wife of W. D. s. at Ramandrog, Feb. 19.
PATERSON, Mrs. J. C. s. at Madras, Feb. 6.
PEACH, wife of R. A. horse art. d. at Madras, Feb. 16.
TRUTWEIN, wife of C. d. at Rozapettah, Feb. 21.

MARRIAGES.

EDGECOME, Lieut. W. H. engs. to Lucy, d. of the Rev. W. Scott, at Rangoon, Feb. 10.
KOHLEHOF, D. F. to Eliza S. L. d. of the Rev. H. Harley, at Tanjore, Feb. 18.
STEWART, R. to Rachael, d. of J. Sherard, at Vizianagrum, Feb. 18.
VARDON, H. S. to Matilda E. d. of the late Lieut. col. R. D. O'Dell, at Bangalore, Feb. 23.

DEATHS.

ADOLPHUS, Mrs. B. at Black Town, aged 60, Feb. 13.
CADELL, Charlton J. s. of Capt. A. T. at Trichinopoly, Feb. 17.
COLLINS, inf. d. of George A. at Kamptee, Feb. 16.
CRAMPTON, Sarah, relict of the late J. at Trichinopoly, Feb. 19.
D'VAZ, Joanna, d. of M. at Cuddalore, aged 26, Feb. 18.
DYSART, Hugh C. inf. s. of C. at Secunderabad, Feb. 8.
MACKAY, Donald s. of Dr. at Ootacamund, aged 4, Feb. 17.
MCDOWELL, Mrs. Michael, at Rozapooram, aged 50, Feb. 25.
PEREIRA, Antony F. s. of J. at Negapatam, Feb. 10.
SHAW, Richard C. at Madras, aged 1, Feb. 13.
SHRIEVES, Rev. J. at Bellary, Feb. 9.
SKEET, Serj. W. at Arcot, Feb. 23.
TRUTMEIN, wife of C. at Rozapettah, Feb. 21.
VAN, Gezer Charles, s. of the late C. at Tellicherry, Feb. 3.
VANLEK, Anne E. at Negapatam, aged 16, Feb. 9.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 13.—Hastings, Carrow, Port Victoria and New Zealand.—17. Steamer Zenobia, Batt. I.N., Senior, Rangoon.—22. Thomas Blyth, Maxwell, Man-

ritus.—23. Steamer Robert Lowe, Congalton, Calcutta.—25. Steamer Cape of Good Hope, Scallan, Southampton.—26. Steamer, Manila, Burma, Point de Galle; Constantine, Wrangles, London.—MARCH 1. Steamer Hindostan, —, Bengal; Steamer Bentinck, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Zenobia (Feb. 17), from RANGOON.—Lieuts. Ward, Bayley, and Guthrie; Capt. Rolleston, H.M.'s 84th regt.; Mrs. Rolleston and child; Lieut. Raynsford, 18th N.I.; Capt. Pender, 2nd R.L.L.; and 2nd apothecary Swaris.

Per steamer Robert Lowe (Feb. 23), from CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Ansell, Capt. Batchelor, Capt. Cameron, Mrs. Cameron, Mr. Mackintosh, Lieut. Price, Mr. Please, Dr. Dale, Lieut. Furten, Capt. Swinton and lady.

Per steamer Cape of Good Hope (Feb. 25), from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. L. Biddle, Capt. W. Poole, T. J. Biddle, Esq., H.M.'s 8th foot; Lieut. E. Ross, H.M.'s 35th regt.; Ens. J. W. Charlton, H.M.'s 32nd regt.; Ens. T. Brown, H.M.'s 35th regt.; Ens. D. D. Birkett, H.C.S.; Ens. Golding, H.C.S.; J. Clark, Esq.; R. J. Mealing, Esq.; T. F. Scallan, Esq.; G. Poole, Esq.; J. Higgins, A. Mathison, J. Robinson, and Mrs. Poole.

Per steamer Hindostan (March 1) from BENGAL.—Dr. Cowan and Capt. Sherard.

Per steamer Bentinck (March 1) from SUZ.—From SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Falls, Messrs. J. Mayne, G. Stewart, Cotton, Challon and Strover, Maj. Borthwick, Mr. Roche, Mrs. Dale, Rev. J. Mackee, Miss A. Thorburn, Miss Russell, Lieut. Yeoman, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Barclay, and Mr. Leggatt. From MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Dr. and Mrs. Macban and infant, Miss Robertson, Capt. and Mrs. Baldeck, Mr. Virtue, Capt. and Mrs. Carleton, Mr. and Mrs. Rathie, Mr. Kenrick, Mr. Chaix, Mr. Paton, Mr. Cae, Mr. Grinfell, and Rev. Mr. Dean. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Col. Thorpe, Miss Galloway, Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Wetherill, Mr. Leach, Mr. McLean, Mr. Dashwood, Mr. King, Mr. Rev. Smith, Capt. Williams, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Miller and 2 infants, Mr. French, Mr. Gregory, Lieut. Hawkins, Miss Lutman, Mr. Wray, Mr. Shawe, Mr. Clough, Mr. Smith, jun., Mr. Ayers, Mr. Longden, Mr. Galloway, Mr. Henderson, Lieut. Bailey, Mr. Smith, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Sandys and infant, Mrs. Tweedie, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Moore, Mr. Davies, Mr. Gallett, and Mr. Millett. From MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Bird, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Farlong, Mr. Stirling, Mr. Garratt, Mr. Hall, Mr. Carnac, Capt. Rosser, Mr. Bewsher, Mr. and Mrs. Vigors, Col. Walter, and Mr. Pirvia. From SUZ to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Wynard. From ADEY to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Hoseans.—From BOMBAY to CALCUTTA.—Monsr. and Mad. Petit, Col. Ellice, and Capt. and Mrs. Dorin.—From GALLE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Selby, Mr. Hall, Mrs. McO'Neill and 2 children.—From MADRAS to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. H. P. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Chambers, Mons. DeQuerret, Miss Smith, and Lieut. Magrath.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 11. Marchioness of Londonderry, Davison, Bombay.—12. Eagle, M. Murphy, Calingapatam and London.—13. Steamer Oriental, Thurston, Singapore.—17. Northern Light, Marshall, Akyab.—19. Malacca, LeGeyt, Calcutta; Amelia, Leouhard, Northern Ports.—21. Thetis, Conway, Moulemein; Japan, French, London.—22. Trafalgar, Taylor, London.—24. Steamer Zenobia, Batt. I.N. Singapore.—MARCH 2. Steamer Hindostan, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Marchioness of Londonderry (Feb. 11), to BOMBAY.—Capts. Prior, Campbell, and Harford; Lieuts. Blunt, Morant, Cotton, and Swindley; Lieut. and Qr. mr. Hancock, Asst. Surg. Wodsworth, 1 sergeant major, 1 qr. mr. sergeant, 13 sergeants, 12 corporals, 3 drummers, 224 privates, 1 asst. apoth., 1 2d dresser, 34 women, 68 children, and 21 private followers of H.M.'s 12th Lancers, 2 coolies, 1 tailor, 1 bheasty, 1 toty, and 1 washerman of commissariat department.

Per steamer Oriental (Feb. 13), to SINGAPORE.—Lieut. Col. Liardett, Brevet Major Jackson, Capt. Cadenhead, Capt. Crews, Lieuts. Reade, Gibson, Stirling, Firth, Harris, Ensigns Hudleston, Boradalle, Asst. Surg. Campbell, 1 asst. apothecary, 1 sergeant major, 1 qr. mr. sergeant, 9 subadars, 10 jemadars, 49 havildars, 49 naigues, 19 drummers, and 879 rank and file and public and private followers of the 14th N.I. 1 2d tinal, and 14 tent lascars, and 109 commissariat bearers.

Per Amelia (Feb. 19) to NORTHERN PORTS.—J. Marjoribanks, Esq. Mrs. Carruthers, Major Carruthers, Major Leacer, Qr. mr. sergt. Dalbing, Mrs. Dalbing, Mr. Goodman, and 4 natives.

Per Trafalgar (Feb. 22) to LONDON.—Mrs. Boddam, J. S. Spence, Esq. lady, and 4 children, Mrs. Pearce, Capt. and Mrs. A. J. Tod, 1st L.C. Mrs. J. Rhode and 3 children, Mrs. Fitzmaurice and infant, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Moberly and 5 children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hubbard, and 6 children, Dr. Vansomeren, Mr. R. D. Johnston's child, Private P. Glenden, of the 3rd Madras Eur. regt. 35 men, 4 women, and 5 children of the H.C. service, 3 men and 4 children of H.M. service.

Per steamer Zenobia (Feb. 24) to SINGAPORE.—Capts. Cooper, Temple, Riach, and Couchman, Lieuts. Powells and Sewell, Ensigns Brooke and Smith, Asst. surg. Cockerell, Asst. apoth. Eade, 4 subadars, 4 jemadars, 18 havildars, 8 drummers, 20 naigues, 256 privates, 8 bheasties, 4 regtl. lascars, 5 tent lascars, 1 artificer, 1 second dresser, 12 dobies, 27 mess and officers' servants, and 46 dooly bearers of 12th regt. N.I. Major Hillyard, Ensign Bedwell, and 4 servants of 14th regt. N.I.

Per steamer Hindostan (March 2) to SUZ.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Carpendale and child, Lieut. F. Hardy, H. W. Zschepel, and Capt. R. C. Babington.—To SUZ.—Maj. S. Bayly and Col. W. Russell.—To SINGAPORE.—Bt. Maj. Hillyard and Lieut. Bruce.—To BOMBAY.—Lieut. J. L. Bingham and Lieut. H. Clerk.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, March 1, 1857.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Securities 7 per ct.
On Private Bills, at 3 months 7 "

RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes 95 per ct.
Do. 4½ do. do. 85 "
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts 82 "
Do. 4 per cent. Prosy. Notes Sicca 75 "
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's. 75 "
Do. 3½ do. do. do. 63 "
On Tanjore do. 75 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan for public work $\frac{1}{2}$ disc.	
4 per cent. loan of 1852-53	21 disc.
1853-56	21 do.
1852-55	19 do.
1854-55	19 do.
5 per cent. transferable } No transactions.	
book debt	
Tanjore Bonds	21 to 22 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	17

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, at 6 months' sight,	2s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 2s. 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.
H.M. Treasury Bills,	2s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
Bank of England Post Bills,	2s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
Mauritius Government Bills,	2s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
Ceylon do.	2s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight, par to 1 disc.	
Agents' Bills to Calcutta, 30 days, par to 1 disc.	
Do. Bombay, „ par to 1 pm.	

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10.3 each
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	do.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3l. 7s. 6d. to 4l.

BOMBAY.

The LONDON MAIL of Jan. 26 arrived at Bombay Feb. 20 (per *Aden*).

AMALGAMATION OF THE COURTS.—We understand that the managing committee of the Bombay Association is at present engaged in preparing a petition to the Legislative Council of India and the British Parliament against the proposed amalgamation of the Queen's and Company's courts of justice.—*Bombay Times*.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA have declared a dividend of 7 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 31st December last; payable on and after the 6th instant.

THE FIVE-PER-CENT. LOAN.—We have been given to understand that his Highness the Rao of Cutch has subscribed four lacs of rupees to the five-per-cent. loan, and intends shortly to pay in six lacs more, making in all ten lacs of rupees,—rather a large sum for one individual.

THE MANUAL AND PLATOON EXERCISE has been discontinued to be used in regiments of artillery at Bombay; the carbine exercise being introduced in its stead.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, S. Sub. asst. executive eng. Sholapore collectorate, to be an acting asst. executive eng. placed at disp. of supt. eng. Northern province, for a special duty, Feb. 18.
CAMERON, C. H. returned to duty.
ELLIS, B. H. act. asst. commissr. in Scinde, assu. ch. of his du.
GRAY, A. returned to duty.
JONES, E. C. del. ov. ch. of Tanna collectorate to H. B. Boswell, the 1st asst. Feb. 12; perm. to res. fr. Feb. 17.
LENDAY, H. B. 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, Jeytulpoor pergunnas.
MELVILL, M. super. 3rd asst. coll. and mag. of Tanna, assu. ch. of his duties, Feb. 21.
MORGAN, J. R. coll. of Kaira, to remain in districts until setting in of the monsoon.
OVANS, C. R. to be super. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Sattara.
PRICE, W. S. to act as sub-asst. to supt. Poona and Tanna rev. survey and assess. dur. abs. of Hearn.
ROGERS, A. settlement officer in Guzerat, ass. ch. of duties.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

D'OVLV, W. 1 year to Europe, fr. Feb. 17, new regs.
DA SILVA, A. J. 6 weeks fr. Feb. 15.
GRANT, J. H. to reside for the present in Bombay, while studying Murathee.
LATTYMER, H. 1 mo.
SPRY, W. F. A. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

MOIRSON, Rev. G. resigned the serv. fr. Feb. 17.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAIN, Ens. F. G. S. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1856.
ARROW, Capt. W. G. 28th N.I. to be maj. from Feb. 14, in suc. to Holland ret.
BANNERMAN, Lieut. C. B. 1st N.I. to act as adj. 1st Belooch batt. dur. time Lieut. Knight may be acting as 2dn in com. Feb. 23.
BATTYE, Capt. G. W. res. appt. as asst. to resident at Baroda; serv. pl. at disp. of govt. Feb. 28.
BIRDWOOD, Brev. lieut. col. 3rd N.I. to act as dep. com. gen. dur. abs. of Pope. Feb. 17.
BLAIR, Lieut. 2nd L.C. to remain at pres. Feb. 21.
BOWKER, Cadet E. rec. arr. att. to do du. with wing of 24th N.I. at Sattara to join.
BROWN, Lieut. G. G. art. fr. 2nd to 3rd batt. to join 4th comp. with No. 8 lt. field battery attached to Bhoog, Feb. 20.
BROWN, Ens. W. T. 5th L.I. passed colloq. exam.
BRUCE, Capt. H. 2nd Eur. L.I. returned to duty Feb. 20, to join his corps in Persia.
CALDECOTT, Cadet A. W. B. rec. arr. attached to do duty with 5th N.L.I. to join.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. R. 7th N.I. placed at disp. of Lieut. Gen. Sir J. Outram, for service with expeditionary force in Persia, Feb. 20.
COWPER, Lieut. A. to be supt. rev. surv. and assessment, Guzerat.
DAVIES, Capt. H. F. com. Sattara local corps, to be supt. of police at Kaira.
DE LISLE, Capt. A. engr. returned to duty, to be a dep. supt. engr. in the railway dep. Feb. 18.
DUCAT, Ens. A. W. to rank fr. Dec. 13, 1856.
EDWARDS, Ens. H. B. to rank fr. Dec. 12, 1856.
FERGUSON, Ens. J. T. to rank fr. Dec. 13, 1856.
FORBES, Lieut. J. G. promotion and posting cancelled, Feb. 21.
GORDON, Lieut. J. 2nd in com. 2nd regt. Sind irr. horse, to act as asst. pol. supt. on frontier of Upper Sind, from Jan. 7, dur. abs. of Briggs.
HALLETT, Ens. W. L. fr. 27th N.I. to 1st N.I. to stand next below Ens. E. Bell, Feb. 17.
HART, Lieut. J. G. 26th N.I. returned to duty.
HEATHFIELD, Ens. F. W. to rank fr. Dec. 13, 1856.
HUNTER, Ens. H. C. to rank fr. Dec. 13, 1856.
JAMES, Lieut. G. 22nd N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 28th, v. Bryans ret.
JAMES, Ens. C. F. to rank fr. Dec. 12, 1856.
KNIGHT, Lieut. W. F. 1st Eur. fus. acting adj. 1st Belooch batt. to be acting 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Nicholetts, Feb. 23.
LA TOUCHE, Ens. W. P. 22nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, on the augmentation.
LEATHES, Lieut. G. G. 12th N.I. to be 3rd asst. to pol. ag. in Kattywar.
LORIMER, Ens. A. J. S. 11th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 27, v. Connell, dec.
LYONS, Lieut. W. 28th N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 14, in suc. to Holland, ret.
MACKENZIE, Cadet W. H. to do duty with 5th L.I. to join Feb. 21.
MALCOLM, Lieut. col. G. del. over com. of S. Maratha irreg. horse to Lieut. A. F. Battye, Feb. 5.
MARETT, Lieut. P. D. art. ret. to duty Feb. 20.
MARRIOTT, Capt. W. F. engrs. ret. to duty Feb. 20.
MCKENNA, Lieut. J. art. fr. 3rd to 1st batt. to join 2nd comp. at Aden, Feb. 20.
MILLS, Cornet W. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1856.
MOORE, 2nd lieut. T. U. art. to rank fr. Dec. 12, 1856.
MUSPRATT, Lieut. 2nd L.C. to remain at pres. Feb. 21.
MYTTON, 2nd Lieut. F. C. engrs. to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1854.
PENNY, 2nd Lieut. C. B. F. engrs. passed colloq. exam.
PHILLIPS, Ens. A. M. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 27, v. Hallett, dec.
PROBYN, Lieut. O. 3rd N.I. transp. to invalid estab.
REINECKER, Ens. G. H. to rank fr. Dec. 13, 1856.
ROSE, Capt. J. 3rd Eur. regt. ret. to duty; supt. of police at Kaira, to be com. of Sattara loc. corps.
SANDWITH, Ens. H. M. B. 3rd N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to marine batt. v. Brown, dur. abs. of Miles on foreign service.
SEBBAN, Cadet E. G. rec. arr. attached to do du. with 1st batt. art. at Ahmednuggur, to join; to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1856.
SHEWELL, Ens. A. M. to rank fr. Dec. 13, 1856.
SMITH, Lieut. J. A. 6th N.I. to act as adj. fr. Feb. 9, v. Carr.
STILEMAN, Lieut. W. C. 15th N.I. to be a-de-c. to C.-in-C. from Feb. 16, v. Armstrong.
STUBB, Ens. J. de, to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1856.
SYKES, Lieut. W. H. F. 3rd L.C. returned to duty; to be private sec. to Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Outram, comm. Persian expedition.
TAYLOR, Capt. J. M. acting comdt. of Guzerat irr. horse, asst. ch. of that regt.
TREDDELL, Ens. J. S. to rank fr. Dec. 13, 1856.
WEST, Ens. W. 28th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 14, in suc. to Holland, ret.
WILKINSON, Ens. W. E. 9th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
WILLOUGHBY, Ens. E. C. P. 10th N.I. placed at disp. of Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Outram, for service with expeditionary force in Persia.
WILSON, Ens. W. H. to rank fr. Dec. 20, 1856.

WRAY, Brev.-maj. E. art. to be comm. of ordnance northern div. Ahmedabad, v. Hicks, Feb. 20.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

GRANT, C. Feb. 6.

INFANTRY.

BERTHON, W. J. Feb. 6.

BOWKER, F. Feb. 20.

CALDECOTT, A. W. B. Feb. 20.

MACKENZIE, W. H. Feb. 20.

REEVES, H. N. Feb. 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BELL, Capt. exec. eng. Khandeish collectorate, 1 mo. fr. Jan. 8.

COLES, Lieut. T. G. 15th N.I. 18 mo. to Eur. on furl. new regs.

KEMPT, Capt. F.S. 1st Eur. reg. 3 yrs. to Eur. m.c. under old rules.

LEITH, Lieut. col. R. M.D. asst. adj. gen. fr. Feb. 15 to 28 in ext. to remain at Bombay.

ROOKE, Ens. G. F. 12th N.I. fr. Feb. 20 to March 31 in ext. to remain at Bombay.

SCRIVENER, Lieut. F. supt. of army schools, 2 mo. to the Persian Gulf.

STURGES, Lieut. O. art. 6 mo. to Eur. on furl. old regs.

TESCHEMAKER, Lieut. T. R. art. 2 yr. New South Wales, m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARBuckle, Surg. W. to offic. fr. Feb. 9 as Govt. Exem. of Grant Med. Coll. v. Don, res.

BARNETT, Asst. surg. J. M. m.d. to med. ch. of 4th N.I. v. Sylvester.

BATHO, Surg. J. E. to med. ch. of 26th N.I. v. Barnett.

BEATTY, Asst. surg. T. B. assu. ch. of duties of superint. of vaccination Northern Deccan, due Jan. 28.

CATES, Asst. surg. W. E. passed colloq. exam.

COLVILL, Asst. surg. W. H. passed colloq. exam.

COTES, Asst. surg. H. serv. pl. temp. at disp. of Govt. of India for employ in med. ch. of ag. and civ. state of Neemuch.

DEAS, Surg. J. to med. ch. of 3rd L.C. v. Batho.

FAITHFUL, Surg. J. J. 6th N.I. to act as dep. med. storekr. and staff surg. at Belgaum dur. abs. of Waller.

HARRIS, Asst. surg. F. W. to be civ. surg. of Hyderabad in Sind.

HAINES, Asst. surg. R. to be educational inspector for the presidency div. dur. abs. of Peet.

JOHNSTONE, Asst. surg. T. B. assu. ch. of duties of suppt. of vaccination, Konkun div. Feb. 6.

KELSEY, Asst. surg. A. to rank fr. Nov. 9, 1856.

LORD, Asst. surg. R. G. m.d. to offic. as civ. surg. at Rajkote, Feb. 18; confirmed in appt. of civ. surg. in Kattewar.

LOUNDS, Asst. surg. T. M. m.d. assu. ch. of his duties as prof. of anatomy and physiology and curator of the museum, in the Grant Medical coll. Feb. 11.

MACKENZIE, Surg. J. fr. Poona to Southern div. Feb. 11.

MAITTAND, Asst. surg. G. G. W. resumed ch. of the vaccinating duties of the Southern Deccan.

MILLER, Asst. surg. T. m.d. to rank fr. Nov. 9, 1856.

SCOTT, Surg. J. fr. Southern to Poona division, Feb. 11.

STOWELL, Surg. appt. to act as supt. surg. is cancelled, Feb. 14.

SYLVESTER, Asst. surg. J. M. placed on gen. duty with Persian expeditionary force.

WALLER, Surg. T. to act as supt. surg. southern div. du. abs. of Mackenzie, on field service, Feb. 20.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEATTY, Asst. surg. supt. of vaccin. northern div. of Deccan, 20 days.

LAWRENCE, Asst. surg. H. P. 3 years to Eur. m.c.

MCALISTER, Asst. surg. civ. surg. at Bushire, 1 mo. to Bombay.

PEET, Asst. surg. J. 15 mo. to Eur. on m.c.

SCOTT, Surg. J. fr. Jan. 26, to Feb. 28, to remain in Bombay.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BIRDWOOD, Assist. surg. G. from the *Achar* to the *Ajdaha*.

CAREY, Lieut. R. from the *Tigris* to the *Assaye*, Feb. 17.

CATHELL, Volunt. W. arr. to join the *Achar*, Feb. 21.

CHIPPENDALL, Mids. H. L. from the *Achar* to the *Ajdaha*.

DAWKINS, Mids. F. fr. the *Ajdaha* to the *Achar*, Feb. 27.

GEORGES, Mids. C. P. to be mate fr. Jan. 19.

HANNAY, Volunt. H. E. S. arr. to join the *Achar*, Feb. 21.

LEEFE, Mate R. B. ret. to duty, to join the *Victoria*, Feb. 21.

LIARDET, Act. lieut. fr. the *Assaye* to the *Achar*, Feb. 16.

MORRISON, Volunt. D. J. G. arr. Feb. 15, to join the *Achar*.

PARKER, Volunt. A. H. T. arr. to join the *Achar*, Feb. 21.

PRYCE, J. E. C. 2nd assist. to mast. attend. returned to duty.

THORP, Assist. surg. from the *Ajdaha* to the *Achar*, March 2.

WETHERALL, Mids. W. A. perm. to reside at the sanatorium fr. Feb. 24.

BIRTHS.

BEAUMONT, Mrs. T. G. s. at Colaba.

BETHAM, wife of G. d. Feb. 27.

COLLINS, wife of W. d. at Girgaum, Feb. 17.

DAVIDSON, wife of Lieut. engs. d. at Kolapore, Feb. 23.

DAVIES, wife of Lieut. L. M. 26th N.I. s. at Bombay, Feb. 18.

FAIRBROTHER, wife of Lieut. J. 19th N.I. d. a. Asseerghur, Feb. 14.

GORDON, wife of Lieut. s. at Asseerghur, Feb. 21.

HAZELGROVE, Mrs. s. at Belgaum, Feb. 6.

MACDONALD, wife of Lieut. d. at Poona, Feb. 10.

WALKER, wife of Capt. C. W. 5th N.I. d. at Tanna, Feb. 20.

WHITEHEAD, wife of Maj. J. H.M.'s 14th Lt. Dragoons, d. at Kirkee, Feb. 3.

MARRIAGES.

BADOR, J. A. to Miss Emma S. Sherren, at Poona, Feb. 28.

CRAIG, G. to Margaret, d. of P. Grant, at Bombay, March 2.

JONES, Capt. P. L. to Miss M. J. D'Arcy, at Colaba, March 2.

LEEKE, H. E. to Maria C. d. of Lieut. gen. S. H. Somerset, at Bombay, Feb. 8.

DEATHS.

ABRAHAM, Caroline, w. of W. at Byculia, Feb. 18.

FRANKLAND, Lieut. A. C. 2nd L.I. at the battle of Kooshab, Feb. 8.

MC AFE, William, in the fort, aged 27, March 2.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 15.—Lydia McHenry, Irons, Aden.—16. Mystery, Mathews, London.—17. Alma, Munce, Aden; Steamer Victoria, Banks, Kurrachee.—18. Steamer Scindian, Beys, Coringa and Madras; British Lion, Harrington, Melbourne; Belle Assise, Marseilles; Iskendaria, Litchipall, Calcutta; Steamer Goolanar, Lamb, Vingoria; Elizabeth, Kelso, Aden.—19. Regina, Rowe, China; Punjab, Thompson, Hong-Kong and Singapore.—20. Dominion, Green, London; Melanie, Serjeant, Madras; Ursula, White, Liverpool; Laidman, Wales, Madras; Str. Aden, Bernard Suez and Aden.—21. Adeline, Forais, Marseilles; Adino, Acker, Calcutta and Madras; Lady Octavia, Welsh, London.—22. Str. Bombay, Curling, Hong-Kong; Birmingham, Tullock, Liverpool; Alma, Camilla, Bordeaux; Dora, Banks, Liverpool.—23. Constance, Fortin, Marseilles; Vasco de Gama, Pierce, Marseilles; Courser, Day, Kurrachee.—24. Indemnity, Sayers, Melbourne.—25. Percep, Pope, Liverpool; Queen of the North, Haddock, Sunderland.—26. Fearnought, Hogg, Liverpool; Simeon, Bake, Liverpool.—27. Nouvel Albatras, Canton, Marseilles; Alfred Storer, Comery, Liverpool; Richard Cobden, Liston, London; Prince Arthur, Wynes, Liverpool; Shah Allum, Biall, Calcutta; Louis Napoleon, Gaidit, Marseilles; Renne Marie, Clyde; Glendoragh, McDougall, Hong-Kong; Str. Goodamar, Lamb, Vingoria. MARCH 1.—General Hewett, Loutted, Portland Bay.—2. Str. Victoria, Banks, Kurrachee; Baron of Renfrew, Owen, Liverpool.—3. Borneo, Azan, Marseilles; King Lear, Portreath, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Scindian, from CORINGA and MADRAS.—Mrs. Clifton, Mrs. Bidie, Maj. Boileau, Capt. Clifton, Lieuts. Brown, Fox, Prendergast, Gordon, and White, Cornet P. L. Gordon, Assist. Surgs. Lowe and Bidie, Messrs. Montriou, Chippendale, and Morrison.

Per Regina, from CHINA.—Mrs. Browne, and Mr. Dibarr.

Per Punjab, from HONG-KONG.—Mrs. Thompson and family, and Mrs. Brown.

Per Dominion, from LONDON.—Mrs. Green and family, Mrs. Dunlop and family.

Per Courser, from KURRACHEE.—Mr. Brookfield.

Per Lady Octavia, from LONDON.—C. F. Heycock, esq., Mr. and Mrs. Biekie and child, Messrs. Carr, Smith, Gibson, Bennett, and Founton.

Per Dora, from LIVERPOOL.—Mr. F. M. Lowndes.

Per Shah Allum, from CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Biall and family.

Per Goolanar, from Vingoria.—Lieut. G. S. Knight, Assist. Surg. Loft-house, and Capt. Anderson.

Per Victoria, from KURRACHEE.—Col. Farquhar, Dr. and Mrs. Rooke, Mrs. Latouche, Capt. Forbes, 3rd Cav.; Capt. Muckler, H.M. 64th reg.; A. Turnbull, Esq.; Lieut. Barnes, 13th reg. N.I.; Lieut. Jones, 16th reg. N.I.; Capt. Henderson, H.M. 78th Highl.; Thomas Aitken, Esq., I.N.; Rev. A. Barn, Mrs. Burron and 3 children, and Mr. Burron.

Per King Lear, from LONDON.—Cadet W. G. Dick, and Mr. E. Perry.

Per Indemnity, from MELBOURNE.—Mrs. Sayers and 2 children, and W. Lenden, Esq.

Per steamer Aden (Feb. 20), from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Col. Lyons and two daughters, Mr. Bowker, Mr. Caldecott, Mrs. Brunt, Mr. Crofton, Miss Colston, Lieut. J. D. Marrett, Messrs. Parker, Trueman, O'Brien, Sabine, Hammond, Brooke, Nelson, McKenzie, Appleby, Ball, Brereton, Wilkinson, Manning, Pocock, Marrett, Ridley, Hannay and Burman, Mrs. Frith, Mr. Stranack, Mr. Fulcher, Mrs. King, Miss Machlin, Miss Faucett, Major Forster, Mr. P. Cuthell, Mrs. Deas, Mr. Barron, and Mr. and Mrs. Barnes. From Marseilles.—Mrs. Innes, Capt. Bruce, Mrs. Chamberlain, Capt. Lod, Mrs. Darvall, Mr. Bayley, Lieut. J. D. McKenzie, Capt. Anderson, and Mr. Somerville. From ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. and Mrs. Hoseason. From Suez.—Mr. E. Pryce, Capt. and Mrs. Marriott, Mr. Ritchie, Mrs. Ritchie, Mr. Leefe, I.N., Isaac Lorian, and T. Gidly. From ADEX.—Col. Travers. From GIBRALTAR.—Mr. de Gama Lobo, and son.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 14. Anne Wilson, Longley, Liverpool; St. Paul, Penard, Marseilles.—17. Steamer Singapore, Down, Aden and Suez; steamer Assaye, Adams, Persian Gulf; Lord George Bentinck, Case, Persian Gulf; Alabama, Thomas, Persian Gulf; Mirzapore, Bulman, Persian Gulf; steamer Formosa, Gilson, China.—18. Amour, McDonald, Liverpool; Mosse, Erable, Havre.—20. Clantar, Allan, Bassadore; Montague, Lorb, Persian Gulf; Hyderee, Miles, Kurrachee and Persian Gulf; Tigris, Fraser, Kurrachee.—21. Steamer Victoria, Banks, Kurrachee; Merse, Shewan, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; Carpentaria, Killea, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.—22. Steamer Victoria, Manners, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; steamer Napier, McLawren, Persian Gulf.—23. Star Queen, Manning, London; Henrietta, Cumming, Amsterdam; Hibernia, Copeland, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; Maria Gray, Dixon, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee; Madge Wildfire, Shelford, Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.—24. Steamer Bombay, James, Persian Gulf.

—25. William Mitchell, Reddock, Liverpool.—26. Forfarshire, Shortt, Calcutta; Earl of Elgin, Reed, Hull.—27. Colonist, Hatrow, Antwerp.—28. James Montgomery, Hamilton, Calcutta; Iskendria, Littlepage, Calcutta.—MARCH 1. Steamer Madras, Granger, China.—2. Shah Jehan, Wick, Penang and Singapore; Day, Mauritius; Lord Elphinstone, Morajda, Worsley, Persian Gulf; steamer Scindian, Beys, Persian Gulf; Golden Era, Brown, Persian Gulf; Ruby Castle, Scott, Persian Gulf; Belgravia, Wharton, Persian Gulf.—5. Steamer Bombay, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Montego, to PERSIAN GULF.—Miss Lorby, and Miss Hamilton.
Per Victoria, to KURRACHEE.—Mr. Hunter, and Lieut. McLeod.
Per Hibernia, to PERSIAN GULF.—Mrs. Copeland and child.
Per Montgomery, to CALCUTTA.—Messrs. P. Sheridan, E. P. B. Silva, and De Cruz.
Per Madras, to CHINA, &c.—For MADRAS.—J. A. Robertson, Esq.; C. Robertson, Esq.; Mr. Rickett, Mr. H. Dessa, Mr. J. T. Phillips. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Knocker and child, and Mr. J. Benny.
Per Almora, to LIVERPOOL.—Mr. Jackson, Mrs. Daveyard and 2 children, Miss Wood, and Miss Whitecock.
Per steamer Bombay (March 5), to SUEZ.—For ADEN.—Mrs. Hewett, Miss Waller, Mrs. Mennie and child. For SUEZ.—Capt. Corbett and Hotham. For ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. Mr. Barker, Capt. Angus, Mr. and Mrs. Watt, Mrs. Watt, senior; Lieut. and Mrs. Coles and 2 children, and Mr. and Mrs. Ingles and child. For MALTA.—Lieut. Cleghorn. For SOUTHAMPTON.—J. C. Johnson, Esq. and infant, Mrs. Dunsterville and Lieut. Gresson, Mr. and Mrs. Innes, Mrs. Curling, Capt. Kempst, and Mr. P. Hayes. For MARSEILLE.—Col. and Mrs. Anderson and child, Miss Lawrence and niece, and Mr. Williams.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, March 5, 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. transfer loan	Rs. 92 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do.	1832-33 .. Rs. 86 p. 85½ Sa.
4 Do. do.	1835-36 .. Rs. 83 p. Co.'s
4 Do. do.	1842-43 .. Rs. 83 do.
New 5 Do. do.	Rs. 100 p. 100 Co.'s

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 9 14
Bank of England Notes	per £, " 9 12
Spanish Dollars	per 100, " 234 to 235
Republic Dollars	" 221
German Crowns	" 217
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola, " 105 9-16ths.
Gold Leaf (range of quality) per tola	" 16½

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each 37½ prem.
Oriental Bank	" 250 each 250 pd. up 50 p. ct.
Commercial Bank ..	" 1,000 each 500 Transfer Book closed
Agra Bank	" 500 each 500 do. { 42 pm. without
Bank of Madras	" 1,000 each 1,000 do. { new Shares.
Apollo Press Com...	" 1,200 each 12,000 do. 15½ p. ct. pm.
Colaba Press Com...	" 7,000 each 7,000 do. 21,000
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	" 510 each 400 do. 23,000
	do. 7 to 8 p. ct. pm.

EXCHANGES.

On London—at	6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1 15-16ths to 2s. 2d. For doc. bills.
6	2s. 1 13-16ths to 2s. 1½d. For cred. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	99½
.....30 days' sight	100
.....at sight	100
On Madras at 30 days'	98½
.....at sight	99½
On China at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 212 to 213

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2l. 17s. 6d. to 3l. per ton.

CHINA.

The LONDON MAIL of Dec. 10 arrived at Hong-Kong Feb. 1 (per Cadiz).

DOMESTIC.

MARRIAGE.

Cox, Robert, to Elizabeth Sanders, at Victoria, Jan. 28.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 4.—Queen of May, Fraser, Liverpool.—8. Steamer Auckland, Draught, Singapore; Queen, Henry, Singapore.—9. Fiery Cross, White, Calcutta.—10. Trident, Weynton, Sydney; Camilla, Colvill, England; Elk, Hamilton, Singapore.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Zephyr.—Messrs. Dicken and Campbell.
Per Cadiz.—Messrs. Heard, Booker, Walker, Macreen, McLean, Maitland, Jones, Heard, Hogg, Spooner, Hislop, and Cembrano.
Per Ann.—Messrs. Haemer, Siffkin, and Burn.
Per Fiery Cross.—Hon. F. Calthorpe and Mr. Muir.
Per Buenos Ayres.—Mr. Hart.
Per Lady M. Wood.—Mr. and Mrs. Broughall, Messrs. Pike and MacKenzie.

DEPARTURES.

JAN. 29. Labuan, Brown, London.—FEB. 4. Wild Wave, Cheyne, Melbourne.—9. Alfred the Great, McIntyre, Melbourne.—15. Steamer Cadiz, —, Pointe de Galle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Wild Wave.—Mr. Alexander Bird.
Per Erin.—Messrs. Maitland, T. Moncrieff, R. Tyers, Dr. Mrs., Mr. and Miss Hobson, Messrs. H. N. Lay, R. Thorburn, P. M'Laen, W. Hislop, J. G. Purdon, W. C. Siffkin, P. Roosin, G. Hogg.
Per Antelope, Messrs. Wetmore, Cryder, Comstock, Porter, and Foster.
Per steamer Cadiz (Feb. 15), to POINTE DE GALLE. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Bhenjeebloy Caujee. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Wm. Hart, Broughall, and Mrs. Urmon and 2 children. For MARSEILLE.—Messrs. W. Walkinshaw, C. A. Sinclair, E. A. Deacon, Richard Gibbs, and Hon. W. T. Mercer.

COMMERCIAL.

China, Feb. 15, 1857.

EXCHANGES.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 7½d.
Calcutta, at 10 days' sight, Rs. 217 per 100 dolls.
Bombay, at 3 days' sight, Rs. 216 per 100 dolls.
On England, 4s. 8½d. to 4s. 8½d. at 6 months' sight.
On Bombay, at 3 days' sight, Rs. 217.
On Calcutta, at 3 days' sight, Rs. 217 to 218.

SNAKES.—The Bombay papers publish a most singular correspondence on the subject of deaths from snake-bites. It appears that Government, at the recommendation of the commissioner of police, offered a reward of two annas for every snake's head. Upwards of two hundred thousand snakes were killed, and the consequent expenditure amounted to Rs. 25,000. As this was not intended, the reward was lowered. Rutnagherry, in particular, swarms with snakes, which, but for the ichneumon, would render the country uninhabitable. If the people can kill the snakes so easily, why don't they? Do they prefer to be bit?

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
4 per Cent. East-India Transfer } Ss. Rs.	—	—	1 10½
Loan Stock			

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills drawn fr. Mar. 10 to Mar. 25.	
On Bengal ..	2s. 0½d. ¼	2s. 0½d.	£.	s. d.
Madras ..	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	62,847	0 0
Bombay..	2s. 0½d. ¾	2s. 1d.	32,232	0 0
			450	0 0
Bi-Monthly ..			95,529	0 0

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer Pera, March 19, 1857.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria	£950	—
Bombay	—	£244,030
Ceylon	3,421	—
Madras	6,784	26,875
Calcutta	100	314,095
Singapore	—	43,995
Hong-Kong	—	9,376
Canton	—	1,015
Shanghai	—	136,946
	£11,255	£776,332

*** Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.*

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friends who favour us with communications will greatly add to their obliging kindness by writing on one side only of their paper. All persons acquainted with the details of a printing-office know how much this promotes convenience.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

FRIDAY, April 3, 1857.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

CAPTAIN GEORGE-GREVILLE WELLESLEY, C.B., R.N., has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, to succeed Admiral Sir Henry Leeke, whose tenure of office has expired. Captain Wellesley's commission as lieutenant was, dated in April, 1838, as commander in April, 1842, and as captain in December, 1844. As lieutenant of the *Castor* he was at the taking of Caiffa and Tsour, on the coast of Syria, and at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre. After passing through these three grades with much credit, he was placed in command on the Pacific station in 1853; and on the breaking out of the late war with Russia he was appointed to the command of the *Cornwallis*, which formed one of the Baltic fleet.

Captain Wellesley is a member of the illustrious family of that name, being the youngest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley and a nephew of the late Duke of Wellington.

THE NEW GAZETTEER OF INDIA.*

At the last General Court of the East-India Company, Mr. Lewin drew the attention of the proprietors to the new Gazetteer of India, which had just issued from the press under the auspices of the East-India Company. This work has every pretension to be regarded as the most complete of its kind. It embraces within its range not only the territories subject to the administration of the Indian Government, but those also belonging to the various native princes on the continent of India. The descriptions in each instance are brought down to the latest date, and while the work comprises every important particular contained in the more bulky edition of the Gazetteer of India, published by the Court of Directors in 1854, it possesses one essential advantage over that elaborate work in the fact of its being comprehended within the limits of a single volume. This result has been achieved by curtailment of some few redundancies, but chiefly by adopting an enlarged page, in which the matter is distributed in two separate columns. In collecting the materials for this compilation, every printed volume known or believed to contain accounts relating to the localities treated of appears to have been consulted, while in addition to this, a further source of information has been rendered available in the manuscript and unpublished records of the East-India Company. To these documents unreserved access has been enjoyed by the compiler, who has not failed to avail himself of the opportunity thus afforded for amass-

ing a vast collection of curious and valuable facts. These will be found interwoven with the separate articles to which they relate, thereby rendering the Gazetteer one of the most interesting, as well as one of the most useful, works connected with our Eastern Empire. The relative positions of the towns and cities have been made to correspond with those laid down in the great trigonometrical survey of India, and a variety of instructive particulars will be found appended to the notices of the several countries, provinces, or territorial divisions, illustrative of their physical character, or of their statistical, social, and political circumstances. Descriptions of the mountainous regions are also given, with a minuteness which their importance demands. It is worthy of notice, that the principal range of Indian mountains, that of the Himalayas, contains the loftiest peaks on the surface of the globe. Those of Mount Everest and Kinchingunga overtop the highest summits of the Andes by above half a mile of perpendicular altitude. From the centre of this elevated range the most important rivers of India derive their origin. These noble streams receive their chief supplies from the mountain-snows, which, having accumulated during the winter months, begin to melt in early spring, and roll their abundant moisture into the plains below. For ages past these invaluable stores were permitted to flow in heedless waste to the sea. Providence, having furnished the supply, seems to have been content to leave its distribution to man; and the task thus committed to him, though long neglected, has at length been ably fulfilled. An English poet, eminent for his piety, says:—

“God made the country, but man made the town.”

India, however, does not bear out the bard in this distinction. In many parts of our Eastern possessions the face of the country has been completely metamorphosed by the hand of man. Such has been the case in the deltas of the great rivers of the peninsula,—the Kistnah and the Godavary. But the most striking instance occurs in the north-west provinces of Bengal. Those who were acquainted with these tracts some twenty years back, and can contrast their then condition with their present appearance, will readily concede that here, at least, man, under Providence, has been equally the agent in fashioning the country as in building the town. At the time we speak of, the husbandman was dependent on the periodical rains, and these occasionally failed. The year 1837 will long be remembered as one of absolute drought. Whole districts presented the aspect of a scorched desert, and the partial and scanty harvest was but the forerunner of a widespread famine. At the present time the cultivator is altogether independent of the seasons. The monsoon rains may be scanty, yet his tanks are full; they may altogether fail, still his crops are secure. Such a result has been brought about by a magnificent system of artificial irrigation. We take the particulars from the Gazetteer. A little below the town of Hurdwar, in Upper India, a noble canal issues from the right bank of the Ganges, and taking a south-westerly direction along the centre of the Doab, makes its way to Allyghur, whence it diverges in two channels, one having its terminus at Humeerpore and the other at Cawnpore. Into this canal, measuring with its branches upwards of eight hundred miles, the waters of the Ganges are diverted from their natural channel, and thus economized, afford the benefit of a fertilizing process to innu-

* Gazetteer of India, by Edward Thornton, Esq. Allen and Co., Leadenhall Street.

merable villages in a tract supporting a population nearly equal to that of the United Kingdom. To effect the passage of this canal, works of extraordinary character have been rendered necessary. Across the valley of the Solani the canal is conducted by means of an earthen embankment protected by walls of masonry, the river Solani being bridged by an aqueduct of stone, the bed of which affords transit to the canal. This magnificent aqueduct rests upon fifteen arches, each having a span of fifty feet, thus giving a clear waterway of seven hundred and fifty feet for the passage of the waters of the Solani. The strength of the work is enormous, and its duration appears destined to be co-existent with that of the earth on which it rests. It is supported by blocks of masonry sunk several yards below the bed of the stream, most of them measuring twenty feet both in length and breadth. The total cost of the Ganges Canal has been computed at upwards of a million and a half sterling, and, regarded either as a work of art or in the light of its extended utility, it may safely be pronounced to be the grandest project which has hitherto been conceived in India to bear testimony to our national character. Our limited space will not permit us to make any extracts from the Gazetteer, but it may be observed that a degree of attention has been bestowed upon every portion of this compilation which leaves nothing to be desired. In this country, the convenient size of the book, and the stamp of authenticity which it bears, will doubtless secure for it a wide circulation. We trust that some degree of encouragement will be afforded to it in India. There the East-India Company are extending the benefits of education to the masses by means of elementary schools in which the English language is taught. None of these schools should be without the Gazetteer. The work would be regarded with interest by all classes of scholars. The younger pupils would feel an interest in ascertaining that their respective villages had not been overlooked in the alphabetical arrangement. Those more advanced would turn to the district in which they were located, and test the accuracy of its descriptions by their own knowledge of the topography and natural history of the surrounding country. If disposed to extend their inquiries, they might contrast the despotic sway of a native state with the mild and beneficent rule of the presidency within which they were comprised, and if competent to take a still more comprehensive view, a familiarity with the Gazetteer would furnish them with a complete history of India untainted in any degree by political bias.

THE NORTH OF INDIA TRAMROAD COMPANY.

NOTWITHSTANDING what has been done, and what is being done, in India, in the way of providing means of internal communication, the cry is still heard for "Roads, Roads." And if roads are, for the first time, to be made in a particular district, why, it is asked, should not the additional advantages of the rail, at the same time, be made available? The cost of draught will be less, the capabilities of transit greater, and the accommodation more complete. And all these benefits may be gained by a small additional expense in the cost of construction. The main arteries of communication in the country may be formed of permanent solid works, so that political as well as commercial objects may be gained by the speed which is obtained through the instrumentality of the loco-

motive; but the feeders to these trunk lines should be formed less with a view to speed than to general usefulness, and should be prepared, in the first instance, only for cattle-draught. The rails, also, should be lighter than those usually employed. Such is the system which the promoters of "The North of India Tramroad Company" propose to adopt in providing "a cheap system of communication through the province of Rohilcund and adjacent territories." So desirable an object, and one so likely to yield a profitable return, will, we should hope, meet with the support it deserves. The districts through which the line would pass are among the most fertile in India, and the damage which their markets are about to sustain by the superior advantages that will be bestowed upon the more favoured provinces on the line of the East-Indian Railway should be mitigated and counteracted by conferring more facile means of communication upon them. By these measures large tracts of country will be enabled to send forth the rich produce of their soil to neighbouring districts as well as to foreign ports, promoting thereby both the agricultural and the commercial interests of the country. We are glad to observe that it is proposed to conduct the line of tramway to the mineral districts of Kumaon and Gurwhal. This is a most important feature in the undertaking. By developing the resources of these localities, the company will obtain their iron on the spot, and thus reduce still more the cost of the work. We should like to see a detailed estimate of the aggregate cost per mile of the undertaking, in order that a comparison may be made with the more expensive lines of railway now under construction.

THE LATE SIR GEORGE WILLIAM ANDERSON, K.C.B.

ANOTHER valuable public servant has been removed by death in the person of Sir George William Anderson, who was equally well known as a distinguished member of the Bombay civil service and as the successful administrator of two important possessions of the Crown in the Indian Ocean.

Mr. Anderson entered the Company's service in 1809, and after a short but necessarily subordinate employment, rose to posts of confidence and trust. He successively filled the offices of Judge of Kaira and of Surat, Judge of the Sudder and Commissioner of the Deccan. He afterwards became one of the commissioners who framed the "Macaulay Code," on which duty he proceeded to Calcutta. On his return to his own presidency, in 1838, he took his seat in Council, and on the premature retirement of Sir James Carnac from the government, in April, 1841, he succeeded, being senior member, as acting governor, and filled that post until the arrival of Sir George Arthur, in June, 1842. In 1844 he finally left India, and remained unemployed until 1849, when, it is believed, on the strong recommendation of Lord Auckland, he was nominated to the government of the Mauritius. After efficiently administering the affairs of that colony for two years, he proceeded to Ceylon, in succession to Lord Torrington, having previously received the second class of the Order of the Bath in acknowledgment of his public services.

Sir George Anderson at one time announced himself as a candidate for the East-India Direction, but did not prosecute his canvass; and the changes since made in the Court by the Act of 1853 postponed his claims, together with

those of many others which had been submitted to the notice of the Proprietors. Sir George Anderson's death occurred on the 17th ultimo, at his residence in Westbourne Terrace, at the age of 65.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—Having noticed in your paper of the 17th instant an article upon the Bengal Military Fund, which appears to me to convey an erroneous impression as to its existing position and prospects, I beg to be permitted to offer a few words in reply.

You speak of "the considerable aid which has been extended to it by the Government during the last thirty-four years," as if given to an institution originally requiring no such support, whereas the so-called "aid" constituted the principal condition upon which the institution itself was established; and it is our firm persuasion that, if that condition had been faithfully adhered to, the Bengal Military Fund would now be in a flourishing state.

About the period you mention—that is, thirty-four years ago, the officers of the Bengal army consented to give up a plan of their own, and to adopt one proposed by the Court of Directors, upon the latter offering to allow 8 per cent. interest upon the capital accumulated, and an exchange of 2s. 4d. the sicca rupee in remitting to Europe life annuities for the widows of subscribers, to the amount of three-fourths of their late husbands' British pay. A rate of contribution was thereupon immediately agreed to, and that rate having shortly after been deemed insufficient, the army, without in any way asking for assistance from the Court, voluntarily raised its contributions to the scale established in 1829, in order to enable it, after defraying all other expenses of the institution, annually to lodge such a sum of money in the Government treasury as was sufficient for the purchase of life annuities, upon the condition above stated, as they annually became claimable.

In consequence of alterations in the currency which took place in 1836, the average sum thus required for each widow is found to be Co.'s Rs. 15,466-6 (fifteen thousand four hundred and sixty-six rupees and six tenths), and, upon a like average, the annual payment to each is Co.'s Rs. 1,691-2 (sixteen hundred and ninety-one and two-tenths), at a remittance of 2s. 3d. per rupee,—these amounts being computed on the assumption that the average age at which incumbents come upon the Fund is forty-five years, and the average duration of the annuity the same as that calculated upon for females of the same age in the Government life annuities of this country.

Now, supposing thirty widows to come upon the Fund at the end of each year, we should, on the above data, require Co.'s Rs. 4,64,000 to be annually invested; but our present balance applicable to that purpose, after defraying all other charges upon the institution, is, according to last year's account current, Co.'s Rs. 5,72,341, showing that our present income being Co.'s Rs. 7,41,448, and our expenditure Co.'s Rs. 1,69,107, we contribute Co.'s Rs. 1,08,341, or about fifteen per cent. more than is required, to pay the full present value of the annuities in question. As, therefore, those annuities are now temporarily reduced about ten per cent., it follows that we are at the present moment paying about twenty-five per cent. more than the just value of the contingent benefits for which we subscribe.

This is the position of present subscribers and future claimants;—I now turn to that of the present incumbents. Upon the calculation above given, the institution, to be solvent, ought to possess a capital of between eighty-seven and ninety lacs of rupees—or, say about one million sterling—whereas the Hon. Court does not acknowledge itself to be accountable for quite half that amount. What, then, has become of the remainder? It is upon this point that we most earnestly pray for a full and impartial investigation. No doubt there have been, as you remark, "oversights which will occur in all offices,"—no doubt "unintentional wrong" may have been done,—but why should the widows of officers, many of whom fell in battle, while the rest were struck down by the effects of climate, why should these unfortunate ladies be made to suffer? And why do you tell us that "it is not wise to make matters worse by charging the miscarriage upon Government?" If wrong has been inflicted, if oversights have occurred, surely a magnanimous Government, no less than an honourable individual, ought to feel it a duty to correct the one and to repair the other.

Not that I mean to aver the managers of the Fund, powerless though they be in many respects, to have been entirely blameless;—far from it—but it was much more from a too easy reliance upon the correctness of *officials*, than from any "improvident management," that the affairs of the Fund fell into confusion. In one respect, however, the Calcutta board of management was undeniably in fault. From an expectation, too long indulged in, that Government would consent to remit the widows' annuities upon the same terms as the pay of retired officers, viz. at 2s. 6d., instead of only 2s. 4d. the sicca rupee, no allowance was made for the lower rate of exchange, and the scale of contribution was in consequence fixed a small fraction too low. Yet still, as other benefits besides annuities were at that time in contemplation, which benefits were subsequently set aside altogether, it is surmised that the sur-

plus which would have accrued from the latter circumstance ought to be much more than sufficient to make amends for the omission. This point, however, as all others, the subscribers are willing and anxious to have fully investigated.

It is, then, in order to ascertain whether the deduction made from the annuities of our unfortunate incumbents cannot be restored, firstly, by respectfully bringing to the notice of Government the sacred nature of the pledges which its support—spontaneously offered to us in the first instance—alone enabled us to enter into, and secondly, by showing that a strict adherence to the terms on which that support was promised would even now occasion no greater expense to the State than the Hon. Court at present declares itself willing to incur, that the ulterior proceedings which you allude to have been determined upon, and I cannot but hope that, upon further reflection, you will be inclined to regret your having stigmatized our conduct—under this explanation of our object and motive—as "factiously struggling with authority."

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Cheltenham,

March 21st, 1857.

G. SWINEY.

[The allegation against the East-India Company is, that they have not kept faith with the Bengal Military Fund, i.e., that the advantages which were promised have been withheld. In the justice of this allegation we are unable to concur, so far at least as we have been able to gather information on the subject. The engagement of the Company we believe to have been, 1st, to make the advances for the purposes of the Fund in England at 2s. 4d. the sicca rupee, the same being repayable, at twelve months' date, with 5 per cent. interest; 2ndly, to allow 8 per cent. interest on the Fund's balances; 3rdly, to grant an annual donation of Rs. 24,000. These conditions have been substantially fulfilled. What, then, have been the main causes of the Fund's unfortunate position? General Swiney admits that the managers have been "far from entirely blameless" in the matter of management. He cannot overlook their improvidence in paying the pensions at 2s. 6d. the sicca rupee, instead of 2s. 4d., the rate authorized by the East-India Company. This is a difference of no less than nine per cent., and that, too, paid for a long series of years. But the gallant general does not allude to the heavy losses which the Fund sustained some years ago by speculations on the part of persons employed by the managers. Then again, is it not possible that the subscription and donation rates of the higher ranks were fixed at two low a rate? We believe the rates for these ranks are lower in this Fund than in the Madras Fund, while the pensions, until the late reduction, were on a higher scale. Again, may not other of the original calculations have been based on erroneous data, which experience only can correct? It is an easy course to throw blame on the East-India Company, and to suggest that they should take the Fund's affairs into their own hands for investigation, and thus involve themselves in a responsibility which does not properly belong to them. But we do not think that the managers have ground in justice for pursuing this course, though so tempting and so facile. If the East-India Company refuse to allow the widows' pensions, which have been already curtailed by being paid at a lower rate of exchange, to be again further reduced, they take the responsibility of this humane step on themselves, and we feel assured that, in thus insisting upon good faith being kept with the widows who were incumbent on the fund when the reduction was voted by the subscribers, the ruling authorities will be supported by the approbation of all right-thinking persons.]

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MARCH 17.

THE CHINESE EXPEDITION.

Lord Clanricarde inquired as to the rate of pay which the troops sent to China were to receive, and whether Indian camp followers were to be attached to them.

Lord Panmure explained the arrangements in force with regard to the pay of the troops who would form the Chinese expedition, and stated that a certain number of camp followers would be furnished by the Indian Government and attached to the several regiments.

The Earl of Ellenborough explained the uses of camp followers, and made, from his Indian experiences, several suggestions for improving the efficiency of the troops. He then passed on to deplore French co-operation with the British arms in China, and concluded by declaring that much time might be saved by employing the troops set free by the Persian treaty, instead of those about to be sent from England.

Lord Panmure having thanked Lord Ellenborough for his advice,

Lord Grey deplored the extension which was evidently to be given to the operations against China.

Lord Granville reminded Lord Grey that the best means to secure a speedy peace was to negotiate with a strong force behind you.

The matter then dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MARCH 16.

Sir E. Perry moved for a copy of correspondence between Mir Jafer Ali Khan and the Court of Directors, and between the same and the President of the Board of Control, respecting the property of the late Nawab of Sarat, and asked *Mr. V. Smith* what were the intentions of Government relating thereto. He pointed out certain modes of proceeding by which, in his opinion, justice might be done to the party claimant in the case.

Sir F. Kelly urged that the Act passed by the Indian Legislature in this matter had set aside the prerogative of the Crown, and was therefore void in law.

Mr. V. Smith did not object to the production of the correspondence, and gave explanations concerning the case, which, he said, *Sir E. Perry* had not stated correctly or fairly. As to the Act of the Indian Legislature of 1848, which had been in force for ten years, if it was really invalid, recourse should be had to a court of justice in England or in India. It was open for the party claiming to contest the Act in that manner, and he thought that, under the circumstances, he (*Mr. Smith*) could not proceed further in the case.

After a few remarks by *Mr. Lowe*, and a reply by *Sir E. Perry*, the motion was agreed to.

MARCH 18.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

In answer to *Sir D. Norreys*,

Mr. Wilson said that the only line of telegraphic communication between India and Europe with regard to which the Government had at present entered into any engagements was the line going from Seleucia to Kornaah, on the Persian Gulf. The Company would have two years granted to them for making their arrangements, and, of course, in the mean time the Government would not entertain any other project.

In reply to *Mr. Otway*,

Mr. Wilson said the only assistance to be given to the Company would be in the way of payment for work done when the line was completed. An application was before the Treasury for assistance to a company proposing to establish a line of railway; but no definite resolution had been come to on the subject.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A General Quarterly Court of the East-India Company was held at their house in Leadenhall-street, on Wednesday, March 18, 1857. *Mr. R. D. Mangles*, M. P., Deputy-Chairman of the Court of Directors, in the chair.

The *Secretary* read the minutes of the last Court.

The heads of papers presented to Parliament since last Court day were read.

An account of superannuations granted since last Court day were also read.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

Mr. Jones.—Will you be good enough to read my notice of motion?

The *Secretary* then read the following notice:—

"That under the new Act, by which Government appoints six Directors to this Court, the services of the six Senior Clerks at the Board of Control are unnecessary, and that the abolition of the offices of such clerks will save 20,000*l.* per annum to the Indian revenue, and expedite and improve the home administration of India."

Mr. Jones.—Sir, on the last Court day I proposed a motion similar to that which has just been read, but one of the Directors thought fit to interfere, and prevent the Court from discussing the subject by counting out the Court. I will continue to count out this Court until I have been suffered to exercise my right of bringing on that motion, and until I have the liberty of establishing the right on the part of the people of India of being heard in this Court on the subject. I don't think this Court ought to have been so counted out by you; therefore if it is intended to count us out again say so, and I will not proceed.

The *Chairman*.—The hon. proprietor must be aware that, by the Act of Parliament, unless there are twenty members present, any member of the Court has as much right to bring that fact to the notice of the chairman as any other member has to bring forward any motion which he deems to be of sufficient importance to bring before the Court. The same rule prevails in the House of Commons, and no member is ever called to account for exercising that right. It is one of the privileges of every member of this Court to call the attention of the chairman to the fact that twenty members are not present; and if that is found to be the case, then no proprietor has any right to bring forward his motion.

Mr. Lewin.—If I understand you, in the event of there not being twenty members, no proprietor who has a motion to bring forward will be permitted to proceed with it?

The *Chairman*.—I say nothing of the sort. I say it is the privilege of any proprietor at any time to bring that fact to the notice of the chairman.

Mr. Mills (a Director).—I pursued that course on the last Court day, because the chairman had stated that he thought the matter was not fit for discussion. I believe it was the general sense of the Court that the discussion should not proceed, therefore I stated what was the law; and I can only say that, under similar circumstances, I should not hesitate to pursue the same course.

Mr. Lewin.—I think it is a very bad precedent to establish. It will tend to get rid of this Court altogether. Some think it is of little value; but if you get rid of it, you get rid of the only exponent of the feelings of the people of India at this time. I am only an advocate for the existence of this Court on that ground.

Mr. Helps.—This happens to be a very important question, I wish, therefore, to say a few words on the matter. I did not understand that it was your intention to count out the Court on the present occasion; but I understood you to say that it was the legal right of any one to resort to that measure. I think it would not at all profit us to exercise such a right on ordinary occasions, and that on the present occasion it would be a very ungracious proceeding. You have stated that the House of Commons has established an analogous precedent; but permit me to say, that the governing power—her Majesty's ministers—have no right to reckon themselves present for one purpose and not present for another. There were on the last occasion more than twenty members present, including the members within the bar.

The *Chairman*.—The law is made by a higher authority than ourselves, and it specifically excludes the members of the Court of Directors from the number. I think that in 99 cases out of 100 the House is counted out from the simple reason that the question in hand is not thought of any importance to be proceeded with.

Mr. Jones.—I pass by what happened at the last Court, believing that we shall not on the present occasion have the same interruption. I proceed to the leading purpose of my motion. The system that I wish to recommend is to bring back into the hands of the directorial body the real power of the Government of India. The present system, I may explain, is this,—we do not talk here to the proprietors merely; if there is any value in the Court, it is its publicity. If there exist that right of publicity, immediately we speak here we are standing on the same ground with the Court of Directors itself. Well, the system I was about to describe is just this:—A despatch arrives from India; it is handed to the secretary; he gives it to the head of that department whose duty it is to superintend that subject; in communication with the chairman and deputy-chairman he prepares an answer to that despatch; and that answer goes up to the Board of Control, and is submitted, with the original document to which it is an answer, to the head of the department or senior department in the Board of Control. He makes his comments upon that draft despatch, and submits them to the secretary of the Board, and finally to the president of the Board. The president may approve or disapprove of those comments, and according as the president turns out that draft despatch, it comes back to the committee of the Court of Directors. The committee pass their judgment upon the alterations, if any, that have been made on the original draft despatch, either approving or disapproving of them, and the committee then submit the whole to the Court of Directors. That Court accede to or disapprove of it, and in whatever state they leave it, it goes up to the Board of Control, and they will approve or disapprove of it. If they approve, then the answer goes out as a despatch to India; but if they disapprove, then there is no alternative, but the Court of Directors must submit to the Board of Control. What I complain of is, that the opinions of men of long experience of India, and who are elected on the ground of that experience, should be subject to the comments of the clerks at the Board of Control, who have no experience of India whatever. While this Company was a commercial Company, and the dividends had a fluctuating quantity, it was right that the Imperial Parliament should place restrictions upon our proceedings, lest in the pursuit of selfish gain we should violate the principles of justice and of right in our political relations towards those who were our fellow-subjects. The Board of Control therefore was a necessity; but when after the Act of 1833 our commercial character ceased, it was not reasonable to suppose that the Court of Proprietors were prepared to appoint Directors who would be unjust to the people of India, unfaithful to their trust, and incompetent to their office. The Board of Control was, when first established, necessary to take care that the proprietors did their work well; but now the system is changed and things are altogether different. The last charter has taken away a considerable portion of our authority. We have no longer the power of appointing

the whole of the Directors, but the Board of Control has the power of appointing six of the Directors out of the eighteen, to which number the Court is limited. Now, my idea is, that with the power which those six Directors possess there may be an arrangement made whereby all that is necessary to be done by the Board of Control may be accomplished in the Court of Directors. It was at best an inconvenience that the Board of Control should have to revise the whole management of the Government of India. The president of the Board of Control makes his annual statement on Indian business, involving the whole affairs of India, to a collection of members of the House of Commons, amounting to about twelve or fifteen, and yet no one counts out the House. The president is dependent upon the clerks for his information, and they supply him with slovenly information. There is one of the best accountants at the Board of Control, and yet what do I find? In the accounts there was an item for interest on money in arrear, an account of which your Directors furnished to the Board of Control; and yet in the details supplied to the president there was not one shilling put down for interest. Again, these clerks are not only slovenly in matters of account, but in political information. In one year Mr. Vernon Smith stated the affairs of Oude to be satisfactory; in another year he stated that the affairs of Oude, including the time he had previously spoken, were in so unsatisfactory a state, that there was no other way of settling it than by taking possession of the dominion. If I am able to point out those errors, how much more able should I be if I had the powers of your own secretary? But the Board of Control has really no Indian experience. That is the gist of my argument. It is not reasonable that you should have your measures submitted to men who know nothing about the matters to which they relate. You, after a long residence in India, and after having accomplished some of the greatest undertakings and exploits in that country, come home to England, and on account of your long experience of Indian affairs you are appointed to the Court of Directors. Now I ask is it reasonable that you should have your judgment and experience submitted to these obscure clerks, who rise from patronage and are the creatures of favour? Competition is now the principle whereby men obtain office in India. Are we to have competition in India; and are men of merit to go abroad and then return, believing that they are to do something more than they have done in India; and are these men to see themselves exposed to the authority and correction of persons who are not worthy to stand in their shoes? The people of India have a great interest in these proceedings and in my motion to-day. The amount of alterations your secretary tells us that are made in your despatches by the Board of Control at the present time, do not amount to five per cent. on the whole. Is it, I ask, for the sake of that five per cent., worth while that the whole of that system should be maintained? It is questionable whether that five per cent. is an improvement. If you would give me some of the comments and corrections they have made, I may then be able to judge whether they are improvements or not. But that is contrary to your rules; these are secret arrangements. I will take the correspondence on the Persian war. Here is a correspondence submitted to the proprietors as to the expense of the war between India and Persia. The president has to watch with jealousy after the revenue. How does he do it? Why, he does it so slovenly that you are obliged to correct him. In a return of the extraordinary expenses sent by the president of the Indian Board to the chairman of the East-India Company with reference to the partition of the expenses between England and India in the Persian war, he says:—"By the term 'extraordinary expenses' is to be understood that portion of the expense which is over and above the ordinary pay and allowances to the troops and the ordinary charge of the ships of the East-India Company." That is the information he places before you. One would have thought that he would have defined what those extraordinary expenses were. Therefore, it was incumbent upon you to correct his vagueness of meaning. "The Court concurs," say you in your letter to the president of the India Board; "the Court concurs in your explanation of the term 'extraordinary' as distinguished from 'ordinary' expenses of the forces, military and naval, on the understanding that in the event of troops being sent from this country, or the colonies, or raised in the East-Indies, all the expenses of those troops shall be regarded as an extraordinary charge." Here is an instance of, and illustrates what I want to establish, namely, that the ignorance of the Board of Control renders it a public evil. Here is a case which has just occurred. It is a matter of expectation that the people of England and India should jealously watch every step of your proceedings, and make a matter of scrutiny what is occurring in the two hemispheres, and yet upon such an important affair the president of the Board of Control is not capable of rendering himself explicit, and, but for your explanation, the whole expense of transporting the troops to India might have been charged upon you, had you not

interposed and put a proper interpretation upon the terms "ordinary and extraordinary expenses." I have said that five per cent. was the quantity of the alterations made in your despatches by the Board of Control: as to what the quality of that five per cent. is, I want no other instance than what I have adduced; nor do I require any other proof than that the clerks at the India Board are an obstruction to business, while they are a great expense and are the supervision of ignorance over intelligence. How can persons who have never been to India ascertain what are the feelings of the people of India? We may by reading travels get a sort of poetical and dreamy knowledge of a people, but such knowledge as is useful and of a practical kind can only be gained by men who have lived among that people. I should like to know what the Emperor of Russia understands about the question of the 10l. franchise in this country, or of the different tenures by which our estates are held; and yet these gentlemen who sit at the Board of Control, with their persistent pragmatical authority, believe that they are to overrule the judgments of men elected to the direction because they are competent, and have the requisite knowledge. It is an outrage to our common sense, and an outrage to the people of India. If you would at once come here and encourage our debates, and give us a little of that authority we once possessed, you might still carry on the power and authority you formerly exercised in the government of India, and the House of Commons would never allow you to be exterminated or annihilated. This question must be decided. Twenty years hence we are to become extinct, unless we arouse ourselves. But I look forward to the time, if you will but encourage my motion, when deputies from India shall assemble here, and either remonstrate against your proceedings, or suggest to you measures that would make you justly popular in India. What has been the effect of your policy in that country? You cannot raise money in India at five per cent. That has been the effect of Lord Dalhousie's expenses and debts. By the adoption of my motion, 20,000l. a year will be saved, which is the present expense of the Board of Control. I say that such an expense is an unjust incubus at the present time on the people of India, because 10s. of our currency bears the same proportion to labour here, as 2s. in India does to labour there; therefore every expense in India is a five-fold burden on the people. Such are the reasons I have for submitting this motion to your notice. The motion which I now beg to make is, "That under the new act, by which government appoints six directors to this Court, the services of the six senior clerks at the Board of Control are unnecessary, and that the abolition of the offices held by them will save 20,000l. per annum to the Indian revenue, and expedite and improve the home administration of India."

Mr. Lewin.—I should not have risen to second the motion, but that I wished to make one or two observations upon what has fallen from my friend Mr. Jones. He complains that large sums of money have been borrowed for the purpose of executing railways throughout India. So far from complaining of this, I think the Government of India cannot go too far in that way. I think that railways will benefit India in every possible manner. I think Lord Dalhousie's policy has been most liberal with one exception. I mean annexation. Money has been laid out on public works, which render good service to India, and which will be repaid in a short time. As to the change of the constitution of this Court, that is an expectation which does not appear to me at all likely to be realised by the abolition of the six clerks at the Board of Control. But the latter is a monstrous proposition. My friend could not annihilate the six clerks without the annihilating the Board itself. An attack upon the subordinates, without attacking the head, is rather absurd. As to bringing back authority to this Court, that is simply impossible. I have just as much dislike to the Board of Control, as I have to this Court. I don't think they both together make a government. There cannot be a government without responsibility. But there is no responsibility either in this Court, or at the Board of Control. We hear of despatches going to India, and of despatches coming here, but we don't know who sent them, or who is responsible for them. The people of India don't understand what the system of government is. The Government of India is unlinked from that old devotion in which it was held in that country for many years, and it has nothing now to attach the people to it.

The Chairman.—The hon. proprietor seems to have seconded the motion for the purpose of opposing it. (A laugh). Part of the observations of the hon. mover were directed against the existence of the Board of Control, and part of them against the existence of the six clerks at that Board. But the hon. proprietor had no right to assume that the president of the Board of Control was dependent upon the six clerks, nor that the whole business of supervision was performed by the six clerks, and not by the president himself, and that he was only a puppet in the hands of the six clerks. The hon. proprietor has no right to assume that. I

believe it to be as far from the fact as possible. I believe that the president of the Board of Control has his opinions as much as any gentleman on this side of the bar. The presidents of the Board of Control are generally men, with regard to general politics, well qualified to form an opinion as to the measures and appointments proper to be adopted for the Government of India. It is quite clear from the fact of their being a Board of Control that we have not assumed anything like an *imperium in imperio*. It would be absurd to suppose that any body of men, separate and apart from the general Government of the country, could have governed India. How would it be possible? But Parliament has thought fit that India should be partially governed by an independent body; it was, however, absolutely necessary that we should be, as the French say, *en rapport* with the general Government in some way or other. For many years, and under very anomalous circumstances the Government of India, how desirable or not I will not inquire, was carried on by a non-political body of men, a body not subject to political and party changes; but it was at length considered that there should be another body associated with that independent body, and which other body should be in close connection with the imperial Government. I do not think that any man could devise anything better than the Government which now exists, composed as it is of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company and the Board of Control. As to the existence of the six clerks at (now four), who will hereafter be nominated directors by the Crown, cannot perform in any respect the duties of those six clerks. As soon as those gentlemen shall have been selected by the president of the Board of Control and nominated by the Crown, and as soon as they shall have taken their seats in the Court of Directors, they will be as independent of the president of the Board of Control, and as free from submitting to his views, or implicitly following his instructions, as any member of that Court who has been elected by the proprietors. Therefore, it is most derogatory to them that gentlemen of their eminence, nominated by the Board of Control, should be supposed to stand in the relation of mere clerks to the president of the Board. But there is a permanent secretary at the Board of Control, who is not in the hands of the clerks. Sir George Clerk holds that post, and is as competent to give good and sound advice to the president as any gentleman possibly can be in this Court or any gentleman in India. The hon. proprietor has complained of the Court having been counted out on a former occasion. Now, I say this is not a matter which ought to be brought before this Court. The Board of Control is placed over both the Court of Directors and the Court of Proprietors; and what the hon. proprietor proposes—a very modest request, certainly—is, that the body that is to be controlled should turn round upon and control the controlling power. The Legislature not only constituted the Board of Control, but fixed the salaries to be paid to its members; and the hon. proprietor proposes that we, the controlled body, should regulate what the controlling body should be paid. What the hon. proprietor has said about taxation is directly contrary to the facts of the case. If the Board of Control do perform the high functions it is appointed to discharge, I say that the sum the hon. proprietor proposes to save is a mere trifle as a charge on the people of India. I propose that the motion be negatived.

Mr. Tucking.—It is a matter of great surprise to me to see so thin a Court when a subject of such great importance is brought under discussion. I must say it is a subject which ought not to come before this Court, seeing that it could not lead to anything. I well remember the progress of the Board of Control, and its influence upon the trading functions of the East-India Company; and I believe that its formation had nothing more for its object than the interests both of the Company and of the people of India. But however that may be, I believe the general result of the experiment has been that the communications and deliberations between the Board of Control and the Company have tended very much to give the benefits sought for, chiefly in reference to India itself. Under the present circumstances, and at the present time, considering how well these two bodies, the Board of Control and the East-India Company, have worked together, and considering that it is the opinion of men both in Parliament and out of Parliament, as well as in this Court, when it was attended very differently from what it is at present, that we have reason to be satisfied that it works well. I should doubt if such a motion as the present were passed it would tend to good, or that we should ever be listened to. I was sorry to hear an imputation cast of a want of knowledge on the part of the clerks at the Board of Control. I have had much communication with them. I have seen much of the men; and they are known to be men of education, and well qualified to hold such situations. I may perhaps be influenced with a little predisposition to speak well of the clerks connected with the India Board, from having observed—and I am

proud to acknowledge it—the great talent possessed by the clerks in this institution (hear, hear); and I have been, perhaps, too ready to entertain that opinion of the clerks employed in the other establishment. Under these circumstances, I hope the Court will negative the motion now before it; and I hope the hon. proprietor will not press it. I feel that it is a matter of very great public importance; but I cannot give my support to such a motion as the present.

Mr. Helps.—It appears almost presumption on my part to offer anything upon the subject, but I think it desirable that an expression of our opinions should reach the world. The hon. gentleman's speech goes to the abolition of the Board of Control. (Mr. Jones: No! No!) In my opinion, that is the object and would be the result of his motion if it were carried. But I know he means the abolition of the six clerks. In the first place, that is a perfectly unfeasible proposition. The tendency of the day is the merging of this Court and its powers into the Indian Government. It will be simply a question of time whether this Court shall exist as a part of the Indian Government or not. The only mode of continuing its existence is by making its continuance consistent with the parallel action of the central Government. If that can be done, you may prolong your existence as a subordinate power. The hon. gentleman says he does not want to abolish the Board of Control, but he wants to abolish the six clerks who are the permanent officers of that Board. Supposing the six clerks were abolished, the Board of Control would exist no longer as a permanent Board; but on every change of Government any persons may be appointed to exercise control over the affairs of India without having the proper means for doing so. In every department of Government it is absolutely necessary there should be a permanent staff. Upon the same principle, you might abolish all the clerks in the Foreign office or in the Admiralty office. The hon. gentleman proposes that you should control the Government of India without the assistance of the clerks or persons acquainted with the affairs of India. He has alluded to the Persian war. I know I am not in strict order in what I am going to say, but I wish to ask whether you are prepared to lay before the Court the terms of the treaty with Persia?

The Chairman.—The treaty has not yet been laid before Parliament.

Mr. Mackenzie.—I beg to say one word in reference to what the hon. proprietor has said about taxation in India. When I was in India, perhaps I was among the largest European holders of farms, and I still have a large interest there; and I can state from my own knowledge of India, that in the perpetually settled district of Bengal, if the Government were to give up the revenue there received from the zemindars altogether, that the actual cultivators of the land would not get their land one farthing cheaper. As an instance, one estate I held in lease paid a revenue to the Government of 350*l.*, I received in rent from the middlemen about 2,600*l.*, but the actual cultivators of the land paid about 4,000*l.*; and from my own experience of India, I can state that there were no cultivators in the world who got their lands proportionately so cheap with reference to the great crops they raised, they having two crops a year.

Mr. Jones.—I really think you ought all to be very much obliged to me for having raised this discussion. I have learned more from the speeches which have been delivered respecting India than I have heard for the last five years; and my purpose has been in a great degree answered. I am not inimical to the Indian Government, but to the system by which it is at present carried on. The annual deficit in the revenue is nearly two millions. I have no objection to the Board of Control, but I wish exactly to do what the hon. proprietor (Mr. Helps) says ought to be done; I want exactly to accomplish what he said was the great problem to be solved, namely, to make an arrangement between this Court and the parallel authority, so that they may work together. At present there is no harmony between them. The motion was then put and negatived.

EXCHANGES ON INDIA.

Mr. Mackenzie.—I wish to put a question to you, Sir, on the subject of the exchanges on the Indian treasury. I wish to ask the reason why the rate at which the Government draw bills on their Indian treasury is now never lowered or raised by less than one halfpenny at a time, being equivalent to two per cent., contrary to the former practice of making the variation of one farthing, being equal to one per cent. On the 3rd of December last, the East-India Company lowered the rate at which they sold their bills upon the Indian treasury a halfpenny, equal to two per cent. On the 12th of January they raised the exchange to its previous rate, viz. 2*s.* 1*d.* on Bombay and 2*s.* 0*½d.* on Madras and Bengal. In the intervening period of forty days, there was paid into the Leadenhall treasury 1,352,424*l.* for bills upon India, at a loss to the Company, relatively to the previous rate of exchange, of two

per cent. upon that amount, viz. 27,048*l*. Assuming that the directors had, or imagined that they had, some reason for the reduction of their exchange in December, and some other reason for its restoration to the previous rate on the 12th of January, it may fairly be asked for what especial reason, whilst the Bank of England varies its rate of interest by the moderate and considerate amounts of a half or one per cent., the East-India Company affrights the commerce of the country by sudden and violent jumps of two, and not unfrequently four per cent. It puts the merchants in a most unfair position, because at these rates of exchange, the parties who supply you with money at the lower rate are able to purchase goods with your bills at a price which is to them relatively lower than it is to those merchants who have obtained your bills at the higher rate of exchange.

The Chairman.—The hon. gentleman asks why the Company has occasionally raised and then lowered the rate of exchange. He will see that it is a matter of discretion in the hands of the Court of Directors, and they have, I believe, exercised it on the part of India to the best of their judgment from time to time, according as the amount of money is being paid out of or is coming into the treasury. It was their duty to obtain money as cheaply as possible, but banks have arisen which have worked very much against the Company's exchange operations; therefore, there must be a large discretion given to the Court.

Mr. Mackenzie.—Do you suppose it to be a wise discretion that the Company should have no medium of exchange between what amounts to a difference of two per cent? Looking at what you do in this respect, is it reasonable to suppose that men who understand these matters will put any confidence in your financial operations?

The Chairman.—The hon. gentleman has asked a question, and to the best of my ability I have answered it.

Dr. Beattie.—I am very glad the hon. gentleman has asked the question; and I trust that the effect of his observations will be to induce the Company to make their reductions in the rate of exchange to a less amount than two per cent. at a time. About eighteen months or two years ago, one of the largest banks connected with India is reported to have made 20,000*l*. by one transaction.

The Chairman.—That is one of the difficulties of our position. These large banks take the money as a mere matter of speculation, and not for mercantile purposes; and they consequently paralyze our exchange operations.

Mr. Shepherd.—It is in consequence of these banks, which act on speculation, that we are obliged to have recourse to larger reductions in the rate of exchange than we should have had if these banks did not exist.

Mr. Mills.—The hon. proprietor has stated that the reduction of one halfpenny in the rupee makes a difference of two per cent.

Mr. Mackenzie.—Every penny reduction in exchange on a rupee is equal to four per cent., and a halfpenny is equivalent to two. When the exchange is at 2*s*. per rupee, the Company receive into their Leadenhall treasury 100*l*. for every bill of Rs. 1,000 they draw on India; but when the exchange is at 1*s*. 11½*d*. per rupee, they only receive in London for every bill on India for Rs. 1,000, 97*l*. 18*s*. 4*d*. I ask whether this does not make a difference of two per cent.

APPOINTMENT OF ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

Mr. Remington.—Since the Court met in December last, the office of advocate-general at Bombay has become vacant by the retirement of my learned friend, Mr. Le Messurier, who filled the office for a period of twenty-five years with credit to himself and equal advantage to the state. That appointment was at once and immediately filled up; and the object of the motion with which I shall conclude is to ascertain what application has been made for the appointment, and who the several applicants are. It may be within the recollection of this Court that, not many years ago, the office of advocate-general of India fell vacant by the death of the incumbent. Upon that occasion considerable delay took place in filling it up; and, in consequence of that delay, a question was put to the then president of the Board of Control, in his place in the House of Peers, to ascertain whether there was any blame in the non-filling up of the office, when the noble earl was reported to have said that, in his opinion, the office of advocate-general of India was the most important among the colonial appointments of the empire, second, indeed, only to that of the Governor-General himself; and I do not think I over-estimate the corresponding office at Bombay in placing it at as high a rate. The most important interests depend upon the judgment and advice the advocate-general may give to his Government. He should be well skilled in the criminal jurisprudence of his own country; for Indian juries, as we have had signal examples of late, are not prone to return verdicts in favour of the Government. He has to defend the rights and interests of his Government before the local courts, and not un-

frequently to uphold the decisions of those courts when called in question by the aggrieved party. To fulfil that mission with any chance of success, it is absolutely necessary that he should be well skilled in the usages and customs of the country, and have a practical acquaintance with the tenures that obtain on that side of India. I do not think it an impertinent question for an Indian member of the Court to ask whom the Court have appointed. The press informs us that my learned friend is to be succeeded by a Mr. Lewis. The learned gentleman in question I believe to have been a frequent debater in this Court. A few years ago I heard him oppose the policy towards the Sattara State, but of late years an alteration is said to have taken place in his views, and annexation has found in him an ardent admirer. But in respect to his appointment, the course pursued by him in this Court need not be considered. The question that arises is this,—Is he known at the Central Criminal Court—has he held briefs, and many of them on the circuit to which he may have been attached—has he participated, and that largely, in the business conducted before the judicial committee of privy council, in other words has he been engaged in Indian affairs; and to use the language of commerce, is he the best man to be found for money? I trust the answer that will be given to this plain question will satisfy not this Court only, but the public out of doors, and the Bombay public in particular, that every diligence has been used to obtain the service of the best man, and that a sound discretion has been exercised in the selection you have made. Let it not be said, as was said by an ex-governor-general of India in his place in the House of Peers, when speaking of one of his law officers, that he was not only not the best advocate at the bar, but he was the very worst. I beg to move for a return of the applications made for the appointment of advocate-general of Bombay, vacant by the retirement of A. S. Le Messurier, Esq., and the names of the several applicants.

Mr. Jones seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE CASE OF ISAAC HICKS.

Mr. Jones.—I have again to bring before the Court the very hard case of the boy Isaac Hicks, who at the age of 15½ years, enlisted into the East India Company's Service—the infantry.

The Chairman.—The answer I have to make to this case is, that the boy is not an apprentice within the meaning of the Mutiny Act, as he must have been over fourteen years of age when bound apprentice. As to the age of the boy, there must be some misapprehension. The boy, when he enlisted, swore that he was not an apprentice, and that he was eighteen years and two months old. It is hardly possible that the boy could have had that appearance and yet have been only fifteen years and a half old. There must be some mistake. But, further, it does not rest with the Board of Directors, either with regard to the release of the boy or the remitting of the money paid. The soldiers of the Company are under the Mutiny Act, and these things rest with the Horse Guards. It would be a very bad example to remit in any case the money paid for the discharge of a recruit; it would give rise to a great many claims, and might lead to very serious consequences. Therefore I am sorry the loss should have fallen in this case upon these poor people. But it often happens that the punishment of a boy's folly falls upon the parents. It has so in this instance, and they must be content to suffer for their son's foolishness.

Mr. Lewin.—The question is simply one of discipline and not of 20*l*., and I think the chairman has given a sufficient reason why the money could not be returned.

Mr. Helps.—I think it ought to be ascertained whether the boy was really as old as he represented when he enlisted.

Mr. Jones.—Here is a copy of the boy's register, if that be a matter in dispute.

The Chairman.—It appears strange that a boy of fifteen should be able to pass himself off as being eighteen years of age.

THORNTON'S GAZETTEER OF INDIA.

Mr. Lewin.—I have two motions to make, but before I proceed with them I will venture to offer an observation or two on the circumstance of Thornton's "Gazetteer of India," in one volume, having been placed in the hands of the Court of Directors. The Court will recollect that some seven or eight months ago I brought forward a motion, in which I urged upon the Court the importance of circulating that work in a cheap form, containing as it does a large store of information with regard to India, not in India alone but over the world at large. The Court of Directors did at that time express their concurrence in my views, but the Board of Control refused to give its assent to any proposition for contributing towards the circulation of the work at the expense of the Company. Not being able to obtain assistance from the Court, Messrs. Allen and Co., the publishers, undertook to publish the work in one volume, and at the reduced charge of one guinea, and this they

have at length accomplished. I believe certain assistance has been received by them from the Court of Directors since the work has come out; I understand that the Company have agreed to take a certain number of copies. I think England, quite as much as India, is indebted to the Court of Directors for the assistance they have given to diffuse over the world a knowledge of our Indian empire, while to Messrs. Allen must be ascribed the merit of a publication, the profits of which will be very tardy, as they always are in publications relating to Indian subjects. I trust the book will fall into the hands of every Proprietor, and that it will be a text-book in the services of the East-India Company.

THE SALT MONOPOLY.

Mr. Lewin.—One of my motions is, that there be placed on the proprietors' table a copy of the recent report on the operation of the Salt Monopoly.

The Chairman.—As a copy of the report has been presented to Parliament, there is no objection to your motion.

The motion was agreed to.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION OF INDIA.

Mr. Lewin.—My other motion is, that there be laid upon the table a copy of the report of Mr. Halliday, Deputy Governor of Bengal on the Judicial Administration of our Indian territories. I have been informed that this report is not officially before the Court. I know it is in this house, because I have had it placed in my hands, but I had not an opportunity to read it: and when I asked for it on a subsequent day it was refused to me.

The Chairman.—It is true that the report is not yet officially before the Court; but a copy was sent to the chairman, and one was also sent to me. What has become of the chairman's copy I cannot say; or what has become of mine I cannot say: it was lent to somebody. But as soon as the report is officially in England, it will, no doubt, be laid before the House of Commons, and as soon as that is done it will be laid before the proprietors.

Mr. Lewin.—It is very desirable it should be laid before the Court as soon as possible.

The Chairman.—It will be as soon as it is presented to Parliament. Even if I had my copy, it could not be laid before the proprietors.

The Court then adjourned.

FAILURE OF THE LONDON AND EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.

The failure of this concern was announced on the 25th ult., and is indignantly animadverted on in the *Times of the last inst.:—"At the very minute that the affairs of the Royal British Bank are under exposure in the Court of Bankruptcy, those of the London and Eastern Banking Corporation are produced to maintain the public indignation at its height. This concern was established with the especial function of conducting banking and exchange transactions with our Indian empire, and is just three years old. Its capital appears to have been half a million, of which 250,000*l.* was paid up as an adequate fund, at any rate for the commencement of operations. The business contemplated was extensive in its scope, and offered opportunities of large and regular profits, without any extraordinary risk. Such were the prospects of the London and Eastern Bank in the year 1854. On Wednesday last, at a meeting of the proprietary, the actual state of its affairs, after thirty-six months' experience, was disclosed; and it was then found that every sixpence, or nearly so, of the shareholders' money was gone. The direct liabilities of the establishment amounted to 397,734*l.*, while from its assets, after allowing for probable losses, it was computed that 413,450*l.* might be realized; so that, though the creditors of the bank may anticipate payment in full, the balance remaining, after the settlement of their claims, would be something short of 16,000*l.*, to meet the 250,000*l.* contributed from the pockets of the shareholders. If this small margin should disappear in the actual work of winding-up, every penny of the original investment will have been sunk and lost since 1854.*

"The history of these transactions is briefly told. Considerably more than the whole paid-up capital of the bank was borrowed from the bank itself by its own directors, one of whom (Colonel Waugh) received no less than 237,000*l.*, while 47,350*l.* was distributed among four others. For these advances, securities of various kinds are represented as producible. The largest sum was lent upon mortgages of estates in Surrey and Dorsetshire, at a rate of no less than 10 per cent. interest on the money; the other loans were made upon shares in the bank itself, steam-shares, houses, and so forth."

The chairman, Mr. J. Carnac Morris, has admitted, at a meeting to investigate the condition of the bank, that he himself was indebted to the concern 12,000*l.*, but he believed it would be repaid

in full. Mr. J. E. Stephens, director and manager, owes 27,800*l.* Mr. H. Fendall, director, 5,350*l.* on security of shares; and Col. J. G. W. Curtis, c.b., 5,500*l.*, of which only 3,000*l.* is secured.

The head office of this bank is at 27, Cannon-street, City, and it has branches in Mark-lane, Pall-mall, and Westbourne-terrace; also at Calcutta and Bombay. The chairman is Mr. John Carnac Morris; the deputy-chairman, the Hon. John C. Erskine; and the directors are Colonel Thomas Chadwick, Colonel W. P. Waugh, Colonel E. R. W. Yates, and Messrs. Henry Fendall, Robert John Lattey, and J. E. Stephens. This latter gentleman is also general manager. The trustees are General George Brook, c.b., Colonel Thomas Chadwick, and Colonel J. G. W. Curtis, c.b. The company are agents in London for the Delhi Bank, Simla Bank, the Uncovenanted Service Bank of Agra, and the Agra Savings' Bank.

The total number of shareholder is 98, including six ladies and seventeen native Indians, and some of them are persons of wealth and position.

It will be interesting to learn what proportion the 'credits' in the above assets bear to the more tangible securities, and also to whom and in what individual amounts they have been granted, and whether to directors, or their connections. Nearly two years back the *Times* called attention to a caution given by the East-India House with regard to this bank, to the effect that the Indian Government did not recognise its authority. The bank protested, in reply, that the step taken by the India House was defamatory and damaging, and that, as the bank held a charter from the Crown, the public required no further protection than was afforded by that charter and by the wealth, position, and standing of its proprietors.

It is curious to observe by the latest Bombay papers that, although the failure of the above bank is in London notorious, in India the concern has declared a dividend, for the half year ending 31st December last, of Rs. 15; being at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum: payable on after the 25th ultimo.

DIRECT CADETS.—The following gentlemen, having obtained nominations as direct cadets in the East-India Company's service, have passed the required examination, viz.:—Messrs. T. L. Bayliff, F. A. Douglas Cox, E. M. Smith, J. M. C. Galloway, F. N. M. Maynard, F. W. Grant, W. R. Martin, F. H. Vandervee, C. Campbell, W. G. Carr, W. Douglas, J. Ducat, F. L. S. Dyce, C. M. Boswell, H. C. A. Szczepanski, T. D. Madden, C. A. Copland, T. Pearson, G. S. Hutchings, C. E. Shirress, Geo. Pirrie, T. W. Gilchrist, F. Beeching, J. H. M. Barnett, S. Beckett, G. A. W. Barry, H. D. Cathcart, G. H. F. Codrington; R. Armitstead, F. Reeves, and R. V. Malden.

INDIAN REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT.—The general election has returned to the new Parliament the following members officially or otherwise connected with Indian legislation:—The Right Hon. R. Lowe, Kidderminster; the Right Hon. Vernon Smith, Northampton; Mr. Danby Seymour, Poole; Sir Erskine Perry, Devonport; R. D. Mangles, Esq., Guildford; D. C. Marjoribanks, Esq., Berwick; J. P. Willoughby, Esq., Leominster; Sir J. R. Carnac, Lymington; Col. Sykes, Aberdeen; R. J. R. Campbell, Esq., Weymouth; and W. S. Lindsay, Esq., Tynemouth. Mr. Lowe, whose seat for Kidderminster was contested by Mr. Boycott, local candidate of extreme Radical principles, has been re-elected; but the right hon. gentleman's re-election originated a riot, during which Mr. Lowe was most brutally maltreated by the mob, and received severe injuries. He is, however, now progressing satisfactorily towards recovery.—The following new members connected with Indian interests have been elected:—R. W. Crawford (of the firm of Crawford, Esq. Colvin, and Co.), City of London; Aton Ayrton, Esq., Tower Hamlets; Capt. Mangles, Newport, Isle of Wight; Mr. Serjeant Kinglake, Rochester (in the room of Sir Herbert Maddock, retired), Mr. Bagshawe, Harwich.—Among the rejected, we notice the names of J. G. Phillimore, Leominster; R. J. Phillimore, Tavistock; Austin Layard, Aylesbury; Sir J. W. Hogg, Honiton; Malcolm Lewin, York; J. H. Astell, Ashburton; Raikes Currie, City of London; Sir Henry Rawlinson, Reigate; Sir George Clerk, Dover; and J. C. Marshman, Ipswich. Mr. J. C. Marshman was only rejected by a small number of votes, although he had to contend with strong county interest. His address to the electors of Ipswich, which appeared in our last number (*Indian Mail*, p. 193), is a document which may be characterized as one of the ablest elicited by the occurrence of the general election. Mr. Marshman has passed the greater part of his life in India, where for nearly 20 years he conducted the *Friend of India*, and made it the most successful journal of the Indian press. Mr. Marshman's extensive acquaintance with our Oriental possessions well qualifies him for a seat in Parliament, which we sincerely hope he may yet attain.

APPOINTMENTS.—The Queen has been pleased to approve Mr. Ernest Sufert as Consul at the Cape of Good Hope for his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil, and Don Toribio Lambarri as Consul at Hong-Kong for the Republic of Chili. Mr. DONALD MACLACHLAN is appointed her Majesty's Consul at Sourabaya in Java.

RUSSIA has taken steps, alike with England, to establish telegraphic communication with India; having made a contract previous to the late war, for a line from Nicolaieff, *via* the Caspian Sea, to Ispahan and Herat. It has since been in progress.

CHINESE BARBARITY AND CRUELTY.—A French priest, the Abbé Belloc, who arrived at Lyons from Marseilles a few days ago, attracted immense attention as he walked through the streets by his frightfully mutilated condition, and the story connected with it. He was one of the five missionaries sent to the savage tribes of Penang Kiou. His four colleagues were beheaded, and he himself, after having had his nose and ears and right hand cut off, was about to suffer the same fate, when he was rescued by some English sailors.

SMUGGLING IN CHINA.—Some correspondence relative to consular interference for the prevention of smuggling in China was presented to the late Parliament a few days before its dissolution. Viscount Palmerston, then Foreign Secretary of State, wrote to Sir George Bonham, in May, 1851, respecting the expediency of devising effectual means for stopping the system of smuggling prevailing in China, and especially at Shanghai. The smuggling appears attributable to the remissness and corruption of the Chinese authorities, and of the omission of the China Government itself to act up to the manifest intention of the existing treaties. Lord Palmerston determined to withhold for the future all interference on the part of the British consular authorities for the protection of the Chinese revenue. The Government of her Majesty came to this decision with reluctance, but as the Chinese authorities would not do their duty in preventing dishonest traders from defrauding the Emperor of his just dues, the British Government could no longer order her Majesty's consuls to do that for the Emperor which his own servants did not deem it necessary to do.

SHIPPING. ARRIVALS.

MARCH 16.—William Money, Taylor, Melbourne; Sumner, Foreman, Parsee, Worp, and Madras, Paterson, Madras; Susanne, Field, Asia, Touzel, Bosphorus, Pendleton, and Patriot Queen, Bell, Bengal; Alliance, Barrick, Ceylon; Annamooka, Fordyce, and Bonita, Hatch, Shanghai; Aetos, McLaughlin, and Alberta, Cameron, Bombay; William Stevenson, Williams, and Grange, Alexander, Penang; Fontabelle, Rowe, Eliza Hart, Green, Cassiopea, Harmer, and Princess Louise, Silstrom, Mauritius; Rolling Wave, Crawford, Whampoa and Mauritius; Bonanza, Dall, Manilla; Testimonial, Stephens, Hong Kong.—17. England (steamer), Dundas, India and Cape; Rajah, Robb, Mauritius; Florence Nightingale, Mossup, Bengal; Shepherdess, Scrogie, Algoa Bay; Maggie, Huellin, China; Dulcinea, Bick, Mauritius; Summerkill, Graham, Mauritius; King William, Dukuy, Moulmain; Europa, Vogler, Batavia; Greenock, Edwards, Manilla; Ellen Masters, —, Mauritius; John Bunyan, Errington, Mauritius; Colusburgh, Hinds, China; Calypso, Campbell, Bombay; Theodora Macktilda, —, Manilla.—18. Auchengh, Clark, Mauritius; Edmund Kaye, Wilson, Bombay; Silistria, Holmes, Bombay; Ellen Bates, Ellwood, Bombay; Kedgerie, Braithwaite, Singapore; Rosario, Luckie, Ceylon; Hurkaru, Clarke, Tutucoreen; Laurenceston, Betts, Shanghai; Auguste and Bertha, Manilla; Ingleswood, Tully, Rangoon.—19. Alma, Wilkinson, South Australia; Jamestown, Candace, Bombay; Anne Foster, Swan, Bengal.—20. Annie Longton, Kirby, Foochowfoo; Caroline Reed, Franceville, Bassun and Mauritius; Richard Cobden, Sander, Mauritius; Parmentier, Chenu, Mauritius; Peter, Schludetsch, Bengal; Gundreda, Stenbridge, Batavia.—23. Persia, Johnstone, Bengal; Argo, Garrett, Batavia; Moses Wheeler, Simpson, Bengal; Foam, Findlay, Shanghai; Wilkingen, Crease, Manilla; City of Calcutta, Robertson, Bengal; Majestic, Cowie, Bengal.—25. Fortitude, Harrison, Ceylon; Rosina, Broadfoot, Bombay.—26. Telemache, Schaffer, Bengal; Jeremiah Garnett, Cate Edie, Hong Kong; Eenfans Nautais, Pageant, Mauritius; Etoile du Mor, Loennece, Mauritius. 27. Flora, Nottingham, Moulmain.—28. Adriatic, Jewett, Bengal.—30. Icen, Cross, Rangoon; Celeste, —, Ceylon; Caroline, Norie, Algoa Bay; Queensberry, Cassidy, China; Milicete, Gould, Bengal; Neville, Graham, Bombay; Euroclydon, Spooner, Bombay; Falcon, Hare, Bombay; Nile, Ramsey, Singapore; Nile, Strange, Bengal; Her Majesty, Dennies, Bengal; Queen, Barratt, Port Natal.—31. William Cole, Tothill, Bengal; Orient, Lawrence, Adelaide; Blenheim, Shanks, Manilla; Anna Mary, Stephen, Cape; Bonnie Dundee, Moir, Mauritius; Ontario, Duff, Bengal.—**APRIL 1.** Barham, Vaile, Bengal; Ffeshire, Johnston, Mauritius; Leichardt, Barratt, Shanghai; Britannia, Pearl, Ceylon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Pera, from Southampton (March 20), to proceed per steamer Alma from SEZ. For MALTA.—Lieut. Hall, Lieut. Denny, Maj. Hunter, Mrs. E. Keane, Mr. H. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Eppetein, Mr. G. Hope. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Rushton, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Williams, Capt. F. Ewen, Mr. Abbott, Lieut. Hall. For SEZ.—Mr. Weston. For ADEN.—Mr. R. W. Walsh. For BOMBAY.—Rev. C. and Mrs. Leigh Lye, Miss Copland, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Thelwall, Mr. Ducat, Mr. King, Mr. F. A. Smart, Mr. A. J. Lewis, Mrs. G. B. Karr, Mr. J. S. White, Mr. L. H. Tucker, Mr. Frere, Mr. J. Webster, Mr. Bean, Lieut. Coote, Lieut. W. Kincaid. For CEYLON.—Mr. H. Thompson, Col. and Mrs. Wilkinson and 3 children, Mr. J. W. Venn. For MADRAS.—Mr. T. B. French, Mr. and Mrs. Morehead and 8 daughters, Miss Hepworth, Mr. G. A. Barry, Mr. J. Stonhouse, Miss Reade, Mr. F. Trevor, Mr. Hesketh, Capt. and Mrs. C. Gill, Mr. Jamison, Capt.

and Mrs. Harkness, Mr. G. S. Hutchings, Mrs. Rogers and child, Mr. W. Irvine, Mr. H. P. Sewell, Mr. Whitton, Rev. T. Wynn, Mr. Weston, Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton, Maj. Wapshare, Capt. and Mrs. Molesworth. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Fairlie, Mr. E. M. Smith, Mrs. Wienholt, Miss Matvieff, Mr. Cayley, Mr. Mewburn, Mr. Little, Mr. Yorke, Mr. Bayliffe, Maj. Bell, Mr. Cheek, Lieut. J. Moreland, Mr. A. J. Simpson, Capt. Power. For Hong-Kong.—Mr. J. Davey, Mr. J. J. Payne, Mr. D. Robb, Mr. G. Wynnall, Capt. Carden, Capt. Bigge, Capt. Home, Mrs. Home and child, Mr. Purveyor Knapp, Dept. Asst. Comr. Gen. Colquhoun, Mr. T. Thompson, Capt. T. H. A. Forth, Dept. Asst. Comr. Gen. Power and Downes, Dr. A. Gordon, Staff Surg. Legartwood, Mr. W. M. King. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. H. Oppert, Mr. Maclean.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BIRD, the wife of Maj. Robert Wilberforce, s. at 14, Great Queen-street, St. James' park, March 27.
ELLIOTT, the wife of John, of Calcutta, s. at 18, Queen's-road, West, Regent's-park, March 9.
MARJORIBANKS, the wife of D. C., M.P., d. at 29, Upper Brook-street, March 14.
PEARSON, the wife of Francis B. Bengal civil service, s. (still-born), at No. 14, Wyndham-place, Bryanston-square, March 17.
PIDCOCK, the wife of Henry, late of the Bengal civil service, d. in St. George's-square, Worcester, March 12.
SPENCE, the wife of Maj. James K. Bengal army, d. at 34, Inverness-road, Bayswater, March 14.
THORNTON, the wife of Henry Sykes, d. at Battersea-rise, March 27.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN, Archibald, of Johnstounburn, advocate, to Marion Madeline, d. of the late George Meikle, superintending surgeon of the Hon. E.I.C.'s Madras establishment, at No. 11, St. Bernard's-crescent, Edinburgh, by the Rev. William Muir, D.D. March 18.
HANKIN, Frederick G. 15th Madras N.I. to Lucy A. d. of Benjamin Travers, at St. George's, Hanover-square, March 24.
ROBERTS, Capt. George Ricketts, of the Bengal army, s. of Major gen. A. C.B. to Harriett, d. of the late Capt. Thomas Roberts, of the Bengal army, at the Cathedral, Waterford, March 6.
SCOTT, Benny, of Colombo, Ceylon, to Isabella G. d. of John Molison, at Stanley Andrie, March 12.
SISSMORE, Major Thomas H. Bengal art. to Sarah, d. of John Fowler, at Datchet Church, Bucks, March 21.
STEINENHAUSEN, Otto Ferdinand, Baron de Guttemberg, to Katherine C. d. of the late Thomas Louis, of the Bengal civil service, at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, March 26.
WILSON, John P. s. of the late Capt. J. P. Hon. E.I.C.'s service, to Sarah L. d. of John Blakeway, at Charles Church, Plymouth, March 24.

DEATHS.

BELL, Capt. Charles W. retired list Madras establishment, at Hythe, Kent, aged 75, March.
COMBE, Emma R. wife of Lieut. col. and d. of Col. Hulcott, Hon. E.I.C.S. in Paris, Mar. 23.
JOHNSTON, Harriet A. wife of Capt. J. G. late Madras engineers, at 8, York-terrace, Regent's-park, Apr. 1.
MAYNE, Charles O. late commander in Hon. E.I.C.'s maritime service, at the Manor-house, Great Stanmore, Middlesex, aged 77, Mar. 16.
SCATCHERD, Emma Louisa, d. of the late J. S. Hon. E.I.C.S. Mar. 21.
WALLIS, Edward J. s. of W. R. of Calcutta, at Falkland-house, Turnham-green, aged 14, Mar. 10.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

March 18 and 25, and April 1, 1857.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. C. S. Cunningham.
Madras Estab.—Mr. J. D. Boardillon.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. D'Oyly.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. Sir C. W. Oakeley, Bt., 8th cav.; Capt. H. B. Impey, 70th N.I.; Lieut. J. Brereton, 33rd N.I.; Ens. C. J. Anderson, 8th N.I.; Col. A. Wheatley; Lieut. col. J. Scott; Capt. A. G. Lister, 2nd N.I.; Lieuts. W. H. Macnaghten, 1st cav., and E. Stevenson, 3rd Eur.; Assist. surg. P. G. Lay.
Madras Estab.—Brev. lieut. col. J. Benwell, 46th N.I.; Capt. G. Carter, 1st fus.; Lieut. A. Baldwin, 49th N.I.; Major J. Shaw, inv.; Assist. surg. F. Douglas, M.D.; Capt. C. H. Abdy, 5th cav.; Lieut. J. S. Tighe, 8th cav.; Brev. capt. G. Nightingale, 18th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Majors H. Lye, 13th N.I., and T. Stock, 3rd Eur.; Assist. surg. W. F. Clay.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. H. B. E. Frere.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieuts. C. P. Lucas, 47th N.I., and A. Winnicott, 68th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Brev. major R. S. Dobbs, 9th N.I.; Lieuts. C. B. W. F. Harris, 8th cav., and F. G. Hankin, 15th N.I.; Assist. surg. J. F. Fitzpatrick, M.D.; Major N. Hobart, inv.; Capt. S. G. G. Orr, 23rd N.I.; Surg. Packman, M.A.; Vet. surg. E. B. Dawson.
Bombay Estab.—Major A. Thomas, 8th N.I.; Lieut. R. Johnston, 18th N.I.; Brev. major A. Crawford, 3rd Eur. reg.; Capt. J. J. Pollexfen, 15th N.I.; Conductor P. Mairs.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. R. J. Mignon, Indian Navy.

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. R. Temple, granted a sick furlough for 14 months, under the new Regulations; the Rev. S. H. Beamish, 6 months; Mr. C. A. Daniell, 6 months; Rev. W. W. Phelps, 4 months.
Madras Estab.—Mr. T. D. Lushington and Mr. F. Copleston, 6 months.
Bombay Estab.—The Rev. Digby Cotes, Mr. G. Grant, and Mr. G. S. Forbes, 6 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieuts. A. H. Bogle, art., and E. Davidson, eng., Capt. Whalley Master, inv., and Brev. col. W. R. Corfield, 6 months; Brev. col. D. Birrell, 52nd N.I., Major G. F. C. Fitzgerald, art., Lieuts. R. F. Webster, 3 Eur., and H. Stokes, 12th N.I., and Ens. R. C. Money, 2nd N.I., 6 months.
Madras Estab.—Capt. C. W. Moore, 3rd Eur., Lieut. W. G. M. Strickland, 49th N.I., 2nd-Lieut. C. W. Martin, art., and Lieuts. T. R. Holmes, 49th N.I., and C. W. Dun, 43rd N.I., 6 months; Ens. G. R. Dewar, 50th N.I., 3 months.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. S. Stuart, eng., 6 months; Capt. W. C. Parr, 24th N.I., 3 months; Lieuts. C. A. Collier, 26th N.I., and R. A. Morse, art., 6 months; Capt. D. Boyd, 11th N.I., 4 months; Brev. major W. J. Morris, 9th N.I., 6 months.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. P. Anderson and Mr. A. A'Becket, Indian Navy, 6 months; Lieut. B. H. Crane, ditto, 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. C. F. Irby, 9th N.I.; Lieut. G. F. C. B. Hawkes, 9th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. B. Burgess, 20th N.I.

HOME ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. G. Browne, assistant in the audit branch of the Secretary's Office, after an honourable and faithful service of upwards of fifty years.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. M. Raper, 64th N.I.

APPOINTMENTS.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. B. H. Clark, admitted a volunteer for the Indian Navy.

HOME ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. William Fidler, having for many years performed the duties of an established clerk in the Examiner's Office, has been placed on the regular home establishment.
 In consequence of the retirement from the service of Mr. George Browne, Mr. Frederick Sandoz has been appointed assistant in the audit branch of the Secretary's Office.

MILITARY COLLEGE.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets having been re-examined in mathematics, and reported qualified for engineer service, are appointed to that branch of the service accordingly, viz.—
 Messrs. Isaac Peat Westmorland, Arthur Charles Paddy, Thomas Freeman Dowden, Oliver Beaucham Coventry St. John, Augustus Le Messurier, David Henry Trail, Arthur Herbert Bagge, William Coningham, and Frank Robertson.

MILITARY SEMINARY.

Gentleman Cadet William Merriman, being reported qualified for the engineer service, has been appointed to that branch of the service.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 20, 1857.

43rd Foot.—Brev. col. Thomas Gore Browne, C.B., from half-pay 14th Foot, to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. Skipwith, who exchanges.—Major James M. Primrose to be lieut. col., by purchase, v. Brev. col. Browne, who retires.

53rd Foot.—Major Frederick English, from 35th Foot, to be major, v. Ross, who exchanges.

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 27, 1857.

78th Foot.—Capt. Frederick Willmot Foster, from the 39th Foot, to be capt., v. Adams, who exchanges.
 81st Foot.—Lieut. Walker Musgrave to be adjutant, v. Wilkinson, who resigns the adjutancy only.

BREVET.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MARCH 20, 1857.

Brev. lieut. col. John Jacob, C.B., of the Bombay artillery, to be aide-de-camp to the Queen, with the rank of colonel in the army.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, MARCH 27.

The undermentioned Cadets of the East-India Company's service to have the local and temporary rank of Ensign during the period of their being placed under the command of Col. Sandham, Royal Engineers, at Chatham, for field instructions in the art of sapping and mining:—
 J. P. Westmoreland, A. C. Paddy, T. F. Dowden, O. B. C. St. John, A. Le Messurier, D. H. Trail, A. H. Bagge, W. Coningham, F. Robertson.

BOOKS.

A Journal of Two Years' Travel in Persia, Ceylon, &c. By ROBERT B. M. BINNING, Esq., Madras C. S. Two Vols. 8vo. W. H. Allen and Co., 7, Leadenhall Street. 1857.

THIS is a work at once instructive and entertaining. To an agreeable and unaffected style the author adds much sound sense, and a deep store of varied and valuable information. Recent events, moreover, invest the book with an additional interest, and the reader who is desirous of obtaining an insight into the institutions of Persia and the character of its population, will derive from the perusal of these volumes no inconsiderable degree of familiarity with the objects of his inquiry. Mr. Binning having obtained two years' leave of absence from duty, proceeded in the first instance to Ceylon, of which he gives a brief sketch, comprising an account of the physical characteristics of the island, together with its political circumstances and the social condition of the people. Speaking of the latter, he says:—

"Regarding the character of the natives of Ceylon, I am unable to give any distinct account, as my residence on the island has been too short to admit of my observing much about them: and being, besides, ignorant of the language, I was unable to hold intercourse with the generality of the people. As far as I can judge from what I have seen myself, and heard from others better acquainted with them, I should say they were a good-humoured, trifling, childish set; indifferent to improvement; and detesting all labour, mental as well as bodily. In some respects, they seem to be superior, and in others inferior, to the natives of India. They are gifted with a happy temper, and a flow of good-humour and cheerfulness, which the Hindoo certainly does not possess: but they have not the powers of application, and steady industry, which the latter has, and which enable the Indian emigrant to beat the Cingalese on his own ground. In point of a sad want of moral principal, a proneness to trickery and intrigue, and a habit of false-speaking, whether with or without any object in view, the Cingalese and Hindoos appear to be pretty much on a par."

From Ceylon our author sailed for Bombay, where he availed himself of the opportunity of witnessing the remains of ancient grandeur on the western side of India by visiting the caves of Elephanta and Kanery. His sojourn here, however, was brief. An intimate acquaintance with the language and literature of Persia had inspired him with a long-cherished desire of travelling through the land of nightingales and poets, and speedily led to his undertaking the tour of which his book gives so interesting an account. Mr. Binning is no copyist. His impressions are obviously drawn from real life, and as his notes were all written on the spot while these were fresh in his mind, each place he visited, and the various scenes he witnessed, are described with graphic effect. The following account of the ancient capital of Persia can scarcely excite a regret in the breast of the young soldier that its contents have not been made the prize of the Anglo-Indian army now assembled at Bushire:—

"Isfahan is a very extensive, straggling place, presenting a scene of a heterogeneous jumble of thickly-peopled bazaars—whole streets of ruins—gardens and plantations—barren and desolate spots—few notable buildings in a perfect state, but many in ruins—domed mosques, tall minarets, and vaulted market-places—extending over a great part of a sandy plain bounded by bare, arid mountains."

This description of the ancient capital is a type of everything connected with the country. Persian rulers, Persian officials, Persian society; all are corrupt and degenerate. "The spectacle

of Persia," Mr. Binning says, "is certainly not a pleasing one—a poor and weak nation, sinking into apparently hopeless wretchedness—a people who, properly guided and governed, would be a fine and noble race, demoralized and vicious to the very core—corruption and insecurity in every department—dissolution and rottenness everywhere prevailing. The Persian seems to be destitute of a conscience. Truth and honesty are qualities, in his estimation, only fit to be held and exercised by fools and madmen. He has no feeling of the force of moral obligations or sense of shame and disgrace, and is callous to every generous impulse." "At present," he adds, "there is no hope for Persia, save a total change, subverting every existing institution of the country and people. Nothing short of an alteration so complete and radical can be attended with any substantial benefit; for in the present state of the nation real improvement is utterly hopeless." How such a change is to be wrought, it will be for future generations to witness.

Besides furnishing the results of his own personal observation, Mr. Binning gives a sketch of Persian history, which renders his work more complete.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.		£.	
	India Stock.....	224	
	India Bonds (£1,000).....	3s. dis.	
	Ditto (under £1,000)....	2s. dis. @ 1 pm.	
	RAILWAYS.		
18	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.).....	9	½ @ ½ pm.
20	Calcutta and South-Eastern ..	2s. par	@ ½ pm.
20	Ceylon, R shares ..	1½	@ 1½
Stock	East-Indian ..	100	110 @ 112
20	Ditto Extension C (guar. 5 per ct.).....	15	1½ @ 2 pm.
20	Ditto Extension D (guar. 5 p.ct. with full 5 p.ct. int.)	all	
20	Euphrates Valley ..	2s.	par to ½ pm.
20	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.).....	all	21½ @ 21½
20	Ditto (New ditto) ..	4	1 @ 1½ pm.
20	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) ..	all	19½ @ 20
20	Ditto (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	all	21½ @ 21½
20	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per ct.).....	10	par @ ½ pm.
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per cent.).....	5	½ @ ½ pm.
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per cent.).....	5	½ @ ½ pm.
20	Scinde (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	5	2 @ 2½ pm.
20	Punjab ..	2	
	BANKS.		
40	Australasia ..	all	93 @ 95
25	Bank of Egypt ..	18½	1½ @ 1 pm.
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China ..	8	1½ @ 2 dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation.....	all	38½ @ 39½
20	Ottoman Bank ..	15	1 @ 1½ pm.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
10	European and Indian Junction Telegraph ..	10s.	par to ½ pm.
10	Mediterranean Electric Telegraph ..	all	
1	N. B. Australasian Company..	all	1 @ 2
1	Oriental Gas ..	all	1½ @ 1
1	Ditto New ..	2s.	par @ ½ pm.
50	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company ..	all	66 @ 68
50	Ditto New ..	10	3 @ 4 pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip ..	all	1 @ 1
1	Ditto Registered.....	all	1 @ 1

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 25th March, 1857.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY DO hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 8th APRIL next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

MARINE CANVAS,
PAINT, &c.,
LEAD PIPE,—also,
SHEET LEAD;

And that the conditions of the said Contracts (four in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 8th day of April, 1857, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 1st April, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY will receive Tenders from parties willing to contract for the supply of COALS required for the use of their Depot at Warley Barracks, Brentwood, Essex.

Particulars and conditions of the Contract may be learnt on application at the Military Department, East-India House, Leadenhall Street, London; or at the Office of the Commandant of the Company's Depot at Warley.

Sealed proposals, addressed to the Secretary, East-India House, London, with the words "Tenders for Coals for Warley Barracks" written on the outside cover, will be received at this House, on or before eleven o'clock on WEDNESDAY, the 15th INSTANT, after which hour no proposal can be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

BENGAL MILITARY AND ORPHAN FUNDS.

THE OFFICES of the above FUNDS are REMOVED from Old Jewry Chambers to 33, GRESHAM HOUSE, near the Bishopsgate Street entrance.

H. B. HENDERSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Agent Military Fund.

K. MACKINNON, M.D.,
Agent Orphan Fund.

EAST-INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of the East-Indian Railway Company hereby GIVE NOTICE, that, on and after the 10th MARCH, 1857, they will be prepared to ISSUE STOCK CERTIFICATES for all Shares Converted into Stock, under the resolution of the General Meeting of 30th of October last; and the Proprietors are accordingly requested to send in as soon as they conveniently can, after the above date, the certificates of their paid-up Shares to be exchanged for Stock Certificates; and notice is hereby further given, that all Stock Certificates not taken away from the Offices of the Company, will remain there at the risk of the Proprietors.

By order of the Board,
D. I. NOAD, Secretary.

East-Indian Railway House, Alderman's Walk,
New Broad Street, March 3, 1857.

INDIA.—Clergymen, and Members of the Universities, resident in India, who may be desirous of holding the appointment of LOCAL DIRECTORS, are invited to apply for information as to the duties and remuneration, to the Rev. J. E. COX, M.A., Chairman.

TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Yarborough.

T. W. Hooker Blakemore, Esq., M.P. for Herefordshire.

E. Bullock, Esq., M.A. (Christ Church, Oxford), late Common Serjeant of London.

The Rev. John Edmund Cox, M.A., F.S.A., St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.

ENGLISH and IRISH CHURCH and UNIVERSITY ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 4, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

MEDICAL, INVALID, and GENERAL LIFE OFFICE, 25, Pall Mall, London.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

At the FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, held on 27th November, 1856, it was shown that on the 30th June last—

The number of Policies in force was 5,738

The Amount Insured was £2,752,197 7s. 2d.

The Annual Income was £118,557 10s. 2d.

Two Bonuses have been declared (in 1848 and 1853), adding nearly two per cent. per annum on the average to sums assured, and by which a Policy of £1,000 issued in 1842 on a healthy life, is now increased to £1,250.

Since the last division of Profits in 1853, the accumulated funds have increased by more than £105,000, offering considerable advantages to present assureds.

Profits divided every five years—next division in 1858.

The Society, since its establishment, has paid claims on 651 Policies, amounting to £254,008.

Assurances are effected at home or abroad on healthy lives at as moderate rates as the most recent data will allow.

Indian Assurances at very moderate rates, and great facilities given to assureds.

Invalid Lives assured on scientifically-constructed tables.

Policies issued free of stamp-duty, and every charge but the Premiums.

Agents wanted for vacant places.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposals, and every other information, may be obtained of the Secretary, at the Chief Office, or on application to any of the Society's Agents in the country.

C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up Capital, £1,250,000.—Reserve Fund, £252,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.—1856-57.

Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman.

William Scott Binny, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

Sir S. G. Bonham, Bt., K.C.B.

Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.

Lt.-Gen. P. De La Motte, C.B.

Lestock Robert Reid, Esq.

William Erskine, Esq.

P. F. Robertson, Esq., M.P.

BANKERS—The Bank of England; the Union Bank of London.

The Corporation grant DRAFTS, and negotiate or collect BILLS payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hong-Kong, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Singapore, and Sydney, on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route. They undertake the Agency of parties connected with India, the purchase and sale of Indian Securities, the safe custody of Indian Government Paper, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of Remittances between the above-named dependencies.

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EXTRACT from REPORT of J. STRACHEY, Esq., Officiating Collector at Moradabad, to R. ALEXANDER, Esq., Commissioner of the Rohilcund Division, dated 14th April, 1855, in the Appendix to the REPORT of CAPT. YULE, Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India, on "Railways for Rohilcund."

Cheap railroads seem peculiarly adapted to this part of India. Through the greater part of Rohilcund there is little *kunkur* to be found, and there is no other material available for metalling roads; consequently, the construction of really good roads, fit to carry a heavy traffic, is generally impossible, except at an enormous expense. In this district there is not a single metalled road, nor can I see a probability of any being made. My experience of road-making in the plains has been so small, that I can say nothing from my own knowledge; but if Colonel Cotton may be believed, the average cost of a good metalled road in this country is not less than 5,000 rupees per mile. I believe that in this district it would probably much exceed that sum. The average cost of transit is now very great,—not less probably in the most favourable season than 1½ anna per ton per mile; and as for three months of the year the roads may be considered almost impracticable for carts, the true average cost of transit for the year must be still higher. If this state of things could be easily amended by the construction of good common roads, it might perhaps be doubtful whether it would not be better to expend a large sum of money in making a great many miles of good common road, than in making a comparatively few miles of railroad. But the difficulties in the way of making good metalled roads, fit to carry the traffic along the main lines of transit through Rohilcund, would be so great, and the expense of keeping up such roads, when made, would be so high, that I cannot doubt that it would be far better, and far more economical in the end, to construct a line of cheap railroad at once. The plan which I believe has been recommended by Captain Yule, that the railroad should be adapted only for cattle draught, seems to me to be a very judicious one. For my part, I entirely believe, with Colonel Cotton, that the thing wanted is, "Speed in forming communications, not speed in travelling upon them."

The effect that the opening of the great line of railway from Calcutta to Dehlie may have upon the trade of Rohilcund, is a matter deserving the most serious consideration. I have no present means of forming any positive conclusions on the point, but I think it clear that the danger is no imaginary one, that the rice and sugar of Rohilcund may be superseded in the markets of the West by the produce of the country to the south, lying near the line of railway. If such a thing were to happen, and its sole good market were to be lost, the result would be disastrous to Rohilcund. The proposed Rohilcund railroad would clearly be a complete preservation against any danger of this kind.

LONDON:—Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, Printer, at the Printing-Office of COX & WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by LANCELOT WILD, at 13, Catherine Street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, both in the County of Middlesex.—April 3, 1857.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

Vol. XV.—No. 314.]

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1857.

[PRICE 1s.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Alma*, with a mail, left Calcutta March 9th, Sand Heads 10th, Madras 14th, Point de Galle 17th, Aden 26th, and arrived at Suez March 31st. The *Ganges*, with a mail, left Bombay March 20th, Aden March 27th, and arrived at Suez April 2nd. The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta April 9th, and Marseilles April 12th (per *Eurine*). The *Pera*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton April 17th.

DEPARTURES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 4th and 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if the 4th or 20th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 3rd and 19th.

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Via Marseilles, on the evening of the 10th and 26th, for letters and newspapers, at any ordinary receiving-house in London. If the 10th or 26th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 11th and 27th, at the General Post-office, London.

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The Mails for China are despatched under the same regulations, and at the same rate of postage, as those to India.

* * * The *Marseilles* mails of the 10th and 26th overtake the *Southampton* mails of the 4th and 20th at Malta; from which place they are conveyed by the same vessel.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, April 15.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Mar. 10	Burmah (Rangoon) ..	Feb. 25
Agra	10	Ceylon	Mar. 17
Madras	14	Bombay	20
China (Hong-Kong) ..			No mail.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR advices from Persia by this Mail are to the 25th February. At that date General Outram was busily engaged in preparing to follow up his recent successes, by despatching an expedition to attack the town and fortress of Mohammerah, a frontier post of Persia lying close to the boundary-line which separates the territories of the Shah from the Turkish provinces of Arabia. This stronghold is situate on the right bank of the river Karoon, at the point of its confluence with the united stream of the Tigris and Euphrates, and about seventy miles above the open sea at the head of the gulf. The place is of importance, inasmuch as it commands the passage of the Euphrates, and thus affords the Persians the means of intercepting the supplies procured from the Arabs by the British commissariat officers, and despatched down the river for the use of the camp at Bushire. It is, moreover, well situated as a military post; and as a base of operations, affording an open communication with Bombay, and an easy advance by means of the Karoon towards Ispahan, the importance of its acquisition could scarcely be overrated. Mohammerah was said to be strongly fortified, and it was believed that it could not be captured but after a severe struggle. Its defences were reported to be manned by a Persian force consisting of 14,000 men, one portion of which was stationed within the town, the remainder being intrenched within a date-grove on the outside. It would thus be necessary to carry on a double attack, one from the river face by means of war steamers, and the other by a land force on the opposite side. The troops destined for the latter service, and the embarkation of which had commenced at Bushire, are reported to have consisted of the 3rd troop of horse-artillery, Captain Aitken's field-battery, and the whole or the greater portion of her Majesty's 64th regiment and the 78th Highlanders, the 2nd Bombay European regiment, the 4th rifles, the 20th and 26th Native infantry, and the light battalion, with some sappers and miners. The assault, it was expected, would take place between the 16th and 20th March. In the mean time the Shah's forces were again collecting in considerable force at Burazjoon. This place

it will be recollected, was the site of the old encampment, which, on the approach of the British, was abandoned by the Persians, who subsequently sustained a signal overthrow on the plains of Khooshab. The expeditionary force at Bushire was about to receive an accession by the embarkation of the Sind horse from Kurrachee, eight hundred strong, under Brigadier-General Jacob, and H.M.'s 14th light dragoons, six hundred strong, from Bombay. These two regiments would bring General Outram's cavalry force to nearly two thousand sabres. The artillery had been strengthened by the despatch of the 3rd company of the 2nd battalion. The 7th and 25th regiments Bombay Native infantry and the 1st Madras fusiliers were also under orders to embark without delay; but news of the probability of peace having reached Bombay from Calcutta, some suspension of warlike preparations had taken place. To this cause may probably be traced the sudden halt of the 3rd Bombay European regiment at Khandalla, when under orders for immediate embarkation. It will be recollected, however, that the treaty concluded between Feruk Khan and Lord Cowley was not signed at Paris until the 4th March, and that, consequently, intelligence of the fact could not reach India till the beginning of April.

This mail brings no advices from China of later date than those noticed in our last.

From Calcutta we learn that the excitement some time since exhibited by the Hindoo troops at Barrackpore had extended to the vicinity of Moorshedabad. At the former place the cause assigned was the belief, on the part of the men, that their cartridges were greased with bullocks' fat, which, upon their biting off the ends, would be brought into contact with their lips, and thus subject them to pollution. After a time the Sepoys, being satisfied that they had been deceived in the matter, quietly returned to their former habits of obedience and discipline. At Berhampore, near Moorshedabad, the men of the 19th Native infantry hearing of the dispute, held a parade of their own authority, and attended it fully armed. The colonel in command remonstrated with the Native officers, who appear to have done their best under the sudden emergency; but the Sepoys continuing refractory, it was found necessary to call out the artillery, upon which the men complied with the order to ground their arms and return to their barracks. In reference to these proceedings the *Bombay Times* observes:—

There have been several unpleasant rumours of mutiny in the native regiments of the Company in various parts of India during the last month; but they are all traceable to local grievances, and in no way indicate anything like general disaffection. On the whole, Jack Sepoy is a loyal soldier; and a little more consideration shown his feelings and prejudices, would have saved these displays. In one instance a new cartridge was introduced into the regiment; and the Sepoys, learning that some unclean thing entered into its preparation, refused to have anything to do with it. In another and more recent case, in Madras, the men of the 1st Native infantry were ordered to march, leaving their wives and families behind, in charge of a few men selected from each company. Now the order was a mistake. Sepoys are in general suspicious husbands, and a separation under such circumstances was sure to lead to disaffection. Had the same regiment been ordered for foreign service, they would have received the order to embark without a complaint.

Owing probably to this state of feeling among a portion of the native troops, a degree of political significance has by some persons been ascribed to a novel and curious proceeding among the village police of several districts in the North-west provinces of Bengal. Whence the movement originated, and what is its object, have not transpired; but

the village police, in a line of country extending from Goorgaon and Furruckabad to Banda, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles, have been actively employed in the distribution of small wheaten cakes. The mystery is thus described in a letter from Mr. Ford, the magistrate of Goorgaon, to Mr. Simon Frazer, the commissioner of Delhi:—

I have the honour to inform you that a signal has passed through numbers of the villages of this district, the purpose of which has not yet transpired. The chowkeydars of the villages bordering on those belonging to Muttra have received small baked cakes of atta, with orders to distribute them generally through this district. A chowkeydar, upon receiving one of these cakes, has had five or six more prepared, and thus they have passed from village to village. So quickly has the order been executed, that village after village has been served with this notice. To-day, cakes of this description have arrived and been distributed in the villages about Goorgaon, and an idea has been industriously circulated that Government has given the order.

Upon this the *Bombay Telegraph and Courier* observes:—“Everywhere the police are the instruments of conveyance, and everywhere the police are unable to afford the least clue to the meaning of so strange an effort. What does it mean? In France, such an occurrence would immediately be attributed to the agency of the hidden leaders of the Marianne. On the continent, some revolutionary hero would probably be thrown into prison, till he accounted for what he knew nothing about. In India, however, though conspiracies are possible, secret societies are not, and speculation is again at fault. Are all the chowkeydars about to strike for wages? Or is anybody trying a new scheme for a parcel-dawk? Is it treason or a jest? Is there to be an ‘explosion of feeling,’ or only of laughter? Is the chuppatty a fiery cross, or only an indigestible edible, a cause of revolt, or only of the colic? Is the act that of an influential malcontent, or only of a fool?”

It appears from the *Delhi Gazette*, that a large force is assembling at Dera Ghazee Khan, a town of the Punjab, situate on the right bank of the Indus, for the purpose of punishing the Bozdar tribe. The force is under the command of Brigadier Chamberlain, and must, it is said, force its way through the Suliman range of hills. Some sharp fighting is expected.

In Oude an affray has occurred, which we regret to say resulted in loss of life to a member of the Bengal civil service. A noted robber, named Sheik Fuzl Ali, in one of his forays murdered the head policeman of a village which he had attacked. It having been found necessary to employ the military against him, an affray ensued, in which Lieutenant Thomas, of the 22nd N.I., and several sepoy, were wounded, and the robber escaped into the jungle. A few days later, Mr. Charles Elliott Boileau, deputy-commissioner of Gonda, in Oude, twenty miles distant from Lucknow, hearing of his proximity, endeavoured to seize him, but fell into an ambush prepared by the robber, and was killed, together with four of the troopers who accompanied him.

The insurrection in Pegu, noticed in our last, is reported to be all but quelled, and it is expected that the next advices will convey intelligence of the capture of the insurgent chief.

The following particulars regarding the mutiny in one of the regiments of the Madras presidency, to which we have called attention in an extract from the *Bombay Times*, are transcribed from the *Overland Athenæum*:—“The next most important event that the past fortnight

has witnessed, has occurred in our own presidency, and is the mutiny of the 1st regiment of native infantry at Vizianagrum. That regiment had recently arrived from Burmah, was subsequently engaged in what has been termed the Kimedey campaign, and on the 28th ult. the men were required to march to Kurnool without their families. One and all while on parade decidedly refused, and when remonstrated with by Colonel Goldsworthy, raised shouts of derision and defiance. As there was no force near at hand to compel obedience, the colonel was obliged to submit to the mutinous spirit of the men, without being able to make a single arrest. Since this occurred, however, we learn that they quietly marched on the 3rd inst.: their destination is Secunderabad."

PASSENGERS BY THE PRESENT MAIL.

To MARSEILLES.—Miss E. Fife, Capt. and Mrs. Beadle and two children, Mr. Lyall, Capt. H. Fraser, Mr. Egerton, Mr. and Mrs. Pepper, Capt. H. Ireland, Maj. and Mrs. Maxwell, Madame de Roney, Lieut. Fraser, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Bell, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Latty, Mr. Poulam, Mrs. Gravier and two children, Mr. G. E. Forbes, Mrs. Col. Pears and three children, Mr. H. Groves, Col. C. Wahat, Mr. T. Cowan, Mrs. Redmayne, Miss Hancock.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Pera*, April 17.—Mr. Bell, Capt. Barclay, Mr. Ogilvie, Mr. Dix, Mr. Needham, Mr. and Mrs. Drury and child, Mr. Rolt, Mr. Tindall, Mr. Cox, Mr. Kerton, Mrs. Hartley, Mr. Bell and three children, Mr. Bassano, Mr. Forrester, Capt. Lane, Mrs. Clayton and child, Dr. and Mrs. Dawson, Capt. Clapcott, Mrs. Cooper and two children, Capt. Yard, Dr. and Mrs. Hastings and three children, Mr. Ross, Mr. Wynyard, Lieut. Henley, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Marmont, Maj. and Mrs. Burnett, Mr. Muspratt, Mrs. Lucan and two infants, Mrs. Shaw and three children, Capt. Hoye's four children, Mr. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Moody and three children, Mr. Vorile, Col. Lloyd, Col. and Mrs. Hughes and three children, Capt. Cannon, Rev. J. Banforth, Mr. De Saran, Mr. Livera, Mrs. Mallett and four children, Rev. Mr. Tyrwhitt, Mrs. Bray, Mr. Turnbull, Mrs. Paul and two infants, Capt. and Mrs. McDonald and three children, Mrs. Clements, Jaffur Sullivan, Mrs. Fox and infant, Mrs. Gale and four children, Lieut. Leicester, Capt. Fellows, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Moore, Mr. Murdoch, Sir W. and Lady Baynes, two Misses Baynes, Mr. and Mrs. Whittaker and two children, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Parson, Mr. H. Gain, Mr. E. Wood, Assist.-Surg. De Boissier, Mrs. Hoyte and child.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. C. J. Phillips, 60th Rifles, on his passage home from India, March 16.

BENGAL.—Surgeon Lacon, 9th N.I., at Oligneh; Lieut.-Col. T. B. Jarvis, Engineers, aged 61, at 25, Cavendish-road West, St. John's Wood.

MADRAS.—Maj. W. T. Brett, Eur. Vet., at Vizagapatam, Feb. 26; Ens. D. Young, 40th N.I., at Westbourne-terrace North, aged 18, April 3.

FOUR MEN were committed by the magistrate of Ahmedabad, on a charge of conspiracy. The judge acquitted them. The magistrate thought the proceedings of the judge too summary, seized them with a view to their recommitment on the same or some other charge, and kept them in prison for two years. Mr. Hadow, the magistrate in question, was reprimanded by the court. We beg to say we have not exaggerated or omitted any detail of this case. We have taken it from the reports of the Bombay Sudder. We will only remind the Governor-general, that it is in his power to dismiss Mr. Hadow, in spite of the Bombay Government.—*Friend of India*.

PERSIA.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

(From the *Bombay Times*, March 10).

We subjoin the letter of our correspondent at the seat of war, received yesterday per H.C. steam-frigate *Punjab*:—

Bushire, Feb. 19, 1857.—By the mail taken down in the *Pre-cursor* on the 16th, I had the satisfaction to furnish you with a copy of the field order detailing the services and hardships endured by the troops, and the success of our arms in the field opposed to those of his highness the king of kings. General Sir James Outram has given greater effect to his appreciation of those services, by the issue to each soldier composing that expedition, of a pair of boots. Soldiers are ambitious, and glory to see their deeds acknowledged by their commander and their country, and the substantial reward of a pair of boots, whose cost is four rupees, to men whose means are very limited—and to whom the replacing of the boots worn out on the march would have cost them privations that they could ill afford in this dear, dear country, is judicious and appropriate. So you see that in the course of centuries the fashion of the warrior's gaining his spurs, has descended to his earning his boots. Poor Hoossein Khan, the Chief of Borasjoon, is still a prisoner in the Charboorj, formerly graced as the domicile of the Dehria Beggi, and now used as a depot for the reception of ship lumber and heavy ordnance stores. It is to be hoped that all that is said about this captain's treatment is not true. If, as I hear, he is only allowed five annas for his and his servants' support, the measure, to say the least, is harsh; and not even justified by his attempting to lead our army astray. Is it not natural, for man to have a patriotic spark, notwithstanding his cupidity will not permit to refuse our pay and glittering bribes? I see the trial of the well-known merchant Malcolm has been entrusted to an ex-political of some note, Brigadier Trevelyan of the artillery. It is reported that some of the munitions of war, particularly the lead, found at Borasjoon, were shipped by Mr. Malcolm since the surrender of the fort. The penalty attending the crime under investigation, notified under the authority of General Stalker, when Captain Jones first suspected that contraband goods were leaving this port, was *death*, but it is hoped, for the sake of the respectable position that Mr. Malcolm has maintained for so many years, that he will be able to clear himself of a charge so heinous to his reputation for friendship to our government. Our sepoys are fast recovering the effects of their arduous march, a good many were thrown into hospital during the first three days, but it is surprising to find how soon they rally and return to their work. The Europeans have stood it well.

Bushire, Feb. 23.—If all the rumours current in camp of late were recorded, the writer would be compelled to give you a long detail of the amical terms come to by the European powers at the late conference of Paris, how the Russians acceded to every proposition put forward, and of the despatches received from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe from Constantinople,—then follows the embarkation of troops for Mahamra,—then a message from the Shah that he had despatched a General Plenipotentiary to Sir James Outram with the sword in his right hand, backed by 20,000 men, and an olive-branch in his left, either of which our chief might accept as he pleased,—and now the strenuous exertions of our engineers in erecting batteries at every salient point, and the appearance of immense quantities of heavy guns ranged in line in our main street, ready to be placed in position. The rumours are certainly favourable to a speedy conclusion of hostilities, but facts concur in pointing to steady determination to be prepared for accidents, and it is well to be prepared; for the ancient practice of the Highlands of arming the country at the sign of bonfires seems to be understood here; and, of late, close observers have noticed the signal at play on the hills. Of one thing, however, the Shah-in-Shah may be sure that our general and his army, like weazles, will not be found asleep. We have had bitter cold weather of late, with occasional showers, to add to our misery. Provisions are getting dreadfully dear, and I think something should be done by either increasing the pay or throwing in some live stock from Bombay, Kurrachee, or Muscat to relieve the dearth—only fancy two rupees being paid for a fowl, eggs are not procurable, and nothing but mutton every day is sickening. I see one of the enterprising Bombay Parsees has opened a shop in the fort at very reasonable charges of 250 per cent. profit on his goods.—The Hon. Mr. Murray is off in great haste to Bus-sorah, with a company of the light battalion, he embarked under the salute due to his position, at noon to-day.

Bushire, Feb. 24.—It is some pleasure to have a liberal general to serve under, and some satisfaction to serve under one who has the power to do occasional good offices. By a mere stroke of

his pen, Sir James has this day exempted the whole force from postage on letters and newspapers to seaports on the Indian coast. This is really kind and considerate when you think how eagerly a mail from Bombay is looked for, received, and devoured. It is a shame to find that they are so far between. I have just seen a proclamation of the Shah in the *Teheran Veteran*, wherein he complains that hostilities were commenced before war was declared. He admits that a coolness existed between her Britannic Majesty's Government and himself, but that he had dispatched a plenipotentiary to Constantinople to treat with our ambassador there. He complains of a print from the Indian Government being the only intimation he received of the commencement of war, and declares that he was utterly unprepared to resist; in fact, that he had not given any instructions to resist the landing of our forces on the shores of Iran. His Majesty of Persia says nothing of peace, so that we may expect before very many months are over our heads to breathe the same air with his august highness.

Bushire, Feb. 26.—The post is about closing, so that I must wind up sharp. The headless bodies of two natives have just been discovered near camp. This is rather strange with the sharp look-out kept on stragglers; it is indeed no easy matter to pass the cavalry advanced piquets unperceived, day or night, so that the murders can only be attributed to personal enmity—an investigation is being held on the matter. Officers have been prohibited riding beyond the cavalry piquets without first obtaining leave. This is a wholesome regulation, as it not only cares for those who will not care for themselves, but likewise prevents the chance of neighbouring villagers being insulted. For the latter precaution, however, no reason has been given, for I do not suppose that an army less disposed to disorderly behaviour was ever before collected. Sir James Outram inspected the cavalry on their parade-ground the evening before last, and yesterday afternoon he went over the infantry. Before closing, I must press you to advocate the claims of this force on the generosity of the Indian markets. Something in the shape of edibles must be sent in, and that so on, for the natives in particular, now pay a rupee for eight seers of flour, the same for six seers of rice, four annas per lb. for miserable mutton, and salt fish of the poorest description (soormah) two and three annas each. Forage is not always procurable, so that the commissariat is literally turned into an Indian bazaar, whence everything needful must be obtained. Something must be done; and a movement into the interior or shift of part of the force from this spot, may be looked upon as a certainty before long.—*Bombay Times, Mar. 10.*

The following letter from Bushire brings our news down to the 1st instant:—

"Bushire, March 1, 1857, 4 P.M.—The authorities have just announced that a mail will be closed at eight this evening for Bombay per *Arthur the Great*; I therefore hasten to scrawl over a few lines else you may think me asleep. Of news I have none—if I except the embarkation of the—who do you think? Three line sergeants, so you see that the embarkation of the troops for Mahomra is steadily progressing. The waggons of the 3rd troop horse artillery have been put on board the flats for removal to the shipping; the work cannot, however, be progressed with, owing to the sharp N.W. breeze, that has been prevalent for some days, raising up a disagreeable and blinding lot of sand. The small plots of grass that we found to gladden our return from Brassjoon have disappeared under these hillocks of moving sand. Peace is spoken of. I suppose it is natural that people should expect what they most wish for, and peace may be concluded for ought we know; one thing however is evident, that whatever our expectations, whatever our wishes, we are preparing for war. Fortifications are being constructed at the posts most open to attack. Two half-moon batteries, to be mounted with fifty-six pounder guns, are being thrown up south of the camp, whilst at the northern approach a Malakoff is making its appearance on the spot modestly called Masonry Tower, by General Stalker. A good deal of forage has been allowed to pass into our camp during the last two or three days, notwithstanding it is well-known that the enemy have again collected in great force at Brassjoon. A movement in that direction is again whispered; but no one knows the general's intentions,—he is no babler; his thoughts he keeps to himself till he has matured his projects, and gives his orders sufficient time to be executed, and no more. Great efforts are being made to preserve cleanliness in camp, and the exertions of the officers of the quartermaster-general's departments are very effective and praiseworthy. We have had some practice with the mountain train during the last two evenings, to ascertain the velocity of flight of the leaden balls after the bursting of spherical case; the result has been very satisfactory I believe, twenty-eight balls out of

sixty having penetrated a 2-inch jungleplank target 10 × 8' fired at 500 yards, the shell bursting between forty and fifty yards in front, and about twenty above the horizontal line. The cold still continues to be felt; nearly all complain of coughs; the number of sick is materially decreasing.—*Bombay Times, March 18.*

BENGAL.

BENGAL ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual report on Bengal for 1855-56 is a most valuable paper. It is very dry to read. All the facts are clearly stated, but there is no pretension to literary excellence. It is somewhat overcrowded with statistics, and, like all the other reports, is totally wanting in political perspective. The great fact and the insignificant detail are equally prominent, and therefore equally likely to be overlooked. But to any one who, with a previous knowledge of the subject, will calmly study this report it is a mine of information. On the administration of justice alone, it supplies facts which, rightly comprehended, would smash any judicial system in the world. What an extent of misery and vexation, interruptions to commerce, and insecurity of property do these two tables represent. The total value of the suits pending in the Civil Courts on 31st December, 1855, was:—

Original Suits	Rs. 3,57,13,544
Zillah Appellate Courts	21,67,274
Sudder Court	1,47,96,832

Total 5,26,77,650

While the average delay in the decision of a case was:—
1855.

	Year.	m.	d.
Sudder Court	1	3	4
Zillah judges	0	11	3
Additional judges ..	0	9	14
Principal Sudder ameens ..	1	0	14
Sudder ameens	0	9	6
Moonsiffs	0	6	26

That is, the ownership of three and a half millions sterling was kept in suspense for an average period of six months. A million and a half remained useless for more than twelve. These figures, moreover, reveal but a portion of the evil. Most of the suits before the courts of original jurisdiction are appealed twice over, and the large claims are not delayed for an average but for a maximum period. We do not exaggerate when we say that a sum equal to the entire land revenue of Bengal is rendered useless for a period of two years by the delay of our civil courts. And then we talk of electric telegraphs, and point to a new harbour at Cocanada as the end alike of government and legislation. We build a new doorstep for the Chancery suitor, and tell him to admire its whiteness and forget his misery.

We see little hope either of improvement. Mr. Grant's bill, if it passes, may effect some improvement; but there is a timidity in our legislation on civil justice which seems absolutely unconquerable. We will not introduce the English law, as Mr. Lowe advises. We shrink from a civil code, as if Napoleon, Mr. Livingston, and the New York legislature had never existed. We refuse even to lay down some definite principles of commercial law, which of itself would reduce the delay one-half. A large part of these suits are for bond-debts of every conceivable form, which require, if not lawyers for their decision, at least a law. And to-morrow the facts thus revealed,—facts almost as discreditable and dangerous as the existence of disaffection or of systematic oppression,—will be forgotten. The world will spin on, and our rulers will still be eager for public works, and interested in museums. The improvements during the year have been many. The new Law of Evidence has been found to work most beneficially. Every judge has been compelled to write his final decree himself in his own tongue, to the disgust of the Amiah. The decrees have been shortened. The uncovenanted judges have been prohibited from appointing their relatives to situations in their courts. The number of suits dismissed on default has greatly diminished. But none of these reforms diminish the cardinal evil of our system,—an extent of delay which renders justice, even when obtained, a mockery.

The same evil exists in the criminal department, though to a less monstrous extent. The average duration of serious cases is:—

	Days.
From apprehension of prisoner to commitment	61
From commitment to reference	71
From transference of record to its receipt in Sudder Court ..	15
From receipt of record to issue of sentence	34

Total 181

Or, in non-official English, a man accused of a heavy crime remains six months in jail, in doubt whether he is to live or die—to return to his home, or linger out his life as a convict in Maulmain. The delay is bad enough in the case of the guilty, but imagine six months' confinement under such circumstances for the innocent! The police, who are to criminal justice what the courts are to legislation, are still unreformed. The lieutenant-governor, reaffirming the denunciation of them in his minute, adds as an illustration of their qualities the following table:—

		Number of Cases reported.	Persons arrested.	Persons convicted or committed.	Persons acquitted.	Value of Property stolen.	Value recovered.
PATNA	Theft ..	888	709	320	385	47,756	3,683
	Burglary ..	2,143	136	39	97		
BEHAR	Theft ..	738	365	137	197	58,336	3,351
	Burglary ..	1,879	132	29	86		
SARUN	Theft ..	729	266	109	147	28,724	3,276
	Burglary ..	1,401	58	22	34		
SHAHABAD	Theft ..	505	153	85	57	42,317	3,116
	Burglary ..	568	40	11	27		
CHUMPARUN ..	Theft ..	617	296	173	91	22,254	8,986
	Burglary ..	441	48	31	17		

Burglary is committed with impunity, and but little property is ever recovered. It is the same in all other divisions, except Dacca, where there is a trifling improvement. In Bancoorah 404 cases of burglary were proved, and only three persons were convicted. Throughout Bengal for 19,787 cases reported, only 1,375 persons were convicted. Moreover, only 1,995 cases were investigated, the people preferring to abide by their losses rather than increase them by a reference to the police. The only radical improvement has been in the crime of dacoity. In one or two Zillahs,—notably in the 24 Pargunnahs—it has been almost extinguished. Throughout Bengal, the number of cases has declined from 461 in 1850 to 111 in 1853. The cause of this success is sufficiently clear. The Dacoity Commissioner up to the point of commitment is armed with extra legal powers. He can act with as little restraint as a French Prefet, and of course the criminal, whose only advantage is his own freedom from restraints, is beaten in the contest. If the Dacoity Commissioner possessed also the power of punishment, could string up his dacoits after fair trial there and then, dacoity would in three months be a phrase.

The revenue system of Bengal is, from its very nature, so little elastic, that improvements are scarcely possible. The returns, however, may be quoted:—

Land	Rs. 3,69,89,120
Customs	1,42,10,871
Abkaree	31,14,511
Stamps	20,31,214
Salt (net)	70,82,295
Opium (net)	2,85,42,105
Total	9,19,70,116

The Customs have tripled in sixteen years, partly from an increase in the import of salt, but chiefly from the additions to the regular trade. The latter has risen from twelve to twenty millions sterling in the same period, while the tonnage has increased from 2,30,154 to 6,50,320. To this increase, moreover, there is no apparent limit. The demand for produce never diminishes, except for the hour. The facilities for transmitting it to the port of shipment become every year more numerous. The railways will open up districts scarcely known in the markets, and every new road brings its direct addition to the commerce of Calcutta.

The report on Public Works is to the last degree unsatisfactory. The whole might be classed, without injustice, under the head of repairs. The work on the great Arracan Road has been "very small." The specifications and drawings for the Patna Road have not been furnished, though the work was sanctioned two years since. The Darjeeling Road has been sanctioned. The Jessore Road has been approved. The Cuttack Road is of great importance, and is under reference to England. The unbridged rivers on the Grand Trunk Road are, with the exception of the Soane, to be bridged, and the work on some of them has been commenced. The practicability of irrigating Shahabad has been proved. But with the exception of some works upon the embankments essential to the protection of the revenue, nothing can be

said to have been done. Works have been proposed, discussed, and even estimated, but the visible results of the year are new bunds and new cutcherries.

The Presidency of Bengal has, strictly speaking, no political relations. Its frontier is occupied by tribes scarcely more civilized than the beasts of the field, and who seldom require the whip. During the year, however, there have been no expeditions, and the only political affair of importance has occurred in Cuttack. In this province British moderation, or British indifference, permits a dozen savages to retain the power of life and death over a territory of fifteen thousand square miles. Usually their history is about as interesting as that of Australian aborigines. They quarrel and agree, murder their enemies, and break the heads of their friends, without much interruption to the business of mankind. Occasionally, however, they come in contact with the power whose criminal indolence suffers them to exist. During the year it was discovered that the Boad Rajah harboured the outlaws of Goomsoor, and it was proposed to exchange his territory for a pension. The Rajah, however, objected, just as a dacoit would object to become respectable, and as his only offence was fostering rebellion in Goomsoor, "it was not considered proper to force the proposed arrangement upon him;" an instance of moderation which ought to weigh favourably against the bombardment of Canton.

And this is all. There has been much discussion during the year. Opinion has probably advanced. We are perhaps nearer to certain reforms than we were in 1854. But we cannot perceive that the presidency of Bengal has, except in the matter of prison discipline, advanced one solitary step. It has no more learned judges, and no better police; no more roads, and no more canals; no fewer criminals, and very little more of education. The year, upon the whole, must, we fear, be pronounced thoroughly unsatisfactory.—*Friend of India.*

THE PROGRESS OF PEGU.

Slowly but steadily the province of Pegu advances to its natural prosperity. With the influx of population from Bengal and Madras, Burmah, and the Karenee States, the breadth of land under cultivation increases every year. It was 4,04,315 acres in 1854-55. It was 5,39,818 acres in 1856-57. Already the production of rice begins to emulate that of Arracan, and in a few months the export will surpass that of Bengal. In 1854-55, the people exported, in addition to their home consumption, 80,388 tons. In 1855-56, when the high prices ruling in Europe induced the dealers to sweep the country as it were with a rake, the export rose to 126,674 tons, an amount almost equal to the export from Calcutta. It must rise with every addition to the population. As our readers know, the history of Arracan proves that the demand for rice is one which never ceases, and which, within certain limits as to price, it seems impossible to satisfy. The nations of the continent are learning to use it, not only as a luxury, as our countrymen do, but as food. The supply from America does not perceptibly increase, and Pegu may become one vast rice-field without a danger of a glut. This is the more evident from the fact that the export does not in the slightest degree affect that of Arracan. All through the year under review wages at Akyab stood at rates which would be high in Europe. Day-labourers were earning thirty rupees a month, or fifteen shillings a week, and coolies from Chittagong, and even Bengal, kept streaming into the Province. Eight hundred thousand pounds, according to Mr. Lushington, were remitted for rice alone, and although this seems an exaggeration, the amount cannot have fallen short of half a million sterling.

Of course, with the cultivation the revenue has increased:—

Items of Revenue.	1854-55. Amount.			1855-56. Amount.		
	Rupees	As.	P.	Rupees	As.	P.
1 Land Assessment	6,91,082	8	2	9,37,696	3	11½
2 Capitation tax ..	6,68,803	3	9	7,37,817	14	9
3 Fisheries	2,12,709	12	0	2,72,720	10	0
4 Salt	55,290	4	0	50,562	8	0
5 Forest produce ..	459	0	0	1,938	0	0
6 Abkaree	1,34,405	8	0	1,75,188	8	0
7 Sea Customs	1,72,503	12	11	1,70,927	8	2
8 Inland Customs ..	2,29,395	9	5	3,91,888	13	4
9 Municipal tax ..	31,111	3	0	30,878	7	0
10 Port dues	13,958	0	0	21,480	3	0
11 Rent on building lots, Rangoon town	6,410	12	7	9,869	0	0
12 Timber Revenue	28,133	5	1	80,593	14	9
14 Miscellaneous Items	86,340	8	9	1,47,626	10	4½
Total	23,30,603	7	8	30,29,208	4	7½

The customs duties, chiefly on imports, increase but slowly, the trade, we suspect, having in 1854-55 been slightly overdone. The return this year will be larger, the imports of one quarter having exceeded fifteen lakhs of rupees. The increase of revenue, it must be remembered, is wholly apart from an increase of taxation. It is the demand, not the rate, that has increased. We find in the list but one item to regret, and that is the rapid growth of the Abkaree. The Talines and savage section of the Karens were, it is true, drunkards before our arrival. We bring no new vice among them, but we cannot but think that in a new province, and among a native race, this curse might have been diminished. We would try no Maine Law at present, but we would steadily increase the taxes on liquor till it became evident that the profit overcame the risk of illicit distillation. Our rulers have yet to learn what a revenue may be thus obtained, and if there be an article on which a tax of a thousand per cent. is just and equitable, it is the poisonous country rum. The salt revenue, too, seems to be mismanaged. Would it not be simpler to prohibit the manufacture altogether, and import better salt from Madras? That presidency could supply all Asia, and an import duty seems at least easier to collect than the clumsy and irregular impost on boilers.

Great efforts are made to introduce new cultivations, and more especially a superior description of cotton. We notice them almost with regret. The introduction of superior seed is perhaps beneficial, but all official efforts to improve agriculture have as yet failed. In the case of cotton in particular, Mr. Mackay's reports should never be forgotten. The indigenous plant will do, if it is only sent to market in proper condition. The high prices now ruling in Bombay will do more to extend the cultivation than years of expensive farming. Nobody troubled himself about "fostering" potatoes, and potatoes in twenty years have become a staple cultivation in Bengal. It was not Government who introduced the large sugar-cane, which, by the way, has been over-cultivated, and is said to be dying out. Europeans introduced indigo. Dr. Carey introduced half the new fruits, and if Government really assisted the growth of tea, it was because tea grows on spots almost beyond the reach of private enterprise. It is not Government which is covering the Neilgherries with coffee, or growing it in Chota Nagpore at rates which will one day make Ceylon planters turn pale. That which will pay will be grown, even by natives. As to cotton in Pegu, Major Phayre says it costs threepence a pound on the spot. If that is to be the rate, neither Bourbon or Egyptian cotton, short staple or long staple, will compete with the slave-grown article. It may find a market in China, but for Europe the price must be reduced at least one-fourth.

For the rest, the province, in spite of some serious drawbacks, advances rapidly towards that incipient civilization which follows the establishment of British rule. The Burmese, for instance, like all other Buddhists, and large classes of Hindoos, hold all life sacred. Of course, therefore, they kill a man with as little compunction as a mosquito, and murders are frightfully common. Yet in the Rangoon district there was but one murder in 1855, while there were four in 1854. The number of violent crimes in 1855 was altogether only six against thirteen in 1854. The number of crimes of the second class is, for the population, very large, violent assault and rape being apparently frequent to a degree unknown in India. River dacoity and cattle-stealing are common; but a Burmese is a stupid fellow compared to a Hindoo, and seldom perishes himself successfully. Punishment is therefore much more certain than in Bengal, the acquittals amounting to only thirty per cent. The number of convictions is, however, enormous, nearly eighteen times the average of the Madras presidency. The fact is creditable to the police, though not to the population. The Burmese at first fancied that a sentence of imprisonment meant, as in the old régime, a demand for a heavy bribe. On the discovery of their error, they rushed in despair on the guards, and for months the population of the prisons refused to submit to discipline. They yielded at last, as men always do, and prison-breaking is now almost an unknown crime. No attempt, we are happy to perceive, is made at reformation, the commissioner obviously entertaining the improper but accurate idea that his business is to protect society, and not to pet felons. English has been introduced as the language of record in the courts presided over by Englishmen, an experiment the result of which we shall be glad to learn. Moreover, though the Burmese law has been left almost intact, still "in sea-port towns, the English law governs all cases connected with shipping freight, and commercial transactions generally, especially those between foreigners." That experiment also is in accordance with the quiet sense which distinguishes the proceedings of the commissioner of Pegu. All rights in lands are to be registered, and stamps have never been introduced. There is consequently a yearly increase

in the amount of litigation; the suits in Bassein, for example, have doubled in a year.

We turn from the state of justice to that of education. It is not unsatisfactory. There is, it is true, but one State School, but the missionaries have supplied many deficiencies. They have opened Normal Schools at Rangoon, Bassein, Henzada, and Promé, and scores of village schools throughout the districts. The people pay for them, books only being supplied gratis, and in the Rangoon Normal Schools they study:—

"The English division, History, Ancient and Modern, Astronomy, Arithmetic, Grammar, Composition, and Declamation. In the Vernacular division, Natural Philosophy, Practical Trigonometry and Surveying, Astronomy, Geography, and the higher branches of Arithmetic."

The pupils, of course, are chiefly Karens, a race, says the Commissioner, whom the missionaries are raising rapidly into civilization.

The electric telegraph is complete from Rangoon to the frontier. Another line from Rangoon to Tounghoo is under construction. A river road has been marked out, and the town of Rangoon has been commenced. Ninety thousand pounds have been received for building lots, one hundred and twelve thousand pounds have been expended in improvements, and the great river frontage has been protected from spoliation. In the interior the civil officers exist as yet the best way they can, but one new station, Mengwe has been laid out as the capital of Tharawadee. Immigration has been encouraged, a vein of coal has been discovered, and finally the trade of the province stands thus:—

Imports	Rs. 1,26,54,710
Exports	66,36,785

Total value, Rs. .. 1,92,91,495

Major Phayre, therefore, in three years, has rendered property secure throughout Pegu, has abolished armed outrage, and introduced an effective police; has built a great capital, and organized a revenue system, under which—we speak on the evidence of an "independent European,"—the people grow rich too fast; has lightened the Burmese taxation, and has doubled the Burmese revenue; has introduced the electric telegraph, and has raised the trade from nothing to two millions sterling a year. Such, under an able ruler, are the results of our "iniquitous thirst for territorial aggrandisement."—*Friend of India.*

TWO NEW COMPANIES.

There is a tendency at the present moment to hail every new association, provided its object be the development of the resources. No matter how wide the difference between its means and ends. No matter how disproportionate the machinery to the work to be performed. No matter even how great the risk of a total loss of capital. The liability is limited; the end is philanthropic; the estimated dividend is fifteen per cent., and journalism applauds the spirit of the projectors. That is very pleasant for those gentlemen, but, unfortunately, the public, which invests its small savings in these schemes, has too little inclination to examine for itself. Smith trusts his newspaper and subscribes. Brown trusts Smith and subscribes, too, neither of them perhaps looking beyond the prospectus. We do not say that a palpably absurd scheme could be written into a reputation. There is no chance of a company for extracting sunbeams out of cucumbers getting its shares into the market. But carelessness is in business just as ruinous as folly, and it is watchfulness which seems to us to be wanting.

We have at this moment two schemes before us, both very warmly received, both very promising, both very philanthropic, and both, as we conceive, setting business principles at defiance. The first is the "Oriental Indian Steam Company, Limited," with a capital of 250,000*l.*, to be increased if necessary to a million. It is exactly the company likely to attract quiet Indian shareholders. The names of the provisional committee are all good, and all known to Anglo-Indians. River Navigation does pay we all know, and fifteen per cent. is nothing very monstrous. Anglo-Indians are patriotic enough, to wish to open a new river provided they gain by the operation, and they have all an indistinct idea that Col. A. Cotton knows all about the Godavery, and he is on the direction. Yet at the risk of bringing all Madras upon our shoulders, we venture to suggest the propriety of caution. The company, so far as we can perceive, is not a trading company at all in the ordinary sense of the word. It is an experimental company, formed not to secure a dividend, but to try whether a line of steamers can be maintained on the Godavery. The talk about "the Gauges, the Indus, and the Godavery," must be a delusion. The directors know well enough, if the public does not, that they cannot occupy the three great rivers of India for a quarter of a million. But perhaps they intend to try the Ganges first, and only expend some of their profits on the Godavery?

That is possible, but the prospectus discusses only the Godavery, the estimates are only for the Godavery, and there is but one Bengal man on the provisional committee. We do not object to an attempt to place steamers on the Godavery—Col. Cotton's efforts to improve that river are worthy even of his reputation,—but we do object to see the money of quiet people, men with small incomes, and widows with a pittance, drawn away as if for an investment, while in reality it is wanted for an experiment. The Godavery may possibly return 500 per cent. Still, no sane man in India doubts that for dividend purposes a steam company on the Ganges is one thing, and a steam company on the Godavery is another, and a very different thing. Is it quite fair to jumble them up together after the fashion of this prospectus? We do not wish to be unjust, but the following strikes us as a specimen of very clever writing:—

"The cotton of Berar has at present to be carried upwards of 400 miles upon bullocks' backs before it can reach a port of shipment at Bombay, or at Mirzapore, upon the Ganges. The expense of this transport is very great; the damage to the cotton is considerable; and when the monsoon rains set in during the journey, the rivers become impassable, the bullocks sink in the soft alluvial earth of which the cotton-fields are composed, and sometimes the cotton is lost altogether. The very causes, however, which render communication by the roads more difficult, facilitate communication by the rivers, since the rivers are more easily navigable when well filled by the rains."

The roads are very bad, and very dear. The rivers are very good, and very cheap. Nevertheless, a shrewd and active race prefers to go round two sides of a triangle by a bad road, to going down the third side by a good river. Is it not just possible that the risks upon the said river, from rocks, bad bits, and other little difficulties, overbalance the advantage of speed? That is the impression one is apt to receive, at all events, from reports on the Godavery.

Let us not be mistaken. The improvement of the Godavery and of its ports are objects of the last importance to the empire. It might be advisable to devote half a million sterling to the clearance, or avoidance of the channel. The improvements once completed, a steamer with barges tacked on to its tail might possibly move down the river at six miles an hour, the rate assumed. But those experiments, profitable and laudable as they may be, are scarcely the objects for which the shareholders of the Godavery will believe that they invest their funds.

The second scheme is of smaller proportions. It is called the "Ceylon Cooly Transport and Steam Company (limited)." The island requires about 80,000 coolies a year. These men are imported from Southern India in native boats, and the mortality *en route* is great. The company proposes, with a capital of 50,000*l.*, to place two steamers on this route, and to keep up the coast communication. The dividend is estimated at fifteen per cent. So far the scheme looks well. The coolies doubtless can be carried more cheaply and easily on a steamer than in native boats. A coasting steamer will doubtless be a convenience to the people and Government of the island. But why, if the undertaking must be so profitable, is it not done within the island? why appeal to England and India to raise a paltry 50,000*l.*? Is it that the planters are averse to cheap labour? Or that the planters would like the cheap labour without taking shares in a concern which may or may not be profitable? Why, above all, should it be.

"More satisfactory to the shareholders generally to be informed that the plan proposed for the management of this company is as follows:—At the first general meeting a committee of permanent-paid directors will be formed, one of whom will be thoroughly acquainted with shipping matters, and the practical details of ship-building, &c. This committee will form the home board. In Ceylon a similar committee will be formed, consisting of three merchants and a secretary, to regulate the operations of the company, as it would be impossible for a board at home to exercise control over operations which would necessarily be influenced solely by local requirements. The cost of the whole management, as stated in the estimate, will not exceed 1,000*l.* a year."

And why, again, in the second prospectus, issued immediately after the first, and announcing an increase in the scale of operations attempted, is that little paragraph the only one left out? To us the paid agency in London seems simply absurd. The work is to be done in India; the dividend only is to be received in England. If the shareholders or directors cannot meet once in six months to receive a dividend of 15 per cent., they are more indifferent to profit than men in England usually are.

Both these companies may be admirably managed; both may return excellent dividends. But we warn our readers not to believe that the law of limited liability abolishes the utility of eyes.—*Friend of India.*

A MYSTERY.

One morning towards the end of last month the officials of Futtehghurh were in commotion. From thannah after thannah there arrived little chupatties about two inches in diameter. They were accompanied by all kinds of reports from puzzled thannahdars, and set the European world in a fever of speculation. It appeared that a few evenings previous, a chowkeydar from Cawnpore ordered a chowkeydar in Futtehghurh to make and bake twelve chupatties, such as the one he showed. Two he was to retain; two more were to be given to each of the five nearest chowkeydars. The order was obeyed, and all night long there was running and baking of chupatties. The five obeyed orders also, and distributed their message to twenty-five, and so the affair went on in geometrical ratio, the cakes sweeping over the district at a speed at which no Indian post yet travels. The wave has not stopped yet. It reached Allahabad in a few days, and to all appearances will include the whole of the north-west. Everywhere the police are the instruments of conveyance, and everywhere the police are unable to afford the least clue to the meaning of so strange an effort.

What does it mean? In France such an occurrence would immediately be attributed to the agency of the hidden leaders of the Marianne. On the continent, some revolutionary hero would probably be thrown into prison, till he accounted for what he knew nothing about. In India, however, though conspiracies are possible, secret societies are not, and speculation is again at fault. Are all the chowkeydars about to strike for wages? or is anybody trying a new scheme for a parcel dawk? Is it treason, or a jest? Is there to be an "explosion of feeling," or only of laughter? Is the chupatty a fiery cross, or only an indigestible edible, a cause of revolt, or only of the colic? Is the act that of an influential malcontent, or only of a fool? All these suggestions have been offered, and we may add one more to the crowd. The despatch may have been the consequence of a vow made by some policeman, aided by the intense ignorance which distinguishes the force. These speculations, however, afford no light, the only clear fact appearing to be this—the police obey orders without knowing whence they are transmitted. They ought to be prohibited from transmitting signals not authorized by a European.—*Friend of India.*

THE LONDON MAIL of Jan. 26 arrived at Calcutta March 3 (per *Bentinck*). The mail of March 10 left Suez March 23, for Calcutta (per *Hindustan*).

SMALL-POX is raging in Calcutta, and the mortality is very great.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR.—There is a wild, but thoroughly improbable report in the bazaar, that the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal has been killed by the petty chief of Sikkim.

THE BANK OF BENGLA reduced its rates one per cent. all round on the 27th Feb., and again one per cent. on the 6th March; consequently, first-class paper can now be discounted at twelve per cent., and government securities at ten.

FIBRES.—There is a nettle in the hills which grows to the height of some six feet. It is dressed like flax, and the fibres spun into thread or twisted into a strong rope. Strong ropes also are made of the fibres of the Bewal, a kind of willow. The bark and leaves are used as fodder, the twigs are macerated, and present a mass of fibre, and the centre burns as readily and clearly as a torch.

A NEW COMIC JOURNAL, to be called *Momus*, is to be started at Lucknow. *Comus*, the Calcutta *Punch*, has not yet made its appearance.

MR. T. J. LEIGHTON, chief officer of the *Enterprise*, recently found Rs. 2,000 on the Alguada Reef. He was walking on the reef in quest of oysters, when he came upon some fragments of a wreck. He saw in a lagoon close by a heap of black counters, and stooped to pick them up. They turned out to be rupees, to the number of nearly 2,000. The treasure was immediately conveyed on board the ship, and it is said that Government will obtain one-third, the captain half the remainder, and Mr. Leighton some microscopic share.

LIEUT.-COL. G. ST. P. LAWRENCE will, it is reported, succeed to the political agency in Rajpootana.

SALE OF ARSENIC.—Mr. Montgomery, the judicial commissioner of the Punjab, desired to restrain the sale of arsenic. The chief commissioner doubted, but recommended the experiment. The Government of India overruled both. It appears that arsenic is the poison generally used, but poisoning is not very frequent, nor is the stock very large. A restriction of the kind renders espionage necessary, and affords opportunity for extortion.

DR. EATWELL is, it is understood, to be appointed principal of the medical college.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL paid a state visit to Maharajah Scindiah of Gwalior on the afternoon of Feb. 25.

PILOT VESSEL IN THE MUTLAH.—We understand that on the recommendation of the marine authorities, the Government has authorized the purchase of the brig *Minx*, at a cost of Co.'s Rs. 30,000, to serve as a pilot vessel at the entrance of the river Mutlah.

THE MEN of the 1st and 13th regiments of irregular cavalry have unanimously tendered their services to the state for employment in any part of the world.

DOST MAHOMED.—It is rumoured that Dost Mahomed has agreed to resign Caubul to the British in exchange for a pension. We do not credit this statement.

THE INDIAN NAVY AND BENGAL MARINE.—Final instructions are said to have reached Bombay for the amalgamation of the Indian navy and the Bengal marine, which will be carried into effect forthwith.

THE POST-OFFICE.—The value of postage-stamps sold in India during the last official year was Rs. 8,52,744, and the total receipts on account of postage on letters, newspapers, parcels, &c., including stamps sold, was Rs. 16,25,488.

THE BRANCH OF THE AGRA BANK, recently established at Rangoon, is to be withdrawn.

CINCHONA.—Two species of Cinchona indigenous in India have been described by botanists. Their medicinal qualities should be investigated, as the South American plant will require time to reach maturity. A very slight expense would suffice to set the question at rest. The importation from South America into India has, however, been ordered on a great scale. The expenditure of Government on quinine is more than 40,000*l.* a year.

MR. J. F. BROWN, a student of the civil service, has received an honorary donation of Rs. 800 for proficiency in the Persian language; and Mr. H. E. Perkins two donations, each of Rs. 800, for proficiency in the Persian and Oordoo languages.

THE SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY AT SEALKOTE, formed in accordance with G.O.C.C., 12th December, is working along in great style; both officers and men, royal and native, evincing the greatest alacrity and desire to obtain all information they can possibly gain upon the subject which has drawn them together.

AN AFFRAY NEAR FYZABAD is reported. A Moulavie, it appears, who called himself a Madrassee, contrived to collect a crowd. The deputy-commissioner, Mr. Forbes, ordered them to surrender their weapons. The mob refused, and the military were called out. The Moulavie's followers charged the soldiers, and were the next instant scattered like sheep, several of the party being killed, and many most severe wounds inflicted. The affair has been of great benefit to the district, where the healthy awe of the troops had somewhat declined.

THE ACTION FOR LIBEL brought by Mr. H. Cope, against certain shareholders of the *Lahore Chronicle*, has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff; damages one hundred and fifty rupees. The libel consisted, we believe, in some statement about the jewels forwarded by a native of the Punjab to the Paris Exhibition.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE ASSAM TEA COMPANY report that the outturn for 1855-56 amounted to 638,000 lbs. The outturn for 1856-57 is expected to reach 700,000 lbs. The company is, however, embarrassed by the difficulty of procuring labour. The Bengulers and Dangars are turbulent and ill-conditioned, and the Assamese alone are to be relied on. Their wages have been raised eight annas a month, but the supply is still deficient. Nothing is said about the financial position of the association.

ANTIMONY IN THE PUNJAB.—Major Hay has discovered mines of antimony on the Shigree mountain, in the Punjab. The supply appears to be inexhaustible. The ore yields sixty per cent. of pure metal; but it is not by any means of first-rate quality. The mine, too, is 13,507 feet above the level of the sea; and it seems impossible, therefore, that the discovery should be of any commercial value. Government has refused to sanction further experiments.

AN AMERICAN RIVER STEAMER.—The *Hurkaru* announces the arrival of a small American steamer, fitted up exactly like the American fast river-boats. "She is about one hundred and seventy-five feet in length, and above thirty feet beam; and she has two admirably-constructed passenger-decks, capable of accommodating easily above a hundred passengers." She draws only seven feet, but has great steam power, having reached her moorings from Kedgee in three hours and a quarter. She has been employed on the Canton river, but has been sent round for sale.

THE BLACK ACT.—The *Calcutta Morning Chronicle*, writing of the Black Act, says:—"Seething pitch, brimstone, and salt-petre, are flowing in considerable volumes into the throats of these vampiries, who sold their immortality of soul. Ages have rolled over, but the undying pain and the firm links of eternal torture hold them fast."

GOVERNMENT, it is said, have solicited the sanction of the Court of Directors to issue Treasury promissory notes, payable on demand without interest.

THE TERRITORY OF NELLOHGHUR has been annexed to the British dominions.

THE REVENUE OFFICER who recently absconded from Rangoon is at Ava. An attempt has been made to murder his successor, but it failed. It is said that the fugitive has round him a band of desperadoes ready for any crime.

TRADE WITH JAPAN.—The Dutch Government has abolished the monopoly of the Japanese trade, hitherto enjoyed by a few firms. It has taken it into its own hands. The Emperor of Japan, it is said, has asked for advice as to the exclusion of foreigners, and for aid in constructing a European fleet. A Dutch steamer of twenty guns is accordingly to be sent to Desima.

CANDAHAR.—The *Lahore Chronicle* publishes letters stating that 12,000 Persians had left Anadurra for Candahar. Their leader, Sooltan Jan, had received orders to take Candahar by the 26th February, the Persian new year. Gholam Hyder Khan, who holds Candahar, is in great distress for want of grain, which is brought in only from Ghuznee. This story of want of food in Candahar is repeated in every letter received from Central Asia.

The *Delhi Gazette* announces that Mr. Sidney Blanchard, editor of the *Mofussilite*, has quitted that journal. He has accepted the chair of the *Hurkaru*. As a light graceful writer, Mr. Blanchard has few equals, if any, in India.

THE CALCUTTA AUCTION COMPANY (LIMITED).—We noticed some time ago the prospectus of the "Calcutta Auction Company (Limited)," which we thought promised exceedingly well: we were subsequently informed that there had been applications for some 1,600 or 1,700 shares. We have now before us the second edition of the same prospectus, and we find the shares reduced from Rs. 250 each to Rs. 100, a most judicious alteration. We learn from the prospectus, that the provisional directors have taken up shares to the amount of two lakhs of rupees, and that no individual director has subscribed for less than 100 shares. The Board is exceedingly strong in men of business and of known wealth, and we augur for this undertaking a very brilliant success. The great inducement to people to join is this, that it is an undertaking requiring no preliminary experimental outlay of capital: there is nothing to interfere with the certainty of a dividend the first half-year after the commencement of business.—*Hurkaru*.

ESCAPE FROM FIRE.—The British ship the *British Trident*, which vessel dropped down to the Botanical Gardens on Sunday last, escaped being destroyed by fire at about eleven o'clock A.M. on Saturday, while lying under fairs off the Esplanade. The ship's joiner, it would appear, went down to the store-room and broached a barrel of whiskey. The man having taken a lighted candle down with him and having incautiously held it close to the barrel, set fire to the spirits. On the alarm being given, two water-boats, made fast alongside the vessel filling water, applied their hose to the fire, and extinguished it in a short time, without doing material damage.—*Daily News*, March 10.

RUNGPORE, FEB. 18.—"I give you a brief account of two hunting excursions the Lieut.-Governor went out on yesterday and the day before. On the 16th Mr. Halliday was encamped at a place called Tignamurree, in the Rungpore district, about twenty-seven miles from Rungpore, when, during the day, some villagers came in, and informed the Lieut.-Governor that they had seen a tiger about a mile from the camp. On this, he and suite started off at about sunset, rather too late for the occasion, for they came across the beast, and one of the party managed to lodge a ball in his back; on which the animal ran into an adjacent village, and into a hut, in which fortunately there was no one at the time, the inmates being out looking at the fun. On the animal entering the hut, they got permission to make a hole in the thatch, and began peppering him; but the beast, finding the place getting too warm, bolted out, and, owing to the lateness of the evening, effected his escape. But the following day, the 17th, they were more fortunate, and started off at about four in the afternoon, and by dusk they managed to bring the beast in. It appears that some sowars were out cutting grass for their horses about two miles from camp, at a place called Raheemgunge, in the Rungpore district, and about thirty-seven miles from the station, where they observed two tigers asleep, which of course made them (the sowars) bolt for it. They came into camp about twelve P.M., and informed the Governor of what they had seen. Mr. Buckland, the junior secretary, appears to have lodged the first ball in the beast, and Capt. Nedham, the officer in charge of the 11th irregular cavalry, about to be stationed at Madar-egunge, in Rungpore, having lodged three more balls in him, cooked his goose: however, from all accounts, they all appear to have given him a peppering. It measured from the tip of the tail to the nose six feet, and was a male."

THE SUM COLLECTED FOR A MEMORIAL TO LADY LAWRENCE amounts to Rs. 11,350. At the suggestion of Sir H. Lawrence, the money is to be devoted to the establishment of a native female school at Umritsur. It is to be superintended by the Church of England missionaries at that station.

THE WIDOW MARRIAGES ON THE INCREASE.—We are glad to record two more marriages of respectable widows of Kyasth families, which a native friend tells us were celebrated in Calcutta on the 12th and 26th Fagoon current, respectively, with great pomp and *éclat*, and numerous attended by several respectable members of the Hindu community, Pundits, Ghuttucks, and Coolins, so as to make the shooaba a complete picture of happiness and decorum in every way worthy of the occasion. The first bride is the daughter of Ramsoonder Ghose, of Nadaie, near Kulna, married to Doorganarine Bose, nephew of Nundoo Coomara Bose, of Boraul. The second bride is the daughter of Hurriah Chunder Biswas, of Sookchur, near Barrackpore, married to Mudden Moolhun Bose, son of Nundoo Coomar Bose, of Boraul. Both the bridegrooms, as the public will know better, are one a cousin and the other a brother to Baboo Raj Narain Bose, head master of the Midnapore Government school.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, March 10.

THE 19TH N.I. AT BERHAMPORE.—There has been a rather serious mutiny at Berhampore. The 19th N.I., on being ordered to lay down their arms and return to their lines, refused to obey the order. The 11th irregular cavalry were called out, and a couple of guns pointed at the refractory regiment. The sepoys at last consented to obey orders, on condition that the cavalry and guns should be withdrawn. This was conceded, perhaps rather too readily, and the 19th again assumed an air of discipline and submission.

LIGHTHOUSE ON THE ALGUADA REEF.—We learn that Lieutenant Fraser, of the engineers, is to proceed to England upon full allowances, to carry out the Government plan regarding the lighthouse to be erected on the Alguada reef, near Cape Nigrais, the model of which has been most skilfully designed in wax and sand by that able officer. This measure is now before Council.—*Englishman*, March 5.

A HINDOO GOD MISSING.—We are informed that in the garden, at Garden Reach, the property belonging to his highness the Rajah of Burdwan, the same which was in the occupation of Sir Lawrence Peel, and at present occupied by his majesty the ex-king of Oude, there stood, from time immemorial, under a peepul-tree, a Hindoo god (Mahadeo), made of solid stone, which has, since Monday last, the 2nd inst., been missing. During the long period the garden remained in the occupation of Sir Lawrence, his lordship, it is alleged, had never interfered with those who generally resorted there to worship, as it did not interfere with the interior of his lordship's garden nor the dwelling-house, the deified Mahadeo being placed in a remote place, although within the walls of his lordship's garden, and near the southern gate, and a great way off from the house. In the same locality in which the Mahadeo stood, the famous Nubean eunuch, the favourite of his royal master, who, being garbed with the exalted title of "Deeanuth-ood-Dowlah," has, not long ago, built a thatched bungalow, for his own residence, and has, it is supposed, ordered the destruction or removal from its original place of the stone god. The worshippers of the deity in question being greatly annoyed at the disappearance of their god, have made a great stir, and preferred their complaint to his majesty; but his majesty has paid no attention to their complaints. We are further informed that the neighbouring Hindoos have determined to carry their grievances, in the first instance, before the proprietor of the garden, the Rajah of Burdwan, and eventually before the magistrate of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, against the suspected party. We sincerely hope that his majesty the ex-king will not so quickly forget the Hunnooman Ghurreeh affair, which has cost his majesty his country, and what next.—*Daily News*, March 6.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

CERTIFICATES OF LEAVE—CIVIL SERVICE.

Extract from letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors:—

Financial Department, Oct. 29, 1856.—Inconvenience having in some cases been experienced through the omission on the part of civil servants returning on leave to deliver to us certificates of the exact date from which their leave commences, we desire that in future every civil servant to whom leave to Europe may be granted be directed, immediately on his arrival, to forward to our secretary a copy of the Government letter granting him the leave, and also a certificate showing the date of the sailing of the vessel on which he embarked for Europe.

THE OUDE BRIGADE.

Fort William, Feb. 25, 1857.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, that the whole of the regular troops serving in Oude, shall be placed under the command of the Brigadier commanding at Lucknow, under the designation of the Oude brigade.

This arrangement to take effect from the 1st instant, on which date brigadier F. Wheeler, commanding the Oude field force, made over the command of that force to the officer commanding at Lucknow.

The office of brigade major to the Oude field force, and all special appointments connected with that force, will cease from the date of receipt of this order at Lucknow.

REDUCTION OF SALARY.

Fort William, Feb. 27, 1857.—Under instructions from the hon. the Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct that the staff salary of the pay master and superintendent of native pensioners Barrackpore circle, shall be reduced to rupees (250) two hundred and fifty per mensem.

NATIVE TROOPS ON FOREIGN SERVICE.

Fort William, Feb. 27th, 1857.—In the G.G.O. issued on the 25th July last, the Government of India gave notice that it would not, after the 1st September, 1856, accept the services of any native recruit for the regular army of Bengal, and for a corps of irregular cavalry, unless at the time of his enlistment he distinctly undertook to serve beyond sea, whether within the territories of the Company or beyond them.

On this order being made known to the 1st regiment of irregular cavalry, the native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, of their own free will, expressed their readiness to cross the seas, and to serve in every clime and country, wherever the exigencies of the state might demand, submitting a petition to that effect, to which the seal of every man present, 473 in all, is attached.

In like manner the 13th regiment of irregular cavalry have expressed, in a memorial, and by the unanimous declaration of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, at regimental headquarters, their willingness to undertake general service wherever the Government of India may please to send them, either now or at any future time.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council desires to express the great satisfaction with which the Government of India has received these offers of unrestricted service. The public spirit evinced by the 1st and 13th regiments of irregular cavalry calls for the marked thanks of the Government of India, and the Governor-General in Council directs that these thanks may be publicly conveyed to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of those regiments, and recorded in General Orders.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

- AITCHISON, C. W. to be an asst. in Delhi div.
 BEGIE, A. W. res. E.I.C.'s civ. serv. fr. May 1 next.
 BLOCK, A. H. G. dep. commissr. to be marriage regr. for Sultanpore, in Oude.
 CRAWFORD, J. A. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Hooghly, Feb. 27.
 CUNLIFFE, C. W. to be assist. commiss. 1st class, in Oude, Feb. 24.
 DUMERGUE, J. S. mag. and coll. of Hissar, to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Allypore dur. abs. of Gubbins, on leave.
 GARRETT, T. assu. ch. of office of dep. postmaster-gen. at Calcutta.
 GREY, E. to be in ch. of sub-div. of Cutwa, and to exerc. spec. pow. of an asst. to a mag. in districts Nuddea, Burdwan, and Beerbhoon, Feb. 27.
 GUTHRIE, J. to offic. as marriage regr. in district of Hissar dur. abs. of J. S. Dumergue; to offic. as mag. and coll. of Hissar dur. abs. of Dumergue.
 HEYWOOD, R. O. ret. to duty Feb. 14, re-attached to the Bengal div. of presidency of Fort William.
 JOHNSON, W. offic. dep. coll. and dep. mag. of Benares, restored to the first grade of dep. collectors, fr. Feb. 24.
 MANGLES, R. L. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Patna, Feb. 24.
 MONCKTON, E. H. C. is permitted to resign the service of the Company fr. March 24.
 OUTRAM, F. B. asst. in Delhi div. trans. as an asst. to Meerut div.
 PALMER, A. P. to offic. as mag. of Nuddea, Feb. 24.
 RAVENSHAW, J. H. to be register of deeds at Furreedpore.
 STROYAN, S. J. to be asst. commis. 2nd class in Oude.
 TAYLOR, W. V. G. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Jessore, Feb. 24.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARNARD, A. C. 3 mo.
BLUNT, W. has had assigned to him the furl. available by the expiry of that of Mr. W. M. Beaufort, for 1 year.
BULLER, F. P. 1 mo.
CHEEK, G. N. 1 mo. and 3 days in ext.
ELLIOT, A. J. 2 mo.
INGLIS, J. in ext. to March 1.
JENKINS, R. P. has had assigned to him the furl. available by the return to India of Mr. R. O. Heywood, for 3 years.
LANCE, C. E. 1 mo.
MASTER, J. H. 1 mo.
MAYNE, F. O. leave canc.
PONTEE, J. 1 mo.
ROBERTS, W. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c.
ROBERTSON, D. leave canc.
ROSS, J. G. 1 year, on m.c.
WALKER, H. Feb. 5 to April 15.
WATSON, G. E. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BURNEY, Rev. R. B. to offic. as chapl. of St. Paul's Cathedral.
CAHUSAC, Rev. C. W. to offic. as chapl. of Barrackpore.
MADDOCK, Rev. E. K. 1 mo. privileged leave.
QUARTLEY, Rev. C. J. 18 mo. on m.c.
VAUX, Rev. F. W. 15 mo. leave, on m.c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AITKEN, Lieut. R. H. M. 13th N.I. to offic. as interp. to H.M.'s 32nd reg. in add. to other duties, Feb. 20.
ARAB, Lieut. T. to cont. to offic. as asst. resident at Baroda until relieved, Feb. 24.
ALLEN, Lieut. A. S. 34th N.I. to be capt. by brevet fr. Feb. 23.
ANDERSON, Ens. W. C. posted to 7th N.I. at Dinapore, as 3rd ens. Feb. 24.
ANGELO, Ens. A. M. posted to 1st Eur. Bengal fus. at Umballa, as 2nd lieut. Feb. 24.
ATKINS, Ens. G. posted to 21st N.I. at Peshawur, as 3rd ens.
AUBERT, Capt. W. W. 34th N.I. to be paymr. and supt. of native pensioners, Barrackpore circle, v. Jervis.
BAGSHAW, Lieut. F. J. S. 36th N.I. to be adj. v. Garstin, prom.
BARLOW, Lieut. G. R. P. to be capt. by brev. fr. March 3, 1857.
BARTON, Lieut. L. C. to be an asst. to the resident at Baroda, v. Battye, res.; to cont. to do duty in Kattywar until further orders, Feb. 24.
BINNY, Lieut. W. H. 9th N.I. qual. in surveying.
BIRKETT, Ens. D. de la G. (not arrived) posted to 31th N.I. at Barrackpore, as 3rd ens. Feb. 24.
BLACK, Lieut. J. has been permitted to resign his appt. as assist. commis. 1st class in Oude; and that officers services are pl. at the disp. of the Govt. of Bombay, Feb. 20.
BLAIR, Ens. J. J. posted to 54th N.I. at Delhi, as 3rd ens. Feb. 24.
BOILEAU, Col. J. T. engrs. is permitted to retire from the service of the Company on pension of his rank, from the date of the departure of the ship *Marlborough*.
BOILEAU, Lieut. T. B. 3rd N.I. to act as adj. to left wing dur. its separation fr. regt. hd. qrs. Feb. 20.
BOYD, Lieut. col. H. fr. 13th to 59th N.I.
BROWNE, Lieut. E. F. 15th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
BROWNE, Ens. H. A. 10th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, for the augmentation, v. Whish, invalidated.
BUTLER, Maj. J. to offic. as dep. commis. of Assam, Feb. 16.
BUTTER, Ens. A. D. posted to 16th N.I. (grenadiers), at Meean Meer, as 1st ens. Feb. 24.
BYRNE, Ens. R. S. posted to 19th N.I. at Berhampore, as 2nd ens. Feb. 24.
CANTOR, Ens. C. H. posted to 4th N.I. at Noorpore, as 3rd ens.
CARY, Lieut. S. 37th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
CLIFFORD, Ens. R. C. (not arrived), posted to 68th N.I. at Bareilly, as 3rd ens. Feb. 24.
CORY, Lieut. A. adj. 3rd irr. cav. to act as 2nd in com. in add. to his own duties.
CURRIE, 2nd Lieut. R. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
DALMAHOY, Ens. P. C. posted to 60th N.I. at Umballa, as 3rd ens. Feb. 24.
DAVIDSON, Capt. A. G. to be a member of the local committee of pub. instruction at Ajmere.
DAVIDSON, Ens. J. T. posted to 26th N.I. at Mean Meer, as 3rd ens. Feb. 24.
DORAN, Capt. J. 24th N.I. ret. to duty, Feb. 6.
DUMBLETON, Capt. A. V. 4th L.C. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. DUNFORD, Ens. R. posted to 61st N.I. at Julundur as 3rd ens. DUNMORE, Lieut. col. W. R. posted to 35th L.I.
ECKFORD, 1st Lieut. J. A. H. art. to offic. as interp. to 2nd L.C. ELTON, Ens. J. F. posted to 3rd L.I. at Phillour, as 3rd ens. Feb. 24.
EVANS, Brev. lieut. col. F. R. 26th L.I. perm. to res. com. of Sirmoon batt. in view to assu. com. of his regt. Feb. 24.
EVANS, Ens. R. N. (not arrived) posted to 53rd N.I. proceeding to Cawnpore, as 3rd ens. Feb. 24.

EVANS, Ens. S. E. posted to 15th N.I. at Meerut, as 3rd ens.
FAGAN, Ens. H. C. posted to 62nd N.I. at Mooltan, as 3rd ens.
FISHER, Ens. G. B. posted to 32nd N.I. at Bousee (Sonthal dist.) as 3rd ens. Feb. 24.
FITZGERALD, Ens. E. T. 66th, or Goorka regt. passed exam. in Hindustani.
FORLONG, Ens. W. J. posted to 55th N.I. at Nowshera, as 3rd ens. Feb. 24.
FORSYTH, Capt. A. G. 2nd in com. 6th inf. Gwalior contingent, serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.
FOWLE, Lieut. C. S. 22nd N.I. ret. to duty Feb. 20.
FRASER, 2nd Lieut. E. art. to continue doing duty with 4th batt. until dept. of convalescents in prog. to Landour; then to do duty with detach. Feb. 23.
GARSTIN, Ens. C. J. posted to 39th N.I. at Jhelum, as 3rd ens.
GILLESPIE, Lieut. J. act. adj. 3rd inf. Punjab irr. force, to be adj. v. Ruston, prom.
GOLDNEY, Ens. A. (not arr.) posted to 50th N.I. proceeding to Nagodi, as 3rd ens. Feb. 24.
GORDON, Brev. maj. J. 3rd L.C. ret. fr. the serv. on pens. of a lieut. col.
GOSCHEN, Ens. H. to do duty with 11th N.I. at Allahabad; posted to 58th N.I. at Rawul Pindee, as 3rd ens. Feb. 24.
GRANT, Ens. J. W. (not arr.), posted to 42nd L.I. at Saugor, as 3rd ens. Feb. 24.
GRAVES, Brev. col. H. M. fr. 59th to 13th N.I.
GRAVES, Lieut. R. S. 66th or Goorka reg. passed exam. in Hindustani.
GRAHAM, Ens. G. F. J. posted to 63rd N.I. at Mean Meer, as 3rd ens. Feb. 24.
GREY, Ens. L. J. H. posted to 16th N.I. (gren.), at Meean Meer, as 3rd ens. Feb. 24.
GRINDLAY, Capt. H. R. 6th L.C. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. v. Lane, proc. on leave; to act also as station staff at Nowgong.
HARCOURT, Lieut. and adj. G. J. to offic. as 2nd in com. in addition to his present duties, on depart. of Lieut. Leicester.
HAY, Lieut. G. J. D. adj. 18th irr. cav. to offic. as interp. to 5th L.C. in add. to other duties, v. Boileau.
HEWETT, Lieut. J. N. B. 17th N.I. to do du. with 4th Sikh inf. v. Smith, and to act as adj. dur. leave of Lieut. Wheeler.
HOCKIN, Capt. P. R. 2nd in com. 17th irr. cav. to offic. as adj. v. Ross.
HOGG, Lieut. W. D. 41st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
HOLDSWORTH, Ens. G. W. posted to 3rd Eur. regt. at Agra, as 5th ens. Feb. 24.
HOGGAN, Ens. G. H. W. 4th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
INGLIS, Ens. R. L. posted to 13th N.I. at Lucknow, as 3rd ens.
IRVINE, Lieut. C. 51st N.I. to com. of Fort Michnee.
JARRETT, Ens. H. S. (not arrived) posted to 69th N.I. proceeding to Mooltan, as 5th ens. Feb. 24.
JONES, 2nd Lieut. E. to do duty with sappers and miners at Roorkee.
LANGMORE, Capt. E. G. 27th N.I. to continue to offic. as interp. and qr. mr.
LEARD, Lieut. F. P. 1st L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.
MACFARLANE, Lieut. C. 1st Eur. fus. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. Feb. 20.
MACHELL, Lieut. L. art. ret. to du. Feb. 6.
MAIDMAN, Lieut. G. E. J. 24th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
MARSH, Ens. H. L. (not arrived) posted to 16th N.I. (grenadiers) at Mean Meer, as 2nd ens. Feb. 24.
MAYNE, Capt. R. G. 2nd in com. 3rd irr. cav. rec. com. of regt. fr. Brev. maj. Hire, proc. on leave.
McMULLEN, Lieut. C. N. 73rd N.I. to act as adj. to left wing at Baraitch, fr. Feb. 19.
MURRAY, Ens. A. posted to 1st Eur. Bengal fus. at Umballa, as 5th 2nd lieut. Feb. 24.
NEWMARCH, Ens. O. R. 44th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
NICHOLSON, Lieut. col. J. dep. commissr. Peshawur, to offic. as commissr. of the div. dur. Col. Edwardes' abs. March 2.
O'DONEL, Ens. C. posted to 67th N.I. at Agra, as 3rd ens. Feb. 24.
O'DOWDA, Ens. H. C. 48th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
ORMAN, Lieut. C. E. 29th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
PEMBERTON, 2nd Lieut. R. C. B. engrs. passed exam. in Hindustani.
PIGOU, Ens. C. posted to 3rd Eur. reg. at Agra, as 4th ens. Feb. 24.
PRATT, Ens. H. M. posted to 51st N.I. at Peshawur, as 3rd ens.
PROCTOR, Lieut. M. W. 38th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
RAMSBOTHAM, Ens. H. L. 47th N.I. to continue to do duty with 37th N.I. until arr. of his own corps fr. Burmah.
REID, Brev. maj. C. 10th N.I. 2nd in com. Sirmoon batt. to be comdt. v. Evans, Feb. 24.
RICKARDS, Maj. W. H. pol. agt. in Bhopal, to be a marriage registrar of that circle.
RUXTON, Lieut. A. W. F. Punjab irreg. force, to be 2nd in com. 3rd inf. v. Smith.
SALWEY, 2nd Lieut. E. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
SANDERSON, Ens. H. B. posted to 22nd N.I. at Fyzabad (Oude), as 3rd ens. Feb. 24.

SHAW, Ens. H. A. (not arrived), posted to the 54th N.I. at Delhi, as 2nd ens. Feb. 24.
 SHAW, Ens. A. (not arrived), posted to 24th N.I. at Peshawur, as 2nd ens. Feb. 24.
 SIMPSON, Lieut. J. R. to rank fr. July 9, 1856, v. Wish, transf. to invalid estab.
 SMITH, Lieut. B. N. 46th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 SMITH, Ens. L. posted to 36th N.I. at Jullundur, as 3rd ens.
 SOADY, Lieut. B. 24th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani; to com. of Fort Mackeson.
 STANSFELD, Ens. H. H. posted to 18th N.I. at Bareilly, as 3rd ens. Feb. 24.
 STEVENS, Ens. R. A. posted to 56th N.I. proceeding to Cawnpore, as 3rd ens. Feb. 24.
 SWETENHAM, Ens. E. posted to 45th N.I. at Ferozepore, as 3rd ens. Feb. 24.
 THACKERAY, 2nd lieut. E. T. enrgs. to do du. with sappers and miners at Roorhee.
 TURNER, Capt. A. dep. judge adv. gen. to offic. as asst. adj. gen. of Dinapore div. in add. to his own duties, dur. abs. of Brev. maj. W. Lydiard.
 TYRWHITT, Lieut. E. adj. 14th irr. cav. to offic. as 2nd in com. in add. to his own duties, Feb. 20.
 UPPERTON, Ens. J. 46th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
 URMSTON, Lieut. H. B. asst. commiss. in Punjab, passed exam. for the higher standard, Feb. 27.
 VIBART, Lieut. E. D. H. 54th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 WATSON, Lieut. J. 2nd in com. 3rd Punjab cav. on joining hd. qrs. to conduct du. of adj. fr. Dec. 17, 1856.
 WALTER, Lieut. C. K. M. 73rd N.I. to offic. as 1st asst. to comm. of Ajmere, Feb. 20.
 WARR, Lieut. H. C. E. 5th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 WARNER, Ens. W. H. posted to 40th N.I. at Dinapore, as 3rd ens.
 WARRAND, 1st Lieut. W. E. enrgs. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 WATSON, Lieut. J. 2nd in com. Punjab cav. on joining hd. qrs. to conduct duties of adj.
 WATSON, Lieut. T. J. 46th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 WEBSTER, Corn. A. G. posted to 8th L.C. at Meean Meer, as 1st corn. Feb. 24.
 WHEELER, Ens. P. 15th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 WHISH, Lieut. E. S. 10th N.I. transf. to invalid estab. fr. July 9, 1856.
 WILLIAMS, Ens. B. 51st N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 WRIFFORD, Capt. R. 1st Eur. fus. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 YOUNGHUSBAND, Ens. G. D. A. posted to 38th N.I. at Rawul Pindee, as 2nd ens. Feb. 24.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.
 CAVALRY.

WAUDBY, W. R. Nov. 4, 1856.

INFANTRY.

KIRTON, W. H. Feb. 20.
 SHAW, W. J. Feb. 20.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALLGOOD, Lieut. G. 49th N.I. fr. March 10 to May 15, to Bombay, with perm. to proc. thence to Europe on furl. for 6 mo. new rules.
 ANDERSON, Lieut. col. W. 59th N.I. 15 mo. to Europe on m.c. under new rules.
 BARCLAY, Capt. R. C. 68th N.I. 3 years to Europe under old rules.
 BEADLE, Capt. J. P. enrgs. 15 mo. under new rules; previous leave cancelled.
 BEATSON, Brev. capt. A. B. 11th N.I. 2 mo. fr. March 1, to pres. on m.c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 BIGGS, Lieut. J. A. M. 14th N.I. fr. Jan. 30 to March 9, in ext. to rem. at Meean Meer on m.c. and to enable him to rejoin.
 BOYD, 2nd Lieut. W. R. 2nd Eur. fus. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 25, to pres. on m.c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 BRISTOW, Capt. J. W. offic. dep. commissr. in Punjab, 3 mo. in ext. to Bombay, prep. to Europe on m.c.
 BUCKLEY, Lieut. F. A. 37th N.I. fr. Oct. 31 to Dec. 27, 1856, to enable him to rejoin.
 BURNETT, Brev. maj. F. C. art. 3 years to Europe, on m.c. under old rules.
 DUFFIN, Capt. R. 58th N.I. leave canc.
 EDWARDS, Lieut. col. H. B. ch. commissr. Punjab, 2 mo. March 1, to pres. prep. to Europe.
 HARRIS, Lieut. col. P. com. 5th inf. Gwalior contingent, 2 mo. fr. March 1, to pres. prep. to Europe.
 LANE, Capt. C. P. 6th L.C. 3 years to Europe, under old rules.
 LEICESTER, Lieut. W. F. fr. Jan. 7 to April 7, to Bombay, prep. to app. for leave to Europe, on m.c. new rules.
 LEWIN, Lieut. G. F. J. 3 mo. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 LOVEDAY, Capt. B. M. 15th N.I. 2 years to Europe, under new rules.
 MASON, Brev. col. J. 53rd N.I. 2 years to Europe on furl. new rules.
 MAXWELL, Brev. maj. J. H. exec. enrg. Sealkote div. pub. works, 3 years to Europe on m.c. under old rules.

MOULE, Brig. J. com. at Ferozepore, 8 mo. fr. April 1, to Bareilly and Kemaon hills, on m.c. old regs.
 SALTER, Maj. gen. H. F. cav. 3 mo. in ext. of leave to sea, to enable him to proceed fr. Cape to Europe, on m.c. under new rules.
 SMITH, Capt. J. 51st N.I. 3 mo. fr. Feb. 5, to Calcutta, on m.c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 STAPLES, Capt. J. 7th L.C. fr. Feb. 28 to March 26, in ext.
 TEMPLER, Lieut. J. F. 3rd Eur. regt. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c. under old rules.
 THOMPSON, Capt. E. 1st N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, under old rules.
 THOMPSON, Maj. H. dep. com. of Assam, 2 mo. on m.c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 YOUNG, Capt. P. A. 3rd N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, under old rules.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AINGER, Asst. surg. M. fr. 60th N.I. to do duty in Sirhind circle, Feb. 21; posted to 57th N.I. at Ferozepore, Feb. 28.
 ALLAN, Asst. surg. J. fr. 31st to 34th N.I. Feb. 21, to med. ch. of 34th N.I. at Barrackpore; to rec. med. ch. of left wing 2nd N.I. fr. Surg. T. C. Hutchinson.
 AMESBURY, S. C. to be asst. surg. of Dinapore, Feb. 23.
 ANNESLEY, Asst. surg. J. C. 51st N.I. to do duty in Peshawur circle, when relieved by Asst. surg. Glover, Feb. 21.
 BEALE, Surg. A. returned to duty Feb. 28.
 BRADLEY, Surg. 2nd Hyderabad cont. to assume med. ch. of 3rd inf. Hyderabad con. fr. date of departure of Asst. surg. Day.
 BROWN, Asst. surg. J. fr. Sirhind to Peshawur circle, Feb. 21.
 BRYDEN, Asst. surg. J. L. M.D. passed colloq. exam. Feb. 26.
 BUTLER, Surg. J. H. 9th L.C. to aff. med. aid to Eur. and native details of depôt school of musketry.
 COX, Surg. C. L. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. reposted to 24th N.I.
 DEKENZY, Asst. surg. A. C. C. storekr. at Rangoon, serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. in consequence of the withdrawal of Bengal troops fr. Pegu; to do duty in Meerut circle, Feb. 21.
 DUKES, Asst. surg. F. F. of Punjab cav. pl. in med. ch. of detach. of 1st Sikh inf. arr. at Asnee.
 DUNBAR, Surg. J. A. M.D. fr. 64th to 63rd N.I. Feb. 21.
 EATWELL, Surg. W. C. B. M.D. posted to 9th N.I. Feb. 21.
 FRANCIS, Asst. surg. C. R. serv. pl. at disp. of lieut. gov. N.W. prov.
 GARDEN, Asst. surg. A. to offic. as civ. asst. surg. of Goruckpoor, fr. March 28, dur. abs. of Atchison.
 GARRAD, Vet. surg. J. W. 9th L.C. to aff. prof. aid to horses of art. div. at Sealkote.
 GLOVER, Asst. surg. J. T. M.D. fr. 19th to 51st N.I. Feb. 21.
 HARE, Surg. E. fr. 1st to 2nd Eur. fus.
 KINSEY, Surg. R. B. fr. 2nd Eur. fus. to 14th N.I.
 LAMB, Asst. surg. M. B. M.D. 45th N.I. to med. ch. of art. div. and mag. estab. at Ferozepore, v. Ross.
 LITTLER, Surg. J. H. M.D. 55th N.I. to rec. med. ch. of mountain train battery at Nowshera, in add. to other duties, Feb. 19.
 LOWDELL, Asst. surg. C. to rem. temp. in med. ch. of 10th Oude irreg. N.I. detach. 41st N.I. and civ. station and jail at Mullaon.
 MACANSH, Surg. J. art. div. to aff. med. aid to Eur. and native details of depôt school of musketry.
 MATHEW, Dr. T. to med. charge of station of Dhurmsala, March 2.
 MCGEAN, Asst. surg. W. B. M.D. in med. ch. of detach. art. recruits, to ch. also of inf. party, v. Surg. Browne; to do duty in Peshawur circle, Feb. 21.
 PARKER, Asst. surg. R. fr. 53rd N.I. to do duty in Lahore circle.
 POWELL, Asst. surg. F. 3rd Sikh inf. to aff. med. aid to right wing, 4th Punjab cavalry, arrived at Dera Ishmael Khan.
 REED, Asst. surg. A. K. to do duty in Peshawur circle, Feb. 21.
 RINGER, Asst. surg. T. M.D. to afford med. aid to detach. of Kemaon batt.
 SHIRCORE, Asst. surg. S. M. Sylhet lt. inf. batt. to proc. by water, and join detach. of batt. at Cachar, Feb. 23.
 SILLIFANT, Asst. surg. F. S. in med. ch. of 4th inf. Sindiah's contingent, arrived at Gwalior, Feb. 16.
 SPRY, Asst. surg. H. W. services pl. at the disp. of the lieut. gov. N.W.P. Feb. 24.
 STEWART, Asst. surg. J. L. M.D. to relieve Asst. surg. J. C. Annesley fr. med. ch. of 51st N.I.
 STROVER, Surg. T. R. 69th, to rec. med. ch. of 62nd N.I. fr. Asst. surg. Johnson, 6th irr. cav.
 TAYLOR, Asst. surg. E. 12th L.I. to aff. med. aid to brig. staff.
 THOM, Asst. surg. H. M.D. to do duty in the Peshawur circle.
 THRING, Surg. E. B. 31st N.I. to rec. ch. of supt. surg. office at Saugor station, fr. Supt. surg. Graham, proc. to Pegu.
 WILTON, Asst. surg. J. passed colloq. exam.; to remain and do duty with depot of H.M.'s 32nd reg. at Cawnpore, to proc. to Umballah and join 2nd Eur. fus.
 WOODS, Vet. surg. J. S. 5th L.C. to aff. prof. aid to horses of art. div. fr. Feb. 1.
 WOOD, Surg. 38th L.I. to ass. med. ch. of 3rd comp. 7th batt. art. and No. 5 lt. field battery, fr. Feb.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.
 BUSHMAN, F. C. Jan. 27.
 DANIELL, H. R. Feb. 19.
 EDDOWES, W. March 2.
 GELLIE, F. Feb. 20.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ATCHISON, T. civ. surg. of Gorruckpore, leave canc.
GRANT, Surg. J. supt. surg. Agra circle, 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. under new rules.
HASTINGS, Asst. surg. T. civ. surg. East Burdwan, 18 mo. under new rules.
IRVINE, Surg. R. H. fr. Nov. 2, 1856, to Bombay, prep. to Europe, on m.c. under new rules.
KINSEY, Surg. R. B. 3 mo. fr. Feb. 10, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
O'SHAUGHNESSY, R. March 23 to April 15.
ROSS, Surg. W. H. B. 3 mo. fr. Feb. 10, to Calcutta, on m.c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
THIRING, Asst. surg. R. S. 1 mo. prep. to Europe, on m.c.
TURNBULL, Vet. surg. A. 5th L.C. 3 yrs. to Europe, on furl. old regs.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.

9th Lancers.—Lieut. A. S. Jones, passed in surveying.

INFANTRY.

27th. Lieut. G. R. Greerson, perm. to ret. fr. the serv.; Lieut. G. M. Gresson, fr. Dec. 26 to date of retirement fr. the serv.—29th. Lieut. G. A. Ferris, to be stat. staff at Darjeeling, in suc. to Congreve; Surg. E. Moorhead, 6 mo. to Calcutta, Madras, and Neilgherries; Capt. E. H. Westropp, 2 mo. to Calcutta, and 18 mo. to England, new regs.—32nd. Capt. Moore, leave cancelled; Ens. J. Bracken, to be lieut. fr. Jan. 24, in suc. to Crowdy, dec.—35th. Capt. J. Bickerstaff, Lieut. W. M. Ansell, and Asst. surg. L. O. Patterson, to England for 18 mo. on m.c. new regs.—60th Rifles. Col. M. G. Dennis, 3 mo. to Calcutta, and 18 mo. to England, on m.c. new regs.—61st. Capt. H. E. H. Burnside, passed colloq. exam.—64th. Brev. lieut. col. J. Draper, to be lieut. col. without purchase, v. Stopford, killed in action, Dec. 10, 1856; Capt. G. W. P. Bingham, to be maj. without purchase, v. Draper, prom.; Lieut. R. C. McCrea, to be capt. without purchase, v. Bingham, prom.; Ens. H. Turner, to be lieut. without purchase, v. McCrea, prom.—83rd. Capt. F. J. Murray, to be brig. maj. at Bombay.—86th. Lieut. R. Fitz G. Lewis, 18 mo. to England, on m.c. new regs.; Capt. J. Jerome, to act as brig. maj.—87th. Paymr. Perry, 2 mo. to Bombay, and 6 mo. to England, new regs.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BADDELEY, wife of W. C. d. at Mozufferpore, Feb. 17.
BIRD, wife of Capt. J. W. L. 11th N.I. s. at Meerut, March 2.
BOWLES, wife of Lieut. H. s. at Bareilly, March 4.
BROWN, wife of Lieut. G. R. h. art. s. at Peshawur, Feb. 13.
COLLEDGE, wife of G. W. s. at Saharunpore, March 5.
ELLIOTT, wife of A. d. at Futtelghur, Feb. 4.
FEILMAN, wife of J. B. d. at Dinapore, Feb. 17.
FOLEY, Mrs. W. s. at Dacca, Feb. 12.
FORSTER, wife of Lieut. F. P. s. at Jhelum, Feb. 25.
GRANGER, wife of H. s. at Peshawur, March 4.
JERVIS, Mrs. W. s. at Barrackpore, March 2.
JOHNSTONE, wife of Capt. H. C. (twin sons), at Rawul Pindee, Feb. 23.
JOYCE, Mrs. A. H. s. at Bhowanipore, Feb. 13.
KEENE, wife of H. G. s. at Dehra Doon, March 5.
LEEDS, wife of Lieut. E. 47th N.I. d. at Rangoon, Jan. 23.
McIVER, wife of K. d. at Hawul Bagh, Feb. 25.
ORMAN, wife of Lieut. C. E. 29th N.I. s. at Moradabad, March 8.
PAUL, wife of J. s. at Calcutta, Feb. 28.
PEREIRA, wife of J. D. s. at Kurrachee, Feb. 28.
PINTO, wife of J. d. at Calcutta, Feb. 23.
RUSSELL, wife of A. M. d. at Jubbulpore, Feb. 21.
STOENY, wife of C. W. d. at Umballa, Feb. 25.
TAYLOR, wife of J. s. at Kussowlie, March 4.
TAYLOR, wife of Maj. R. s. at Sealkote, Mar. 4.
WALK, Mrs. J. d. at Calcutta, Mar. 3.
WALLACE, wife of Capt. W. F. N. 74th N.I. d. at Delhi, Mar. 9.
WHITTINBAKER, Mrs. M. s. at Lucknow, Feb. 24.

MARRIAGES.

AUBIN, P. to Hortense J. Gontière, at Chandernagore, Feb. 18.
HAND, R. T. to Jane, d. of W. J. Erith, at Calcutta, Feb. 16.
MACFARLANE, D. H. to Mary J. d. of H. R. Bagshawe, at Mozufferpore, March 3.
MONCKTON, H. to Charlotte, d. of Rev. E. Judge, at Pilibheet, March 3.
PETERS, J. to Miss Ruth A. Lamb, Feb. 21.
SMARTT, T. to Mrs. Jane, relict of the late C. T. Harrison, at Calcutta, Feb. 24.
THOMAS, A. to Mary A. L. d. of T. Hind, at Kyook Phyoo, Feb. 14.
WILLOCK, G. B. to Georgiana C. M. d. of the late G. Willoughby, at Cawnpore, March 5.

DEATHS.

BISHOP, Florence L. d. of Capt. Wm. L. M. at Calcutta, aged 2 mo. March 7.
CAMPELL, Netterville, at Calcutta, aged 49, March 2.
CONROY, Claudine J. wife of George H. W. at Chinsurah, aged 22, Feb. 21.
DUMAN, Annie, wife of Capt. J. E. H.M.'s 29th F. at Calcutta, Feb. 7.
GORDON, Geo. R. at Calcutta, aged 10, Feb. 24.
HODGSON, Henry, s. of James, civ. serv. at Gyah, aged 4 mo. Feb. 26.
HARNETT, Mrs. Delia, at Calcutta, aged 49, March 1.
JERDON, George, civ. serv. s. of Wm. at Calcutta, Feb. 26.
LACON, Surg. 9th N.I. at Oligne.
OXBOROUGH, Eliza, B. d. of the late Wm. at Source, Feb. 19.
PARRY, Edith M. d. of John, at Calcutta, aged 6 mo. Feb. 24.
POOLE, Mrs. on the steamer *Cape of Good Hope*, at sea, Dec. 14.
ROSS, James A. s. of the late John R. at Calcutta, Feb. 21.
SCOTT, Henry H. s. of Robert James, C.S. at Gyah, aged 4 mo. Feb. 26.
WHEELRIGHT, B. R. at Calcutta, aged 28, March 1.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 22. Steamer Manchester, Row, Maulmein and Rangoon; Azzan, Hengan, Sydney.—23. Ida Ziegler, Tovar, London; Sir George Anderson Wilson, Madras.—24. Good Hope, Miller, Melbourne; Kate Hunter, Freefether, Philadelphia; Lord Raglan, Flanagan, London; Auffredy, Poupard, Liverpool.—25. Royal Stuart, Bell, London; Hanover, Bances, London; Coromandel, Thompson, Liverpool; Constance, Christian, Liverpool; Arachne, Sharp, Liverpool; Amelia, Gibson, Bombay.—26. Canning, Harvey, Southampton; steamer River Bird, Paul, Singapore.—27. Ville D'Angers, Hardeis, Bourbon; Loodianah, Outridge, London; Astronomie, Dumailia, Bourbon; Bissien Young, Swanson, Liverpool; Kensington, Edward, Bombay; Maria Strettle, Schmit, Bourbon; Immaculee Conception, Moreau, Mauritius; Bushire Meachant, Woodhouse, Pinang; Johanna Cornelia, Nicolaus, Rotterdam.—28. Duguesclin, Noel, Liverpool; Amelia, Lafontaine, Bourbon; Lion, English, Newcastle; Joseph Sanderson, Lucas, Liverpool.—MARCH 1. Coringa, Walker, Melbourne; Saxonville, Besbee, Cape Town; Althausse, Pasby, Liverpool; Anne Mary, Duncanson, Liverpool; Crescent City, Henney, Liverpool.—3. Steamer Lightning, Durham, China and Singapore; Michel, Bernard, Bourbon; Malacca, LeGeyt, Adelaide and Madras; Cairngorm, Meiklejohn, Melbourne; Albion, Cade, Liverpool.—4. Steamer Bentinck, Calbeck, Suex; Thomas Blyth, Maxwell, Mauritius and Madras; Timandra, Sargent, Liverpool; Sylvie Sophie, Leymaria, Madras.—5. Steamer Cape of Good Hope, Scallan, Southampton.—6. Steamer Fire Queen, Burbank, Maulmein and Rangoon; Kurrajah, Robertson, Rangoon; Gottfried, Bollon, Madras.—Fleetwood, particulars not received.—7. Tubal Cain, Hodge, Maulmein and Rangoon; Fleetwood, Dale, Boston and Madras; Canada, Robinson, Madras.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Bentinck (March 4), from MADRAS and SUZ.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. Thorpe, Mrs. Miller and 2 infants, Mr. and Miss Galloway, Mr. French, Messrs. Henderson, Hewett, and Gregory, Lieut. Bailey, Mr. Weatherill, Lieut. Hawkins, Mrs. Smith, Mr. Loch, Miss Sattman, Mr. Wilson, Mr. McLean, Mr. Wray, Mrs. Sandys and infant, Messrs. Dashwood, Shawe, Tweedie, King, Clough, and Bennett, Rev. J. Smith, Mr. Smith, Jun., Mr. Moore, Capt. Williams, Mr. Ayers, Mr. Davies, Mr. Bacon, and Mr. Longden, Mrs. Garvey, Messrs. Millett and Gullett. From Marseilles.—Mr. Johnston, Mr. Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. Staunton, Mr. and Mrs. Bird, Mr. Hall, Messrs. Leresche, Stuart, and Carnac, Mr. and Mrs. Vigors, Mr. Furlong, Capt. Rosser, Col. Walter, Mr. Starling, Messrs. Bewsher, Dawson, and Pirola. From SUZ.—Mrs. Wynyard. From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Pett, Col. Ellice, Capt. and Mrs. Dorin. From GALLE.—Mr. Silby, Mr. Hall, Mrs. McDonnell and 2 children. From MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Chambers, Lieuts. Williams and Magrath, Mr. De Querret, Miss Smith, Mr. Sherlock, Mr. Hay, Mr. Jarrett, and Capt. Elliott.

Per screw steam-ship Cape of Good Hope (March 4), from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. L. Biddle, Capt. W. Poole, T. J. Biddle, Esq. H.M.'s 8th Foot; Lieut. R. Ross, H.M.'s 32nd regt.; Ens. T. Brown, H.M.'s 35th regt.; Ens. D. D. Berkett, H.C.S.; Ens. A. Goldney, H.C.S.; Messrs. J. Carter, R. Maling, T. F. Scallan, and G. Poole, J. Higgins, A. Matheson, and B. Robinson.

Per steam-ship Lightning.—Capt. and Mrs. Sevenoaks, and Mrs. Durham and family.

Per Gottfried.—Madam Bollon, Master Bollon, and Mons. Chormolue.

Per Sir G. Anderson.—Reybaz.

Per Ida Ziegler.—Mr. A. Cook, Mr. W. Cook, Mrs. Scaton, and Mrs. Robertson.

Per Good Hope.—Mr. Peterie.

Per Lord Raglan, from LONDON.—Mrs. Flanagan, Miss D'Aubigny, Mr. Herbert, Mr. R. Rust, Dr. Goss, and Messrs. Scott and Bluet.

Per Royal Stewart.—Mrs. E. W. Bell and child.

Per Bessie Young.—R. Hanill, Esq.

Per Astronomie.—Adele Dumalaine, and Maria Venduyes.

Per Duguesclin.—Mr. Tietkins, and Mr. J. Kilburn.

Per St. Louis.—Mr. Augur.

Per Bussorah Merchant.—Mrs. Westgorn and 4 children, Miss J. Westertorf, and Miss L. Baker.

Per Fenelon.—Mrs. Holkins, Miss Sceald, Miss E. Cooper, and Master and Miss Holeyur.

Per Fleetwood.—D. N. Bollens.

Per steamer Fire Queen, from MAULMEIN.—Maj. English and child, H.M.'s 35th regt.; Lieut. R. C. Lee, H.M.'s 35th regt.; and Mrs. Dillan and 2 children. From RANGOON.—Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay, Assist. Surg. Charles, H.M.'s 29th regt.; Assist. Surg. Currie, 47th B.N.I.; Messrs. F. Grant, J. Simpson Vaile, T. Thomas, and Hardcuty, Masters Vernon and Quin, Mrs. George, Capt. Brett, Capt. Llewellyn, and Mr. Burkinyoung.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 20. Futhel Rohomany, Nacoda, Muscat.—21. Mercury, Fedrick, Boston; Huntress, Freeman, Boston; Clemence et Leonie, Biele, Bourbon; Amelia, Beathe, Boston.—23. Miraspore, Hetherington, Mauritius; Euphrates, Stevenson, Liverpool; Southern Cross, McArthur, Australia, via Madras.—24. Zellej, Morgan Maulmein; Trimountain, Dudley, Boston; Vitula, Hubbard, Boston; Atiet Rohoman, Holland, Bombay; steam-ship Lancefield, Oliver, Straits and China; Onward, Luce, Boston.—25. The Duke, Johnston, Liverpool; Hyderabad, Rapson, Muscat; Framjee Cowasjee, Nacoda, Muscat; Ville de Luz, Lemoine, Bordeaux; Ville de Saint Pierre, Deveyle, Mauritius; Alice, Miller, Cork; Sir Charles Napier, Napton, London; Richard Battersby, Jeffrey, Liverpool.—26. Marie Angelique, Bertin, Madras and Pondicherry.—27. Live Yankee, Thorndike, New York; Bengal Merchant, Adley, Judda.—28. Catherine Apar, Francis, Hong Kong; Cid, Cornet, Havre.—**MARCH 1.** Gallant, More, Hong Kong.—2. Steamer Shanghai, Roskell, Straits and China; Cannata, Guthrie, Beale Isle; steamer Manchester, Row, Rangoon and Maulmein.—3. City of Glasgow, Muir, London; Arratoon Apar, Smidt, Hong Kong; Burmah, Morris, Demerara; Moudelle, Vivier, Montevideo. 4. Mahratia, Hickman, Mauritius.—5. Susan G. Owens, Norton, Liverpool; Antarctic, McMiller, Mauritius.—9. Steamer Alma, —, Madras and Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Prince of Wales, for LONDON.—J. F. D. Inglis, Esq. B.C.S.; Mrs. Inglis and 5 children, Lieut. Col. J. L. Taylor, 26th L.I.; Mrs. Taylor, Maj. George Hamilton, H.M.'s 10th Foot, and 2 children; Maj. J. H. Wakefield, 3rd Eur. reg.; Misses Wakefield and Julia Wakefield, Capt. P. A. Young, 3rd B.N.I.; Mrs. Young and 4 children, Rev. F. W. Vaux, Bengal estab.; Mrs. Vaux and child, Mrs. Capt. L. R. Christopher and 6 children, Mrs. Steele and 3 children, Mrs. Christie and 3 children, Lieut. J. E. Whaitte, H.M.'s 10th Foot; Lieut. Mills, 9th Drags.; W. Sinclair, Esq.; Mrs. Sinclair and 4 children, 2 children of D. W. Malet, Esq.; Masters E. Phillips and W. Steer, Misses Mary Moir and Lucy Dicken, and Master Cautley, Mrs. Willisford and 3 children, Mrs. Myers and child, Mrs. Inglis, Mrs. Roberts and 3 children, Messrs. J. C. Thompson, R. Gear and son, R. Thompson, W. Pennington, H. Austin, and Chas. Haggerty.

Per Marlborough, to ENGLAND.—Dr. and Mrs. Grant, Maj. gen. and Mrs. Boileau and 2 children, Miss Boileau, Mrs. Guise and children, Col. A. C. Scott, Col. and Mrs. Fordyce and infant, Mrs. Currie and child, Mrs. Burgess and 3 children, Mrs. Col. Reid and 3 children, Miss Reid, Mrs. Lloyd and 4 children, Mrs. Lauchlin, Miss Herd, Capt. and Mrs. Walker and 2 children, Capt. Salusbury, Mrs. Meacham and 3 children, Lieut. Anderson, Mr. Brodie, Capt. Jervis and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Montague, Mr. Pierpont, 3 Misses Grindall, 2 Masters Herklots, Master Baldwin, and Master Russell.

Per Queen.—Dr. and Mrs. Wallick and 3 children, Mrs. Eliot and 4 children, Mrs. Saundeman and 2 children, Hon. Mrs. Byng, Miss Leigh and 2 children of Capt. Leigh, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Quartley, Maj. and Mrs. Gordon, Miss Tottenham, Lieut. and Mrs. Valpy and child, Lieut. Congreve, Mrs. McCullum and 2 children, Mrs. Smith and 1 child; Mr. and Mrs. Howard and 1 child, Mr. Nicolson and 1 child, Miss Saunders, Mrs. Cohen and 3 children, Mrs. Thornton and 6 children, 2 Masters Martin, 3 children of Mr. Parry, Master Bluet, Mr. and Mrs. Sewell, Mr. Patterson, and Mr. Stephanus.

Per steamer Alma (March 9), to MADRAS and SUEZ.—To MADRAS.—Mrs. Williamson, two Misses Ricketts, Mr. H. I. Bell, Mr. Steer, and J. Smith. To BOMBAY.—Mr. Dhunjeebhoy, Mr. B. H. Camajee, Mr. F. Sapoonjee, Mr. C. Cursetjee, and Mr. B. Eduljee. To SUEZ.—Mr. F. Kennicatt, and Mr. Smith. To ALEXANDRIA.—Col. and Mrs. Manson, Mrs. Logan, Messrs. Breton, Bullen, Whittall, Saltenstall, Bullard, Atkinson, Neilson, Fildard, Holmes, and Chalmers; Mrs. Jenkins, Capt. Thompson, and Capt. Teddie. To MALTA.—Mr. Batt, Lieut. Ogilvie, and Capt. Barclay. To MARSEILLES.—Miss E. Fife, Capt. and Mrs. Beadle and 2 children, Mr. Lyall, Capt. H. Fraser, Mr. Egerton, Mr. and Mrs. Pepper, Capt. H. Ireland, Maj. and Mrs. Maxwell, Mad. de Roney, Lieut. Fraser, and Messrs. Davies, Bell, Simpson, and Latty. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. H. Forrester, Capt. Lane, Mrs. Clayton and child, Mr. Cooper and 2 children, Dr. and Mrs. Dawson, Capt. Clapcott, Capt. Yard, Dr. and Mrs. Hastings and 3 children, Lieut. Henlay, Messrs. Ross, Winyard, and Marmont; Lieut. Anderson, Maj. and Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. Lacon and 2 children, Mrs. Muspratt, Mrs. Showers and 3 children, Capt. Hayes's 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. Money and 3 children, Col. Lloyd, Messrs. Moore and Vale, Mr. and Mrs. Lynch, and F. Manger.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, March 7, 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.				Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 4 per cent.	..	dis.	13	0	to 14 6
Third Sica 4 do.	..	dis.	18	8	to 19 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	..	dis.	17	0	to 17 8
Public Works, 5 do.	..	..	0	6	to 0 12 par

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	6450 to 6500
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	680 to 685
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400)	..	300 to 325
India General Steam Shares	..	950 to 1000

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	12 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do.	10 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper..	..	11 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	11 per cent.
On deposit of metals, &c.	..	12 per cent.
India General Steam Shares, 900 to 910		

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 2½	to	2 2½
Do. with documents, do.	2 2½	to	2 2½
American Bills under credit, do.	2 2½	to	2 2½
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	2 0	to	—
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	2 0	to	—
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2 0	to	2 1½

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each	Rs. 10	0 to 10 10
Doubloons	..	31	8 to 31 10
Madras Gold Mohurs	..	16	3 to 16 10
Old Gold Mohurs	..	20	4 to —
New Gold Mohurs	..	14	8 to 14 10
China Gold Bars	per sa. wt.	15	0 to 16 0
Gold Dust	..	13	0 to —
Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100	..	104	4 to 104 10
Spanish Dollars	per 100	221	8 to 222 2
Mexican ditto	..	220	12 to 221 4

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 17s.

EXPORTS.—(Calcutta, March 7.)—In the produce market there has been little increased animation. Very little of *Indigo* remains now unsold, and that of low quality of country produce. *Raw Silk* has gone up considerably, and large shipments have been made per steamer *Alma*. *Saltpetre* has fallen in demand since the receipt of advices from home; but has not been much affected in price in consequence of light stocks. *Sugar* has been in increased demand for Great Britain and N. America. In *Rice* there is a fair amount of business going on principally for the Liverpool market, and since the receipt of news from China of the scarcity of this staple there, there has been active operation in Ballum kind. *Linseed* has again engaged inquiry, particularly for American, and large shipments are going forward. *Rape Seed* continues to be purchased for Great Britain only, and to a limited extent. *Lac Dye* and *Shell Lac*—there has been a better demand for the latter, of good quality, particularly for America. *Jute* is arriving more freely, and has continued to engage attention for Great Britain. *Hides*—large shipments are going forward for Great Britain. In all other staples there has been limited operation.

IMPORTS.—(Calcutta, March 7.)—The market has been without material change. *Mule Twist* has been sold to a fair extent, but the improvement in price noticed has, in consequence of recent arrivals, been slightly checked; Stocks, however, may be reported moderate. All Manchester fabrics have changed hands to a fair extent at fully previous prices, but the recent large imports have induced buyers to make lower offers. *Mule Twist*.—The improvement in demand and price noticed in our last have, in consequence of recent arrivals, been slightly checked. Sales have lately been effected at 1 to 1½ pie per morah below our last quotations. *Coloured Yarns*.—Turkey Red Yarn has been in moderate request at unaltered prices. Orange and Green have continued in good inquiry at former prices. *Shirtings*.—Grey 39-inch to 40-inch low and middling qualities, 6 lb. to 7 lb. command attention, and extensive sales have taken place at former prices, viz. Rs. 3-10 to 5-11 per piece. *Madapolams*.—Grey of low qualities have continued to meet ready sales at full previous prices, viz. Rs. 1-12 to 2-2 per piece. *Cambrics*.—Grey 50-inch by 24 yards are inquired for at Rs. 3 to 3-3 per piece, and stock is very light. *Jaconets*.—Both grey and white continue in fair request, with an upward tendency in price for the former only.

MADRAS.

THE ANNALS OF MADRAS.

THE report commences, like the rest, with the administration of justice. In the matter of civil justice, the only peculiarity in Madras is the existence of subordinate judges between the zillah judges and the principal Sudder Ameeris. The cases are like cases everywhere else, and the number of cases filed, 88,633, shows nothing remarkable. Neither in this department nor in criminal justice does there appear to have been any improvement during the year. We may remark *en passant*, however, that only forty-nine persons were sentenced to death, and only fifty-six to transportation for life during the entire year. This statement savours far more of laxity in the administration of the laws, than of innocence on the part of the people. The impression is strengthened when we find that "the total number of convicts in all the gaols, remaining at the beginning of the year, and admitted during it, amounted to 11,698, of whom 5,965 remained at the close of the year; but when it is remembered that 52,745 were in one year supposed to be implicated in reported crimes and misdemeanors (irrespective of petty offences), and that 21,726 were said to be implicated in cases involving grave injury to person or property, it is to be feared that the paucity of convictions is rather owing to the inefficiency of the police and want of co-operation of the inhabitants (who selfishly disregard all offence which does not affect themselves), than to any paucity of offenders."

The discipline of the gaols is as bad as it is possible to be. The buildings are unhealthy, and there is no room for classification. Labour on the roads is still the great employment of the convicts, and there is no attempt to exact a penal amount of work. The inspector, however, has proposed to remedy all this by the introduction of one central and four great division gaols on the panopticon principle. This project appears to be warmly seconded by the local government, and to be considered economical.

The revenue statement is far more satisfactory, the returns of the year having increased in the face of bad seasons, and of a direct diminution of taxation. Thus, although in South Arcot direct reductions have been made to the extent of seven lacs of rupees, the cultivation has increased by 178,000 acres, and the collection by Rs. 682,000. In North Arcot, Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Nellore, Tinnevely, Madura, and Kurnool reductions have been made, yet on the whole of the sixteen regular districts the land revenue has risen from

1854-55	Rs. 2,68,88,343
1855-56	2,85,06,203

Increase 16,17,860

That result bears out most strongly the impressions of the Madras Government in favour of reduction. Orders, moreover, have been issued to avoid increasing the ryot's assessment for any improvements he may himself have made, a fair and just reform. A gigantic project for the reform of the assessment has, as our readers are aware, been submitted to Government, and, though not mentioned in this report, was the great work of the year. Measures have been adopted for the creation of local funds, by the addition of an anna per cawnie to the assessment, and a plan for remodelling the subordinate revenue agency has been matured. Every branch of the revenue except the Moturpala has been prosperous.

The balance sheet shows a deficit of more than half a million sterling, the result, say the authorities, of charging troops not in Madras to Madras; the result, say we, of charging nearly ninety lacs expended on new public works to revenue instead of capital. For that extraordinary policy, the Madras Government is not of course, responsible, and its revenue statement on the whole is clear, straightforward, and satisfactory. Another statement of some value exhibits the remittances in specie dispatched to the aid of Bengal and Bombay during the last ten years.

In the matter of education, a beginning has been made. Sanction has been received for the establishment of a Normal school, twelve Anglo-vernacular schools, and one hundred vernacular schools. Owing, however, to a tedious correspondence, little has actually been effected up to the date of the report. Three grants-in-aid, however, had been made; four zillah schools had been opened, the Normal school had been established, and the old university college was remodelled. The talook schools are only commenced in Tanjore and Madura, and great attention has been paid to the village school system adopted by the Tinnevely mission.

The sums authorised for expenditure on public works amounted to Rs. 41,21,719. Public works furnish the great staple of official discussion at Madras, and the narrative is proportionately minute. The great work between Madras and the Bengal frontier has advanced, but not rapidly. Seventy miles of the Nellore trunk-road have been opened, and twenty more will speedily be ready. In almost every district great additions have been made to the roads, and new bridges built on those already in existence. The strength of the department, however, has been thrown upon the works connected with the Kistnah and Godavery Anicuts. Three new main lines of irrigation and navigation have been commenced:—

"Several hundred thousand acres of land have been irrigated this year by the Anicut and channels. The average assessment is Rs. 4½ per acre, and the whole expenses certainly not more than Rs. 8; and it is believed that at the selling prices that have ruled during the past season, the net profit to the cultivators has not been less than Rs. 24 per acre."

Works equally large have been commenced in Guntoor, but it would be useless as well as wearisome to enter on all details.

We have no space for farther analysis. In all the more important departments of Government, the administration of justice excepted, the Government of Madras has, during the year, steadily advanced. There appears, so far as this report can be admitted in evidence, to be no want either of clear-sightedness or energy. There has been work done, and successfully, in revenue, in education, and in public works. It is to record and illustrate such progress that these reports were ordered for publication.—*Madras Athenaeum*.

SURVEY AND ASSESSMENT.

A DISPATCH was received last month from the Court of Directors, sanctioning the general scheme of survey and assessment at a cost of upwards of seventy lacs of rupees, and of which the following is the purport:—

"All lands ought to be classified according to the fertility and productiveness of the soil, without any reference whatever to the benefits which they may have derived from irrigation works; but on these latter a water-rate is proposed to be levied.

"As to the mode of determining the assessment, the Court disapprove of the recommendation by the Local Government for fixing it on the gross produce, and recommend the net produce as the proper basis of assessment. In short, they state that the rent should be so much as would leave a small surplus profit to the ryots. Small holdings are condemned, which would, therefore, induce an interference with the law respecting the subdivision of inheritance. On this the Court observe, that this ought not to be permitted, unless the whole estate is held responsible. Assess-

ment as settlement is made with each field rather than with each ryot: the Court would rather call the new system Keithwar than Ryotwar.

"The survey and revision, after they are finished, should not be disturbed for the space of thirty years; though the period recommended by the local government was fifty.

"The Madras Government proposed that the commutation of rents into money should take place once in seven or ten years, and be fixed in reference to the market prices of the produce during that period: and the Court approve of this generally; but recommend the English system of commuting tithes every year, with reference to the state of the markets of the preceding seven years. They also propose that at the end of thirty years the commutation should also be revised. Reduction of assessment should be simultaneously accompanied with the ready means of communication, or the benefits expected from it will be neutralized, and the object of revision defeated. The appointment of a Surveyor-general, on one thousand rupees a month, and a settlement officer, on a salary equal to that of a member of the Board of Revenue, and establishment, was sanctioned. The ryots are to be allowed to sub-let their lands, so that the levy of rent through middle-men is, to a certain extent, sanctioned. The Court recommend this Government to communicate with the Bombay Government on this subject, as survey and revision of assessment were recently completed there, with the view that this Government may obtain valuable suggestions and information as to the mode of proceeding: twenty-two years is the time stated to be required for the completion of survey and settlement. The settlement officer is to follow the surveyor-general, their assistants being detached to other places. The Court also request this Government to take into deliberate consideration the views of Mr. Grant, of the Legislative Council, who points out in his minute the many inherent evils of the ryotwar system, such as the interference of the Talook officers,"—*Crescent*, February 28.

THE SLAVES OF MALABAR.

On the 27th December the acting collector of Malabar forwarded to Government the following description of the condition of the Chermurs of Malabar:—Of a slave population of 187,758, about 148,210 remained with their former proprietors; 39,548, or about 21 per cent., have availed themselves of the freedom secured by Act V. of 1843. Thus the great bulk of the slaves of Malabar still remain with their former masters; but they, as well as their masters, are, I believe, quite alive to the fact that they are at liberty, and the feeling has had the effect of greatly ameliorating their condition. British soil is now known to be free, and hundreds of fugitive slaves from the Cochín territory have for years, and do still, seek refuge in Malabar; and a very common mode of satisfying a grudge against any holder of Chermurs, is to entice them away by holding out prospect of better wages. Sale and mortgage, and lease of slaves, with the consequent breaking up of slave families, have probably entirely ceased, for the people are loath now to venture money on so uncertain a transaction as the purchase or mortgage of a slave.

But though aware of their position by law, the Chermurs are not as a body in a condition to avail themselves of their liberty. Many causes operate with the predial slave in inducing him to cling to the estate which his ancestors have cultivated for generations, where stands his hut and garden and demon-temple. Poverty, ignorance, reluctance to change, uncertainty of employment, and above all the fact that they are generally deeply indebted to their late owners, and are entirely dependent on them for retaining their present homes and gardens, operate to prevent their breaking off the ancient ties; and, degraded as they have been under an immemorial condition of slavery, many still bear severity and wrong with dull indifference; but on the whole a great change has taken place, and their wages and comfort are improving, and independence springing up.

The Chermur body constitute the only really good and certain body of agricultural labourers. The landed proprietor knows his worth as such, and he is forced, as the condition of the labouring population improves, to meet his Chermur's increasing demand. Public works and coffee-plantations in Wynaad, &c., are exercising an important influence on wages in Malabar; and the general rise acts on the condition of the Chermur. It is common to hear the exclamation, "The slaves are become the masters."

The social condition of the Chermur of Malabar, and caste prejudices of the people of Malabar, will for long stand much in the way of the improvement of the Chermur condition. The ceremonial taint (uncleanliness) of the Chermur is such, that he cannot approach within thirty yards of a man of caste, or approach a house without conveying a taint, which puts those affected to the trouble and expense of purifying. They have been turned off the public road wherever it is possible; and caste coolies often object even on public works to labour in the same gang with Chermurs. The objection is now always overcome by the determination of the European officers to put down such opposition.

Time, and diffusion of intelligence among the higher classes, alone will ameliorate the Chermur condition in this respect.

In the meantime the roads are kept free to them, they are allowed to enter every public office in the country. Education has been attempted among them, and every expedient that British abhorrence of slavery can compass to raise the degraded class, is resorted to. My impression is, that within our generation slavery will have ceased to exist practically.

442 slaves have valuable lines of 121 pieces of paddy-lands, 400 small compounds to the value of about Rs. 5,600, and paying a land-tax of Rs. 360; 13 only are actual proprietors in fee-simple.

1,066 cases of violence of masters towards slaves have been tried; but these do not include the cases in which application is made to the magistracy by fugitive slaves to support them in their asserted liberty when this has been threatened by the slaves' former owner. In such cases it is usual to send for the owner, and in the presence of the slave point out to him that the law recognizes no right over the person of the slave; and that continuance in a course likely to lead to breach of the peace will force the magistrate to require security from him, otherwise the petition is indorsed to the head of police, or Adighary, requiring them to prevent any interference with the liberty of the petitioner. These measures generally have the required effect.

THE PONDICHERY GOVERNMENT have decreed that the right and left hand (Native) castes are entitled to freely use the streets in a palanquin carriage, or in any other conveyance; the free exercise of their marriage and funeral ceremonies in the streets, under the supervision of the proper authorities, and with permission, is also accorded to them.

PEGU MEDAL.—The whole of the artillery at the Mount paraded in full dress yesterday morning, when Major Mein, of the H. B. and four gunners were decorated with medals for service in Pegu. We subjoin the order directing the parade:—

C. O. By Brigadier A. Sherriff, Commanding, 9th March, 1857.

The whole of the artillery will parade on the general parade ground on Wednesday morning next, at six o'clock, for the inspection of the Brigadier Commandant of Artillery, and will be formed in divisions right in front and in continuous close column of batteries, the horse artillery on the right. The men not told off to batteries will be formed in line on the extreme left. Staff sergeants will take up the ground the previous evening for their detachments, with the Adjutant of the Golundauze.

C. O. 10th March, 1857.

In continuation of para 4 C. O. of yesterday, the Brigadier Commandant will decorate the undermentioned officer and men with the Pegu Medal: Major Mein, H.A. Gunners, F. Doyle, H.A.; J. McLaughlin, H.A.; J. Brown, H.A.; and C. Harris, Batt. Art.—*Ibid.*

COMMERCIAL PRODUCTS OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.—In fulfilment of the promise made in our last, we proceed to notice the tables which show the "Commercial products of the Madras Presidency," for the last four years. Exports on the whole are apparently on the decrease. In 1852-53, the total amount of merchandise exported was Rs. 3,28,50,486, while in 1855-56 the exports were only 2,91,70,903, showing a decrease of Rs. 26,79,581 in four years, the amount of exports during the intermediate years being respectively Rs. 2,99,77,350, and Rs. 2,39,48,083. The imports on the other hand exhibit a steady increase. In 1852-53, the total amount of merchandise imported into the Madras territories, was Rs. 1,27,72,232; in 1853-54, Rs. 163,52,337; in the succeeding year there was an increase of Rs. 27,72,625, and in 1855-56, the imports amounted to Rs. 2,31,33,876, showing an increase over the preceding year of Rs. 40,08,914. The principal exports consisted in cotton, wool, indigo, rice (*Oryza Sativa*), and sugar. Of the former there were exported during the last four years to the United Kingdom, Ceylon, China, Bengal, Bombay, Indian French Ports, Malacca Straits, Travancore, and Germany, 15,52,56,697 lbs. valuing Rs. 1,80,91,229. Of indigo, 1,41,50,332 lbs. were exported, chiefly to the United Kingdom, France, the sister Presidencies, Indian French ports, America, and the Arabian and Persian gulfs, from 1852-53 till 1855-56, inclusive, valued at Rs. 1,35,86,681. To the United Kingdom, Arabian and Persian Gulfs, Ceylon, France, Mauritius, Pegu, West Indies, Bombay, Cutch, Goa, Malacca Straits, Indian French Ports, Sind, Travancore, China, Bourbon, there were exported 23,13,665 qrs. of rice, valued at Rs. 2,11,28,930. During the last four years 15,66,633 cwt. valued at Rs. 1,05,88,378, of sugar, were exported from the Madras territories, chiefly to the United Kingdom, Bombay, Ceylon, New South Wales, Arabian and Persian Gulfs, Siam, Rangoon, Indian French Ports, and Cutch. The total amount of treasure (gold, silver, and copper) exported during the four years was Rs. 2,66,32,38, exclusive of a sum of Rs. 6,14,637 in silver on Company's account. The amount of treasure imported in 1852-53 was Rs. 1,08,78,112; in 1853-54, Rs. 1,10,60,291; in 1854-55, only Rs. 64,81,955; but in 1855-56, the imports amounted to Rs. 1,37,16,606; of which Rs. 22,51,900 was gold, Rs. 1,14,58,386 silver, and Rs. 6,410 in copper.—*Examiner*, March 10.

HYDERABAD DISTRICTS.—Orders have, we believe, been issued by the Government of India, directing that Mr. F. N. Maltby, the Financial and Judicial Commissioner of the Assigned Districts at Hyderabad, should take up his permanent residence in a more central position than Bolarum. It is therefore likely that Mr. Maltby and his establishment will leave the latter station almost immediately, and take up head-quarters at Hingolli, Jaulnah, or Aurungabad. Strange to say, nothing seems yet known as to who will be Mr. Bushby's successor at the Hyderabad residency.—*Spectator*, March 12.

MADRAS TROOPS TO CHINA.—A wing of the 12th, without a brigadier, a brigade major, or any staff (as originally ordered), is to proceed in the *Zenobia* to join the detachments already in China. There will be in China, despatched from Singapore and Madras, a portion of the 38th and a portion of the 29th, a portion of the 12th and the 14th regiments, to be commanded by whoever may chance to be the senior officer.—*Madras Spectator*, February 23.

A ST. THOMAS' MOUNT correspondent thus writes to the *Athenæum*:—"A horrible accident took place at the laboratory belonging to the artillery depot at this station, on Thursday evening last, by which Store-sergeant Alexander Struthers is maimed for life. In the manipulation of a quantity of percussion-cap powder, a grit in the meal (it is supposed) caused it to explode, when the sergeant was dreadfully shattered. One of his hands was smashed as if a large waggon-wheel had rolled over it. His toes have been amputated, and his person is scarcely recognizable. His watch was broken to pieces; and the laboratory was spotted with blood, and studded with broken pieces of glass from the shattered windows. Sergeant Struthers has since died.

THE LOAN.—The commercial reporter of the *Athenæum* says that four lacs of rupees have been subscribed to the new five per cent. loan.

CAPT. GREENLAW'S TALBTYPE VIEWS.—Among the most interesting specimens of art in the Exhibition must be placed the numerous Talbotype pictures furnished by Capt. Greenlaw. We (*Athenæum*) have seldom passed a pleasanter or more interesting hour than we did the other day amongst the ruins, the rocks, and temples of Bijanuggur, reproduced in so astonishing a manner upon the Talbotype of Capt. Greenlaw. Were a series of views of this description taken all over India, it would save much useless trouble in travelling; for, of course, the Talbotype in the hand of one who knows how to use it, is the thing represented itself.

THE *Athenæum* March Summary says,—We have just heard, with extreme regret, of the death of Mr. Fraser, editor of the *Spectator*, after a few hours' illness.

MESSRS. SANDERS AND MITCHELL'S PLAN FOR A PIER AT MADRAS has been approved. "The plan is simply for constructing a pier on piles across the surf, the materials being wrought-iron and Baltic timber with cast-iron screws on the foot of the piles. The pier is in the shape of the letter T, the head being parallel to the coast. The width of this pier head is 40 feet, and the length of the main pier, or that part which connects it with the shore, is 960 feet; thus making the end of the pier exactly 1,000 from high-water mark on the beach, the height of the platform above the ordinary high-water mark being 15 feet." The pier will make Madras accessible.

TAX ON DATES.—In answer to an inquiry from Government, the acting collector of Guntur, explained that an item, "tax on small dates used for basket-work," was collected from the wandering tribe of Yetalas and others who gather twigs near the coast. Mr. Newill and the Board of Revenue recommended the abolition of the tax, and Government, taking into consideration the smallness of the amount collected (Rs. 193 on an average of three years) and the poor condition of the payers, directed its abolition from Fusly 1267.

THE *Spectator* says: "We do not remember to have seen it stated before, in any of the presidency journals, that Mr. W. E. Jellicoe, late of the civil service, has accepted employment in connection with the Church Missionary Society, and that he has been appointed to assist the Rev. R. T. Noble in the Native English School of Masulipatam."

MILITARY ON DITS.—The 1st Madras Fusiliers have received orders to proceed to Bushire as soon as practicable.—A wing of H.M.'s 43rd Regiment will be ordered to the Presidency for garrison duty.—The left wing of H.M.'s 43rd left that place on the 9th of March for the Presidency.—The 39th N.I. have received orders to leave Bangalore for Vellore.—We learn that the 8th Light Cavalry is expected to arrive at Bangalore on the 24th March.—The 3rd Light Cavalry, it is reported, will leave Bangalore on 28th idem. The 6th and 44th regiments have received orders to be prepared to embark at the shortest notice. Their destination, at present is Rangoon, but under existing circumstances, it may be anywhere: it is, as likely as not, to be changed at the last moment.—The 5th infantry of the Hyderabad Contingent was to March from Bolarum for Hingolli.—The 6th infantry moving from Lingasongoor to Balarum commenced its March on the 21st March.—The 14th Madras N.I. are said to have received orders to prepare for service in China.

A SECUNDERABAD correspondent states that it is expected the electric telegraph will be at work at that place on the 10th or 15th of the present month.

A LAWRENCE ASYLUM is in course of formation at Ootacamund on the Neilgherry Hills.

A MEETING took place on March 9th, at Messrs. Pharoah's new premises, for the purpose of adopting an address, and considering in what shape a testimonial should be presented to Sir William Burton, who is about to leave Madras. Mr. Orme took the chair. An address was read and adopted, and the following gentlemen were voted a deputation to present it.—Messrs. F. Orme, J. B. Pharoah, D. Shaw, W. Grant, P. Orr, A. J. Johannes, A. M. Simpson, G. G. Richardson, R. P. Campbell, T. Williamson, A. French, and H. Branson. It was resolved that subscription-lists should be opened for purchasing a piece of plate, or some other suitable testimonial, and Rs. 905 were subscribed on the spot.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Mr. W. Pigon, Photographer to the Bombay Government, is engaged in taking photographs of the palace, Hindoo temples, and other curiosities in Mysore, and its vicinity.

HYDERABAD (March 6th).—Mr. Mayes, the Superintendent of Electric Telegraphs, was busily engaged in connecting the line from Kurnool to Benares, via Hyderabad, Wurungul, and Nagpore, and hoped to have the line to Hyderabad at work in about a month.

AKYAB.—The following is from Akyab, the 13th instant:—"Captain Faithful, our P. A. C. has just returned from the district: he reports that one of our savage border tribes, the Kains, are in a state of great insubordination. Whilst in camp, about 100 miles up the Kaladyne river, he, with his party, consisting of four Burkundazes, was surrounded at night by some hundreds of these savages. On his expostulating that he could not communicate with them whilst they had arms in their hands, they replied they had armed themselves on account of his having come to make war with them; on this being denied, he was requested, if he had not come to fight them, to join and fight with them against another tribe, with whom they were at variance. Not deeming it prudent, I presume, to come to an open rupture with so powerful an enemy, he acceded to this proposition. After this, a musket was discharged at Capt. Faithful, when within five yards of him, which providentially missed him, giving him the opportunity to escape during the night from the vicinity of such undesirable friends. Lieut. McLeod, with about thirty men of the Arrakan local battalion, has been since dispatched to the seat of disturbance. This, it would appear, is a very inadequate force to deal with a whole population, which appears to be in a state of excitement and hostility. I hear that Major Sutherland has recommended that a line of frontier stations be established, as the only means of preventing these dangerous neighbours exceeding proper bounds.

MUTINY.—We regret to learn from our Mount Road contemporary, that the 1st regiment of Native Infantry, under marching orders from Vizianagram to Kurnool, mutinied on the 28th ultimo. The regiment arrived at Vizianagram two years ago, on their return from foreign service in Burmah, and during their stay at the former station had been employed in Kinedy. They were to march forthwith to Kurnool, to relieve the 17th N.I., under orders for Burmah; but some difficulty having been experienced in procuring sufficient carriage for the families, orders were issued that these were to remain behind, until bandies were obtained, some of the men from each company being told off to take care of them. Having been paraded for the march at three in the morning, the men resolutely refused to obey the orders of Colonel Goldsworthy, repeatedly issued, to fix bayonets and shoulder arms. On being harangued by their commanding officer, who rose, we believe, to the rank of field officer in the regiment, they replied by shouts of derision, and would not leave without their families. A sepoy in the ranks was ordered into confinement, but it being evident that an attempt would be made to rescue him, he had to be released. The native commissioned and non-commissioned officers were called to the front and addressed by their commanding officer, but they were either unable or unwilling to assist in bringing the men to a proper sense of duty. We cannot help thinking, with our contemporary, "that the unanimity with which the orders were disobeyed, was a convincing proof that the thing was preconcerted," and that "without help from them it could never have been so well prearranged." The brigadier hastened to the parade-ground, and, with much difficulty, induced the men to march a mile or two out of cantonments, and there wait in camp till carriage should be procured. We trust that the conduct of these men will be speedily punished with all the severity the occasion demands. The regiment has just been ordered, we observe from last evening's *Gazette*, to march to Secunderabad instead of Kurnool. The officers present on parade on the 28th ultimo, were Col. Goldsworthy, Lieuts. Farquhar (adjutant), Newdick, Gompertz (quartermaster); Ensigns Tindel and Hodges,—not a single captain, be it remarked! Need we wonder that Government are now reaping as they have sown.—*Spectator*.

GOVERNMENT-GENERAL ORDER.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, March 10, 1857.—The following movements of Corps are ordered:—

Left Wing H.M.'s 43rd Regt. L.I. from Bangalore to Fort St. George.

1st Madras Fusiliers from Fort St. George to Bushire on Field Service.

1st Regt. N.I. from Kurnool to Secunderabad.

31st Regt. L.I. from Field Service Northern Division to Vizianagram, to be there stationed.

49th Regt. N.I. from Secunderabad to Kurnool.

A Company 3rd Bn. Arty. including Horse Field Battery Establishment and Guns to remain at Bombay.

COURT MARTIAL.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON CHARLES EDWARD PLUNKETT JOHNSTON.

Head-quarters, Rangoon, Jan. 7th, 1857.—At a general court martial, held at Rangoon, on Jan. 2nd, 1857, Asst.-Surg. C. E. P. Johnston, Madras Med. Estab. in Med. charge 45th M.N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at Rangoon, on Sept. 3rd, 1856, been in a state of intoxication at the mess-table of the 45th M.N.I., and thereby incapacitated himself from the performance of medical duties.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To be reprimanded, and further to be placed ten steps lower than the position he now holds in the list of assistant-surgeons on the Madras Med. Estab.

Rangoon, Jan. 3rd, 1857.

Confirmed.—But notwithstanding some extenuating circumstances by the prisoner, I consider the sentence very inadequate. The degrading vice of intemperance is sufficiently reprehensible in any gentleman, but in a medical officer, liable at any moment to be called upon to discharge professional duties, it is not to be tolerated.

Assist. Surg. C. E. P. Johnston is not to be again intrusted with an independent medical charge, until he proves, by a lengthened course of irreproachable conduct, that he can be safely placed in a position of such responsibility. Assist. Surg. Johnston is released from arrest, and he will do duty in the Pegu division until further orders. A report on his conduct is to be made monthly to the Adjutant-General of the army, for my information, until further orders.

(Signed) PAT. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen., Com.-in-Chief.

Rangoon, Jan. 7, 1857.

Assist. Surg. Johnston's name is to be transposed in the list of assistant surgeons, and will stand in future next below Assist. Surg. C. Drew.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CLARKE, T. G. to act as police mag. dur. abs. of Maj. Wilson, on leave, March 10.

HARRIS, G. A. civ. and sess. jud. of Chittoor, rec. ch. of the court fr. J. H. Goldie, Feb. 28.

HOOPER, W. S. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Nellore, March 3.

KNOX, T. J. act. coll. and mag. of Masulipatam, assu. ch. of district fr. Mr. Chase, Feb. 28.

MACGREGOR, A. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Madura, Mar. 3.

MACLAGAN, J. T. to be an asst. conservator of forests; to ch. of conservator's office at pres. March 10.

MAYNE, J. D. to be prof. of law, and prof. of moral and mental philosophy and logic in pres. college, March 3.

MULLER, S. to be an asst. conservator of forests in North Canara.

RATLIFF, J. civ. serv. returned to pres. fr. England, Feb. 28.

ROUPELL, T. B. civ. and sess. jud. of zillah Coimbatore, rec. ch. of court fr. princ. sudder ameen, Feb. 24; del. over ch. of court, Feb. 28.

THOMAS, H. S. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Canara, March 3.

WARD, S. N. civ. and sess. jud. of zillah of Cuddalore, del. over ch. of court, Feb. 26.

WHITESIDE, W. S. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of n. div. of Arcot, March 3.

WILLIAMS, G. to be an asst. conservator of forests in Wynnad Forest, pending organization of that estab. to proc. on a tour in southern dist. March 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ROUPELL, T. B. 15 mo. to Europe on m. c.

WALHOUSE, M. J. 2 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

CLARKE, Rev. B. S. 8 mo. leave of absence fr. Mar. 17.
 DEANE, Rev. B. O'M. admitted as asst. chapl. on this estab. fr. May 28.
 KILVERT, Rev. E. 30 days' leave of absence.
 MCKEE, Rev. J. admitted as asst. chapl. on this estab. fr. May 28.
 NAGLE, Rev. W. 3 mo. leave of absence fr. Mar. 24.
 SAYERS, Rev. Dr. leave cancelled.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Lieut. W. 4th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani prescribed for officers of companies.
 APTHORP, Brev. col. E. fr. 36th N.I. to 1st fus. March 7.
 BABINGTON, Lieut. col. D. fr. 39th N.I. to 22nd N.I. March 11.
 BALDOCK, Capt. G. 28th N.I. ret. to duty.
 BEATTY, Ens. R. 10th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani prescribed for officers of companies.
 BEDDOME, Lieut. R. H. 42nd N.I. to be an asst. conservator of forests in northern districts, March 10.
 BLAIR, Ens. C. S. 18th N.I. to proc. to pres. and await arr. of his corps.
 BORTHWICK, Maj. W. 9th N.I. ret. to duty.
 BROUGHTON, Lieut. B. W. 35th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani prescribed for officers of companies.
 BROWNE, Brev. col. C. A. fr. 42nd N.I. to 12th N.I.
 BUDD, Lieut. F. S. art. passed exam. in Hindustani; creditable progress; moonshee allowance granted.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. D. J. P. 7th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani; creditable progress; moonshee allowance granted.
 CANNON, Capt. E. 17th N.I. instructor of rifle depôt, Bangalore, to act as comdt. of that depôt, March 9.
 CARTEW, Brev. col. M. fr. 1st fus. to 36th N.I. March 7.
 CASE, Capt. C. H. 22nd N.I. returned to duty.
 CLARKE, Ens. H. M. S. 15th N.I. Masulipatam, passed. ex. in Hindustani, lang. qual. for staff, Moonshee allowance granted.
 COLBECK, Ens. C. H. 3rd Eur. regt. to do duty with 36th N.I.
 COTTON, Ens. W. F. to do duty with 4th N.I. to join, March 10.
 DANGERFIELD, Lieut. E. asst. civ. eng. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, March 10.
 DAVIDSON, Lieut. col. J. (on furl.) fr. 22nd N.I. to 39th N.I.
 DEANE, Brev. capt. C. J. A. 42nd N.I. to be capt. fr. March 1, in suc. to Stuart, pro.
 FABER, Col. C. E. chief eng. res. ch. of central office of public works, fr. Capt. Johnston, acting supt. eng. northern circle.
 FALLS, Capt. A. V. art. ret. to duty.
 FOORD, Lieut. G. C. 7th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani; creditable progress; moonshee allow. granted.
 GILLILAN, Capt. T. 5th N.I. to act as supt. of family payments and pensions, dur. abs. of Major Hillyard, on field service.
 GODFREY, Lieut. W. H. R. 35th N.I. to be adj. March 3.
 GODFREY, Ens. A. 28th N.I. to proc. to join the party under charge of Lieut. Owen, en route to Secunderabad and Hoos-singabad.
 GORDON, 2nd Lieut. B. L. art. fr. 4th batt. A comp. to horse brig. effective, March 2; to join hd. qrs. of corps at Bangalore.
 GRAHAM, Lieut. H. O. 39th N.I. passed in Hindustani prescribed for officers of companies.
 HAILES, Lieut. C. M. 8th N.I. Tonghor, passed exam. in Hindustani, moonshee allow. granted.
 HAMILTON, Capt. D. 21st N.I. to be asst. conservator of forests in Annamallah forest, fr. March 1.
 HARE, Lieut. E. M. 28th N.I. 2nd in com. 5th inf. Hyderabad contingent to offic. as com. dur. abs. of Capt. Hare.
 HARRIS, Ens. H. T. 36th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani prescribed for officers of companies.
 HEWETSON, Ens. C. C. fr. 22nd to 49th N.I. to rank next below Ens. Wroughton.
 HOSEASON, Capt. H. 24th N.I. returned to duty.
 HUNT, Lieut. C. S. 3rd Eur. regt. to do duty with Eur. inf. depôt, Mount, March 6.
 INNES, Capt. H. D. 47th N.I. to be fort adj. Bellary as long as his regt. forms part of that garrison, March 3.
 JONES, Ens. J. W. 51st N.I. Bangalore passed exam. in Hindustani lang. qual. for staff.
 KEMPT, Brev.-maj. R. J. 43rd N.I. to offic. as dep. asst. adj.-gen. northern div. while his corps is employed in that div.
 LAWRENCE, Brev.-col. A. W. 7th L.C. to be a brig. of 2nd class dur. abs. of Wahab, March 10.
 LAW, Lieut. G. V. 14th N.I. perm. to join his corps. *vid* Cochin.
 LOWNDES, Lieut. T. 44th N.I. Masulipatam, passed ex. in Hindustani lang. qual. for general staff; moonshee allow. granted.
 LYS, Ens. A. M. 31st L.I. passed ex. in Hindustani prescribed for officers of companies.
 MACLEOD, Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) C. 42nd N. I. to be maj. fr. March 1, in suc. to Stuart, pro.
 MACQUOID, 13th N.I. adj. 5th inf. Hyderabad contingent, to offic. as 2nd in com. v. Lieut. Hare.
 MAGNAY, Lieut. J. 38th N.I. dept. of pub. works, to report himself to adj. gen. of the army.
 MAGRATH, 1st Lieut. J. R. art. fr. horse brig. effective to horse brig. non-effective, March 2.

MASON, Capt. F. J. M. 29th N.I. dep. asst. adj. gen. N. div. to report himself to adj. gen. of the army; to join his regt. *vid* Calcutta.
 MCGOWN, Maj. T. 6th N.I. permitted to join his regt. on its arr. at Arcot, March 3.
 MONEY, Capt. W. T. 30th N.I. to act as pay-mr. c. div. v. Gillilan, on other duty.
 MOORE, Lieut. R. A. sub-asst. com. gen. to report himself to adj. gen. of the army.
 MUNRO, Lieut. W. 6th N.I. Bangalore, passed exam. in Hindustani lang.
 MURRAY, Ens. A. G. 9th N.I. Samulcottah, passed exam. in Hindustani lang. qual. for staff.
 PROTHIER, Ens. E. H. 6th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, prescribed for officers of companies.
 RAMSAY, Ens. H. 15th N.I. is furnished with a cert. of qualification in surveying.
 READE, Ens. G. 39th N.I. to do duty with 36th N.I. until arr. of his reg. at pres.
 RENARD, Maj. S. G. C. adv. gen. Mysore div. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. duty, March 10.
 RICHMOND, Ens. J. A. 34th L.I. to do duty with 36th N.I.
 RICKETTS, Lieut. C. H. 5th L.C. adj. of cav. Nagpore irreg. force, serv. pl. temp. at disp. of govt. of Fort St. George.
 ROBERTSON, Ens. W. 5th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani; creditable progress; moonshee allowance granted.
 SAMWELL, Lieut. F. 6th N.I. to offic. as adj. 5th inf. Hyderabad contingent, v. Macquoid.
 SINCLAIR, Lieut. J. De C. art. ret. to duty.
 STEER, Ens. E. C. 3rd Eur. regt. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 28, v. Gahagan, res.
 STEPHENSON, Brev. maj. J. L. 1st fus. comdt. and acting instructor Bangalore depôt of instruction, to join and do duty with his regt. until further orders, March 9.
 STUART, Brev. lieut. col. J. C. G. to be lieut. col. fr. March 1, v. Russell, ret.; posted to 42nd N.I.
 TAYLOR, Ens. J. B. 9th N.I. to report himself at adj. gen. office, in order to being provided with a passage to join, March 9.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. F. C. 20th N.I. Samulcottah, passed exam. in Hindustani lang.; moonshee allowance granted.
 THOMAS, Lieut. F. L. C. Oudeirreg. force, to do du. with reserve comp. art. Feb. 25.
 THOMSON, Lieut. H. G. horse art. passed exam. in Hindustani lang.; creditable progress; moonshee allow. granted.
 UNDERWOOD, Ens. T. O. 22nd N.I. to do du. with 36th N.I.
 VERTUE, Ens. W. to do du. with 34th L.I.; to join at Trichinopoly, March 3.
 WALSH, Brev. maj. T. P. 53rd N.I. to proc. to Mercara and await arr. of his regt. March 2.
 WRIGHT, Ens. H. C. 42nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 1, in suc. to Stuart, prom.
 WROUGHTON, Ens. W. N. 49th N.I. to proc. to Kurnool, and there await the arr. of his regt.
 YEOMAN, Lieut. C. L. art. returned to duty.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

TODD, T. H. Feb. 28.

INFANTRY.

COTTON, W. F. Feb. 28. STROVER, G. A. Feb. 28.
 ROCHE, F. M. Feb. 28. VERTUE, W. Feb. 28.
 STEWART, G. Feb. 28.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLUNT, Brev. capt. R. J. 25th N.I. to April 10, in ext. prep. to app. for perm. to res.
 BENSON, Lieut. C. A. 45th N.I. 3 mo. to Madras, on m.c. prep. to app. for leave to Europe, on m.c.
 BETT, Lieut. H. J. 42nd N.I. 2 yrs. to Europe, on furl. new regs.
 BRIGGS, Lieut. G. 21st N.I. 3 mo. prep. to Europe, on m.c.
 CAMERON, Lieut. col. G. P. com. Neilgherries, 1 mo. fr. Mar. 17.
 CAMPBELL, Capt. C. 1st L.C. fr. Feb. 14 to Sept. 30, to Neilgherries, on m.c.
 CANNON, Capt. A. 22nd N.I. to Europe, on furl. old regs.
 CARR, Capt. G. 2nd N.I. to April 1, 1858, to Neilgherries, on m.c.
 CLEMONS, Brev. col. C. 21st N.I. to Feb. 28, 1858, to Coomoor, Ootacamund, and Bangalore, on m.c.
 COFFIN, Maj. S. S. 24th N.I. to Europe, on furl. under new rules.
 COOKE, Lieut. A. H. 21st N.I. fr. Feb. 28 to Oct. 31, Neilgherries, on m.c.
 DAVIDSON, Capt. A. G. 29th N.I. 3 mo. to Bombay prep. to Europe.
 FELLOWES, Brev. capt. W. B. 3rd L.C. fr. March 7 to June 7, pres. prep. to Europe.
 GORDON, Lieut. A. A. 7th L.C. 2 mo. in ext. to Madras.
 HALDANE, Lieut. col. E. 37th grens. to Sept. 1, in ext. Neilgherries, on m.c.
 HAY, Lieut. W. 44th N.I. fr. date of quitting his detach. till arr. of 44th N.I. at Masulipatam, on m.c.

LAWSON, Lieut. M. C. art. to Aug. 15, to Bangalore and Neilgherries.
 McCASKILL, Capt. J. C. 51st N.I. to May 27, in ext. to Madras.
 NIGHTINGALE, Capt. G. 18th N.I. com. 4th cav. Hyderabad contng. 15 mo. to Europe, under new rules and m.c.
 PAXTON, Capt. G. 44th N.I. 1 mo. to pres. prep. to app. for leave to Europe, on m.c.
 PEARs, Brev. maj. A. C. art. 1 mo. fr. March 6, to pres.
 PEDLER, Lieut. J. P. 11th N.I. fr. Feb. 24 to Aug. 31, to Bangalore, on m.c.
 PEYTON, Capt. G. W. 25th N.I. leave cancelled.
 RAMSAY, Lieut. W. 10th N.I. 3 mo. to Madras, on m.c.
 RAYNSFORD, Lieut. F. M. 18th N.I. fr. Feb. 18 to March 31, to pres.
 RICKETTS, Lieut. R. R. 18th N.I. 3 mo. to Madras, prep. to app. for leave to Europe.
 STRATON, Maj. gen. F. leave cancelled.
 WAHAB, Brig. C. 30 days to pres.; 6 mo. to Europe on furl. new regs.
 WILSON, Maj. W. G. police mag. 7 days.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARNOLD, Vet. surg. T. fr. horse battery, Rangoon, to 7th L.C.
 COCKERELL, Asst. surg. R. W. perm. to enter on gen. duties of the army, fr. Feb. 24.
 DAVIDS, Asst. surg. W. H. transf. fr. 51st N.I. to 25th N.I.
 DONNELLY, Asst. surg. J. McN. m.d. to do duty H.M.'s 35th regt. Moulmein, Mar. 9.
 GAMACH, Asst. surg. A. C. m.d. to do duty H.M.'s 35th regt. at Moulmein, Mar. 9.
 HENDERSON, Asst. surg. J. perm. to enter on gen. duties of the army.
 JOHNSTON, Surg. C. E. P. passed exam. in Hindustani; qualified for med. charge.
 MACLEAN, Surg. W. C. m.d. returned to duty.
 PETERKIN, Asst. surg. J. m.d. to be surg. fr. Feb. 18, v. Fernandez, cashiered.
 PRINGLE, Asst. surg. J. to be surg. fr. Feb. 28, v. Buchanan, ret.
 RAE, Asst. surg. P. C. m.d. fr. A troop horse art. to do du. with 1st Madras fus. Mar. 9.
 WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. St. G. transf. fr. 25th N.I. to 51st N.I.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

PARKER, Vet. surg. T. S. 7th L.C. 18 mo. to Europe on m.c. old regs.
 PRINGLE, Asst. surg. J. m.d. 2 years to Europe on furl. new regs.
 STEVENS, Surg. J. B. 3rd L.I. 30 days fr. Mar. 3, to Neilgherry hills.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BLAKE, wife of R. W. d. at Bellary, Feb. 26.
 BRICE, wife of Maj. E. horse brig. s. at Secunderabad, Feb. 22.
 BROWNE, wife of W. G. s. at Vizagapatam, Feb. 26.
 CARNELL, wife of Lieut. R. R. 32nd N.I. s. at Jubbulpore, March 3.
 CURRIE, wife of H. s. at Cannanore, March 6.
 FREEMAN, wife of T. d. at Chicacole, March 1.
 GRANT, wife of Lieut. J. M. 15th N.I. d. at Cuddalore, March 8.
 GRENFELL, wife of Lieut. L. d. at Negapatam, March 2.
 LANE, wife of Lieut. T. G. M. 40th N.I. s. at Madras, Feb. 28.
 MADDEN, wife of Lieut. col. J. M. 51st N.I. d. at Trichinopoly, March 4.
 MOBERLEY, wife of Lieut. A. S. engr. s. at Madras, March 10.
 O'CONNELL, wife of Capt. H. H. 15th N.I. d. at Madras, March 4.
 SEARLE, wife of Capt. G. A. d. at Honore, March 1.
 SHAKESPEAR, wife of Capt. G. F. s. at Naltair, Feb. 20.
 STEELE, wife of Capt. A. L. 6th N.I. d. at Rangoon, Feb. 21.
 SULLIVAN, wife of H. E. d. at Ootacamund, Feb. 23.
 WARDEN, wife of Lieut. J. H. 13th N.I. d. at Palamcottah, Feb. 25.

MARRIAGES.

BLACKWELL, J. H. to Eliza, d. of A. Robertson, at Madras, March 5.
 GOOD, J. M. jun. to Mary A. King, at Vepery, Feb. 18.
 GRIMES, J. to Ellen E. d. of C. Power, at Madras, Feb. 28.
 PUCKLE, R. M. to Ellen L. d. of Rev. W. P. Blenkinsop, at Ootacamund, Feb. 17.
 ROGERS, Lieut. H. T. engs. to Catherine A. d. of the late N. A. Woods, at Burmah, Feb. 2.
 SHORTT, J. A. to Theresia M. D'Nas, at Mysore, Feb. 22.

DEATHS.

BRETE, Maj. W. T. Eur. vet. at Vizagapatam, Feb. 26.
 CAIR, Emma, d. of Capt. G. 2nd N.I. at Quilon, Feb. 22.
 FRASER, A. A. at Madras, March 6.
 MARTIN, Robert, at Paulghaut, aged 40, March 8.
 PETERS, James R. at Vepery, aged 18, March 1.
 RICHTOR, Mrs. Elizabeth, at Paulghautcherry, aged 35, Feb. 23.
 VAN HOLT, Ida A. relict of the late A. F. at Madras, Feb. 6.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 1. Alexander, White, Mauritius.—4. Blundell, Lumley, Adelaide.
 5. Steamer Coromandel, Campbell, I.N. Masulipatam.—6. Agincourt, Crawford, Rangoon; South Shore, Lothrop, Boston; Oriental, Nedolee, Pondicherry; Esmeralda, Leeman, Adelaide.—7. City of Palaces, Young, Mauritius; Tasmania, Nourse, Port Phillip.—10. Nimrod, Pearce, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, and Singapore.—11. Vesta, Kross, Point de Galle, Empress Eugenie, Rickets, Demerara and Cape.—14. Steamer Alma, —; Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Blundell (March 4), from ADELAIDE.—J. Bryden, Mrs. Lumley and child.
 Per steamer Coromandel (March 5), from MASULIPATAM.—Col. Harries, 15th M.N.I.
 Per Agincourt (March 6), from RANGOON.—Major H. W. Blake, Capt. T. P. Sparks, Lieuts. J. Cruikshanks, T. W. M. Sewell, J. C. Baillie, Wetherall, C. Hight, R. R. Ricketts, C. Lindsay, Benson, and W. Ramsay; Asst. surg. Rean, Mrs. Hight and child, and Miss Ricketts.
 Per South Shore (March 6), from Boston.—Rev. W. B. Capron and wife, Rev. C. T. White and wife, Mrs. P. R. Hunt, Mary Simpson, Wm. A. Pierce, and George Tyler.
 Per Tasmania (March 7), from PORT PHILLIP.—Mr. Underwood.
 Per screw steamer Alma (March 14), from CALCUTTA for MADRAS.—Mrs. Williamson, Mr. H. J. Bell, Mr. Steer, and 2 Misses Ricketts.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 27. Minerva, Johnston, London, via Mauritius; steamer Cape of Good Hope, Scallan, Calcutta and Burmah.—28. Hastings, Carrow, London, via Vizagapatam and Calingapatam.—MARCH 2. Steamer Manilla, Burn, Autikary and Moulmein.—3. Statesman, Gilson, Masulipatam and Rangoon.—4. Alexander, White, Calcutta; Sea Park, Spedding, London.—5. Jemima, Freyever, Cannanore; Winifred, Sands, Liverpool, via Calingapatam.—6. Teazer, Phipps, Penang and Singapore.—7. Steamer Coromandel, Campbell, I.N., Masulipatam and Rangoon.—10. City of Palaces, Young, Rangoon.—15. Steamer Alma, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Hastings (Feb. 28), to LONDON via VIZAGAPATAM and CALINGAPATAM.—Mrs. Gen. Tulloch, 3 Misses Tulloch, and Mr. Robertson.
 Per steamer Manilla (March 2), to MOULMEIN.—Lieut. Bruce, 48th regt. and Mrs. Handyside.
 Per Sea Park, to LONDON.—R. Buchanan, Esq.
 Per Jemima (March 5), to CANNANORE.—Capt. Raitt, Bombay army, Mrs. Raitt, 2 Misses Raitt, Capt. Skottowe, lady and child, A. Cooper, Esq. Mrs. Cooper and child.
 Per Winifred, to LIVERPOOL via CALINGAPATAM.—M. Boothby.
 Per Teazer, to PENANG and SINGAPORE.—Mr. H. Robertson.
 Per steamer Coromandel (March 7), to MASULIPATAM and RANGOON.—Ens. Thorpe, 36th regt. Ens. Yaldwin, Ens. Highmoor, and Ens. Jenkins.
 Per steamer Alma, —, Suez, to SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. and Mrs. Hughes and 3 children, Capt. A. Cannon, and Lieut. H. J. Bett.—To MASSILLIES.—C. Poulam, Esq. Mrs. Gravier and 2 children, G. E. Forbes, Esq. Mrs. Col. Pears and 3 children, H. Groves, Esq. Col. C. Wabab, Jules Amalric, Esq. and T. Cowan, Esq. To ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. B. Pharoah, Mrs. Pharoah, T. S. Parker, Esq. and Lieut. R. Rentoul. To POINT DE GALLE.—Hon. Sir W. W. Burton, Kt. and Lady Burton.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, March 14, 1857.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Securities 7 per ct.
 On Private Bills, at 3 months 9 "

RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes	95 per ct.
Do. 4½ do. do.	85 "
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts	82 "
Do. 4 per cent. Prosy. Notes Sicca	75 "
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's..	75 "
Do. 3½ do. do. do.	63 "
On Tanjore do.	75 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan for public work ½ disc.

4 per cent. loan of 1832-33 21 disc.

1835-36 21 do.

1842-43 19 do.

1854-55 19 do.

5 per cent. transferable } No transactions.

book debt

Tanjore Bonds 21 to 22 dis.

Bank of Madras Shares .. 17

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, at 6 months' sight, 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 2d.

H.M. Treasury Bills, 2s. 1½d.

Bank of England Post Bills, 2s. 1½d.

Mauritius Government Bills, 2s. 1½d.

Ceylon do. 2s. 1½d.

Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight, par to 1 disc.

Agents' Bills to Calcutta, 30 days, par to 1 disc.

Do. Bombay, " par to 1 pm.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10-3 each
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	do.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 5*s.*

BOMBAY.

THE HYDERABAD DISASTER.

Macaulay remarks that Englishmen never introduce a reform till the necessity is evident—never innovate beyond the exact point required by the emergency. This temperament he considers among the causes of the permanence and freedom of our constitution. It has, however, its disadvantages. Nothing is improved till a disaster has occurred. No railway doors are unlocked till a bishop has been burnt. For nearly a century we have been sending Europeans into the field. For nearly a century their families have on such occasions been reduced to distress which demanded the aid of private charity. No catastrophe has occurred, and the old want of system is allowed heedlessly to continue. At last, at the beginning of a great war, we have a scene such as that which recently occurred at Hyderabad, and which the *Scindian* so honourably exposed. The official minutes on the subject have been published; and we have at last the whole of a tale as disgraceful as any occurrence in the Crimea.

The 2nd European regiment marched from Hyderabad for Persia on the 14th of October, leaving in dépôt their incapables and families. The former were lodged in one of the barrack rooms, and the latter in their own houses in the Patcherry; a native guard being mounted for their protection. Their rations were supplied by the commissariat. From the first, however, the simplest arrangements for their comfort were neglected. The officer left in charge, Lieut. Ledwith, received indeed a roll of the unfits, but was not informed even of the number of the women and children, much less of the remittances he was to receive for their support; for this, Lieut.-Colonel Ramsay, the commanding officer, was responsible. After the departure of the regiment, the hospital continued open for the use of the men and women, but though considerable sickness prevailed at the time, Staff Surgeon Remington thought fit to employ the head matron of the hospital in his own family. In the mean time, Assistant Surgeon James, in charge of the hospital, allowed young unmarried officers to accompany him in his visits to the female-ward of the hospital after ten o'clock at night. The women were dressed, and there was a kind of reason for the visit; but the effect was that in two instances women would not enter the hospital, in order to avoid the intrusion of strangers. When the unfits were removed, it seems to have been supposed by the local authorities that the dépôt was broken up. Accordingly, the women were literally turned out of the hospital, and one died within twenty-four hours. The remainder had no rations, no medicine, and a very insufficient supply of money. The only man who seems to have acted with common humanity is the Rev. Mr. Gell, who addressed himself to the officer in command, on behalf of the starving. The superintending surgeon issued no definite order as to what establishment should be kept up for the female-ward, nor did Mr. Remington take upon himself the light responsibility of its institution. The only relieving feature in this distressing case is the impartiality with which punishment has been dealt out. Lieut.-Col. Ramsay has been removed from the command of the regiment. Dr. James has lost his situation as civil surgeon at Hyderabad. Doubtless Dr. Rooke, the superintending surgeon, and Assistant-Surgeon Remington will not have received the whole of their punishment in the severe reprimand which has been already administered.

Rations also have been granted to the women, and for the present the distress has ceased. The reform, however, only meets the present evil. There ought to be distinct rules applicable whenever the Europeans proceed on service. If the wives of the soldiers are to be recognized by the State, they should be cared for as thoroughly as their husbands. They should always receive rations as matters of right, and not as matters of favour. Some one officer should be deputed to provide for their wants as part of his official duty, and thus rid us at once of vague culpabilities. It is a permanent rule, not a philanthropic minute, that is required—an army reform, and not an act which, greatly as it redounds to the credit of Lord Elphinstone, is after all one of official almsgiving.

—Friend of India.

REPORT ON TELEGRAPHS FOR 1855.

From the first part of a retrospective report by Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, superintendent of electric telegraphs in India, on the operations of the electric telegraph in India, from the 1st February, 1855, to 31st January, 1856, we learn that the total number of despatches transmitted for Government and for the public in each month, and for every office, amounted to 9,971. Of this number, 8,533 were paid for on private business, and 1,438 sent on public service, and not paid for in cash. Of the 8,533 paid despatches, 2,864 have been sent by native correspondents, or more than one-third of the whole number. Dr. O'Shaughnessy has every reason to conclude that the future income of the department will increase far beyond all his anticipations. While the European community are, he observes, comparatively a very limited class, the native merchants, bankers, fundholders, and gentry may be considered as innumerable. The number of native correspondents is accordingly increasing daily. Not only do they use the lines for financial business, but on the most delicate and secret matters affecting family arrangements, betrothals, marriages, and other domestic affairs, of which they treat with an absence of all disguise which is almost beyond belief. The total amount of cash received for messages, including messenger-hire, from February to July inclusive, is Rs. 60,534-7-0. The amount in the month of May, Rs. 8,635-4-0; and the remarkable increase in June to Rs. 10,181-14-0, and July to Rs. 10,823-6-0, is accounted for by the commercial messages in May being reduced over 25 per 100, attributable to a successful intrigue devised by the native establishment in the Calcutta telegraph office, to keep off native correspondents, till a paid interpreter was sanctioned for the office in question. From a table of monthly returns it appears that the Calcutta office alone returns a monthly average of Rs. 4,432-12-0; Bombay, Rs. 2,391-12-0; and Madras, Rs. 512-11-0. The important mart of Mirzapore returns a monthly average of Rs. 162-5-0; and the great military station of Poona only Rs. 53-9-0. Owing to the considerable employment of the line by the editors of the *Delhi Gazette* and *Lahore Chronicle*, the receipts have increased for the former from Rs. 155-13-0 in February to Rs. 443-4-0 in July; and for the latter during the same period from Rs. 121-1-0 to Rs. 411-8-0. The service despatches, we are told, are charged exactly as commercial despatches, at repetition prices, and are brought to credit on receipts granted by the despatching authorities. Thus the receipts in cash have been Rs. 60-534-7-0; the value of service despatches Rs. 24-288-0-0; making a total of Rs. 84,822-7-0. The average monthly value of work is set down at Rs. 14-137-1-0; and the probable minimum annual receipts at Rs. 169-644-14-0. The superintendent, moreover, observes that he is much deceived if the returns and value of actual work done for the first year do not attain at least Rs. 2,00,000. This does not include the value of new bulletins conveyed to the Governments and published free at Calcutta, Madras, Agra, and Lahore; and at the repeating-stations of Benares, Indore, and Bangalore; and lastly, no entry is made, or credit taken, for the very numerous messages constantly transmitted on the business of the telegraph department itself.

Regarding complaints of delays, errors, &c., Dr. O'Shaughnessy attributes it more to the system adopted by the senders. There are causes of delay and error, he writes, specially affecting the question, which explain the matter clearly. The arrival of the English or China Mails at Bombay, or the occurrence of opium-sales in Calcutta, causes a rush of business on the lines. Further, for economy's sake, these messages are cramped into a few obscure and enigmatical words, of which three-fourths are numerals; many of these are, from their similarity of spelling and sound, liable to be confounded with each other. By nearly all signalers on the line, such messages are regarded with aversion, as so many traps and riddles; and despite every amount of punishment, short of disbanding the establishment, they are shirked and mutilated through sheer dislike or unwillingness to apply to these despatches the attention they demand. The true practical bearing of these remarks is conclusively shown by the safety and precision with which the vast number of messages sent by native opium speculators are transmitted between Calcutta and Bombay. The native merchant never attempts the petty economy of four rupees on his really important despatch; and, following the invariable practice in their transaction of business, he expresses the sum concerned, twice, in two different forms, thus:—"Rupees eight hundred and thirty-four, or twice four hundred and seventeen." If the Europeans would adopt this practice, it is stated that their despatches could be transmitted as correctly. To sift this matter still more conclusively, Dr. O'Shaughnessy applied to the accountant-general of the N.W. Provinces for his experience of the line. Mr. Grant, whose telegraphic correspondence is the most extensive of that of any public functionary in India, as every second line of every despatch of his contains

numerical details of great importance, affecting remittances, loans, exchanges, &c., writes that "one mistake occurred in October last year (1854), ten in the month of February (1st month of general business on the line), none in March, April, or May, one in June, and two in August." The superintendent considers Mr. Grant's evidence as conclusive of his view, and observes that when the telegraph gets fair play, it can do its work fairly in return. The messages sent by the European bankers, he says, might as well be in French or Latin as in the terms they habitually employ. The consequence is, disappointment to the sender, and discredit to the department. We are furthermore told that the work has been performed with some success as affects the general service of the community. Finding early in June that much confusion prevailed in the Bombay section of the line, and anxious to prevent any just cause of disappointment to the public, a circular was issued, advising the use of the line "as little as possible during the rains." The result, it appears, was a greater amount of business done and cash received, in June and July, than in the previous month, and also larger receipts in the Calcutta office than for any equal period since the lines were opened. Dr. O'Shaughnessy, in concluding his observations on the causes of errors and delays, observes—"I am far from wishing, in the slightest degree, to palliate the stupidity and criminal neglect which have disgraced some of our officers during the period under notice. This has been punished as far as the circumstances permitted, short of actually closing the bad offices, and thereby stopping the whole correspondence of the line. But despite all the natural and social difficulties we have to struggle with, I make no boast when I assert that we work as well at this moment, in any telegraphic system ever introduced, as any country has worked in double the period for which ours has been placed at the public service."—*Bombay Times*.

THE LONDON MAIL of Feb. 10 arrived at Bombay March 9 (per *Ganges*). The mail of March 10 left Suez March 22, for Bombay (per *Bombay*).

THE PROGRESS OF SIND.—A correspondent furnishes some account of progress in Sind. Col. Jacob has not yet left the province, but is expected to start every day. He takes with him a very large staff of officers. Plots of building ground in Kurachee are fast bought up by the new residents. Three or four cotton screws are on their way from England. A direct trade is to be commenced in seeds and saltpetre.

JAIL ACCOMMODATION.—So insufficient is the jail accommodation in the island of Bombay that the magistrate is compelled to send the prisoners in batches into the interior. Beggars cannot be punished, because there is no room for them in the jails, and the magistrate is compelled to let them off with an admonition.

THE RAJA OF BHOWNUGGER, in Guzerat, has established a school, and given Rs. 2,400 a year towards the support of education. The family of this chief was the first to put down the pirates of the seaboard, and to co-operate heartily with the British Government in the suppression of infanticide.

M. SVOBODA, a painter at the presidency, has succeeded in taking photographs of the caves at Elephanta. The pictures are 10½ inches by 14, and are described as admirable. The grain of the stone is given exactly, and the pictures far surpass in fidelity any paintings yet made of these caves. M. Svoboda is selling prints from these photographs.

THE NATIVES OF INDIA AND ANGLO-SAXONS.—A writer in the *Bombay Times*, who maintains that the natives of India are equal to the Anglo-Saxon race in capacity for civilization, gives the following list of Indian conquerors: "Zenghis, Timour, Baber, Akbar, Shivajee, Bajecrow, Nana Furnavese, Mahadjee Sindhia, and a host of others." The first three were not natives at all. Akbar had probably not a drop of Indian blood in his veins. Bajee Row was an imbecile Hindoo, and Nana Furnavese, though really a great man in his own line, was only a financier.

THE BOMBAY BANK.—We perceive a statement published by the directors of the Bombay Bank that the net profits of that institution have doubled since 1841. They now amount to Rs. 4,86,390 a year. The business has also more than doubled. The shareholders have refused to allow the directors any remuneration.

INCOME TAX.—The native justices of Bombay are anxious to raise their municipal revenue by means of an income tax. It is calculated that a tax of one and a half per cent. would yield four or five lakhs a year. This calculation must be exaggerated unless all incomes are included, even those earned by daily labour. We hope the Legislature will refuse the request. It is pleasant to find natives sensible of the justice of this impost, but folly to fling away our only remaining chance of an addition to the imperial revenue.

MR. E. I. HOWARD has been confirmed in the appointment of director of public instruction.

THE SOUTHERN MAHARATTA HORSE, and details of the Poona irregulars, are waiting at Panwell for transport to the gulf. Col. Malcolm is in command.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION have despatched a petition by this mail to the Imperial Parliament relative to the reports of the commissioners appointed by her Majesty for the reform of the judicial establishments, codes of procedure, and laws of India.

A LARGE FORCE is assembling at Dera Ghazee Khan, consisting of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, for the purpose of punishing the Bozlar tribe, on the other side of the hills. The force will have to fight its way through the hills. It is under the command of Brigadier Chamberlain, which is a good guarantee for the success of the expedition.

THE NORTH-WESTERN BANK OF INDIA has declared a dividend of seven per cent. per annum, for the half year ending 31st December, payable on and after the 12th March.

SCARCITY OF WATER IN BUSHIRE.—The following is the translation of a letter written by a Hindustanee gentleman at Kurachee:—"Information has reached this place that in consequence of the scarcity of water in and around Bushire, orders have been issued for conveying a supply of it from this station in jars. Accordingly a great number of large earthen vessels are being filled with water, and despatched in country ships and small craft. It is delightful to contemplate the flutter and excitement into which the merchants and traders of this station and the country around have been thrown, since the possession and occupation of Bushire by British troops. In such numbers are they embarking for Bushire by day as well as by night, that you should call it a procession to some celebrated fair, that attracts to it crowds of people from all parts of the surrounding country. A certain Raices, or chief of this place, being lately fined fifty rupees for some delinquency, has prevailed upon the hill people, who are probably his dependants, not to carry grass for sale into the town, which has the effect not only of causing some loss to the public revenue, but of starving the horses of the inhabitants."

OFFICERS ON THE GENERAL STAFF.—We subjoin a list of the officers now on the General Staff, who will form a valuable addition to the 3rd European regiment, and 25th regiment N.I., under orders to proceed to Persia:—3rd European regt.—Major Stockley; Capt. Landon, Ramsay, Price, Rose, Hodgson, Mervether, Etheridge; Lieuts. Schneider, Dyett, Henry, Miles, Armstrong, Baignee, Mildway. 25th regt. N.I.—Capt. Preedy, Robertson, Playre, Marston, Nixon; Lieuts. Battye and Rose.

OFFICERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF GENERAL OUTRAM.—We observe it stated that, amongst the officers whose services have been placed at the disposal of General Outram, the following have been selected for the command of the Arab levies that are to be organized in Persia by Brigadier-General Jacob, C.B.:—Capt. L. Pelly, 17th Bom. N.I.; Capt. E. P. Arthur, 1st Lt. Cav.; Major W. H. R. Green, 19th N.I.; Lieut. G. Nicoletta, 1st Fusiliers; Lieut. G. W. Macauley, 17th Bom. N.I.; Lieut. F. H. M. Sitwell, 31st Bom. N.I.; Capt. W. S. Beatson, 1st Ben. Cav.; Capt. Ewan Grant, 3rd Bom. N.I.; Lieut. H. H. Elliott, 1st Bom. Lt. Cav.; Lieut. T. Thatcher, 11th Bom. N.I.; Lieut. W. A. Battine, 43rd Bom. N.I.; Lieut. W. Playfair, 4th Ben. N.I.; Capt. W. Sheehy, H.M.'s 81st Foot; Lieut. W. G. Mainwaring, 1st Fusiliers; Lieut. C. F. F. Chamberlain, 26th Bom. N.I.; Lieut. K. Neave, 24th Bom. N.I.; Lieut. E. R. C. Bradford, 6th Mad. Cav.; Lieut. T. Leith, 14th Bom. N.I.; Lieut. A. G. F. Hogg, 5th Bom. N.I.; Lieut. W. W. Lynch, H.M.'s 70th Foot; Lieut. C. B. Whish, H.M.'s 14th Lt. Drag.; Lieut. W. R. Alexander, 22nd Bom. N.I.; Lieut. E. C. P. Wilmoughby, 10th Bom. N.I.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARTHUR, J. R. to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach, cont. to act as asst. judge and sess. judge at Dharwar, March 10.
BORRODAILE, A. A. passed the departmental exam. 1st standard.
COGHLAN, W. M. passed the departmental exam. 2nd standard, March 10; to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Rutnaghery.
DUFF, J. A. G. to be dep. mag. in ch. of adawlut at Shikarpoor.
ELPHINSTONE, J. to be 3rd class dep. coll. and mag. at Hilla, in the Hyderabad collectorate, March 10.
ERSKINE, C. J. to be senior asst. judge and sess. judge of the Koncan for detached station of Rutnaghery, to act as judge and sess. judge of the Koncan, March 11.
GORDON, S. St. J. passed an exam. in Canarese, March 10.
GRAY, A. ret. to duty March 9.
HUNTER, R. W. passed the departmental exam. 2nd standard.
KARR, G. B. S. coll. of Belgaum. to remain in districts of that collectorate on duty fr. Mar. 1 until setting in of the monsoon.
LARPENT, A. J. de H. passed the departmental exam. 2nd standard, Mar. 10; to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Khan-deish, Mar. 10.

LEEKE, H. E. asst. supt. of Tanna, to be an asst. mag. vested with powers of mag. Mar. 14; ch. of office of acting asst. supt. of police at Tanna.

LOUGHNAN, T. C. to act as an add. judge of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Fongdaree Adawlut, v. Jones, Mar. 7.

MELVILL, F. D. passed the departmental exam. 1st standard.

MELVILL, M. passed the departmental exam. 2nd standard.

PHILLIPS, R. to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona, Mar. 10.

ROGERS, A. settlement officer in Guzerat, to be an asst. coll. and mag. in all the Guzerat collectorates, March 5.

SALMON, W. M. passed the departmental exam. 1st standard.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

GRANT, J. H. JERVOISE, A. A. C.
HOGG, C. M. MASON, T. M.
JACOMB, H. E. PRATT, W. R.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEATTY, J. 3 mo. fr. Sept. 1, 1856, to Bombay, on m.c.

CHAPMAN, F. S. 2 days in ext.

COGHIAN, W. M. 1 mo. to Bombay, on m.c. civil absentee rules.

DAVIDSON, D. 3 mo.

KARR, G. B. S. coll. and mag. of Belgaum, 1 mo. fr. March 30, to presidency, civil absentee rules.

LODWINCK, R. W. 1 mo. fr. April 13, civil absentee rules.

MORGAN, J. R. coll. and mag. of Kaira, 2 mo. civil absentee rules.

PREAD, B. J. M. is permitted to proceed fr. Jurat to the presidency, for the purpose of appearing before the next vernacular exam. committee.

RITCHIE, W. A. 1 mo. prep. to availing himself of the furl. for 1 year, granted to him Sept. 3, 1856.

SCOTT, G. leave canc. fr. Jan. 21.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DICKINSON, Rev. E. N. 1 mo. leave fr. Feb. 9, on m.c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BATTYE, Capt. M. T. 27th N.I. to act as fort. adjt. of Bombay dur. abs. of Lieut. col. Russell.

BLACK, Lieut. J. 1st N.I. to be acting. pol. supt. of Pahlunpoor dur. abs. of Lieut. col. Reily, on leave, March 7.

CAMERON, Capt. C. 24th N.I. to proc. and rejoin his corps at Ahmednuggur, March 16.

CARR, Lieut. J. W. asst. supt. of police, Ahmednuggur, to be an asst. mag. vested with powers of mag. March 11.

COLLIER, Lieut. C. H. 21st N.I. appt. as 3rd asst. director of land trans. corps of Persian force, to date fr. Jan. 10, 1857.

COMPTON, Capt. D'O. act. paymr. s. div. to offic. as mil. paymr. at pres. v. Robertson, on service.

CROWE, Lieut. T. C. art. to proc. in ch. of 3rd comp. 2nd batt. under orders for Persia, March 5.

CUMBERLEGE, Lieut. 1st Eur. regt. to com. of recruits proc. to Scinde, March 7.

DAVIES, Capt. H. F. supt. of pol. Kaira, to be an asst. mag. vested with powers of mag. March 11.

DEVITRE, Capt. J. D. asst. supt. rev. surv. Khandeish, pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. March 16.

HAGGARD, Lieut. T. T. act. dep. princ. com. of ord. serv. pl. temp. at disp. of C.-in-C. for committee duty.

HARPER, Lieut. J. ass. ch. of office of act. supt. of pol. at Rutnagherry; to be an asst. mag. vested with powers of mag.

HENDERSON, Capt. 29th N.I. to offic. as paymr. s. div. of the army, Belgaum.

HERVEY, Capt. C. R. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be act. private sec. and a.-d.-c. to Lieut. gen. Sir J. Outram, com. Persian force.

HEWITT, Capt. W. S. 11th N.I. to be supernumerary dep. coll. and mag. of Sukkur, March 16.

KERR, Lieut. W. A. adj. southern Mahratta irreg. horse, to be 2nd in command while the corps is on for. service.

LECKIE, Capt. W. 29th N.I. to act as paymr. Poona div. of the army, v. Landon, on service.

MIGNON, Ens. M. J. J. 15th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

MILLS, Corn. W. fr. regl. rank, Dec. 20, 1856, posted with 1st L.C. as 4th cornet.

MONTRIOU, Ens. to do duty with 29th N.I. at Belgaum, to join.

MOORE, Lieut. H. Southern Mahratta irreg. horse, to be adj. to servicetroops while corps is on foreign service.

MORRIS, Lieut. G. S. 15th N.I. to be adj. v. Shleman, March 10.

MYTTON, Lieut. F. from regl. rank, Dec. 9, 1854, posted with corps of engineers.

RIVERS, Capt. H. acting supt. eng. railway dept. perm. to proceed into district to inspect railway works, March 11.

ROSE, Capt. J. supt. of police, Sattara, to be an asst. mag. vested with powers of mag. March 11.

SANDWICH, Capt. J. P. 1st gren. regt. N.I. to be 2nd class dep. coll. and mag. Shikarpoor, March 14.

SANDWICH, Ens. H. M. B. 3rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 25th, 1857, v. Probyn, invalided.

SEWELL, Cadet A. M. to do duty with the depôt of the 2nd Eur. L.I. at Kurrachee, to join, March 13.

SOUTHEY, Capt. W. 48th N.I. to be actg. 2nd class. dep. coll. and mag. at Jerruck, March 10.

THOMAS, Lieut. rec. ch. of office of supt. of police, Dharwar, fr. Maj. Cormack.

THOMAS, Lieut. G. E. supt. of police, Dharwar, to be asst. mag. vested with powers of mag. March 11.

WARDEN, Ens. F. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 8, 1857, v. Frankland, killed in action.

WOODHOUSE, Lieut. R. R. 21st N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of Lieut.-gen. Sir J. Outram, for appt. as 3rd asst. director of land transport corps of Persian force.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED. ENGINEERS.

DICK, W. G. D. March 3.

INFANTRY.

DUCAT, A. W. Jan. 11.

MONTRIOU, F. A. March 5.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DUCAT, Ens. A. W. fr. March 10 to 31, to rem. at Mahableshwur on m.c.

GEACH, Capt. G. O. 13th N.I. 1 mo. fr. March 1, in ext. to rem. at Mahableshwur on m.c.

GLEIG, Lieut. D. M. 2nd N.I. fr. Feb. 21 to March 31, to Surat, on m.c. old regs.

GRANT, Corn. C. 1 mo. fr. March 6, to rem. at pres.

JAMES, Lieut. G. 22nd N.I. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new rules.

JOPP, Lieut. W. D. A. asst. exec. eng. canal dept. Sinde, fr. Jan. 5 to April 1.

HASELWOOD, supt. of police, Khandeish, 3 mo.

KEITH, Lieut. G. E. 27th N.I. fr. March 25 to June 1, to Bombay.

LANCASTER, Capt. W. 20th N. I. 3 years to Europe, on m.c. under old rules.

OTTLEY, Maj. T. H. inv. est. fr. Feb. 27 to March 31, to remain in Bombay, on m.c.

POPE, Brev. lieut. col J. 17th N.I. fr. March 5 to April 3, to proc. to pres. on m.c. prep. to app. for leave to Europe.

RIEVES, Cadet H. N. attached to 6th N.I. from March 6 to 12, in ext.

SCOTT, Capt. C. exec. eng. Ahmedabad, 1 mo. fr. March 3.

VINCENT, Capt. H. T. 7th N.I. 6 mo. to Europe, under new rules.

WADDINGTON, Lieut. T. asst. supt. in ch. of rev. survey Rutnagherry, 1 mo. fr. March 1.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BLOMFIELD, Asst. surg. gen. duty Persian field force, att. to H.M.'s 14th Lt. Drags. for passage to Persia, March 16.

CAMERON, Surg. to med. ch. of 1st batt. art. v. Mackenzie.

COLVILL, Asst. surg. W. H. to do duty with 4th troop horse art. proc. to Persia, March 9.

JAMES, Asst. surg. R. W. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.; att. to 11th N.I. March 11.

KEARNEY, Asst. surg. to do duty with 2nd batt. art. at Bombay.

KINGSTONE, Asst. surg. H. C. passed colloq. exam.; gen. duty Persian field force, att. to H.M.'s 14th lt. drags. for passage to Persia, March 16.

M'KENZIE, Asst. surg. R. att. to H.M.'s 14th lt. drags. proc. to Persia, March 9.

MILLER, Asst. surg. to do duty with 3rd Eur. reg. March 14.

NUTTALL, Asst. surg. G. R. rec. ch. of duties of civ. surg. at Belgaum, fr. Surg. Valler.

PIGOU, Asst. surg. W. H. Govt. photographer, services temp. pl. at the disposal of the C.-in-C. for regt. duty; to med. ch. of hd. qrs. 2nd batt. art. v. Atkinson, March 14.

SYLVESTER, Asst. surg. gen. duty Persian field force, attached to H.M.'s 14th lt. drag. for passage to Persia, March 16.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEATTY, Asst. surg. 20 days fr. Feb. 8.

ROONE, Asst. surg. H. M.D. 27th N.I. 1 mo. fr. March 1, in ext. to rem. at Mahableshwur, on m.c.

WHITE, Supg. surg. B. 30 days, to rem. in Bombay.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BRIND, Mids. W. H. of the *Punjab*, trans. to the *Acbar*.

MACDONALD, Com. A. 3 years to Europe on furl. on m.c. old regs.

WILLIAMS, St. L. captain's clerk, arr. fr. England, to join the *Acbar*, Mar. 11.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BLAKE, wife of Maj. horse art. s. at Poona, Feb. 15.

BROWN, wife of G. F. P. s. at Mount Abou, March 5.

BYRNS, wife of T. d. at Middle Colaba, March 13.

JONES, Mrs. J. s. at the Fort, March 12.

KIRKLAND, wife of Lieut. N. 29th N.I. d. at Belgaum, March 3.

MALCOLM, wife of J. d. at the Fort, March 5.
 PRATT, wife of J. s. at Sattara, March 5.
 ROOME, wife of H. s. at Mahableshwar, March 9.
 SARGON, Mrs. W. J. s. at Narrick, March 8.
 THACKER, wife of Capt. J. 9th N.I. d. at Surat, March 6.
 WILKINSON, wife of M. C. s. at Bombay, March 13.

MARRIAGES.

BRADLEY, W. H. to Josephine, d. of the late J. Chitty, at Bombay, March 14.
 JAMES, R. W. to Alice, d. of J. Chapman, at Kurrachee, Feb. 18.

DEATHS.

CUMMINS, Isabella M. wife of Rev. W. H. at Colaba, March 9.
 DEWEY, John, at Kurrachee, Feb. 27.
 MURDOCH, James B. inf. s. of H. J. at Byculia, March 12.
 NETTO, Francis J. at Malabar, aged 91, March 14.
 SHUMKER, Vinoo, aged 77, March 12.
 SILLY, Catherine A. d. of Lieut. aged 2.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 4. Cincinnatus, Sillars, Sunderland; Seringapatam, Brouse, Liverpool.—5. Minerve, Jacob, Mahi.—6. Queen of the East, Lewis Bittton, Liverpool.—7. Eliza Pirrie, Thomas, Aden; St. Vincent, Lilley, Hobart Town; Elizabeth Yeo, Scott, Newport.—8. Dutch Senior, Swart, Bushire.—9. Steamer Cadiz, Aldham, Hong-Kong, Singapore, Penang, Galle, and Cochín; steamer Punjab, Foulerton, Bushire and Bassadore; steamer Ganges, Bowen, Suez.—10. Eastern Monarch, Morris, Dundee; steamer Queen Victoria, Peat, London; Culloden, Morrison, Liverpool; Jadool Wadoct, Nacoda, Point de Galle; Jupiter, Jokkes, Dunkirk; Galla, Wade, Greenock; Louisa, Hencke, New York; Zecova, Malcolm, Calcutta.—11. Helios, Nason, Aden; Telegraph, White, Melbourne.—15. Charles Buck, Smalley, London.—17. Marion, Stewart, Greenock; Arthur the Great, Davies, Bushire; Leonie of Granville, Prevel, Buenos Ayres.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Cadiz (March 8), from HONG-KONG, &c.—Capt. Fellows, Mr. Morgan, Lieut. Bingham, Lieut. Clarke, Mr. Coupell, Capt. Brouse, Mrs. Kakushroo, and Mr. Cartwright.
 Per Eastern Monarch (March 10), from DUNDRE, &c.—Capt. Francis, H.M.'s 64th regt.; Lieut. Gordon, 32nd regt. M.N.I.; Lieut. Warne, H.M.'s 24th regt.; Rev. Easam, Ens. Mirohouse, M.M.'s 64th regt.; Mr. Bently, Mr. McNight, Mr. Duin, Cadet Shewell, Dr. Miller, and Mr. Williams.
 Per Queen Victoria (March 10), from LONDON.—Major Holloway, 42nd Madras I.L.I.; Capt. Bannister, 2nd lt. cav.; Lieut. Howison, 12th N.I.; and Assist. surg. Kearney.
 Per Culloden (March 10), from LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Stewart, 2 children, and Mrs. Morrison and daughter.
 Per Jupiter, from DUNKIRK.—Mr. J. Spagnol.
 Per Arthur, from BUSHIRE.—Lieut. col. Ramsey, and Mr. Allsop.
 Per Charles Buck, from LONDON.—Mrs. Smalley.
 Per Phlox, from SURAT.—J. R. Morgan, Esq. C.S.; and Mrs. Morgan and family.
 Per steamer Ganges (March 9), from SUEZ, From SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Burra, Jacob, Mason, Pratt, Hogg, Bevis, Sharpe, Lambert; Captains Green and Anderson; Messrs. Henry Towers, Henry Doleman, Richard Starbuck, and Susanshan. From MARSHALLS.—Mr. and Mrs. Ross; Mr. and Mrs. Gray and child; Mrs. Leckie, Miss Chitty, Messrs. Riddle, Graham, Courtney, and Smith; Major Sturrock, Capt. and Mrs. Pigott, Captains Shute, Hinchliff, and Thompson; Commander and Mrs. Grounds, and child. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Auchinleck. From ADEN.—Major Stewart, Lieut. Marsh, and Ally bin Oomar.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 4.—Bermondsey, Beerling, London.—5. Augustine, Fleney, Marseilles; Earl of Balcarras, Bremner, London.—7. Deliance, Kendrick, Liverpool.—8. Steamer Aden, Bernard, Bushire; Queen of the North, Reddock, Bushire; Belgravia, Wharton, Bushire; Nouvel, Albatros, Pondicherry; Parian, Adam, Liverpool.—10. Steamer Victoria, Banks, Kurrachee.—12. Athletic, Potter, London; Flying Scud, Baxter, Liverpool; Somnauth, Sillars, Persian Gulf; Elizabeth, Kelsa, Persian Gulf; Storm Cloud, Campbell, Persian Gulf; Julia, Baker, Persian Gulf; Tornado, Crichton, Persian Gulf; Shah Allum, Sawyer, Persian Gulf.—13. Tinto, R. Wilson, Hull; Fanny Forsyth, Lidston, Liverpool.—14. Grab Brig Dadloy, Nacoda, Hodooda Aden and Judda; Boyne, Sebaston, to Sea.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Earl of Balcarras (March 6), to LONDON.—Mrs. Drummond Hay and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Maj. and Mrs. Forrest, and 3 children, Dr. and Mrs. Laurence and 2 children, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Ker and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Morron and 4 children. From CANNANORE.—Mrs. Treasure, Lieut. and Mrs. Berwick.
 Per Victoria (March 10), to KURRACHEE.—Mrs. G. A. Leckie, Capt. Scott, Rev. Dr. Truff, Mr. E. M. Smith, Capt. Bannerman, Mr. and Mrs. Devonshire, Mr. and Mrs. Proctor.
 Per steamer Ganges (March 10), to SUEZ. For SUEZ.—Mr. Seeger and child. For SOUTHAMPTON.—A. Turnbull, Esq., Mrs. Paul and 2 children, Capt. and Mrs. Macdonald and 3 children, Mr. Jaffer Sullimon, Mrs. Clements, Mrs. Fox and child, Mrs. Mallet and 4 children. For ALEXANDRIA.—T. Skipwith, Esq., R. C. Goodwin, Esq., R. B. Minturn, Esq., J. B. Bossano, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Bray and 2 children, J. S. Inverarity, Esq., and Mr. Roupell. For MARSHALLS.—Mrs. Redmayne and Miss Hancock. For ADEN.—Maj. Keane, Lieut. Tay, and Ens. Keane.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, March 19, 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. transfer loan	..	..	Rs. 92 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do.	do.	1832-33	.. Rs. 87½ p. 85½ Sa.
4 Do.	do.	1835-36	.. Rs. 84½ p. Co.'s
4 Do.	do.	1842-43	.. Rs. 84½ do.
New 5 Do.	do.	now open	.. Rs. — p. 100 Co.'s

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	..... each,	Rs. 9 15½
Bank of England Notes	.... per £	9 14
Spanish Dollars	..... per 100	234 to 235
Republic Dollars	.....	221
German Crowns	.....	217
Sycee Silver	..... per 100 tola	105 9-16ths.
Gold Leaf (range of quality)	per tola	16½

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	..... Rs. 1,000 each	35 prem.
Oriental Bank	.....	250 each 250 pd. up 60 p. ct.
Commercial Bank	..	1,000 each 500 1½ prem.
Agra Bank	.....	500 each 500 do. { 40 ex. div. and new Shares.
Bank of Madras	....	1,000 each 1,000 do. 17½ to 18 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	..	1,200 each 12,000 do. 21,000
Colaba Press Com...	..	7,000 each 7,000 do. 23,500
Bombay S. N. Com.	..	500 each 400 do. 1 p. ct. pm.

On London—at	EXCHANGES.
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1½d.	For doc. bills.
6	2s. 1½d. For cred. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	99½
..... 30 days' sight	100½
..... at sight	101
On Madras at 30 days'	98½
..... at sight	99½
On China at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 214 to 215

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 10s. per ton.

IMPORTS (Bombay, March 18).—*Cotton Piece Goods*.—Since the despatch of last Mail very little business has been transacted, owing to the intervention of the Hoolie holidays, which caused all doing to be suspended for a week. *Fancy Goods*.—The market has been dull, except for articles of low qualities. *Cotton Yarns*.—This article is dull, and no sales have been effected with the exception of a hundred bales. The market, however, is soon expected to resume an active appearance. *Metals*.—An improvement has taken place in all descriptions except Swedish bar iron. We quote British bar at Rs. 35½ to Rs. 36, and Swedish bar at Rs. 60 to 65 per candy. Spelter is in good demand, as also pig lead, of which latter the stock is very light.

EXPORTS (Bombay, March 18).—*Cotton Wool*.—There has been a further advance in the value of new crops of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3; but the old crops have declined by three to four rupees. We quote new Oomeravuttee at Rs. 125, old Compta at Rs. 113, Surat and Broach at Rs. 138-39, new Dhollera at Rs. 131-32, new Mangarole at Rs. 122-23, old Sawginned at Rs. 125. *Hemp*.—Arrivals of this article continue to be large, and the value has risen from two to three rupees per candy. *Oil Seeds*.—The prices have further risen from ten to eleven annas per cwt. notwithstanding the fact of the supplies being very large. Linseed is in active inquiry; Teel seed continues steady in prices, and is in moderate demand.

CEYLON.

LOSS OF THE SHIP "SUMATRA."

The ship *Sumatra*, Captain Johnson, belonging to Messrs. Tindall, from London, bound to Colombo, was totally wrecked on the Great Bases on the 15th ultimo, all hands being saved by the *Futteh Rohaman*. We do not clearly comprehend how a ship from the southward bound to Colombo, managed to get so far to the eastward and northward of her port, nor does the captain explain it by any means satisfactorily in the account he has furnished of the circumstances attending the wreck.

At four P.M. the ship's presumed position by the mean of three chronometers was east long. 82° 44'; while she was known to be in north lat. 6° 9', for of course there could be no mistake on that point. For the next two hours and a half, or till 6:30 P.M., the ship was steered north, which, with the moderate breeze described, would carry her fifteen miles, or a little to the north of the parallel of the Great Bases in 6° 24'—and when she got to this position,

her course was changed to "west a little southerly," which was precisely the very direction to steer, had the captain's object been to run right on the Basses.

The captain says he was out in his longitude about a degree, the Great Basses being in $81^{\circ} 49'$, but we have doubts on this subject, for at 4 P.M. he saw the land bearing N.W. by N., which from the ship's true position must have been the coast in the vicinity of Palatupan E. long. $81^{\circ} 31'$, N. lat. $6^{\circ} 18'$, or actually distant from the big end of the captain's telescope about 17 miles, whereas if he placed faith in his chronometers, as he would lead us to suppose, he must have imagined the land he saw, to be distant about 72 miles! Few nautical eyes, we venture to say, would make a blunder of this kind, and therefore, we suspect, the chronometers were all nearly right, and if a correct calculation had been made, they would have shown the ship's position to have been exactly where she really was, namely one degree further west, or say respectively $81^{\circ} 49'$, $81^{\circ} 46'$ and $81^{\circ} 38'$.

But admitting the chronometers to have been all out, the latitude at any rate was right, and as Dondra Head is in N. lat. $5^{\circ} 59'$, what business had a ship bound to Colombo in $6^{\circ} 50'$ on the west side of Ceylon to be in N. lat. $6^{\circ} 24'$ on the east side of Ceylon with studding-sails set!

The following is the captain's account of the matter, which we take from a Ceylon paper:—

"Wind N.N.E., P.M., moderate breeze, cloudy weather, all sails set to best advantage. Wind N.E. at 4 P.M., weather moderate, the land bearing N.W. by N. at 6:30 P.M. the weather being very thick ahead, in all studding-sails and stay-sails, and kept the ship very handy, with a good look out ahead; supposing the ship to be to the southward of the Great Basses, steered W. a little southerly, expecting a strong current setting to the southward; at 8:30 P.M. saw breakers right ahead, and on the lee bow; put the helm hard a port, but being so close, she struck immediately. Tried every means to back her off with the sails, but to no avail. Lowered the quarter-boats, and got all the passengers into them, and sent them clear of the ship, as I was expecting the masts to go over the sides every moment, the ship rolling heavily. After a great deal of difficulty, got the long-boat out, and the remainder of crew got into her, and left the ship at 1:30 A.M.; kept close to the ship till morning. At daylight the captain got on board the ship again. At 7 A.M. in sight ship to eastward, made signals of distress, which were answered; at 8:30 A.M. she hove to as near the Great Basses as possible; we steered towards her with two of the boats under sail, and one in tow of the life-boat; at 9 A.M. we got on board the *Fellah Rahaman*. Captain Abdul Sultan, from Calcutta, bound to Juddah; and from him we received every kind assistance, and he landed us at Point de Galle, on the 17th inst. at 3 P.M.

"Being so very thick ahead, the water also very smooth, and having no wind, we could not have seen the breakers till we were close into them; we had also taken sight by the chronometers at 4 P.M. which placed us considerably to the eastward of our real position—lat. at 4 P.M. $6^{\circ} 9' N.$; long. by chronometer $576, 82^{\circ} 49'$; chronometer 902, $82^{\circ} 46' E.$; chronometer 2,706, $82^{\circ} 38' E.$ "—*Hurkaru*.

THE LONDON MAIL of Feb. 10 left Point de Galle March 12, en route to Calcutta. The *Madras*, with the London mail of Feb. 10, left Galle March 12, for Singapore and China.

THE "MOORMEN" of Colombo have for some time been divided into two parties. There are two mosques in the town. One faction holds that the mosques should be opened on alternate Fridays, as it is improper for Mussulmans to have two places of worship open in the same town on the same day. The other faction holds that it is quite proper, because the two parties cannot worship together in peace. Accordingly they made preparations for a formidable riot; but all their priests and many of the ring-leaders were arrested by the police. There were 3,000 men engaged on each side.

THE REVENUE.—As the *Colombo Observer* some time ago anticipated, the revenue of Ceylon for 1856 has exceeded half a million sterling.

THE "SUMATRA."—The same paper, of the 23rd Feb., learns that Major Skinner boarded the *Sumatra*, and found twelve feet of water in the hold. A vessel has been chartered, and Capt. Johnstone has gone to Galle to proceed in her to save all that is valuable.

A COURT OF ENQUIRY was sitting to investigate a dispute between two military officers. Mr. John Selby, the editor of the *Examiner*, had stated that in his hearing Lieut. Sillery, C.R.R. made use of words highly derogatory to the character of Lieut. Bolton, R.A. Lieut. Sillery denies that he uttered the expressions attributed to him.

CHINA.

COOLIE MASSACRE.—The *Friend of China* announces another Coolie massacre. The *Anais*, a French vessel, left Swatow with a cargo of Chinese for Havannah. The day after their departure, the master was cut down with a hatchet, the officers and some of the crew were despatched in detail. The Chinese then beached the vessel, and escaped. The remainder of the crew are in the hands of the villagers, and will be massacred. There is too much reason to fear that all these coolies are decoyed on board on pretence of proceeding to the Straits.

CABUL.

THE LATE INTERVIEW BETWEEN DOST MAHOMED AND SIR JOHN LAWRENCE.

We (*Delhi Gazette*, March 3) have received our Cabul letter; it is dated the 18th January:—

I have already informed you what has been thought and talked regarding the Ameer's visit to the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab. I will record the reports in circulation relative to their conversations and the arrangements believed to have taken place between the Ameer and the British representative at Peshawur; some of them are old friends with a new face; and some rumours groundless enough perhaps, but indicative of the thoughts of the people.

The Ameer told Sir John Lawrence that he was ready to fight the Persians; to which the chief replied that he did not think he (the Ameer) could successfully oppose them, as neither his funds nor his army would enable him to do so. Sir John added, if the British were to supply money and soldiers, the Ameer might make head against the Shah with some prospect of success. This way of putting the facts did not suit the Ameer, who replied that the Chief Commissioner would do well to leave him to arrange his affairs at Cabul and Candahar, and march the English troops to Frah, where the Russians would be found.

It is said the Chief Commissioner was desirous that the Ameer should allow him to nominate two English officers to remain, the one at Cabul and the other at Balkh, to forward to their Government reports of the events occurring in those quarters. The Ameer seemed reluctant to concede this point, and objected that he would be unable to protect these officers against the hostility of the people. It was at once retorted, if the Ameer be unable to protect the persons of two English officers against the prejudices of his own subjects, how could he influence those subjects to contend against Persia? Sir John Lawrence also added, that if agencies were sanctioned, Foujdur Khan was to reside at Cabul, and the agent of the Ameer at Peshawur would receive the amount of twelve lakhs per annum for his highness, in consideration of his resisting the intrigues of Persia.

The following is the purport of the treaty of alliance which has lately been contracted between the Ameer and the British Government. The source from which the information is derived is not entirely unexceptionable.

First.—The Ameer is to watch the progress of the Persians.

Second.—An agent on the part of the English will remain at the court of Cabul, and one on the part of the Ameer is to reside at Peshawur.

Third.—Two or three English officers are to remain at Candahar.

Fourth.—The Ameer is to receive twelve lakhs per annum from the British Government for his co-operation against the foreign invaders.

Fifth.—In case of intestine discord in Afghanistan, the British Government will not interfere.

Sixth.—If the Shah of Persia give up Herat to the Affghans, whether to the Ameer or any other Affghan chief, the misunderstanding between the English Government and Persia will cease.

Seventh.—In case the Shah should persist in keeping possession of Herat, the English will undertake to drive the Persians thence.

There is a rumour that the general commanding at Peshawur was so much enraged by the murder of one of his officers in the vicinity of the Ameer's camp and boundary, that he had predetermined not to allow his highness to leave Peshawur before he obtained the extradition of the culprit. But the officers of the politicals arranged the matter. We hear that some Affghans of the Kookhee Kheyl clan have been apprehended at Peshawur, and have repudiated the charge on behalf of their tribe, accusing followers of the Ameer of the crime. This annoyed the Ameer very much, and roused him to declare that if the murderer be not traced and given up, it will be the worse for the whole clan, every family of which run the risk of being extirpated in expiation of the crime.

The Ameer did not approve of the sale of the horse which he gave to the chief commissioner, and especially when he heard that the animal had been purchased and bedstrid by Nizam-ool-Dowla.

The Ameer has advised the chief that the officers who are to proceed to Candahar should doff the English uniform, and travel in disguise, to avoid the risks of murder by fanatics on the road.

BURMAH.

THE REBEL LEADER MIN LOUNG.

WE have received Rangoon papers to the 25th and Maulmein to the 21st February. From the latter we extract the following intelligence respecting the rebel leader Min Loung, who, it will be remembered, lately attacked a detachment of H.M.'s 35th Regiment and a party of sepoys, in which three officers were seriously wounded, two European soldiers and several sepoys killed, and many others wounded:—

"The following is from a correspondent, dated Shoay-Gyeen, 14th February:—

"The left wing and head-quarters of the 37th Grenadiers arrived here on the 7th inst. Since their arrival here, the detachment at Bogata has been increased by an additional company, and another sent to Thansai, ten miles from here. This was done to prevent Min Loung making his escape.

"Yesterday a red Karen arrived here at six a.m., and offered to take the English force to Min Loung's retreat, provided he is paid well for the risks he will run by it, and further added, if he failed to do so, the English can string him up to the first tree. This offer was accepted by Lieut. Williams, officiating assistant commissioner, who intimated the same to the officer commanding the station. The latter immediately sent a force as follows:—Capt. Morton, commanding H.M.'s 35th regt.; sergeants, 2; rank and file, 40; 37th Grenadiers—1 subadar, 4 havildars, 1 drummer, 40 privates, and 1 bleestie; commissariat followers, 31. Total, 120.

"Min Loung is now 13 miles from Shoay Gyeen. He, with 60 Karens and 40 Shans, are concealed in a large cave between three immense ranges of hills. The situation of this cave, it is evident, forms a splendid and safe retreat for this rebel. Of the 700 or 800 followers he had some time ago, all have deserted him, and there only remains about 100. The Red Karen states that the situation of this cave is so very peculiar that it would defy our engineering skill to get at it; and this he states has always been the place of his retreat. It is almost directly east or south-east from this, in the direction of Bileng. In accordance with the request of the Red Karen, the officer commanding the station directed Capt. Morton to march the whole night (they left this about 4 p.m.); as soon as the moon rises, to lay the luggage and seven elephants which accompany them, about five miles from the cave, and then proceed towards it, ascend the hill, and then stay till the dawn of the next morn,—all this calculated to be completed in seven hours: from 4 to 6, and from 10 p.m. to 3 a.m. Taking into consideration that there is only a single individual pathway, and no regular road to get to this place, and the very dense jungle they have to pass through ere they can reach the hills that give retreat to Min Loung, and that the greatest of all difficulties is the ascent of the hills by the eighty-nine men forming the fighting men—without creating noise and alarm. After reaching the cave they are to wait as I said the dawn of day, and when this arrives, walk into Min Loung's cave and seize him—if possible without shedding blood—but should any resistance be offered, of course the ultimatum—shoot the followers, but not Min Loung, as they are very anxious to have him alive. The force left this yesterday about 4 p.m. We are anxiously waiting the result, and the issue we anticipate with great confidence will terminate very successfully. Captain Berdmore and his force are out searching for him more in the interior, and are therefore not aware of this movement.

"In the next I trust I will be able to give you full particulars of the capture of Min Loung, and a description of him."—*Hurkaru*, March 7.

SCINDE.

TENTS.—The *Sindian* reports that it is intended to introduce a great tent-manufactory into the Kurrachee jail. Teachers are to be imported from Jubbulpore. Tents are much wanted in the province. Those imported from Jubbulpore are expensive, and the Bombay tents are bad. The outlay required has been sanctioned.

MAURITIUS.

A TESTIMONIAL has been presented to Dr. J. R. Johnston, by his friends of Grand Fort, Mauritius, as a token of their esteem and regard for him during twelve years of his professional career amongst them. The gift is a piece of table plate, representing a banana-tree surmounted by a crystal tazza, &c., and bearing the inscription, "Au bon et charitable Dr. J. R. Johnston, ses amis du Grand Fort Ile Maurice, 1856." The plate has been executed in solid silver by Messrs. Smith, Nicholson, and Co., Duke Street, Lincoln's Inn.

*** Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.*

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friends who favour us with communications will greatly add to their obliging kindness by writing on one side only of their paper. All persons acquainted with the details of a printing-office know how much this promotes convenience.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, April 15, 1857.

THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR AND THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

AN exchange of visits has taken place between his Excellency the Persian Ambassador and the representatives of the East-India Company. On Tuesday, the 7th instant, the Chairman and the Deputy-Chairman called upon Ferouk Khan at Claridge's Hotel; and on the following day his Excellency returned the visit at the East-India House, where he was received in the court-room by the Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and most of the members of the Court.

THE "CHAIRS" OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

AT a Court of Directors, held on the 9th instant, at the India House, Mr. R. D. MANGLES, M.P., was elected Chairman, and SIR FREDERICK CURRIE, BART., Deputy-Chairman of the East-India Company for the ensuing year. Both gentlemen are retired members of the Bengal Civil Service. Mr. Mangles proceeded to India in 1819, where, after filling various high offices, among which were those of Secretary to the Board of Revenue in the Lower Provinces and Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue department, he finally became a member of the Board of Revenue. Returning to England in 1840, he resigned the service in 1844, and at the general election of 1847 obtained a seat in the Court of Directors. Sir Frederick Currie's date of appointment is somewhat earlier. In 1839 we find him filling the office of Secretary to Government in the North-west Provinces in some of the most important departments, and shortly after succeeding to the rank of Judge of the Sudder Court in the same provinces. In November, 1843, he was appointed Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign department, and in that capacity accompanied Lord Hardinge in 1845 to the North-west, during the campaign of the Sutlej. For his services on that occasion he was, in the following year, created a baronet. On the 1st April, 1847, Sir F. Currie took his seat as a member of the Supreme Council, but resigned it in January, 1848, having immediately accepted the appointment of Commissioner and President at Lahore. On the 12th March, 1849, he resumed his place at the Council Board, from which he finally retired on the 1st May, 1853. In April, 1854, he was appointed one of the Government Directors of the East-India Company for a period of six years, under the provisions of the recent Act of Parliament. Although, therefore, both occupants of the chairs are members of the same service, it will be observed that the scenes of their respective labours, and the nature of the offices they held,

were widely different. The appointment of Sir Frederick Currie to the deputy-chair is moreover noticeable as being the first occasion on which a Government nominee has been thus elected, and also on account of the unexampled early period after his accession to the Court at which it has taken place,—nine or ten years, instead of three, having heretofore been the usual length of service in the body of the Court before the chair could be attained.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF FAILURE IN THE SUPPLY OF COTTON.

NINETY years ago the annual value of all the cotton goods manufactured in Great Britain was estimated at £600,000. What is the annual value of the present amount of production it is very difficult to conjecture. It has been estimated at sums varying from forty to sixty millions. The highest of these is possibly an exaggeration; but if the lowest only be taken, it is awful to think of the number of persons who must be dependent on this branch of manufacture for their daily bread, and of the consequences that must ensue from any serious check to its prosperity. So long as we can supply goods to the extent which may be required at lower prices than those which must be paid elsewhere, we may hope to retain the practical monopoly which, through the unrivalled ingenuity of our artisans and our wonderful natural advantages, we now enjoy in almost every market in the world. But should any untoward event interfere to diminish our powers of production, the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Scotland may become—what Ireland has become. Our dangers from competition are not perhaps great. There is abundant jealousy of us almost everywhere. On the Continent both governments and people are well disposed to obtain a share of our manufacturing trade, and of the opulence that flows from it. In America the feeling is still stronger. In the Northern States it has long prevailed, and it has now extended to the South, where in the cotton-growing states factories have more recently arisen to some extent, for the conversion of the raw material of the country into twist, and the various fabrics to which the article is applicable. But we repeat, that these indications of rivalry need not appal us, so long as we possess those advantages, moral and physical, which have raised the stupendous column of our manufacturing grandeur—our industry, energy, and enterprise; our capital and coal. True it is, that in regard to America we are under the disadvantage of being obliged to seek our raw material at a distance, and transport it over many miles of ocean to the spot whence after its form is changed, it has again to sustain a long and expensive voyage before the returns can be reaped. But this is counterbalanced by other circumstances, some of them most powerful elements of America's prosperity. The abundance of land and the high price of labour, which tend so powerfully to avert the abject wretchedness which is too common in older states, operate unfavourably for any extensive manufacturing development. It is known that some of the establishments in the Southern States are worked by slave labour; but to slave labour there is a limit; and under any sound view America will do well for some time to come in applying her capital and her industry chiefly to agriculture. In striving to rival Great

Britain in manufacturing processes, she will injure herself much more than the object of her jealousy.

Still we are not justified in folding our arms in calm serenity, and concluding that the cotton manufacture is ours to the end of time, exclusively and in unimpaired prosperity. We may defy all competitors, and in a fair field be ready to vanquish them. Our exquisite and multiplied machinery, our wide-spread coalfields and numerous population, our vast monetary resources, may afford us a well-grounded human confidence in the stability of our manufacturing system. But there is one thing, within the verge of possibility, to say the least, which, should it occur, would strike it down at once—the failure of an adequate supply of cotton wool. Should this occur, our natural advantages would become either simply useless, or positively injurious and dangerous. Machinery rapidly passing to the condition of firewood and old iron; factories dropping to pieces brick by brick; mines unworked and filling with water; money unproductive to the few who should retain any; credit paralyzed, and all moveable capital making a quick transit from a country where it was useless to some place where it would yield a return. These would be some of the results of the stoppage of our cotton manufacture; while the population who had been attracted to its seats by the abundant demand for labour, but now starving, riotous, and prepared for any excess, would be the terror of the districts which they had previously contributed to enrich. Let it be considered, that the cotton manufacture is by far the greatest carried on in this great manufacturing country; let the local effect of the mere removal of manufactures of inferior extent and importance (as in Spitalfields) be brought to mind, and it will at once be perceived that this is not an overcharged picture. It may be added, in regard to one part of it, that the classes in the mill districts are collected from many different quarters, and are by no means of the most manageable character. They certainly would not perish in silence.

We may see, then, what is our position,—to what an extent we are dependent on an article which we cannot produce at home; an article absolutely necessary to our progress in wealth and power; absolutely necessary even to the maintenance of our present position; absolutely necessary to furnish the means of life to an immense portion of our entire population. We know something of the effects of commercial reverses; but happily we have as yet no experience of anything resembling the convulsion of society which would follow the destruction of the cotton manufacture of the country, or even its temporary suspension. Surely it becomes us to guard, by all the means in our power, against the occurrence of such a calamity. To have the means of repairing its effects, and to use them, would be something; but, supposing them repaired and prosperity restored, the amount of suffering during the interval of its suspension could never be compensated. We depend on America for an article which may almost be considered a necessary of life; for though not so in itself, it is that which gives the necessities of life to millions. Without attaching much importance to the rivalry of the Americans, and to the desire which certainly exists among a portion of them for working up their cotton at home in place of selling it to us, we cannot but see that there are circumstances in quite the ordinary course of things which may interfere with

our supply. War may arise; bad seasons must occasionally occur; and, even on plain commercial principles, is it advisable that we should depend on a single source if we can extend the field of supply? This question has excited some interest, but by no means so much as it deserves. America may fail us; but whether it should or not, our policy is to multiply the sources whence the elements of our wealth are drawn. Can India afford us what we want in liberal quantity, and of the requisite quality? These are questions which we propose to take an early opportunity of discussing.

THE LATE FIRE IN LEADENHALL STREET.

It may be desirable to mention that the temporary obstruction to business caused by the late fire on the premises of Messrs. Wm. H. Allen and Co., the proprietors of this Journal and the well-known booksellers and publishers of the East-India Company, has been entirely removed, and that the affairs of the firm are carried on as usual at No. 7, Leadenhall-street. The fire broke out late on the evening of the 2nd instant, after the premises had been closed, and no clue to its origin has yet been traced. The estimated damage is considerable, no portion of the literary stock deposited on the ground-floor of the building having been saved. Among the books consumed or charred by the fire were sundry works rendered highly valuable from their scarcity, the loss of which is greatly aggravated by the destruction of a choice collection of Oriental manuscripts which had been accumulating for many years in the hands of this old-established firm.

Years to serve.	Committees.			A	
	Finance and Home.	Political and Military.	Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative.		
LIST OF THE DIRECTORS					
OF THE					
EAST-INDIA COMPANY,					
For the Year 1857, with the dates when first appointed.					
5	Chairman.			Ross Donnelly Mangles, Esq., M.P., April 14, 1847	
3	Dep. Chairman.			Sir Frederick Currie, Bart., April 12, 1854	
5	FH			Charles Mills, Esq., Aug. 28, 1822	
1	FH			Russell Ellice, Esq., Feb. 23, 1831	
1			RJL	William Butterworth Bayley, Esq., July 23, 1833	
3	FH			John Shepherd, Esq., June 17, 1835	
5	FH			Martin Tucker Smith, Esq., M.P., Dec. 12, 1838	
3			RJL	Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S., Jan. 30, 1838	
3		PM		Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., Sept. 11, 1839	
3		PM		Colonel William Henry Sykes, M.P., July 2, 1840	
5			RJL	Elliot Macnaghten, Esq., June 8, 1842	
1		PM		Lieut.-col. James Oliphant, Jan. 24, 1844	
3		PM		William Joseph Eastwick, Esq., June 30, 1847	
5	FH			John Harvey Astell, Esq., July 9, 1851	
1			RJL	Henry Thoby Prinsep, Esq., July 31, 1850	
1			RJL	John Pollard Willoughby, Esq., M.P., April 12, 1854	
5		PM		Lt.-col Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., April 10, 1856	
1		PM		Maj.-gen. Sir R. J. H. Vivian, K.C.B., April 21, 1856	

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.—On the 8th inst. a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when the thanks of the Court were voted unanimously to Colonel William H. Sykes, M.P., chairman, and Mr. Ross Donnelly Mangles, M.P., deputy chairman, for their great application and attention to the affairs of the East-India Company during the past year. On Thursday, the 9th inst., a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Mr. Ross Donnelly Mangles, M.P., was chosen chairman, and Sir F. Currie, Bart., deputy chairman, for the year ensuing.

ADDITIONAL MAIL TO JAVA.—Mails for Java will in future be made up in London, and forwarded by each despatch of the Overland Indian Mail.—*Post Office Notice, April 6.*

DIRECT CADETS.—The following gentlemen, having received appointments as direct cadets in the Indian service, passed the required examination on the 7th inst.:—Messrs. B. Princep, F. S. Cherry, J. L. G. O'Brien, T. A. Scott, R. C. Evanson, F. S. Fitz-Patrick, H. Barber, H. Gardiner, M. P. Moriarty, R. F. Burton, G. McKenzie, J. Affick, G. L. M. Parker; F. G. Lindsay and E. P. Gambier, Engineers.

A FREAK OF FORTUNE.—The *Greenock Telegraph* states that the distant relatives of a Calcutta merchant, recently deceased, who was a native of Rothesay, have just come to the knowledge that their ancestor, of whom they scarcely ever heard, had left the enormous fortune of 1,500,000*l.* bequeathed to those of his relations who can be discovered. Those already known number about thirty, and several of them are now resident in Greenock, Dumbarton, and Glasgow.

A CASE FOR THE BENEVOLENT.—An application was made to Mr. Burcham for a little pecuniary assistance to Mrs. Kelly, the mother of the late Lieutenant Kelly, a meritorious officer in the 62nd regiment, who was killed in the Sutlej war on Dec. 21, 1845. The case was recommended by Mr. J. Day, the assistant-overseer of St. George's, who had known her in the parish fifteen years, and could testify as to her good character and being deeply distressed; at the same time informing his worship that Mrs. Kelly had suffered a severe loss by the death of her son, as she nearly depended on him for support. It appears that Lieutenant Kelly served in the 13th Light Infantry with the army of the Indus, and in Afghanistan from 1838 to 1842, including the storming and capture of Ghuznee, the forts of Tooltumdarrah and Joolgah, the night attacks on the lines at Kardarrah, and other skirmishes. He was at the recapture of Cabul, and general action at Tazeen; and was killed in action in front of his regiment at the Sutlej. Mr. Burcham perused the letter sent by Mr. Day, and told the applicant that he was sorry he could not render any assistance to Mrs. Kelly, however worthy she might be of relief. He was sorry to say there were no funds in the poor-box.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 1. Caratyre, Sparks, Bombay; Mary Stewart, McNeil, Bimlipatan and Mauritius.—2. Melbourne, Cooper, Hong-Kong; Polmaise, Smith, Foochowfoo; Marmion, Beaglehole, and Neptune, McDonald, Mauritius; Bleng, Wise, Bombay; Eastern City, Crombie, Bombay; Balder, Sjöberg, Mauritius.—3. Commodore Perry, Webb, Bombay; Eclipse, Brakke, Bengal; Austral, Martin, Melbourne; Anjer, Whitefield, Bengal; Phillip Deane, Abernethy, Bombay; Duke of Wellington, Smith, Bombay; Rowena, Wilson, Bengal.—4. Raveuscaig, Barron, Ceylon; Flash, Perry, South Australia; Owen Potter, Wilson, Bengal; Bosphorus, Bogart, Bombay; Geelong, Davies, Shanghai; Marco Polo, Clark, Melbourne; Farie Queen, Thompson, Mauritius; Theodore, Davis, Bombay; Clymene, Thoeckeld, Mauritius; Selma, Wallander, Algoa Bay.—6. Orwell, Maurice, Melbourne; Derwent, Copping, Geelong; Cambalu, Fawcett, Shanghai; Cressey, Tanner, Maulmain; North, Boyd, Bengal; Earl of Mar and Kellie, Matheson, Mauritius; John McVicar, Jones, Bengal; Aerolite, —, Batavia; Sokie, Decker, Algoa Bay; Agnes Garland, —, China; Commorin, Roddock, Bengal; Sarah Palmer, Reid, Bengal; Glenorecky, McKinnlay, Madras, &c.—7. Mary Ann, Davison, Batavia; City of Dublin, Dick, Bengal; Change, Perkin, Bengal; Palatine, Parfitt, Bengal.—8. Marchioness of Ailsa, Andrew, Cape; Lady Ann, Livesay, South Australia; Menzies, Ingo, Bengal; Cairnmore, Crosbie, Bombay; Dauntless, Toogood, Bombay; Fingal, Denkin, Mauritius.—9. Lord Raglan, Herring, Bombay; Annie, Parker, Ichaboe; Abdul Medjid, Walker, Shanghai; Nimroud, Gatenby, Sydney; Osmond, Harboe, Ichaboe; Antipodes, Greer, Van Diemen's Land; John Bunyan, Babot, Bombay; Leopold I., Gelderling, Bengal; Fort George, Smith, Bengal; Egbert, Allison, Van Diemen's Land; Rubens, Pousie, Bengal; Monarque, Desbois, Mauritius.—11. Copenhagen, Godfrey, Melbourne; John Robinson, Putt, Shanghai; Amathe, Wilson, Bengal; Henry Moore, Stewart, Bengal; Belle Vue, Phaease, Cochín; Brilliant, Murray, Geelong; Palmerston, Seagrove, Shanghai; Saladin, Baillie, Bengal; Lawrence Brown, Pierce, Bengal; Twilight, Smith, Mauritius; Andromache, Thomas, Madras, Ango Gardeen, Dugas, Mauritius; Peter, Schladotech, Bengal; Marchioness of Dougl, Moncrieff, Mauritius; Witch of the Wave, Leake, Mauritius.—Cressida, Ritchie, Manila; Howden, Veeril, Bombay.—13. Sir W. F. Williams, Rees, Van Diemen's Land; Linda, Melcher, Bengal; Adelaide, Huntly, Mauritius; Narayana, Watts, South Australia; Oryx, Gill, Algoa Bay; Kandian Chief, —, Ceylon; Light of the Age, Williams, Sydney; Recruit, Poole, Bombay; Mauritius, Galloway, Mauritius; Pezoz-pore, Watson, Manila; Rynnymede, Burrows, Bengal; Robert Bright, Hillman, Mauritius; Dirigo, Hood, Bombay; Junius, Meurus, Bengal; Goldfinder, Stewart, Bengal; Northumbrian, Smith, Bengal; Salsica, Elder, Maulmain; Saxon, Petrie, Maulmain; Earl of Chester, Narcosis, Maulmain; Excelsior, Langley, Ceylon; Oliver Cromwell,

Mitchell, Sydney; Wellestey, Parish, Bengal and Demerara; Hero, Grant, Singapore.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Colombo (April 4) from SOUTHAMPTON, to proceed per steamer Bentinck, from SUEZ. For MALTA.—Paym. Urquhart, Miss Delamain, Mr. R. Schwatze, Mr. S. F. Williams, Lieut. F. R. Hartwell, Mr. G. Telercher, Mr. W. M. Laing, Mr. H. N. Hood, Lieut. Delamere, Mr. H. J. Bernard. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Shepherd, Mr. Stanley. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Oliphant, Mr. R. Cousens, Mrs. W. Pope, Maj. Thomas, Mr. Codrington, Maj. Crawford, Lieut. gen. H. T. Ashburnham, and 2 officers of personal staff; Mr. W. Mennie, Mr. and Mrs. West, Miss West, Dr. and Mrs. Thompson, Gen. Roberts, Col. Bates, Mr. Lewis, Mr. J. H. Crawford, Mr. F. Evans, Mr. Baynton, Col. Wetherall. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Green, Mr. C. Morris, Mr. Jolly, Rev. J. Macbean. For MADRAS.—Mr. R. F. Wilson, Mr. T. H. Going, Col. and Mrs. Franklin, Mr. and Miss Campbell, Dr. Ross, Mr. J. J. Johnston, Mr. E. Poulain. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. Ryley, Mr. F. Henderson, Mr. Martin, Mr. Rochfort, Dr. Best, Mr. and Mrs. Aspinwall, Mr. W. Padgeley, Mr. Macnamara, Mr. A. Fraser, Mr. Conyers, Mr. Copland, Mr. Lightfoot, Mr. Granville, Mrs. Worcester, Capt. Hook, Capt. North, Dr. A. Campbell. For PENANG.—Mrs. Alexander. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. Heene, Mr. W. Morgan, Mr. C. Spottiswoode, Mr. and Mrs. Vanden Brock, 2 Miss Vanden Brocks and 3 children. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. Farry, Mr. Purveyor Jenner, Dr. R. E. Smart, Lieut. col. Lugard, Col. H. W. Fackenhams, Maj. W. D. McDonald, Maj. T. Kearney, Maj. H. Crealoch, Asst. com. gen. Watt, Mrs. Read, Mr. G. Falconer, Maj. gen. Sir R. Garrett and Mrs. Garrett, Aide-de-camp and brig. maj. Mr. W. Cook. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Hargreaves and child, and Mr. Preston.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

HALL, the lady of Col. A. B. L. C. s. at Cheltenham, April 2.

DEATHS.

ARBUTHNOT, Catherine O. youngest d. of Lieut. col. com. 8th Madras cavalry, on her passage to India, near Aden, aged 11, Feb. 25.
ARBUTHNOT, Bingham H. L. s. of Lieut. col. com. 8th Madras cavalry, at Torquay, aged 20, April 10.
BROWNE, Charlotte Swinton, widow of Dr. late of the Medical Board at Calcutta.
EVEREST, C. E. late surgeon H.E.I.C.'s Bengal army, and surg. to Residency at Nepaul, at 4, Leighton-terrace, Kentish-town, April 2.
GIRARD, Emma Louisa, d. of M. L. of Paris, and of Elizabeth, widow of T. Couchman, late of Meerut, Bengal, aged 18, at Blooe's-place, Rainham, Kent, March 30.
HARTLEY, Jas. shipowner, on board the *Nubia*, on its passage from Ceylon to Suez, March.
JERVIS, Lieut. col. T. B. H.E.I.C.'s engineers, aged 61, at 25, Cavendish-road West, St. John's-wood, Apr. 3.
ORMSBY, Capt. H. A. J. N. of Gifford, county Down, Ireland, at 1, Bernbeck-terrace, Weston-super-Mare, aged 46.
PHILLIPS, Lieut. C. J. H.M.'s 60th Rifles, on his passage home from India, March 16.
PHILLIPSON, Mary, relict of the late Maj. G. B. H.E.I.C.'s s. aged 69, at 8, Euston-place, Apr. 7.
YOUNG, Ens. D. 40th Madras N.I. at 120, Westbourne-terrace North, aged 18, Apr. 3.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

April 8, 1857.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. C. Dodgson, A. Dick, and C. W. Mackillop.
Madras Estab.—Sir T. V. Stonehouse, Bart., retired.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—Rev. M. Barker.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. J. Scott, 16th N.I.; Capt. A. F. Baird; 18th N.I.; Capt. R. Campbell, 47th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Capt. J. V. S. Stevenson, 26th N.I.; Capt. C. Cooke, 2nd Eur.; Capt. H. Lloyd, 21st N.I.; Capt. W. T. Williams, 32nd N.I.; Lieut. R. L. Playfair and Assist. surg. F. Day, art.; Conductor S. Andrews and Assist. surg. J. Peet, inv.

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MARINE.

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WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, APRIL 10, 1857.

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Stock	East-Indian	100	108 @ 110
20	Ditto Extension C (guar. 5 per ct.).....	15	12 @ 2 pm.
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Bi-Monthly ..			83,284 13 1

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Bombay	3,000	£250,378
Ceylon	4,998	11,614
Madras	—	185,845
Calcutta	—	12,109
Penang	—	31,517
Singapore	—	121,217
Hong-Kong	—	6,297
Canton	—	161,709
Shanghai	—	—
	£7,998	£780,686

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 8th April, 1857.

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LONDON:—Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, Printer, at the Printing-Office of COX & WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by LANCELOT WILD, at 13, Catherine Street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, both in the County of Middlesex.—April 15, 1857.

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Vol. XV.—No. 315.]

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1857.

[PRICE 1s.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Ara*, with a mail, left Calcutta March 23rd, Madras 28th, Point de Galle April 1st, Aden April 10th, and arrived at Suez April 16th. The *Singapore*, with a mail, left Bombay April 3rd, Aden 10th, and arrived at Suez April 16th. The *Norma*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong March 15th, Singapore 23rd, Penang 25th, and arrived at Point de Galle March 31st. The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta April 23rd, and Marseilles April 26th (per *Vectis*). The *Colombo*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton May 1st.

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(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, April 29.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Mar. 23	Burmah (Rangoon)..	Mar. 13
Agra	27	Ceylon	April 1
Madras	28	Bombay	2
China (Hong-Kong) ..	March 15.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

ADVICES from China by the mail just arrived have reached us to the 15th March. In the absence of a sufficient armament to compel the imperial government to respect the British power, and to recognize the principles of international law, some frightful enormities have been committed by the Chinese. A tragedy similar to that which a few weeks before was perpetrated on board the *Thistle*, has been repeated on another steamer, the *Queen*, commanded by Captain Wynn. This vessel, though British property, was sailing under Portuguese colours. She left Hongkong for Macao on the 13th March, having on board, besides the captain, the engineer, and two sailors, a number of passengers. The latter consisted of two Europeans, some Portuguese and Chinese women, and about thirty Chinese of the first and second class. When near Macao, and while the captain and Europeans were at dinner, the first-class Chinese passengers seized the arms-chest, and fired a volley into the cabin. One of the passengers, Mr. O. Cleverly, late marine surveyor of Whampoa and Canton, made a desperate resistance, and with a revolver killed several of the Chinese. The captain was wounded, and jumped overboard, as did also the engineer, the purser Mr. Cunha, and the second European passenger, Mr. Weir, late engineer of the *Sir Charles Forbes*; but none of these parties were subsequently heard of. Mr. Cleverly, notwithstanding his thigh had been fractured by a ball, contrived to throw himself overboard, and ultimately succeeded in reaching a boat, which conveyed him to Macao. A correspondent of the *Overland China Mail* says: "Mr. Cleverly's escape, and the indomitable courage and perseverance he displayed, is almost beyond belief. His thigh-bone was broken by a shot; notwithstanding which, he kept the whole band of savages at bay with a revolver for about twenty minutes, and shot two or three of them when they tried to enter the after-cabin where he was. When he had no further means of resistance, he threw a bamboo chair from the cabin window, stripped off his clothes, and jumped into the water, where he remained for an hour and a half, and was picked up by a lorcha."

Macao, to which place he was taken; and though he may probably lose his leg, it is hoped his life will be saved." The *Queen*, which appears to have had a valuable cargo on board at the time of her capture, is reported to have been burned. After this catastrophe, it was discovered that the guns on board some other steamers had been rendered useless by spiking; the fact indicating a wide-spread conspiracy for the perpetration of similar atrocities. Another of the outrages we have to record occurred at Hongkong on the night of the 6th March, when the warehouses of the government contractors, stored with flour for the troops and fleet, were burned to the ground. The conflagration, it is asserted, was the work of Chinese incendiaries. This ill-feeling on the part of the Chinese towards the British is not confined within narrow limits. It would seem to have extended even to the Archipelago. On the 17th February, the Chinese in Sarawak, on the island of Borneo, rose in insurrection, and massacred a number of Europeans. The Governor, Sir James Brooke, only saved his life by swimming across a creek. In this instance, however, a speedy and terrible retribution awaited the insurgents. Placing himself at the head of a body of Malays and Dyaks, and aided by one of the Borneo Company's steamers, which opportunely arrived, Sir James avenged the assault upon the settlement by a vigorous attack upon the rebels; two thousand of whom were slaughtered. Sir Michael Seymour was at Hongkong on the 13th March. The gallant admiral is represented as being constantly on the river, between that place and Canton, "inspecting, instructing, and occasionally attacking." The *Auckland* and her Majesty's steamer *Niger* had been engaged in exploratory expeditions, and had succeeded in capturing several Chinese junks.

From the Persian Gulf we have no intelligence of the meditated attack upon the Persian fortress of Mohammerah, which it was expected would take place about the 20th March. The news, indeed, from Bushire is only to the 6th March, and this was conveyed to Bombay by a sailing vessel which had been twenty days at sea. At the date of its departure from Bushire, the force destined for Mohammerah was still in course of embarkation. The 3rd troop of horse artillery had sailed on the previous day. The mouth of the Euphrates had been fixed upon as the place of rendezvous for the fleet, whence it was to proceed to Mohammerah by the Shatt-el-Arab channel, which had been carefully buoyed by a small steamer. Possibly all further hostilities may have been prevented by the confirmation of the pacific rumours which had already reached Bushire.

The 19th regiment Bengal Native Infantry, the men of which, it will be recollected, held a parade of their own authority, to discuss the merits of the "cartridge order," has been ordered down from Berhampore to Barrackpore, where it is said it will be disbanded. The bad spirit evinced by this regiment had urged the Government to call up her Majesty's 84th regiment from Rangoon, which, with the aid of the 53rd foot, previously stationed at Calcutta, will suffice to preserve order in the event of any disposition to breach of discipline. Fuzl Ali, the murderer of Mr. Charles Elliott Boileau, Deputy Commissioner in Oude, has hitherto contrived to elude the pursuit of justice. The outlaw, it is said, put his wives and children to death, for fear they should be seized as hostages.

The force assembled near Dera Ghazee Khan, on the

Punjab frontier, under Brigadier Chamberlain, for the purpose of inflicting punishment on the Bozdar tribe, has had one skirmish with the borderers. On the 6th of March the brigadier, with twelve guns of the Punjab irregular force, and four thousand men, entered the defiles opposite to Toussah, in the Dera Ghazee Khan district. On the following day, the force came upon the enemy in a narrow defile, which had been blocked up by the Bozdars, but from which they were rapidly shelled. The loss on the part of the Brigadier was six or seven killed, and twenty-five wounded. Among the latter was Major Coke, who received a slight wound on the shoulder. Dost Mahomed, the ruler of Caubul, had not returned to his capital on the 4th of March, but was then in the vicinity of Jellalabad, engaged in arranging differences between himself and the mountain chiefs.

In the North-West the distribution by the police of the wheaten cakes is still in progress. The little missives, of the size and shape of gingerbread nuts, having traversed Oude, are now travelling through Central India. According to a correspondent of the *Times*, a somewhat similar occurrence took place in 1818, shortly after the termination of the Pindarree war, the particulars of which, with an explanation of its origin, are thus given:—

At every village there suddenly arrived a messenger in hot haste, the bearer of a cocoanut, which he delivered to the "Potail," or head man, with instructions to forward it instantly to the nearest hamlet, whence it was conveyed onwards in the same rapid and mysterious manner. About twenty of these nuts were brought to Sir John Malcolm, then residing at Mhow, but some time elapsed before he discovered any clue to their hidden meaning. By some they were supposed to notify the establishment of British supremacy, while others looked forward to a general rising in favour of the vanquished Peishwah, Bajee Rao. But no state secrets were concealed beneath these "hard shells." A Brahmin at Jyepore had sent round to his distant acquaintances a number of cocoa-nuts in honour of the birth of a son, and these, through the stupidity of the messengers, were soon wandering over the face of the land on an errand of mystery. An immense tract of country was thus thrown into a state of dangerous excitement, from Jyepore in the north to the Deccan in the south, and from Guzerat to Bhopal; and although no serious consequences ensued on that occasion, the incident shows how easily an agitation may be created, owing to the peculiarly impulsive temperament of the natives and the extraordinary system of network which unites together every town, village, and hamlet throughout Hindostan.

At Bombay an atrocious attempt has been made to poison a number of officers at the mess of the 5th N.L.I. It appears that on the 21st March, some officers of this regiment, accompanied by others, sat down to dinner in the mess-house and partook of soup. Almost immediately after several were seized with vomiting. Fortunately, all have recovered, and the matter is under investigation. The mess-man and the head cook are the parties suspected; but no motive has been assigned for the diabolical attempt. The chief sufferer was Dr. Trestrail; the other officers, more or less affected, were Capt. Scott, Capt. Symons, Ensigns Hunter, Caldicot, and Brown, and Lieut. Maunsell of the 11th regiment. Bombay is again threatened with a water-famine, and it has become necessary to drive the cattle off the island. This, however, will be the last year of scarcity, as the Vehar waterworks are rapidly progressing. The island of Perim, in the gorge of the Straits of Babelmandel, has been taken possession of in the name of the British crown. The *Bombay Times* says that "here forty sail of the line might hermetically seal the mouth of the Red Sea." It appears that the island had been occupied by us about three quarters of a century ago, and afterwards abandoned.

Sir James Outram has been appointed Governor-Gener-

ral's agent in the Rajpootana states. During Sir James's absence in Persia, Colonel George Lawrence will act as officiating agent.

PASSENGERS BY THE PRESENT MAIL.

To MARSEILLES.—Lieut.-Col. Harris, Mr. Stuart, Mr. MacKay, Mrs. Col. Edwardes and two children, Mr. Cruise, Dr. Wilson, Mr. F. W. Browne, Mr. Malyar, Capt. Boulton, Capt. Radcliff's child, Mr. Sterndale, Mr. G. E. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. B. Saunders and two children, Lieut. A. Lindsay, 30th regt., Mrs. and Miss Foley, Mr. and Mrs. Lochett, Mr. G. F. Maclean, Mr. W. H. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. De Silva.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Colombo*, May 1.—Mr. Blunt, Dr. and Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. G. D. Reid, Mr. Godby, Col. and Mrs. Ramsay and infant, Col. Tait, C.B., Mr. and Mrs. Willoch, Mr. Lushington, Col. and Mrs. Hawthorn and three children, Mrs. Brigham, Capt. W. B. Fellowes, Capt. G. Paxton, Dr. Sam, Mrs. Aspinall and child, Miss Pearce, Mr. King, Mr. A. Medhurst, Mrs. Humphrey, Miss Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. George, Mr. Westerguard, Mr. D. Smith, Mr. R. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Sinclair, two Misses Warrington, Col. and Mrs. Draper and infant, Mrs. Langbourne and infant, Mrs. Haselwood, Capt. and Mrs. Davidson and three children, Sir R. Hamilton, Mrs. Barclay, Lieut. and Mrs. Mark and two children, Dr. Irvine and son, Mrs. Stopford and infant, Mr. Smith, Mr. Wright, Mr. P. Martin, Miss Chalmers, Mr. Mackay, Rev. Mr. Burn, Rev. Mr. Lätler, Mrs. Jamieson and two children, Col. and Mrs. Keily and three children, Mr. Cruise, Miss Marshall, Dr. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Lochett, Mrs. Hoyle, Mr. Williams.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Capt. Geo. H. Sandham, 1st L.C., at sea, Oct. 25; Lieut.-Col. J. R. Ford, 1st Eur. Fusiliers, at Sydenham, April 17.

MADRAS.—Lieut.-Col. C. Hosmer, at Arcot, March 16; Lieut. G. Jones, H. Art., at Kamptee, March 9; Brev. Capt. T. J. M. Cunningham, 2nd N.I., at Camberwell, London, April 13, aged 35.

BOMBAY.—Asst. Surg. N. P. Foley, 15th N.I., at the Marine Lines, March 24.

THE 3RD EUROPEAN REGIMENT.—We are compelled, by an imperative sense of duty, to state that reports very unfavourable to the discipline and conduct of the 3rd European Regiment, whilst on its march lately, and even since its return to quarters, have reached us. No one that knows our regard for the honour of this regiment will believe that we would say aught in its disfavour without good grounds; and yet we hope that our young friends have not forfeited all consideration by their recent misconduct. We are most reluctant to say a word that might give even the slightest offence to the officers present with the corps, who, we feel well assured, are in no way responsible for the excesses of the men under their command; but if the Government will persist in the suicidal course it seems bent upon pursuing, of removing all the most efficient officers to fill Staff appointments, then they must be prepared to meet the worst consequences of this act. We are assured, on excellent authority, and we state the fact with feelings of the deepest regret, that the men of the 3rd Europeans have brought disgrace upon their colours as well as upon the name of Englishmen, by the excesses of a character that we shall for the present refrain from particularising. Suffice it to say, that the men who have been so lost to all good feeling as soldiers of a Sovereign so gracious as Queen Victoria—to serve whom, in any capacity, is an honour that every man should be proud of—are deserving of the severest punishment. It is, however, utterly impossible to maintain a rigid discipline in a European regiment, with only six or eight officers. Every officer now absent from the 3rd European regiment should be instantly recommended to regimental duty. Nothing short of this measure will ever redeem the character of the corps. These are not the times for noble lords and honourable councillors to palter with their duty, seeking favours from the relatives of men who owe implicit obedience to the crown of England. They must be up and doing if they do not wish the word "craven" to be emblazoned on their escutcheons.—*Poona Observer*, March 28.

PERSIAN EXPEDITION.

INTELLIGENCE FROM BUSHIRE.

By the transport ship *British Flag*, which left Bushire on the 6th instant, we have received the following from our correspondent:—

"BUSHIRE, March 4, 1857.—We have news here of the arrival at Mahamrah of 10,000 Persians, and the expected arrival of 18,000 more, with seventeen guns, to reinforce the garrison already there. On our part we are shipping but slowly. Boats are not readily procured, and the roughness of the sea during the last fortnight has nearly cut off all communication with the shipping, the nearest of which lays about three or four miles out. This, however, has been a calm day, and the 3rd troop has been got on board, and the 78th, 64th, 20th, and 26th are warned to prepare for embarkation. Enfield rifle practice was had the other evening, the men being first required to cast the bullets and make up cartridges in the arsenal, owing to a scarcity of ammunition for that arm. The 78th have been daily exercising at escalating duties. Three of the field-hospitals are under construction. This does not look like giving up Bushire, as was reported here on the receipt of the mail of the 21st January from England, *via* Bagdad, the other day."—*Bombay Times*, March 28.

MARCH UPON BORASJOON AND THE BATTLE OF KHOOSHAB.

We make room to-day for the following very graphic account of the recent march upon Borasjoon and battle of Kooshab, with which we have been favoured by a correspondent; and although a little out of date, are persuaded its minute circumstantiality will be found interesting:—

"Who has not heard of the Vale of Cashmere—ay, who, indeed? And who in Bombay has not, ere this, heard of the action fought on Sunday, the 8th February, 1857, at Kooshab? Very good; but what have they heard? Can they say, as the celebrated Mrs. —, queen of Sheba, said to old Solomon? I fear not. I wish I could give you an interesting, or even a readable, account of it. When Outram arrived, a change came over the spirit of our dreamy camp life, and 'twas apparent that something was up. The Highlanders and 26th regiment, N.I., marched up to camp on the 1st of February, marched out again on the night of the 3rd, Tuesday, for 'Borasjoon,' a large, irregularly-built, dirty mud town on the Shiraz road, and about forty-six miles from this. There we heard the enemy were encamped, and leaving a very small force in Bushire, but aided by a naval brigade, whose mad freaks, during our absence, had on one or two occasions nearly terminated fatally, we marched out on the night above-named. Sir James Outram has a fancy, I believe, for night marches. Our first march, to Charkoota, about twenty-six miles, was a long and tedious one, not halting, but for short periods, as is usual upon all marches, till about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning. At 4 p.m. we were again on the move, and halted for the night upon a bleak, barren plain, about twelve miles further on. The wind was cold and biting: we had no tents. Some few, showing more care for their own health and comfort than for order and obedience, had brought rowties and other small tents.

Our followers straggled terribly, and the rain poured down in torrents within an hour and a half after our halting. I had nothing beyond a thin great coat. My railway wrapper, blanket, and russai were *non est inventus*. A more wretched night I never spent, and my condition was general. By half-past eight next morning we were again on the move; and about eleven o'clock we observed two or three of the enemy's videttes, who kept watching us and retiring, and ultimately made off to the town, then almost within sight. By twelve o'clock their entrenched camp was in view, and we could see that they were busy removing a few tents, camp equipage, &c. But the force, where was it? The bird had flown, and when we got up, beyond a few horsemen who skirmished admirably, galloping down to within a few hundred yards of the whole of our cavalry, discharging their long guns, galloping back again and loading as they went—nothing was to be seen; and even these ultimately made off: watching every opportunity and never losing one that offered, they at last robbed two poor doolie-bearers of their *pugrees*, the heads being in them! 'Tis a fact, I assure you: they kept prowling about our rear guard, seized an opportunity, and bagged two unfortunate doolie-bearers. We remained in the camp evacuated by the enemy from two p.m. (or thereabouts), on Thursday, till dark on Saturday evening, I went over the town well during our stay, and I believe that it was full of soldiers disguised, and that lots of ammunition, guns, &c. were secreted. We destroyed an immense quantity of powder, and took away a vast amount of flour, rice, &c. The night we marched out of this place was fine, but the wind very cold. However, the roads were vastly improved, and our men moved merrily on. A little before twelve we halted, to allow the rear-guard to get

up, and I believe were about to take up a position for the night. Colonel Tapp had command of the advanced guard, of which the Poona Irregular Horse formed the chief part—the 3rd Cavalry and Rifles having the rear guard. The general and staff were in advance of the advance guard, about 400 yards. Just about this time, and under these circumstances, a shot was heard; presently another, a third, a fourth, and up galloped a mounted officer inquiring for the general. In a minute or two he rode back to Colonel Tapp with an order to take his irregulars back to support the rear-guard, which had been attacked by the enemy's horse. The generals and their staff galloped back sharp—whilst so engaged the horse Sir J. Outram was riding stumbled, from some cause or other, and fell, throwing his rider with considerable violence, his forehead coming in contact with the ground with great force. When he was picked up it was discovered, that though not what is generally termed insensible, he had sustained a severe concussion, for his intellect was quite gone. I was within 18 feet of him, and heard him wander and talk in the most incoherent manner; it was quite pitiable, so sudden and so terrible an affliction, reason gone—quite gone. He is now all right again. After considerable difficulty he was prevailed upon to get into a doolie, but he did not remain long into it, and would mount his horse again. Whilst all this was going on, the enemy were keeping up a vigorous fusillade, and we were actively engaged getting our force into a good and tolerably safe position, one best calculated to repel, and reply to the enemy, and at the same time to protect our numerous followers, &c.

A hollow square, really an oblong, was formed, skirmishers were thrown out, the 4th rifles, Beloochees, 26th, 28th, and artillery, were soon put into requisition. Of course nothing offensive could be done. The night was pitch dark, the enemy's horsemen attacked us on all sides, and their object now became apparent—to check our advance till they could get up their artillery. They managed well. Our formation was not quite completed, when like a messenger from the infernal regions—phiz-iz-iz-iz, and into the ground went a round shot, another, a third, a fourth, and so on. The ball was fairly opened; we were caught, and in a very pretty fix. Give us daylight, and in almost any position, and with any number of Persians, we cared not. However, we were not idle, nor were they, as our poor fellows soon found. The 64th Queen's, was the first regiment to suffer severely; a round shot tore off Lieutenant Greentree's foot, just at the ankle, burying it in the ground some distance from where he stood. Several of the men of his regiment were touched up in the same severe manner, and whilst their artillery were thus peppering us, their horsemen kept up their attack upon all sides of our position, yelling like fiends after each discharge of their musketry. It was exciting enough, I assure you, though far from agreeable, and we certainly prayed for daylight, though almost every one of us was of opinion, that before day fairly dawned, they would move off. Slowly and sullenly the daylight came, and with it what severe retribution! They had not moved far, although they had changed their position.

For nearly two hours before daybreak they ceased firing, and we thought that our rifles and artillery had been too much for them, or, what was still more probable, that their ammunition was running short, when their position was discovered. Our infantry was moved up, but the horse artillery and cavalry did not wait, and went to work *con amore*. From first to last no men in the field did their work better than the Poona Irregular Horse; steady, well together, and gallantly led on, they went at them; the enemy's cavalry fled like sheep; the supports of the 3rd cavalry and Poona Irregular Horse came up, the word was given, and in a few minutes the enemy were finding out what they had to deal with. The 3rd cavalry behaved very gallantly, and the manner in which they charged a square, prepared to receive them in regular European style, elicited general and deserved applause. The majority of their officers had wonderful escapes, particularly Lieutenant Moore and Cornet Coombs, the latter had his horse wounded in three places, his reins cut by a shot, his cloak (carried in front of his saddle) riddled. Lieut. Moore had his horse shot under him, and his brother, captain in the same regiment, met with the like accident. Three of the Poona Irregular Horse were killed on the field, one died sixteen hours after the action was over, from his wounds, besides a poor syce, whose leg was so shattered that they were obliged to amputate it below the knee. The 3rd cavalry lost but one man on the field, but had several wounded, besides their gallant commanding officer, Captain Forbes, an amiable, clever, and justly esteemed man. He has gone to Bombay. Colonel Tapp's brigade-major, Lieutenant Frankland, of the 2nd Europeans, was the only officer killed; he was advancing with Colonel Tapp and the Poona Irregular Horse, and had sabred three men, when a shot entered the right eye, pierced his brain, killing on the spot. A talented, brave, and accomplished soldier, and a good man, his loss is

lamented by all. By ten o'clock the action was over; by eleven we had got back to the village of Kooshab, having chased the enemy for about three or four miles, and taking two guns, of which the Poona Irregular Horse captured one, besides a standard, consisting of a solid silver hand and forearm attached to a staff, with the name and number of the regiment to which it belonged engraved upon the palm or surface. About half-past eleven the rain commenced falling, and did not cease till about twelve the next day. At half-past eight that night we again moved on—through slush and sludge to Chagaduck, and in what a plight! From thence to Bushire is only fourteen miles. The general offered any regiments that preferred taking a six hours' rest, and marching in to do so. When we reached the village just named, men and horses were exhausted, wet, weary, cold, hungry, covered with mud; but notwithstanding all we suffered (entirely forgot long ago), the impression we made upon the enemy must be good. With what feelings I viewed my comfortable tent the next night, and all the then thought luxuries by which I was surrounded! How I poured out my heart in gratitude to my gracious God for all his goodness to me! All this I must leave you, if you can, to imagine. During the first part of the night attack the servants, followers, baggage, tattoos, &c., were almost distracted, and the result is, that everybody has lost some kit, more or less (and I have not escaped), slippers, brushes, cooking-pots, and plates. Various are the reports in camp as to future operations. Some of the force, only artillery, have gone on, and more embarking to-day for Mohumrah,—5th company of the light battalion, the 23rd regiment, Jacob's Horse, and the 14th dragoons; the battery from Kurrachee has not yet arrived, in consequence of the continuance for days past of strong north-westers. We are becoming very anxious as to their fate. It is great folly sending the 14th dragoons here altogether. Forage is becoming scarce; I should say it is used up, and we are living on the commissariat supplies entirely. Food is also getting very dear. To-day it is reported that the enemy is again collecting in large numbers at Borasjoon. We have another live lord in camp, the son of the Duke of Somerset, Lord Seymour. Dunkellin is very quiet. Mr. Murray has returned to Bagdad.—*Bombay Times, March 30.*

BENGAL.

THE DISTURBANCE AT BERHAMPORE.

There are signs abroad that we are about to face one of those surges of religious feeling that periodically sweep across the face of India. Two years ago it was manifested by the Mussulman population. A wild idea that Government favoured the Hindoos took possession of many classes in the north-west. The momentary but bloody struggle in Oude, the wide circulation of an incendiary pamphlet, the causeless mutiny in the Deccan, the passive resistance to education in Behar, the mad talk that always circulates in the bazaars of Patna, roused a feeling among officials not widely distinguished from alarm. The wave subsided as usual, but not till Government had checked a reform in education in deference to Moslem susceptibilities. This time the feeling finds expression among the sepoys. The vague, dreamy idea that Government has some project of conversion in hand, which has always been present in India, and every now and then rises to the surface, has possession of the ranks. Regiments which go to parade as orderly as Europeans have still a suspicion, which an accident might blow into a dangerous explosion. Whence it arises it is difficult to conceive. There are fools in the world, who, sooner than not distribute a tract, would risk the permanent welfare of a whole population; but no pamphlets have been found in the ranks, as they were in Behar. As to the interference of the King of Oude, we regard the supposition as simply ludicrous. What earthly interest can the Hindoos of Oude have in his fate, beyond a fervent hope that he may never regain his power? If he could do nothing when throne and kingdom and honour were at stake, when his own position and his son's prospects depended on his resolution, he can accomplish nothing now. Besides, what has he to gain by success? If all India were convulsed, he would not be one step nearer to Lucknow. We are not much given to believe in the sense of Oriental princes, but even the faults of the King of Oude would restrain him from intrigues so suicidal.

Be the cause what it may, there can be no doubt of its effect. Scarcely had the disturbances at Barrackpore been lulled, when they re-appeared in the cantonment which controls Moorshedabad. The sepoys of the 19th N.I. stationed at Berhampore had heard, it seems evident, of the objection to the cartridge-paper. By way of expressing their sympathy with the hostility to fat, they objected to receive their musket-caps. The pretext was, of course, absurd; but in a few hours the men had talked themselves into an excitement which ended in an undress but armed parade, without officers or orders. As at Barrackpore, wild plans are said to have been discussed; but those who know how morbid

is the imagination of an excited native, will not attach much value to this gossip. The dangerous fact was, that men with arms in their hands were deliberating by themselves. Col. Mitchell, the officer in command, appears at first to have acted with judgment and decision. Calling his officers together, he ordered out a regiment of cavalry and two guns. At the first call of the bugle, the native officers flocked round him, and Colonel Mitchell inquired into their grievance, and gravely and kindly pointed out the position in which they stood. The remonstrance seems to have been ineffectual, and immediately after the men were ordered to ground their arms, and retire. After a moment's hesitation, they agreed to obey, provided the artillery and cavalry were withdrawn. The object of the demand seems sufficiently apparent. They dreaded the laughter of their mounted comrades, who would scarcely fail to exult in the terror their presence had inspired. Col. Mitchell acceded to their request, and the sepoy returned obediently to their quarters. They were still reluctant to lose sight of their arms, but pickets selected from among themselves were respected. Indeed, in many points, they behaved more like fractious children than men engaged in a serious undertaking.

It cannot, we fear, be denied that at the last moment Colonel Mitchell was betrayed into a grave error of judgment. His situation, it is true, was trying in the extreme. On the one hand, it was impossible to foresee the lengths to which the men might not be tempted to proceed. An order to obey without conditions might have produced a struggle, of all others the most terrible to the true soldier. It was difficult, too, to shut out the possibility of failure, and its results. There are no Europeans in Berhampore, and Captain Rattray's corps were forty-eight hours' away. The responsibility might have tried a Napier, and it is the peculiarity of Indian officers to dread nothing except a secretary's pen. On the other hand, if there is one thing clear in military ethics, it is that no petition can even be heard from soldiers with arms in their hands. Instant obedience or instant death are the only possible alternatives. Whatever the consequences, the destruction of a regiment, the loss of a province, unconditional submission should have been secured. Had the sepoys yielded to force, the cartridge question would have been forgotten. As it is, the movement may spread, till at some station it meets a general, who will say with Danton, *mon nom soit flétri, mais la France sauvée*. The Government, so far as we can learn, meets the difficulty—the greatest which can impede an Indian administration—with judgment and decision. Every well-founded grievance has been promptly redressed. The order to use fat has been cancelled, and the men allowed money to purchase the necessary quantity of ghee. The use of the "shiny" paper has been suspended till an investigation can be made. And there concession ends, and the Government prepares quietly but decisively to enforce discipline. There is no unseemly haste to punish as if in alarm, but we will not doubt that the sentence, when promulgated, will be found adequate to the occasion.

The immediate difficulty over, it remains to remedy the evils these outbursts too obviously indicate. We have pointed already to the necessity of more care in brigading great bodies of sepoys. We are told that it is inexpedient to display distrust, but how is it displayed? Nobody distrusts English sailors, but the marines are, for all that, necessary on board a man-of-war. Military discipline, talk of it as we will, is based on force, and the means of employing force unsparingly should always be at hand. But no measure of the kind will suffice to remove the cause of this evil. The "exhaustion of the army," palliate it as we choose, is at last endangering the empire. We have sacrificed the army to the administrative necessities of the state, turned the sword into a ploughshare with no millennium at hand. Year by year the separation between the officers and their men seems to increase. First came the reform in morals, which, excellent as its effects have been, severed a strong bond between officers and natives. Then we adopted a system which drafts away some of the ablest officers from every regiment, and renders it the first object of a soldier's ambition to cease to be a soldier. Everybody is hankering for civil employ. Officers are incessantly on the move. The majority know their men as little as they are known by them.

They are present in action. Their courage is appreciated as of old, but the influence which springs of daily intercourse, of the thousand references that should bind the private to his officer, is passing away. There are regiments, doubtless, where this is little felt. In some the older officers have remained attached to their corps. Others are commanded by men possessing that peculiar force of character which natives seem hopelessly unable to resist. Others, again, stationed by the side of an overwhelming European force, have never been tempted to deliberate. But over the whole army the effect of our staff system is incipient disorganization. It is of no use mincing phrases any longer. Either this system must be reformed, or it will in no long period reform itself, after

a fashion that will tax the courage of soldiers as well as statesmen. Our columns, and those of our contemporaries, have teemed with plans for staff corps. In the presence of some of the facts before us, we may doubt whether any of them are more than palliatives; whether it would not be more expedient to make his regiment the life-care of every officer. At all events, his choice between the two professions—administration or war—should be early, and should be final.

The progress of events tends daily further to Anglicise our minds. Europe becomes nearer every year. Every year we recede further, not only from that old Hindooized life, the failure of which was inevitable, but from that sympathy with Orientals, which is essential to their comprehension. How many officers are there who can recognize the faintest sign of discontent, who have that instinct for the perception of public opinion which makes successful governors and editors? Natives, we believe, may be managed by the old, half-familiar, half-stern system of discipline. They may be managed even on the reserved, rigid formulas obeyed in European regiments. But that they can be managed by the latter system without officers to work it, we utterly refuse to believe.—*Friend of India*.

THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

If any illustration were needed of the wide difference between England and India, it would be furnished by the reception of the first annual reports. They are to the Empire what the debate on a Queen's speech is to England. They place before us exactly the progress of the year, clear up circumstances which have been doubtful throughout its course, indicate not obscurely the measures to be immediately pursued. Yet they have excited no interest, have not been read except by a few officials, have scarcely been noticed publicly except by ourselves. The gems of information they contain are left in the mine unextracted, and for public purposes they might almost as well have remained in manuscript.

The report from the North-West is on the whole the best of the long series presented by Government to the public. Mr. Colvin appears to have comprehended the task he was called on to perform. Written with some literary ability, and full of statistics, the report deals, as none of the remaining reports deal, with principles. The improvement effected is described, but the reason for that improvement is not forgotten. The report is sufficient of itself to explain why Mr. Colvin is considered a successful governor. It illustrates too in some degree the defect of his administration, the tendency to overgovern, which seems to be inherent in men of strong will and fixed convictions.

It was expected on Mr. Colvin's appointment to Agra, that his first task would be to reform the judiciary. It was notoriously in a bad condition. Mr. Thomason, fettered by service claims, and by his own conviction that the duties of a collector were all-important, transported his incapables to the judgment seat. The native judges were believed to be more corrupt as well as more ignorant than those of Bengal. The civil courts were tardy even beyond the tardiness of Indian tribunals, and it was the avowed belief of experienced men that the benefits of our rule were almost neutralized by the inefficiency of our courts. The new lieutenant-governor was singularly fitted to meet this special evil. He had ruled a non-regulation province, and had therefore emancipated himself from English formulas. He had been a successful judge in the Sudder Court. He was understood to possess that peculiar turn of mind which in England makes jurists, and in India law reformers. No sudden change, however, took place. Mr. Colvin threw himself into revenue work with energy and zeal, and the public impatiently declared that the system of his predecessor was continued with its defects as well as its advantages. The disappointment was as groundless as the overstrained expectation. Mr. Colvin did not create a revolution in the judicial system. For such an enterprise he had neither the power, nor the means, nor the agency required. But what he could do he did. He turned out the most inefficient of the judges. He reinvigorated the Sudder by new blood, by a degree of suggestion, rebuke, and interference generally which would strike English patriots with horror. The rest, received or took warning, and the record of the past year shows the extent to which the details of procedure have been watched and improved.

During the year a Sudder judge has been despatched into the interior simply to watch defects and suggest improvements. The custom of retaining sessions judges always at the civil station has been broken up. For the future, sessions judges in certain districts will make circuits once a quarter into the interior, to the great acceleration of justice. The whole system of *tulubana*, or fees for processes, an intolerable nuisance to the people, has been reformed. In the non-regulation provinces, where his power is uncontrolled by formulas, the Lieutenant-Governor has gone farther. The code of the Punjab, modified by Mr. Roberts, has been introduced into them all. A system of compulsory registration, the *bête-noire* of all Indian reformers, is to be introduced into Saugor, whence,

if successful, it must be rapidly extended to the provinces. The duration of a criminal trial has been reduced everywhere to three and a half months, or just half the average usual in Bengal. The course of procedure in police cases has been fixed by rules which the people can understand as well as the magistrates. The practice of receiving confessions has been restricted till it is almost extinct. Private executions have been introduced, in spite of English prejudice. And lastly, without talk, and apparently almost without notice, a change of the highest importance has been introduced in the status of the police. By a series of reductions in the least turbulent districts, the Lieutenant-Governor obtained a surplus fund. It was at once devoted to increase the salaries of the police. One-third of the thanahdars receive sixty rupees a month, or seven times the Bengal rate, and sufficient to secure the services of men of respectability. The remainder receive a little less, with the prospect of promotion. A third of the jemadars obtain twenty rupees a month, and a third of the burkundazes have their pay increased twenty-five per cent. The whole of these changes, which have probably doubled the efficiency of the police, were effected without any additional cost to the state. The change was effected easily, by management rather than by great efforts, by great attention to details rather than the introduction of new principles. This is after all the function of the subordinate Governments. A special detective force has been introduced into the larger cities. A quasi military force has been added to the general strength of the police. This has been effected by selecting a certain number of men on whose courage the magistrate knows he can rely, paying them slightly above the average, and holding them prepared on an emergency to act in the place of soldiers. The want of some such support has been felt even more keenly in Bengal than in the north-west. In the Lower Provinces there are no soldiers to call out, and an attempt to arrest a great landholder, or even to carry out the decree of a court, is a service of no ordinary danger. When Mr. Bright arrested the Rajah of Mysadul, he in fact entered a fortified and well-garrisoned house alone. The whole of his police had fled. Lastly, the permanent improvement of the police has been secured. The settlements are slowly falling in. At every new settlement the people are required to commute the present modes of payment to chowkidars for a money contribution of three rupees a month. A little hard cash is sought after by a cultivator in these provinces with an avidity Europeans can scarcely conceive. The provision is, therefore, sufficient to attract decent men, while it liberates them at once from the authority of the village zemindars. Hitherto this portion of the police arrangements has been as defective as in Bengal. Lord Auckland's resolution commuting all jaghires into money has been neglected, and the police have been paid pretty much according to the personal influence of the magistrate. The commutation is not considered oppressive. The people of Allypore have imposed the tax on themselves of their own accord, though their settlement has twelve years to run. With this activity in improvement we scarcely wonder that

"The crime of Thuggee scarcely lingers in any part of the Provinces, and no case of this kind appears in the Returns for 1855. Bands of dacoits, living within the districts under this Government, are now almost unknown.

"Professional highway robbery, once very prevalent in the Provinces, has disappeared, excepting that one case occurred within the last twelve months in the Goorgaon, and one in the Delhi district. Poisoning on the high roads has also been put down. It has at last ceased in some of the Benares districts."

It is in the revenue department that the defect of Mr. Colvin's administration is most clearly perceived. The report contains a list of eighteen measures introduced during the year. One or two of them are reforms, and one or two more might fairly claim the attention of Government. The remainder strike us as instances of petty legislation which, if necessary at all, certainly deserve no notice in an annual report. What can it matter to the community whether two Tehsildars were dismissed in spite of an over-indulgent commissioner, or not? Or what is it to the community that

"New and more comprehensive rules have been issued for giving compensation to every kind of interest affected by the taking up of land for railways, canals, roads, or any public object. These are embodied in a Circular Order of the Revenue Board, of April 10th, 1855."

The most perfect instance of this spirit, however, is contained in the following paragraph:—

"The interests may in many instances have passed to other sharers in the same villages; but the means of separating such transfers from those to strangers do not exist in the returns. Orders have been issued for giving precise information in future in every case of the transfer of an entire village or estate (which may have the effect, perhaps, of breaking up an ancestral community), as to the particulars of the transaction; whether the property is one which had been before alienated, and is now transferred for a

second time; or whether it is a fresh case of loss to a body of original owners; and also as to the position of the new acquirers, whether neighbouring landholders, traders, or persons connected with official employment. The attention of the collectors is also excited to the progress of these transactions; and in different cases registers of the causes which may have led to the transfers are carefully kept up. The matter is one fit to be prominently held in view. A distinction is to be made between transfers under judicial decrees and by private bargains. The former are compulsory for debt which may have arisen from many causes—improvidence, struggles to meet a heavy Government assessment, or internal disputes in the communities. The last cause is habitually watched and obviated, as far as possible, by the revenue officers, who interpose constantly, by a friendly mediation, to bring about accommodations, and to frustrate the intrigues of parties wishing to profit through the ruin of the old owners. Private transfers are of course, only made when the property purchased or taken in pledge is profitable, and are, therefore, the index of a light assessment."

Why not order the turban of every purchaser to be measured, the number of times he spits in a day to be recorded, or the length of his beard to be compared with the mean ratio of other beards? Statistics are the eyes of a centralized Government; but the time of highly-paid officials should scarcely be wasted in collecting details such as these. The Lieut.-Governor admits that the transfers of land cannot be checked. Why then should they be watched, except in their aggregate results?

It is, however, in the matter of education that this report is most satisfactory. With a population who are to Bengalees what the Spartans were to the Athenians, the Government has attained at once the success only hoped for in Bengal. The village union schools established in every sillah have already upwards of twenty-three thousand scholars. The Tehseer or higher schools have 9,500 more. The normal school in one year turned out 136 efficient masters. Two more have been already sanctioned, and are by this time in operation. Ninety-five girls' schools have been established in two districts alone, and since the report was written, even the Mussulman prejudices against female education are said to have given way. The school cess, which as an official measure dropped through, has been revived in the shape of a general appeal to the population itself, and by an account later than this report, upwards of five thousand villages had voluntarily submitted to the tax. Two hundred and fifty school books have been prepared, edited, and published by native officers, one sub-inspector having completed twenty-five. In Mynpooree so completely has the objection to education been overcome, that the magistrate believes the Zemindars will never again allow the schools to languish. In short, education, under an officer whose single defect seems to be that he cannot write a readable report, has taken root. The masses begin to display an interest in the subject, the first and most important step towards success. The village Zemindars are little raised in position above our richer ryots. Yet it is they who by thousands have voluntarily imposed the educational cess. We are not of those who believe the North-West system *per se* better than that of Bengal. But it has at least this one recommendation. It does produce results, something which, good or evil, can be understood and appraised. We wish we could say as much for our efforts during the last few years to improve the judicial system of Bengal.—*Friend of India*.

THE LATE MR. C. E. BOILEAU.

In the last number of the *Mail* we alluded to the murder of Mr. Boileau. The following account, furnished by a correspondent of the *Mofussilite*, is supposed to be a true version of the affair:—

"Fuzl Ali had, for some time, succeeded in evading pursuit, by taking refuge in the Nepal territory, and an order from the Katmandoo durbar had at last been obtained, authorizing his capture within their boundaries. On receipt of this, Boileau at once set out, after warning a detachment of infantry to proceed to a certain point. But he and this detachment missed each other among the thick jungle, and coming upon Fuzl Ali and his dacoits, he, with rash valour, proceeded to attack them, although sheltered behind walls, with his small party of six irregular troopers, and some four or five men on foot. The latter showed no fight at all, and the natural consequence of an attempt so desperate was not long in coming. Poor Boileau was shot down and decapitated; his head was afterwards found suspended to a tree, and his body was not recovered for some days. The infantry arrived in time to fire a volley at his assassins, whose punishment has, however, yet to come.

"Sad it is, that a good officer and gallant gentlemen should thus heedlessly have cast away his life."

The following, on the same subject, is from a correspondent of the *Friend of India*:—

"You will have heard that poor Boileau, deputy-commissioner

here, has been killed by Fuzl Ali. Boileau pressed after him into Nepaul, with five Sowars, on the 8th, and he and four of the Sowars were killed. L. Clarke, with a party of infantry, came up twenty minutes after, and heard the firing, but was misled by a report that it was at a marriage festival: hearing more firing, he and his men went forward, and found Fuzl Ali and his elephants and men going away. He pursued some distance, but Fuzl Ali got off. A Tusseldar, Jemedar, and two others, have entirely disappeared, and no doubt were killed, having been seen to fall with Boileau from their horses, but the bodies cannot be found of any of them. Boileau's head was brought in to-day to this place. I think he was not killed by the shot, as his head and face were all over sabre cuts, and he looked as if he died in pain. Daly's Sowars came up again with Fuzl Ali on the 9th, and cut up seven of his men, four of the heads came here this morning, and are gone to Baraitch for identification."

A reward of five thousand rupees has been offered for the apprehension of Fuzl Ali. Captain Boileau, commanding the 2nd Oude infantry, is at present in pursuit of the assassin.

DILETTANTE GOVERNMENT.

There is a period in every man's life when he is satisfied with getting, when further progress is uncongenial, if not positively hateful, when he requires an impulse from without to guide him in some new direction. This is for the moment the condition of the Indian world. Like men after some unwonted exertion, their muscles are neither collected for fresh effort nor under ordinary tension. From the highest to the lowest, from the Governor in Council to the newspaper reporter, there is the same flaccidity. The energetic and the slothful, the inspector of jails and the chief engineer in Bengal, alike remain, the one in unaccustomed and distasteful lassitude, the other in habitual and grateful torpor. A political lull is not an unfrequent phenomenon in India; but the present one has features of its own. We are pretending to do something. We essay to represent at one and the same moment energy and lassitude—Don Quixote engaged with the windmills, and the porter at the gate of the Castle of Indolence. It is not that there are no stirring events—no great truths to be enunciated—no great principles to be maintained. We simply refuse to move; or, if we slowly consent, it is to secure a triviality. The affairs in Persia and China, in Pegu, and in Afghanistan, cause us, lazily lifting up our hands, to drop a bayonet here, a soldier there; to pursue some petty robber chief in the one place, to subsidize a greater in the other. Flower shows are patronised, while public business is retarded. There is an attention to details whilst principles are neglected. Grave consultations are held upon the hygienic principle of "chicks," whilst troops are either refused or tardily sent to China. We are reforming a drain, and ignoring a half ruined province. We are arming an Afghan chief to resist a danger scarcely present, and suffer a colony to be destroyed by arsenic. The pence are being cared for, the pounds are taking care of themselves. With the sepoys in mutiny we report on soldiers' gardens as the one military reform. Even the missionaries and the indigo planters are at peace. The old Indians are regarding the new civil servants with indifference, if not with amenity, whilst the latter on their part have ceased to consider themselves destined to be the regenerators of Indian society.

We begin to weary of this dilettanteism; we would rather have a Spurgeon than a churchwarden, Sir Benjamin Hall than the London Board of Works. We must confess we would rather have even a "conversion of the five per cent. loan" than an inaction, varnished over with grants for museums and photographers.

That this is not the usual state of the governing world in India, we freely and gladly admit. The lull will not last long. But it has lasted long enough to prove how slight is the impulse Indian society receives from within. When the Government is in motion, initiating reforms, commencing conquests, breaking up old departments, society follows in its train. When, on the other hand, nothing is attempted but small things, when politics are abandoned for dilettante philanthropies, society sinks back into its apathy, will scarcely read the bulletins of a war, hardly grow anxious were it left for a month without a budget of European news.—*Friend of India.*

CASH BALANCES IN GOVERNMENT TREASURIES.

Saturday's *Gazette* contained the following notification:—

"Notification.—Fort William, Financial Department, 13th March. The following statement of cash balance in the Government Treasuries throughout India, at the expiration of the third quarter of 1856-57, is published for general information:—Amount of balance Co.'s Rs. 12,65,96,168. 31st January, 1857."

The value of this information may be estimated from the circumstance, that the 3½ per cent. loan and the conversion of the

five per cent. loan, were based upon a similar statement. It is well known to all who have an insight into the mysteries of the financial department, that no balance is allowed to accumulate in the Mofussil treasuries, beyond what is actually in course of payment, or known to be required for local purposes. If the Government really wished to inform the public on this subject, it could be done by giving a correct periodical statement of the balances in the treasuries of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras. All the rest is mere moonshine.—*Englishman, March 17.*

HOW ANNEXATION PAYS.

There is a class of thinkers, extinct in India but still existing in England, who deprecate annexation on account of its expense. No acquisition, they say, has paid except Bengal. Every extension of territory involves an increase of the army, an addition to the number of officials, new incentives to that increase of establishments which is the "tendency of the Indian Government." To such reasoners we venture to present the accompanying balance-sheet. The figures may, we believe, be implicitly relied on. They show in the simplest form the commercial results of the "costly operation" styled by borough members the annexation of the Punjab.

	Revenue.	
1840-50	Rs. 1,99,83,934	
1850-51	1,99,40,938	
1851-52	2,07,79,646	
1852-53	1,94,88,936	
1853-54	1,91,98,815	
1854-55	1,94,55,138	
1855-56	1,92,53,879	
Total	13,81,01,316	
	Expenditure:—	
1849-50	Rs. 1,04,14,142	
1850-51	1,19,43,028	
1851-52	1,38,81,068	
1852-53	1,42,72,349	
1853-54	1,40,29,674	
1854-55	1,59,29,118	
1855-56	1,52,71,715	
Total	9,57,41,094	

The expenditure, it will be remembered, includes the whole of the local military force, the extraordinary expenses, the million sterling laid out on public works. The conquest cost us perhaps, when every kind of loss is taken into consideration, two millions sterling. Thirty per cent. per annum is not a bad return on a great investment even in Manchester. We say nothing of the security of the empire, of the immense addition made to our strength by the presence of Sikhs in our ranks, of the prestige acquired by the extinction of the last great native power. Those whom we address would be as little moved by such arguments as a cotton lord by a description of the slavery his custom renders profitable. But they may understand that even in rupees, in silver exchangeable for piece goods, the first great annexation of the last reign—pays.—*Friend of India*

TORTURE IN INDIA.

To the Editor of the *Englishman*.

Sir,—I think it not out of place for me, at a time when it is proposed to place Englishmen in the power of sadder aumeens and moonsiffs, to publish the accompanying letter which I have received from a mercantile firm in Calcutta, and I therefore ask the favour of your inserting it in your paper.

Yours faithfully,

W. H. ABBOTT, JUN.,

Acting Secretary Indigo Planters' Association.

Calcutta, March 6, 1857.

To the Secretary of the Indigo Planters' Association.

Sir,—Permit us to lay before you the following facts, having reference to that matter which has lately attracted so much public attention both here and at home, viz., "Torture in India." We have every confidence in the truth of what we now mention.

We are proprietors of three grants in the Soonderbund, situated at a distance of some six hours' pull in a pansway from Khoolnah, a sub-division of Zillah Jessore, and these grants are under the constant personal supervision of our superintendent Mr. Fraser.

That gentleman, when engaged on business at the grant of another party of which he had also the charge, and at a considerable distance from our place, was informed by a messenger that the native omrah and servants attached to, with the whole of the ryots located on, one of our grants, No. 223, had been seized and

taken up by the foudzary nazir and bucksy of Khoolnah Thannah, on a charge of dacoity. On arrival at the place he found the report correct, and also that his own property, guns, &c., which he always kept in every cutcherry, had been carried away to the deputy magistrate at Khoolnah.

It appears that in consequence of a petition made to the above deputy magistrate, stating that the ryots, &c., located on the grant No. 223, were dacoits, constantly in the habit of committing dacoity, and praying that the nazir of the court be deputed to proceed to the spot, where proof would be obtained of the truth of the petition, the deputy magistrate issued an order on the nazir and bucksy with some four peons to go to the grant and investigate. The nazir and bucksy, in accordance with this order, proceeded, not with some four peons only, but with a retinue of some sixty or seventy people, and on arrival at the grant surrounded the small village, and seized and bore off every soul on the place, not to his thannah, but across the river to the grant of Khamarcolla No. 224, where detaining the whole party for a day and night without food or drink of any kind, he endeavoured there, by the usual methods of tying up and severe beating, by application of iron pincers to fingers and bodies, and on the grant itself by dragging his prisoners' wives from their houses by the hair, and severely maltreating and beating them, to get what he wanted, and a sufficient douceur for himself and followers. Nothing was found to criminate our ryots as dacoits, and they were released, the head men on bail, and allowed to go across to their village.

Our superintendent having made careful inquiries, and tested the truth of what was told him as above stated, proceeded at once to Khoolnah, and on the 21st of February made a petition to the magistrate in English to the above purport, praying for an investigation personally on the spot by the magistrate, and for restitution of his property that had been seized, and an order was issued to return the property, and that an investigation personally by the magistrate would take place after the 15th March.

The release of the prisoners at once by the nazir, and the return by the deputy magistrate of a portion of the property seized, seem to bear proof of absence of guilt of the parties charged, and proof of illegal measures having been resorted to by the police. The cause of the complaint originally made, we believe, is really the free-will emigration of numbers of ryots to lot No. 223 from the adjoining zemindary, whose proprietor is presumed to be at the bottom of the matter.

We have thus succinctly stated the facts of the case, and leave it to you, sir, and others to comment on practices thus done in open day by the very people placed throughout the land as a protection from violence of every sort and description.

In addition allow us to crave reference to the time that will have elapsed between the nazir's investigation, which took place on the 6th February, and the magistrate's coming investigation, after the 15th instant—time sufficient to allow all marks and wounds to be effaced and healed up, and to give every chance to the party complained of to use his great influence to his own advantage. Speedy injustice were almost better than this most dilatory justice.

Yours faithfully,
&c. &c.

Calcutta, 5th March, 1857.

THE LONDON MAIL of Feb. 10 arrived at Madras Mar. 15, and Calcutta March 19 (per *Ava*). The mail of March 10 had left Aden March 31.

MR. W. H. SMOULT has published a second edition of Dr. Baikie's work on the Neilgherries, which the *Hurkaru* describes in high terms both in the mechanical getting up and in the matter.

CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES.—A great conference of Christian missionaries has been lately held at Benares, at which one of the reverend gentlemen observed that the native Christians were far from having full confidence in missionaries, and to a wide extent look upon them as by no means their friends.

THE MUTLAH.—There are only two vessels now in the Mutlah; the *Mary Anne Moore* and the *Shacka Maxton*, both loading for Liverpool.

THE FLEET OF STEAM-TUGS IN THE HOOGHLY will be increased by eight or ten vessels in the course of the year.

BANK OF BENGAL.—Government are thinking of establishing a branch agency of the Bank of Bengal in the North-western Provinces, and have already issued circulars for the opinions of officials in various departments.

THE VICAR-APOSTOLIC FOR WESTERN BENGAL has enforced the observance of the "Index Librorum Prohibitorum" under penalty of sin. "Paradise Lost," "Wateley's Elements of Logic," &c., are among the prohibited books.

OUDE.—The *Englishman* informs us that the Government has directed the chief commissioner of Oude to make over charge to his majesty's agents of all the houses belonging to the king which were taken by the public officers, and to rebuild, at the expense of Government, those which were broken down or destroyed.

ONE OF THE EX-AMERS OF SCINDE has met with his death in a shooting-excursion in the Sunderbunds. He had wounded a tiger, and was preparing to finish him with a six-barrelled revolver, which accidentally went off when pointed towards himself, and he was killed on the spot.

PAY SERGEANTS.—Two officers have recently been punished for intrusting large sums of money to their pay sergeants. Gen. Anson has strictly prohibited more than two days' pay being left in the hands of the pay sergeant. Any officer who disobeys this order will be placed in arrest, and his case reported to the Commander-in-Chief. Moreover, commanding officers are now prohibited from exhibiting any charge against a pay sergeant for embezzlement, &c., of public money intrusted to him for the payment of the men of the company, for any sum exceeding in amount what is required "day by day for the subsistence of the non-commissioned officers and men."

MUTINY AT FORT WILLIAM.—There has been a rumour for some days past of an intended mutiny at Fort William. It appears to have arisen from the sulkiness and insolence of several sepoys who have been placed in arrest. The *Hurkaru* states that the sepoys put forth as the excuse for their discontent, the idea that the Governor-General has promised the Home Government to convert them all in three years. The garrison at Fort William has manifested considerable sympathy with the 19th and 34th regiments of native infantry, and there is a slight suspicion that if these regiments be punished severely, the sympathy may not only be that of feeling but of action. A severe example is all the more necessary, if the sepoys are to be obedient and cheerful for some time to come. The thorough Asiatic always likes to feel the strong hand of power on his neck.

THE GANGES CANAL.—A report of the working of the Ganges Canal has been published, which shows that the water now flows through 450 miles of main trunk and terminal branches of the canal, and the volume maintained during the season gave an average height of six feet on the gauge, or 3,000 cubic feet per second in the canal channel. The report adds, "there were no interruptions to the flow of this fine stream. There were scarcely even fluctuations in its surface-level, and there have consequently been entire contentment on the part of the zemindars with the supplies furnished to them, much confidence in their permanency created, and not a single instance of failure of contract by reason of deficiency of water delivered. The total length of the irrigating channels, in addition to the main trunk of 450 miles, now exceeds 1,250 miles completed, besides extensive channels for the same purpose being in progress. The revenue from the canal during the past year was above Rs. 60,000, while the area of land watered was about 100,000 begahs, or 55,000 acres; and 265,000 begahs, or 166,000 acres, in addition distributed among 1,134 villages, were placed beyond the risk of serious damage from drought."

SMALL POX being exceedingly prevalent, Government have converted the house No. 131, Bow Bazaar, into a temporary hospital for patients afflicted with this disease. Dr. Chuckerbutty has medical charge of the hospital, with two assistants.

DELHI, March 3.—"News has come in that Lieut. and Adj. Fisher, 30th N.I., while on the march from Agra to Nusseerabad, somehow had a fall from his horse, and so seriously fractured one of his legs, that amputation of the limb was necessary. (This officer had just obtained a staff appointment in the Irregular Cavalry, and would have joined soon had this calamity not befallen him.) Lieut. Donie, of the artillery, who, as I told you a few days ago, was accidentally shot while out sporting, and was brought into Delhi, is recovering rapidly, and is sufficiently well to go out for a drive in the cool of the evening. The coolie through whom the charge first passed, is believed to be dead, although nothing certain is known, as, in the excitement caused by an officer being wounded, he was entirely forgotten. The four companies of the 38th L.I., which have lately gone on treasure-escort duty, under command of Major Hollings, will not return as soon as they anticipated, as they cannot be relieved at Kurnaul, and will therefore go on to Umballa.—March 5. General Hewitt came in about 10 o'clock, A.M. on Tuesday, and inspected the 38th L.I. in heavy marching order in the evening, and again this morning in review order. He is a gentleman not easily pleased, and has evidently no opinion of his own, merely reciprocating the sentiments of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and those about him. He was very precise in marking the number of paces when in going round the square in slow time, and remarked that in the whole distance the paces were out. The 54th are to be inspected to-morrow."

INCREASED TAXATION OF CASHMERE.—The *Lahore Chronicle* inserts a letter from Murree relative to the increased taxation of Cashmere. Gholab Singh has imposed a new tax upon every child that is born,—ten annas for a boy, and eight annas for a girl,—and demands for every buffalo two rupees eight annas, and two seers of ghee. On any joyful occasions, such as the birth of a child, Gholab Singh mulcts his servants and troops one month's pay.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE CHUPATTIES has extended to Oudh. The cause of their circulation is still a mystery, and to many observers an unpleasant one. It is inconceivable that the entire police of a presidency should turn out, and some ninety thousand lazy policemen incur trouble and expense without a reason, or an order, or an inquiry as to the cause.

AKYAB.—The *Akyab Commercial Advertiser* states that the place has become so expensive that government servants cannot live on their pay. It is difficult to find men to act as darogahs. A common coolie obtains four times as much as a moonsiff's sherishtadar.

THE CRIMINAL COURTS.—On March 13th a deputation of the merchants of Calcutta presented a petition to the Governor-General, praying that the existing Criminal Courts of the country might not by any act of the legislature receive jurisdiction over Europeans. They suggested, that if it were necessary to extend through the country Criminal Courts to which British subjects should be amenable, judges for such courts should be appointed qualified as in England, and not unqualified as in the East-India Company's courts. The Governor-General did not pledge himself to any line of action, but promised that the address should be carefully considered.

A TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE is projected in Calcutta, before which all mercantile disputes shall be tried.

A BRANCH OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY is about to be established in the heart of the native town.

A LETTER FROM GYAN mentions that the maharajah of Ramnagar has presented one lakh of rupees to the Goalties, or priests of Godadhar.

AT A MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL on the 21st March, Sir James Colville, on presenting the report of the Standing Orders Committee on the petition of British subjects resident in Calcutta and the Mofussil, not in the service of the East-India Company, against the new "Penal Code," moved that the report be printed; and gave notice that on Saturday next he should move that it be adopted by the Council, and that the prayer of the petitioners to be heard before the bar of the Council be granted. The first reading of the bill to establish and incorporate a university at Bombay, which stood in orders for that day, was postponed.

IMPORTANT APPOINTMENTS.—The *Gazette* contains several important appointments consequent upon the death of Mr. Bushby, and Sir Robert Hamilton's departure for Europe. During the absence of Sir Robert Hamilton, Colonel Durand is to act as agent to the Governor-General in Central India. Major Davidson is appointed Resident at Nagpore, and Sir Richard Shakespear to Baroda. Lieut. Monk Mason and Captain C. D. Showers are promoted to Joudpore and Meywar respectively. Sir James Outram is appointed to Rajpootana, and Sir Henry Lawrence to Oude. During the absence of Sir James Outram in Persia, Lieut.-Colonel G. St. P. Lawrence will perform the political duties at Rajpootana. Some of these appointments will take the public by surprise.

THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIA.—Various have been the reasons assigned for the visit of the Maharajah Scindia to Calcutta; but our contemporary, the *Phoenix*, gives the following statement, which has been supplied him, as authentic:—"The visit of the Maharajah Scindia to the presidency has a very important object in view. It is reported that he has come here to solicit from Lord Canning the support and interference of the British Government in his behalf against his rebellious subjects, who, at the instigation of his mother, have conspired against his throne. It is said that the Maharajah has for some reason or other made himself obnoxious to the queen-mother, who, with the assistance of a strong party formed against him, consisting of the most influential men of Gwalior, is endeavouring to dethrone the Maharajah. The Maharajah has, we understand, been promised the support of the British Government in the event of any demonstration being made against him by his disaffected subjects, who, it is said, are ripe for rebellion. As a preliminary step, we hear that his lordship has instructed the political agent at Gwalior to remonstrate with the insurgents, giving them clearly to understand that, in the event of an outbreak, the British Government will most certainly espouse the cause of the Maharajah, and interpose its authority in his favour. The Maharajah will leave this most probably a month hence, and, for his personal safety, will, we understand, be escorted to Gwalior by a party of British troops."

PATENTS FOR INVENTIONS.—The following notice has been issued:—"The Hon. Court of Directors having informed the Governor-General in Council that doubts are entertained as to the legality of an Act for granting exclusive privileges to inventors, it is hereby notified that no further petitioners will be authorized to file a specification of their inventions."

THE WESTERN JUMNA CANAL.—The net revenue derived from the Western Jumna Canal, under Captain Turnbull's administration, was, during 1853-54, Rs. 227,546-14-9; showing an increase of Rs. 56,790-11-10. The increase between 1847 and 1854 in irrigated pukka beegahs has been about 85,000, exclusive of the contract villages. These results appear to be satisfactory.

H.M.'s 29TH FOOT is to be retained for a fourth year in Burmah. They had received orders for Calcutta, and a wing had arrived at Rangoon. Their library, furniture, horses, &c. had been sold, when they were suddenly ordered to Thayatmyo. The case is only a hard one, if the second order was issued without sufficient reason.

THE GOVERNMENT AGENCY.—The following notice was published in the *Government Gazette* of March 7:—"Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned balances of accounts in the Government agency, if not claimed from the Accountant-general to the Government of India by the parties entitled thereto, within six months from this date, will be carried to the credit of the Government as relinquished by the proprietors."—"We recognize the above notice as a threat indicating a strong desire on the part of Government to get rid of the unclaimed balances. To carry such a threat into execution would be simply impossible."

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS.—The Governor-General sent a message to the Legislative Council on Saturday, March 7, refusing his assent to the bill for the municipal improvement of the suburbs of Calcutta. The principal clauses of every bill must be published three months before the bill can pass. A clause for suppressing the beating of tom-toms, and the blowing of horns at untimely hours, had not been so published. Hence the veto.

KOHAT, MARCH 11.—Major Lumsden and his party are expected here daily from Peshawur, on their way to Cabool or Candahar, or to some place in Dost Mahomed's territories, as politicals, I hear. A great man with a great camp arrived here some days ago from Mooltan, and is gone on to Peshawur to meet Major Lumsden's party. He, I understood, proceeds with the major's camp, as Government vakeel at the Caboolie court. He is spoken of as a very distinguished personage, of high respectability, and one who, during the Mooltan campaign, performed great things for the Government. For his past pains he is of course receiving a very handsome allowance from Government, and will I doubt not for the future also—his name is Foujdur Khan. These gents had better take mighty great care of themselves; it is not over safe going where they are going, to almost certain death I fear. Brigadier Chamberlain is gone out again with a force to try and get a hold of the "Bouzdars"—some strange names here—who have been in the habit of molesting such as chanced to come in their way. As before, he will have led out the force, and bring them back again, having accomplished what?—nothing. Brigadier Chamberlain seems to be a mighty man in these parts, and carries on young wars to his own cheek.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

FURLONGHS AVAILABLE.

Fort William, March 18, 1857.—The furlough available by the expiry of that of Mr. L. B. Bowring is assigned to Mr. W. A. Forbes, of the civil service, for three years from the date of his embarkation for Europe.

The furlough available by the expiry of that of Mr. R. Marriott is assigned to Mr. C. S. Belli, of the civil service, for three years from the date of his embarkation for Europe.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BICKERS, J. to offic. as dep. coll. at Benares, v. J. Alone.
CARNAC, C. F. re-attached to the Bengal div. of pres.
COLVIN, B. W. to be marriage regr. in Kumaon dist.
COLVIN, E. T. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Jounpoor, and succeed to the office permanently fr. date on which Mr. Taylor retires.
DUMERGUE, J. S. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Cawnpore, v. Colvin.
FERGUSON, H. D. H. to offic. as comm. of revenue and circuit of the Nuddea div. March 12.
GALLOWAY, W. re-attached to north-western provinces Punjab and Oude.
HENNESSY, J. W. dep. coll. in zillah Hoshungabad, placed in ch. of treasury of that district.
HEYWOOD, R. O. to offic. as coll. of Sylhet, March 12.
JACKSON, C. C. offic. chief comm. in Oude, replaced at disp. of govt. N.W. provinces.

JOHNSON, W. dep. coll. of Moradabad, to offic. as dep. coll. at Allypurrh.
 JONES, W. B. to be asst. in Benares division.
 LANE, W. exercising special powers, temp. trans. from Rohilkund to Meerut div. and attached to Allypurrh district.
 MACKENZIE, W. L. dep. mag. in ch. of sub. div. of Serajunge, vested with powers of a mag. in Pubna and Bograh.
 MONEY, A. to offic. as coll. of Behar.
 MONTRESOR, C. F. to offic. as mag. of the 24th pergunnahs and supt. of Allipore jail; vested with powers of mag. in town of Calcutta, March 12.
 MOORE, T. W. to be jun. asst. to supt. of Bhuttecanah, and to have charge of treasury of district.
 PALMER, G. vested with full powers of jt. mag. and dept. coll. and attached to Rohilkund div. with a view to emp. in Bejnore dist.
 REYNOLDS, H. J. reported qualified for the pub. serv.; attached to Bengal div. of pres.
 SANDYS, E. to offic. as coll. of Tipperah, March 12.
 SAPTE, B. vested with powers of jt. mag. and dept. coll. and posted to dist. of Azimgurh; to offic. as mag. and coll. of Azimgurh dur. abs. of McChlery, March 13.
 SAUNDERS, C. B. to be mag. and coll. of Moradabad fr. March 10, v. Strachey; to be marriage regtr. in Moradabad dist.
 TAYLER, S. H. C. offic. mag. of Behar, to offic. also as coll. of that district, March 13.
 THORNTON, J. S. dep. coll. for survey and settlement operations in zillah of Chundeyree, to be dep. coll. in zillah Hoshangabad, March 11.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRODIE, A. W. fr. March 15.
 DESSA, J. P. 1 mo. in ext. on m.c.
 ELLIOTT, C. P. 3 mo. fr. July 16, 1857.
 ELLIOTT, M. D. 6 mo. to England, on m.c.
 HAY, A. J. 17 days.
 HOGG, F. F. granted 1 year's furlough, available by the return of C. F. Carnac.
 GROTE, A. 3 mo.
 HODGSON, R. F. 1 year to Europe, on m.c.
 MCCHLERY, W. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c.
 POLLOCK, A. R. 1 mo.
 PEPPER, G. A. 15 mo.
 TWEEDIE, T. 1 week.
 WOOD, C. W. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

BROWN, Rev. J. C. to offic. as chaplain at the station of Newshera.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAILY, Lieut. C. 17th N.I. ret. to duty March 4.
 BAKER, Lieut. col. W. E. engrs. to be ool. fr. March 10, in suc. to Boileau, ret.
 BAKER, Lieut. W. T. 60th N.I. to be capt. fr. Jan. 24, in suc. to Coare, dec.
 BAKER, Ens. G. A. A. 60th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 24, in suc. to Coare, dec.
 BALDWIN, Lieut. C. to be an asst. of comm. of Saugor and Nerbudda territories, March 12.
 BATTINE, Lieut. C. 16th N.I. ret. to duty.
 BOILEAU, Lieut. N. E. 27th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr.
 BOSS, Capt. E. D. K. offic. supt. to gen. supt. of operations for sup. of thuggee and dacoitee at Etawah, ass. ch. of duties fr. Capt. Chamberlain.
 BATTYE, Lieut. Q. comdt. of cav. to act as 2nd in com. corps of guides, v. Godby; proc. on leave, March 13.
 BRACHEN, Lieut. R. D. O. adj. 2nd regt. Sikh inf. to offic. also as 2nd in com.
 BROWNE, Lieut. G. F. S. to be dep. commissr. of Jaloun, making over temp. charge of Chundeyree to the deputy collector.
 BROWNLOW, Capt. F. C. J. 1st L.C. to rank fr. Nov. 23, for the augmentation.
 BRYCE, Lieut. J. H. doing duty with No. 4, or garrison company, Punjab irreg. force, to do duty with Oude irreg. force.
 BYERS, Lieut. C. H. 70th N.I. serv. (temp.) pl. at disp. of For. dept. March 16; to be asst. to resident at Nepal, and comdt. of residency escort, v. Irwin, March 20.
 CARNELL, Lieut. W. adj. Mhairwarra Local Battalion, to offic. as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Capt. E. J. Rickards.
 CARTER, Capt. J. W. Gwalior conting. 2nd in com. 5th inf. to offic. as com. dur. abs. of Col. Harris.
 CLARKE, Lieut. C. M. L. adj. of 2nd inf. to offic. as 2nd in com. v. Capt. Carter.
 CHALMERS, Lieut. T. 53rd N.I. permanently attached to the army comm. dept. fr. March 5.
 CHICHESTER, Lieut. the Hon. F. A. J. 8th L.C. to be adj.
 CLERK, Lieut. H. adj. Hyderabad contingent 3rd cav. to act as 2nd in com. v. Murray.
 CLOGSTOUN, Lieut. E. L. adj. 4th cav. Punjab irreg. force, to be 2nd in com. v. Fraser.

CRAIGIE, Lieut. F. J. doing duty 4th cav. Punjab irreg. force, to be adj. v. Clogstoun.
 DAVIDSON, Maj. C. resident at Baroda, to be resident at the court of His Highness the Nizam, in suc. to G. A. Bushby, dec.
 DENT, Lieut. R. W. 1st L.C. to rank fr. Oct. 25, v. Forbes, prom.
 DUNDAS, Lieut. R. B. 38th N.I. to do duty with Sikh inf. dur. abs. of Lieut. Leicester.
 DURAND, Lieut. col. H. M. engrs. offic. supt. engr. 1st circle Bengal, pl. temp. at disp. of For. dept.; to act as agent to Gov. Gen. for central India, dur. abs. of Sir R. Hamilton.
 FERGUSON, Cornet W. F. to do duty with the 2nd L.C. at Cawnpore, March 5.
 FITZGERALD, Lieut. J. H. to offic. as asst. to commr. of Saugor and Nerbudda territories, dur. abs. of Lieut. Fenton, on m.c.
 FORBES, Capt. H. 1st L.C. to rank fr. Oct. 25, v. Sandham, dec.; to act as comdt. Oude irr. force, v. Daly.
 FRASER, Capt. C. R. 2nd in com. 4th cav. Punjab irreg. force, to be com.
 GALLOWAY, Lieut. G. A. 3rd L.C. to be capt. fr. March 10, v. Gordon, ret.
 GOODWIN, Col. H. engrs. to be comdt. of the corps of engrs. in suc. to Boileau, ret.
 GORDON, Capt. R. K. 2nd in com. 2nd regt. Sikh inf. to ass. comm. on dept. of Lieut. col. O'Brien, trans. to Oude irr. force.
 GORDON, Lieut. A. C. to be dep. commissr. of Chundeyree.
 GOUGH, Lieut. C. J. H. 8th L.C. res. adj. of regt.; to be interp. and qr. mr. of ditto.
 GRINDLAY, Capt. G. R. 6th L.C. to ch. of mil. chest, v. Capt. Lane.
 HAWKINS, Lieut. E. L. art. ret. to duty March 5.
 HILL, Lieut. Sir J. Bart. 1st L.C. to be capt. v. Sandham, dec.; to rank fr. Jan. 1, v. Harris, prom.
 HUME, Lieut. col. J. E. to be col. in the army, fr. Dec. 6, in suc. to Lieut. gen. T. Morgan, dec.
 HUMPHRY, 2nd Lieut. E. W. engrs. placed at disp. of public works dept. March 10; to be a probationary asst. eng. posted to Hardwan div. embankments, March 13.
 HUTCHINSON, 1st Lieut. C. W. engrs. to be capt. fr. March 10, in suc. to Boileau, ret.
 INGLIS, Ensign R. L. to do duty with 19th N.I.
 IRWIN, Capt. W. B. asst. resident in Nepal, and comdt. of residency escort, res. ch. of duties; to be 2nd in com. of 6th inf. Gwalior contingent, v. Forsyth.
 KENNEDY, Lieut. T. G. adj. 6th inf. Punjab irreg. force, to act as comdt. of cav. v. Battye.
 LAMB, Lieut. J. H. art. dep. supt. Cawnpore div. Ganges canal, placed at disp. of lieut. gov. N.W. provinces, March 13.
 LANG, 2nd Lieut. A. M. engrs. to be 1st lieut. fr. March 10, in suc. to Boileau, ret.
 LAUGHTON, Brev. maj. J. engrs. to be maj. fr. March 10, in suc. to Boileau, ret.
 LAURENCE, Col. Sir H. M. K.C.B. to be chief comm. and agent to Gov. Gen. in Oude.
 LAWRENCE, Lieut. col. G. St. P. to act as agent to gov. gen. in Rajpootana dur. abs. of Sir J. Outram.
 MACDONALD, Capt. D. 20th N.I. to perform duties of cantonment jt. mag. of Meerut, in add. to regt. duties, dur. abs. of Capt. Cookson, March 9.
 MARTIN, Brev. capt. F. M. 52nd N.I. ret. to duty.
 MASON, Lieut. M. asst. to agent gov. gen. in Rajpootana, to be pol. agent at Joudhpore.
 MAYNE, C. asst. engr. in ch. of roads in Malda, to be an excc. engr. of 4th class, March 6.
 MCLEAN, Capt. J. N. H. to be dep. commis. of Baitool.
 MILDWAY, Lieut. A. S. G. asst. to gov. gen.'s agent for states of Rajpootana, resumed ch. of his duties at Aboe, Jan. 30.
 OLDFIELD, Maj. J. R. eng. to be lieut. col. fr. March 10, in suc. to Boileau.
 OUTRAM, Lieut. gen. Sir J. K.C.B. to be agent to gov.-gen. for states of Rajpootana.
 PARKER, Capt. Sir G. bart. to be maj. in the army fr. Dec. 6, in suc. to Lieut. gen. T. Morgan, dec.
 PIERSON, Lieut. W. S. 54th N.I. doing du. with 3rd Sikh inf. serv. (temp.) placed at disp. of For. dept. March 16; to act as adj. of 2nd inf. Gwalior contingent, v. Clarke, March 20.
 PRITCHARD, Lieut. J. T. to be interp. and qr. mr. 15th N.I.
 RALKIGH, Cornet W. F. K. to do du. with the 2nd lt. cav. at Cawnpore, March 5.
 RENN, Capt. R. comdt. 3rd regt. Sikh inf. to ass. ch. also of adj. office, fr. Feb. 11.
 RICE, Lieut. H. C. P. 73rd N.I. to offic. as station staff, and as adj. dur. abs. of Lieut. Dandridge.
 RICK, Lieut. H. C. P. doing duty with 2nd inf. to do duty in suc. to Maj. Jacob, who has resigned the appointment of commandant.
 ROBINSON, Cornet J. S. to do duty with the 2nd lt. cav. at Cawnpore, March 5.
 SHAKESPEAR, Col. Sir R. C. to be resident at Baroda.
 SHOWERS, Capt. C. L. to act as pol. agent in Meywar.
 SMITH, W. asst. engr. in ch. of Calcutta and Jessore road, passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, and to be an excc. engr. of 4th class.
 STANTON, Lieut. J. T. 68th N.I. returned to duty, March 4.

STOCKLEY, Maj. G. C. to be lieut. col. in the army, Dec. 6, in suc. to Lieut. gen. T. Morgan, dec.
DEED, Lieut. H. J. E. to continue to act as adj. Hydrabad contingent 3rd cav. v. Clerk.
THORPE, Maj. R. invalids, returned to duty, March 4.
VERNON, Maj. G. 9th N.I. to offic. as commissr. of Arracan.
WALTER, Lieut. C. K. M. to be a mem. of local com. of public instruction at Ajmere.
WILLIAMS, Lieut. H. P. 72nd N.I. ret. to duty Mar. 4.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

FRENCH, F. Mar. 4. **LOCH**, J. L. Mar. 4.
STIRLING, W. A. Mar. 4.

INFANTRY.

BREWSTER, F. C. Mar. 4. **JERVIS**, W. S. Mar. 19.
BIRKETT, D. De la G. Mar. 4. **JOHNSTON**, T. B. Mar. 4.
CLOUGH, E. Mar. 4. **SHAW**, A. Mar. 4.
DASHWOOD, C. K. Mar. 4. **SMITH**, M. D. Mar. 19.
GOLDNEY, A. Mar. 5. **STUART**, J. C. Mar. 4.
GREGORY, G. C. Mar. 4. **TOKE**, F. F. J. Mar. 19.
HENDERSON, R. W. Mar. 4. **TRITTON**, E. F. Mar. 10.
HEWITT, G. L. K. Mar. 4. **TWEEDIE**, W. Mar. 4.
JARRETT, H. S. Mar. 4. **WETHERELL**, F. Mar. 4.
WAY, C. G. Mar. 19.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, Lieut. col. W. 59th N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. under new rules.
BOGLE, Brev. col. Sir A. 42nd L.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
BUSE, Capt. A. L. dep. commissr. of Thanesur, six weeks under new rules prep. to Europe; previous leave of 2 mo. canc.
CAVLEY, Brev. lieut. col. G. 8th L.C. 2 years to sea, on m.c. old reg.
CADELL, Lieut. R. Kelat-i-ghilzie regt. Feb. 15 to June 15, to Calcutta; and 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
CHALMERS, Lieut. S. 53rd N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
CLARKE, Lieut. col. J. dep. commissr. of Goojanwallah, March 12 to April 1; and 6 mo. to Europe, new rules.
CLERK, Capt. T. supt. of Astagram div. in Mysore, 30 days fr. March 1; to Neilgherry hills and western coast.
CORY, Lieut. A. 16th N.I. 15 mo. to Europe on m.c. new regs.
FADDY, Capt. S. B. offic. executive eng. Ferozepore, fr. Feb. 1 to March 7, in ext.
FORSTER, Lieut. T. F. asst. commissr. in Punjab, 1 mo.
GAMMELL, Lieut. F. E. art. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
GODBY, Lieut. C. J. 2nd in com. of guide corps, fr. Jan. 25 to May 25, to Calcutta; 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
HARRIS, Capt. P. 70th N.I. 3 years to Eur. m.c. under old rules.
HAWTHORNE, Maj. R. J. 7th lt. cav. 3 years to Eur. under old reg.
LANDERS, Brev. col. J. E. March 8 to April 30, to Calcutta, m.c.; 3 years to Eur. on m.c. old reg.
LLOYD, Brev. lieut. col. H. H. 72nd N.I. 18 mo. to Eur. on m.c. under new regs.
LOW, Lieut. J. R. A. S. 11th N.I. 6 mo. to Europe, on furl. under new regs.
MAYNE, Lieut. A. O. com. of art. United Walwa Contingent, to April 16, in ext.; 6 mo. to Europe, under new regs.
MCKNAIR, Lieut. col. R. 17th N.I. 8 mo. to Madras and Neilgherries, on m.c. old reg.
OGILVIE, Lieut. F. D. 46th N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c.
RAMSAY, Capt. J. 35th L.I. 15 mo. to Europe, under new rules.
RICHARDSON, Capt. J. F. 49th N.I. 1 mo. fr. April 1, to Bombay, and 6 mo. to Europe, on furl. new reg.
ROGERS, Capt. S. 73rd N.I. March 1 to April 30, to pres. prep. to Europe.
SHEERIFF, Lieut. J. P. 35th L.I. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere.
TAIT, Maj. T. F. 2nd Eur. fus. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c. under old rules.
TEMPER, Lieut. J. F. 3rd Eur. reg. Feb. 1 to April 30, to pres. prep. to Europe.
THOMSON, Capt. G. H. 7th N.I. 15 mo. to Eur. new regs.
TROLLOPE, Capt. F. 3 yrs. to Eur. fr. Feb. 4, old reg.
TULLOH, Lieut. R. H. asst. eng. 2nd class, Peshawur div. fr. Feb. 1 to April 15, prep. to app. for sick leave.
VIBART, Capt. E. C. 2nd L.C. fr. Feb. 2 to Nov. 30, Almorah and hills, on m.c.
WARD, Capt. G. 8th L.C. April 15 to Oct. 15, Simla.
WHIGH, Lieut. E. S. invalids, fr. Nov. 18, 1856, to May 18, in ext.
WILKINSON, Lieut. O. 10th L.C. 3 years to Eur. on furl. old reg.
WILLIAMSON, Lieut. J. 2nd in com. 5th Punjab inf. 3 mo. fr. April 2, to Bombay, prep. to app. for leave to Eur. on m.c. new reg.
WILSON, Brev. capt. T. H. 57th N.I. fr. March 1 to June 1, Calcutta, prep. to Eur.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BRETtingham, Assist. surg. C. of the regt. of Loodianah, to proceed to Azimghur, and perform med. duties of the civ. station, making over chg. of the corps, to assist. Surg. J. H. Thornton.
BROUGHAM, Surg. J. P. rem. fr. 37th N.I. to 1st Eur. Bengal fus.
BUTLER, Asst. surg. E. R. in temp. charge of Meywar Bheel corps, serv. replaced at disposal of govt. of Bombay.
CARREW, Surg. G. S. fr. 33rd N.I. to med. ch. of art. div. at Ferozepore.
CROZIER, Asst. surg. W. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. March 9.
DALLAS, Asst. surg. A. M. to assume med. chg. of 16th grens. dur. abs. of Wylie, March 15.
ELLIOTT, Asst. surg. J. M.D. placed at disp. of lieut. govt. of Bengal, March 19.
EWART, Asst. surg. J. civ. surg. of Ajmeer, to med. charge of Meywar Bheel corps, v. Low.
FRANCIS, Asst. surg. C. R. order cancelled for placing the serv. of this officer, at disposal of lieut. govt. N. W. provinces.
JONES, Asst. surg. at present doing duty with 9th N.I. to proc. and place himself under ord. of supt. surg. of Meerut circ. on being rel. by Surg. W. C. B. Eatwell.
KEATES, Surg. W. 60th N.I. to aff. med. aid to the Umballah depot of instruction in musketry, in add. to other duties.
MORISON, Surg. A. C. to assume med. ch. of 51st N.I. in add. to other duties, March 15.
OLDFIELD, Asst. surg. H. A. M.D. residency surg. in Nepal, res. ch. of app.
PARKER, Asst. surg. R. attached to Lahore circ. to med. ch. of 17th irreg. cav.
POOLE, Asst. surg. C. A. to med. ch. 1st regt. Sikh inf. v. Thom, res.
SAWYERS, Asst. surg. J. M.D. H.M.'s 24th regt. to proc. with H.M.'s 70th and 87th regt. to Peshawur, March 15.
SPRY, Asst. surg. H. W. to be civ. asst. surg. of Ajmere, March 5.
STEWART, Asst. surg. J. L. M.D. 51st N.I. to relieve Asst. surg. Bellew fr. med. ch. of the Guides, March 15.
TAYLER, Asst. surg. E. 42nd N.I. to offic. as civ. surg. of Saugor, till arr. of Asst. surg. Kemp.
THORN, Asst. surg. H. M.D. to rec. med. ch. of jail dispensary and civ. estabs. at Dera Ghazie Khan, fr. Asst. surg. Maxwell, Jan. 15.
TOMKINS, Asst. surg. A. P. 26th lt. inf. to aff. med. aid to the 16th grens. dur. the abs. of Wylie, March 15.
TUSON, Asst. surg. J. E. 1st Punjab cav. to res. med. ch. of civ. estabs. and jail, and of 6th police batt. at Dera Ismael Khan, fr. Jan. 25.
WYLIE, Asst. surg. J. D. M.D. to proceed in med. ch. of H.M.'s 8th and 75th regts. to Jullundur, and ret. to Meean Meer.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.

SHERLOCK, T. T. March 4.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CROZIER, Dr. W. civ. asst. surg. of Jubbulpore, leave canc.
FRANCIS, Asst. surg. C. R. March 3 to 15; 18 mo. to Europe, under new regs.
MOORE, Asst. surg. T. 1 yr. to Europe.
ROBINSON, Asst. surg. H. W. 3 mo. fr. Jan. 20, to Bombay, and 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
ROSS, Surg. W. H. B. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c. under old reg.
SHERLOCK, Asst. surg. T. T. 2 mo. to Madras.
WALKER, Surg. H. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c.
WALTER, Asst. surg. J. R. leave canc.
YOUNG, Asst. surg. A. in med. charge of Joudpore legion, leave canc.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

INFANTRY.

8th Regt.—Lieut. T. B. Grierson, to Feb. 14, in ext.—10th. Lieut. J. M. Smyth, to do duty at Darjeeling conval. depôt; Surg. C. A. Gordon, Jan. 14 to Feb. 14; Capt. S. B. Lamb, exec. eng. transf. fr. Lahore and Mooltan road, and posted to charge of the Agra sect. of the Agra and Bombay road.—24th. Lieut. W. Werge, March 19 to Sept. 19; Lieut. W. B. Logan, April 2 to May 31.—27th. Capt. B. Thomas, to Feb. 1, in ext.; Capt. E. N. Molesworth and Lieut. H. P. Patton, to do duty at Murree conval. depôt.—32nd. Capt. F. Yard, Feb. 19 to March 18, to Calcutta, and 18 mo. to England, on m.c.; Capt. W. Power, March 20 to May 20; Lieut. E. de Joly, Jan. 14 to April 14.—35th. Maj. P. W. S. Ross, to March 31.—52nd. Capt. A. L. Peel, pl. at disp. of govt. of Bombay for empl. on staff of Lord Elphinstone; Lieut. W. R. Moorsom, March 15 to Sept. 15, to Ceylon.—60th. Capt. D. D. Muter and Lieut. G. C. H. Waters, to do du. at Landour conval. depôt.—61st. Lieut. T. M. Moore, March 15 to April 15; Lieut. T. H. Hutton, 6 mo. to Mussoorie.—70th. Lieut. W. W. Lynch, pl. at disp. of Govt. for empl. with exped. force in Persia.—84th. Capt. Rolleston, to be brig. maj. to Queen's troops in Madras.—87th. Paymr. Perry, 2 mo. to Bombay and 12 mo. to England; Lieut. Fitz Gerald to act as paymr. dur. abs. of Perry; Capt. W. P. Lea, March 1 to Oct. 30, to Rawul Pindee, on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALONE, Mrs. H. d. at Bareilly, March 14.
BOILEAU, wife of Capt. T. T. 7th L.C. s. at Moodkeessore, March 19.
BRIERLY, wife of R. d. at Futtyghur, March 11.
BROWN, wife of Serj. maj. J. s. at Mirzapore, March 5.
CHILE, wife of R. W. d. at Calcutta, March 4.
CHURCHER, Mrs. T. E. s. at Calcutta, March 3.
CULLODEN, wife of J. G. s. at Calcutta, March 16.
D'ALMEIDA, Mrs. J. s. at Singapore, March 11.
DRUMMOND, the Hon. Mrs. R. s. at Agra, March 22.
DYER, wife of E. d. at Kussowlie, March 6.
FIRMINGER, wife of Rev. T. A. C. d. at Howrah, March 14.
FLASHMAN, wife of T. s. at Calcutta, March 12.
HEFFERNAN, wife of J. W. d. at Calcutta, March 10.
HENDERSON, wife of Lieut. D. H. 20th N.I. s. at Meerut, March 26.
JACOBS, wife of J. d. at Mirzapore, March 14.
LEAHY, wife of Serj. P. s. at Dum Dum, March 9.
LEEDS, wife of Lieut. E. 47th N.I. d. at Rangoon, Jan. 23.
MEREWETHER, wife of Capt. W. L. s. at Jacobabad, March 13.
MYLNE, wife of J. d. at Berhampore, March 9.
NEWMARCH, wife of Lieut. G. engs. s. at Roorkee, March 23.
O'BRIEN, wife of Lieut. J. T. N. H.M.'s 70th regt. s. at Peshawur, March 2.
PLOWDEN, Mrs. G. s. at Chindwarrah, March 19.
PROBYN, wife of W. G. s. at Futteghur, March 25.
RICHARDSON, wife of H. C. s. at Mozufferpore, March 8.
WALLER, wife of R. sen. s. at Anarkullee, March 24.
WEBSTER, wife of H. B. d. at Banda, March 19.
WILLOWS, wife of Lieut. J. E. L. 10th N.I. d. at Futteghur, March 6.
WOODWARD, Mrs. J. d. at Anarkullee, March 12.
ZATE, wife of Rev. G. E. d. at Garden Reach, March 14.

MARRIAGES.

BARROR, Lieut. G. D. 2nd Oude irr. cav. to Eliza A. d. of the late J. Biddle, at Meerut, March 19.
HODGSON, T. A. C. to Henrietta G. d. of the late W. Young, at Singapore, March 10.
KRAUSINGA, C. A. to Johanna G. S. d. of C. C. Van Deventer, at Singapore, March 23.
LINES, J. to Matilda S. d. of C. Rose, at Sulkea, March 10.
SMITH, J. W. to Emma D. d. of E. Hitchins, at Mootieharrie, Feb. 10.
STUDWELL, H. B. to Johanna A. widow of the late Serj. J. Dixie, at Roorkee, March 23.
TAYLOR, W. G. V. to Julietta G. H. d. of W. P. Palmer, at Calcutta, March 12.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS, Jane, wife of John, at Calcutta, aged 40, Mar. 14.
BOILEAU, Charles E., C.S. on the Oude frontier, aged 28, Mar. 8.
BURGESS, infant d. of Lieut. F. J. 74th N.I. at Calcutta, Mar. 3.
GILMORE, Mrs. Bridget, at Calcutta, aged 77, Mar. 10.
GORTON, James, at Calcutta, Mar. 11.
HILL, Stuart H. s. of Geo. at Calcutta, aged 11 mo. Mar. 17.
NICKELS, Mr. J. C. at Calcutta, aged 54, Mar. 13.
OGG, Evelyn John, s. of A. A. jun. at Calcutta, aged 1, Mar. 19.
OGG, Miss H. C. d. of A. A. sen. at Calcutta, aged 35, March 17.
REMINGTON, Francis, s. of J. S. 13th regt. B. N. I. at Hydrabad, Feb. 27.
RICHARDSON, Violet, d. of Capt. D. L. of the inv. at Dum Dum, March 11.
SANDHAM, Capt. George H. 1st L.C. at sea, Oct. 25.
SHARPE, Walter, at Meeran Meer, aged 23, March 23.
SPARKES, Ernest George, s. of Lieut. J. G. adj. 21st N.I. at Peshawur, aged 1, March 15.
STEPHENS, Richard, at Calcutta, aged 23, March 19.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 6.—Silver Star, Wade, San Francisco; Tubal Cain, Hodge, Moulmein; Fleetwood, Dale, Boston and Madras.—7. Sagof, Page, Bombay; Lord Hungerford, Hurst, Adelaide.—10. Steamer Pluto, Boon, Moulmein and Akyab; F. C. Clark, Edgar, Liverpool; Futta Salam, Rodgers, Mauritius; Arabia, Forrest, Trinidad; Hindoo, Miller, Port Phillip.—11. Diana, Gurnr, Singapore and China.—13. Nor' Wester, Gregory, Shanghai.—14. Alexander, White, Madras; W. A. Banks, Bartlett, Melbourne; Edmundsbury, Stuart, London; Koh-i-noor, Guthery, London.—15. Sebastopol, Simiane, Geneva; Clarendon, Martin, Sunderland.—16. Boraldo, Devery, Genoa.—17. Travancore, Vousin, Re-union; Martaban, King, Liverpool.—18. St. Louis, Huet, Re-union; steam-ship Benthick, Calbeck, Rangoon; Monsoon, Baker, Singapore; steam-ship Ava, Williamson, Suez.—19. Archeveque Affre, Saupin, Cadix; Hamlet, Lecraw, Melbourne.—21. Minx, Caw, Melbourne.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Silver Star (March 6), from SINGAPORE.—Capt. and Mrs. Man and 3 children.
Per Leocadie and Anna.—Mrs. Balmon.
Per Lord Hungerford.—Mrs. Hurst and Mr. W. Aoraman.
Per steamer Pluto.—Col. Sir A. Bogle, Kt. and Mr. Nilles.
Per Futty Salam.—Madame Foignet and the Calcutta Lyric Theatre Company, and Dr. Barbeau.

Per Dina (March 11).—Mrs. and Miss Clark, Miss Anderson, Surg. Maj. Basset, Mr. Arratoon, Mr. Biss, and Mr. Farly.
Per Arabia (March 16).—Mrs. Forest and daughter, Misses A., M. and E. Sutherlands, Dr. Hill, and Mrs. Eldsute.
Per Nor' Wester.—Capt. Webb Harris.
Per steam-ship Ava (March 18), from SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Way, Acland, and Tritton; Mrs. and Miss Dummerge, Miss Bacon, Gen. Sir H. Barnard and son, Miss Bell, Mrs. Burbank, Mr. and Miss Smith, Messrs. Ramsom, Campbell, and Stokoe; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, J. Hamminghoffer, Mr. Bramfield, and Messrs. Jervis, Brown, and Carter.—From MARSEILLES.—Capt. and Mrs. Ximenes, Lieut. O. Battine, and Mr. G. Dawson. From SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Gibbon, and Rev. Mr. Albroa. From BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Knocker and child, Mrs. Harris, and Mr. Jenkins. From GALLE.—Mr. Furlong and Mr. Porter. From MADRAS.—Mr. Julien, Lieut. Gordon, Mr. Dymes, Mrs. Beale and 2 children, M. J. Kristnasway, Moodellar.
Per Koh-i-Noor.—Mr. F. Watson.
Per Beroldo.—A. Robbis.
Per steamer Benthick (March 18).—Maj. M. B. Reed, Capt. Snow, Horan, and Currie, Lieuts. O'Brien, Saunders, Remon, Barry, Woolhouse, Gibaut, Graham, Mohury, and Blake; Ensigns McGregor, McGrath, Kenny, Humphrey, Pearson, and Healey; Adj. Brown, Qmr. Donelan, Asst. surg. La Presie and Honbury, Mrs. Hesley, Dr. Cox, Dr. Elliott, and Mr. Turner.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 6. Sir Edward Paget, Wycherly, Rangoon.—7. Laurel, Cladelly, Pondicherry and Bourbon; Falhel Currcem, Jefferys, Muscat; Falook Sadan, Nacoda, Bombay.—8. Edmund Graham, Henderson, London; Derby, Hutchinson, Boston.—9. Atlanta, Berlie, Singapore; Hydroos, Hanly, Mauritius; Louise Frederick, Menaber, Batavia; Scindian, Cammell, Trinidad; Elizabeth, Adams, Galle and Colombo; Benares, Ramage, Mauritius; Grecian Queen, Russell, Melbourne.—11. Levant, Feron, Liverpool; Queen, Lambert, London; Marlborough, Fulchur, London; Prince of Wales, Consett, London; Tenasserim, Salmon, Bombay; Island Queen, Ruggles, Boston; steam-ship Benthick, Calbeck, Rangoon; Delance, Erfure, Rangoon; Malakoff, Hart, Melbourne; steam-ship, Alma, Paterson, Suez.—12. Alfred, Pope, London via Cape; Inkerman, Grant, Liverpool.—13. Genghis Khan, Hay, London; Bucephalus, Bake, Liverpool.—13. British Trident, Cunningham, Liverpool; Dido, Arnott, Singapore.—14. Syphide, Stevens, Rangoon; Penny Code, Cole, Geneva; Devon, Clark, Cork; Sea-horse, Parfett, Liverpool; Rip Anna, Maria, Heckford, Akyab.—15. Pierre Eugene, Verdois, Bourbon; John Temperly, Smith, Hamburg.—16. Steam-ship Scotland, Atkins, London via Madras; Taimouth Castle, Logan, London.—17. Maria Elisa, Lesiotoner, China.—18. Tamatave, Lesach, Mauritius; Nith, Wright, Bombay.—19. Acastus, Hogarth, China.—21. Steamer Ava, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Ava (March 21), to MADRAS and SUEZ. To MADRAS.—Capt. C. B. Elliot, Dr. Sherlock, Mr. and Mrs. Gubbins. To GALLE.—Messrs. Furlong. To BOMBAY.—Messrs. Jenkins and Morgan. To ALEXANDRIA.—Sir A. Bogle, Messrs. Walker and Hodgson, Miss L. Conney and child, Messrs. Jenkins, Tapley, and Cadell. To MARSEILLES.—Lieut. Col. Harris, Messrs. Stuart and Mackay, Mrs. Col. Edwards and 2 children, Messrs. Cruise, Dr. Wilson, F. W. Browne and Malvar, Capt. Boulton, Capt. Radcliff's child, Messrs. Sterndale and G. E. Watson, Mr. and Mrs. J. O. B. Saunders and 2 children. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. W. Blunt, jun. and R. P. Martin, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. B. Ross, Lieut. Wilkinson, Mrs. Jackson, Messrs. G. D. Reid and Godby, Col. and Mrs. Ramsay, and child; Col. Tail, Mr. Lushington, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Willock, and Col. and Mrs. Hawthorne, and 3 children.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, March 21, 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 4 per cent.	dis.	13 0	to 14 1/2
Third Sica 4 do.	dis.	18 0	to 18 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	dis.	17 0	to 17 8
Public Works, 5 do.	dis.	0 4	to 0 12 par

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	..	6450 to 6500
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	..	680 to 695
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400)	..	300 to 325
India General Steam Shares	..	950 to 1000

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	12 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	do.	.. 10 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	..	.. 11 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	.. 11 per cent.
On deposit of metals, &c.	..	.. 12 per cent.
India General Steam Shares, 900 to 910		

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each	Rs. 10	0 to 10 10
Doubloons	..	31	8 to 31 10
Madras Gold Mohurs	..	16	3 to 16 10
Old Gold Mohurs	..	20	4 to —
New Gold Mohurs	..	14	8 to 14 10
China Gold Bars	per sa. wt.	15	0 to 15 0
Gold Dust	..	13	0 to —
Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100	..	104	4 to 104 10
Spanish Dollars	per 100	221	8 to 222 2
Mexican ditto	..	220	12 to 221 4

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 2½ to 2 2½
Do. with documents, do.	2 2½ to 2 2½
American Bills under credit, do.	2 2½ to 2 2½
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	2 0 to —
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	2 0 to —
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2 0 to 2 1½

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 17s.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, March 20).—The market continues in a favourable position as regards almost all Manchester goods, consequent on the favourable accounts from the Upper Provinces, and the improving aspect of the money market. In *Metals*, excepting *Iron*, the market continues without animation. *Mule Twist*.—A fair amount of business has been done without any material change in price, excepting Nos. 20 to 30, of which there is a very light stock in the hands of importers; and although the demand at present is not very great, arrivals might immediately be placed in the market. *Coloured Yarns*.—Turkey red, German and English dye, are rather neglected; prices, however, remain unaltered. Imperial red is in limited request. Orange and green are in good inquiry at previous prices. *Chintzes and Prints* of all descriptions have fallen both in demand and prices. A few sales of fancy style prints continue to be made for local requirements, at 0-3-9 to 0-4 annas per yard. *Coloured Cottons*.—The market for Turkey red goods was in a better position, but sales have been rather limited. *Shirtings*.—Grey 40-inch, low and middling qualities, have been sold freely, but at rather easier prices. Wider cloths are neglected, and prices have gone down about one to two annas per piece. White and figured are selling to a limited extent, at rather discouraging prices. *Madapollams*.—Grey, low and middling, continue in fair request; but they have barely maintained previous prices. Fine qualities are rather dull of sale, and white quite neglected. *Cambrics*.—Grey, 50-inch by 24 yards, continue in demand at former price. 61-inch have also been in demand at Rs. 3-14 to 6. *Jaconets*.—Grey low and middling continue to sell freely at rather improved prices. White have been in moderate request at full former prices. The reported sales are Grey at Rs. 1-11 to 2-6, and White at Rs. 1-10-6 to 3-2 per piece. *Book Muslins*.—There have been a few inquiries for the Burmese market, but without any improvement in price. The reported sales are at Rs. 1-2 to 4-12 per piece. Swiss Muslins have also been sold to a limited extent at Rs. 5-4 to 5-6 per piece. *Lappets*, of low and ordinary descriptions, continue selling for the Upper Provinces at Rs. 1-5 to 3-9 per piece, and Swiss Lappets at Rs. 6-8 per piece. *Mull Mulls*.—White also continue to sell to a fair extent at Rs. 1-13 to 2-5. Fine at Rs. 3-6 to Rs. 9 per piece. Mull Stripes at Rs. 2-4 to 2-8 per piece. *Japan Spots* are selling to a moderate extent at Rs. 2-5 to 3-8 per piece.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, March 20).—The Produce market has shown more animation since our last. There has been a desire to operate freely in almost all staples; but the continued absence of supplies, together with a general advance on prices of the principal articles of export, have restrained operation. Raw silk and silk piece goods have been in active demand, and prices are high. In consequence, *Corahs* have risen to Rs. 110 to 130 per corgé. *Sugar*.—The demand continues for Gurpatta (Date), principally for Great Britain; and as supplies are coming in slowly, prices have advanced about 0-2 per maund. Purchases since our last have been made at Rs. 8-12 to 9-5. In Benares, and other descriptions, there has not been much doing of late. *Rice*.—A fair amount of business in table sorts has continued for Great Britain. There is not much in the market, and the price has advanced about 0-4 to 0-5 per maund on our last quotations. Active operations in Ballum are going on for China at firm prices; but shipments for the Mauritius and Bombay have rather fallen off during the past week. *Lac Dye*.—In limited operation for Great Britain; but there has been some inquiry for known marks for America. Prices firm. *Shell Lac*.—The demand has been less active since our last; there is not much of fine qualities in the market, and prices particularly of known marks are firmly held. *Oil Seeds*.—Little of the new crop linseed is coming down, and supplies in the market are unequal to the requirement; purchases are principally for America, at about 3 annas per maund above our last quotations. Rape and Poppy Seed are being shipped moderately for Great Britain; and as supplies are light, prices have also improved about 1 to 1½ annas per maund. *Oil*.—Castor Oil continues to engage attention for Great Britain and America at Rs. 10-8 to 11-8 per maund. Nothing doing in other descriptions. *Saltpetre*.—The market has been, and still continues, rather dull. Little doing for all quarters. Supplies in the market are small, and may be estimated at 6,000 bags of all descriptions.

MADRAS.

MARCHING TROOPS.

We hear from all quarters that the dissatisfaction prevalent amongst officers and men at the present systematically frequent, long, arduous, and expensive marches, is loud and deep. The march is literally the road to ruin. The females of a native family

are obliged to part with their jewels for the purpose of providing themselves with bandies. When the regiment has arrived at the new station, worn, poor, and wretched, the men are put under stoppages for tents, &c.; yet before two years have elapsed, and before they are well out of debt, they find themselves again upon the road. The discontent is not assuaged by a knowledge of the fact, that some corps in this respect are either more favoured or more fortunate than others. Jack Sepoy in the 103rd M.N.I. finds out that his fellow soldier in the 104th has not marched one mile to his two; and asks whether this when enjoined by no necessity is fair? Ahmed Khan, during his service in the 104th, has crossed the *Kala Panee* twice; whilst Gholam Khader, in the 105th, has never seen a wave. A striking instance of the inequality with which the demands of Government are made upon the services of different corps, appears in comparing the marches of the 17th and the 32nd M.N.I. The former, in 1850-51, marched from Secunderabad to Hoosingabad, 478 miles; in 1854-55 from Hoosingabad to Kamptee, 175 miles; in 1856 from Kamptee to Kurnool, 570 miles; and is now (1857) on its way to Madras, 300 miles. The total distance in this period will have been 1,523 miles. The 32nd M.N.I., after five years at Kamptee, marched thence in 1851 to Jubbulpore, 154 miles; thence in 1854-5 to Saugor, 109 miles, thence back again to Kamptee, 263 miles; the total distance during this period being 526 miles. It is not by any means sought to put the 32nd M.N.I. in any unfavourable light. We are certain that, as far as men and officers are concerned, their comrades throughout the army would congratulate them on their good fortune. Still the system which on the one hand metes out labour, privation, and danger, and on the other hand, ease, comfort, and batta, with such gross inequality, cannot be too severely condemned. The 17th M.N.I. will, on its arrival at Madras, embark for Burmah, from whence it returned in 1845.

But the 32nd, which has not been on foreign service for the last 20 years, and which has received full batta for the last 12 years, is *en route* now for a full batta station. It is in vain that we look for a reason why the 6th, 14th, 17th, and 37th Regiments should be sent on foreign service before the 22nd, 23rd, 32nd, and 33rd. The latter corps, with the 17th and 37th, were lately garrisoning the most northerly stations; but the 17th and 37th have been moved south, out of their tour, to be put on board ship, and sent away from their families to Burmah. Yet not the shadow of a reason appears for the choice having fallen upon them. But for an example of knocking about, perhaps a detail of the recent movements of the 34th M.N.I. during the last few years is the most remarkable. Since 1848, this regiment has marched as follows:—From Mangalore to Vellore; thence to Madras; thence back to Vellore; thence again to Madras; thence taken ship to Chittagong; thence to Dacca; thence to Moultmein; thence to the northern division; thence to Secunderabad; thence to Bellary; and thence to Trichinopoly.

In admitting the evils of our military system of dispersion, and deploring the policy which neglects to concentrate our troops, and thus afford a field for the development of a military spirit, the improvement of discipline, the diminution of mortality, the increase of the comforts and decrease of the labours and expenses of the sepoy—we must not blind ourselves to the fact that they may be greatly aggravated by neglect or partiality. He is a poor reformer who will not take such modicum of improvement as he can get; and we believe that earnestness combined with a little energy might even now effect much. What is to prevent the functionary who orders the movement of the various corps, satisfying, not himself but the Commander-in-Chief, that each corps has its due, and only its due, share of long marches and foreign service? Where practicable, why should not the limits of a march be confined to about 400 miles? In the instance of the 17th M.N.I., more than half of a private's pay has been swallowed up in cart hire during the last thirty months. We are informed that from Hoosingabad to Kamptee, thence to Kurnool, and thence to Madras, the cart hire alone for a sepoy's family amounts to no less than 120 rupees. On leaving Madras for Burmah, this richly remunerated *nimmakuvalla* of John Company must provide a bandy for his wife and family to his native village. Can we wonder if, in the face of such things, discontent will fester sometimes into mutiny?—*Athenaeum*, March 24.

THE MADRAS REFORM.

We ventured some months since to suggest a scheme by which the more patent objections to the ryotware tenure might possibly be removed. The local journals, forgetting the adage about lookers on, indignantly reprimanded our presumption. All that was sensible in our scheme, they said, had been anticipated by the Government of Madras. For the rest we were overwhelmed with parish vestry chatter about local experience. The final orders have at last been issued, and the principles so roughly set aside have become the fundamental laws of the entire Presidency.

Without any violent revolution, in phrases which suggest anything rather than a vast social change, the ryotwari tenure is abolished. In its stead, we have a system which, though it might fairly be denominated khet-war, must in the end produce the English tenure. The radical change we advocated, that the estate, and not the individual, should be liable for the revenue, is the guiding principle of the Madras reform.

The survey of the presidency has been sanctioned. This operation, which will extend over twenty years, and cost seventy-eight lacs, is to include all cultured and culturable land, but not the great spaces of jungle and waste which exist in the Madras presidency. Simultaneously with the survey, the resettlement of the districts will advance. The proposal of the Madras Government was to assess every holding at twenty-five per cent. of its gross produce, and fix this proportion unalterably for fifty years. The grain-rent was then to be commuted into a specie-rent by an average settled every seven years. The Court of Directors consider this system too minute and too troublesome. Moreover, by making the gross produce the basis of the assessment, the Government would, in their judgment, give an unfair advantage to the holders of the more fertile lands. The Court therefore direct that the assessment shall be calculated on the net produce, and fixed once for all for thirty years. This is the system of the North-West, and there seems no reason to believe that the fluctuations in price are more violent in the one presidency than the other. Even if from local causes there should be extreme variations, the cultivator with a really low assessment will be enabled to sustain a bad year by aid of the profits of a good one. The assessment thus rated is to be fixed, not upon the individual holding, but upon the survey block, which, whatever the sub-division of rights, will be invariably liable for its whole assessment. Any person sharing in such a block who falls into arrear will lose his right, which may be made over to any one willing to accept his liabilities. Of course while land retains no value this is no threat, but with a low assessment, land becomes a saleable and valuable commodity. Moreover, the Government is strongly urged to adopt the Bombay principle. In that presidency small estates are clubbed together into one survey block. No rights are impaired, but no sub-division is permitted, and in the event of any holder failing to pay, the remainder must take his bit or vacate their own. That is, in practice, the wealthy ryot buys out all holders of sub-divisions smaller than the survey block, and gradually each block will come to be held by at most one tenant.

This is the key to the entire reform. As the Court most justly observe, under the present system, infinite sub-division must at last kill the revenue. The population, clinging like Irish cottiers to bitlocks of land barely able to maintain a family and its pig, must lose altogether the power of paying revenue. Under this reformed system, the effect of sub-division will be simply to throw the land piece by piece into the hands of the capitalist, the pauper ryot becoming a paid labourer. The trade in land becomes absolutely free, and the most will belong to the richest as it does everywhere else. The Government has nothing to do with the status, the means, the fortunes, or the character of the proprietor. He may be a peasant, owning the tenth part of a third share in survey block. He may be a money-lender who has ousted the pauper yeomanry over 100 square miles. In either case the revenue must be paid inexorably under the penalty of the hammer. Property can then obey its natural tendency to accumulate in a few hands, and we may hope yet to see landholders in Madras vying in wealth with those of Bengal.

The process will be accelerated by that gradual but steady rise in value which is inevitable when land has once passed into the hands of capitalists. The rent which in 1800 crushed the holders of some large Bengal estates, is in 1857 scarcely felt by the proprietors. The consequence is that steady decrease in sales to which the zemindars point as their best argument against the new Sale Law. The Madras farmer, moreover, will enjoy one more advantage over his brother of Bengal. Like him, he is responsible only for himself. Like him, he is unfettered by any copartnership, or any doubt as to his title. But unlike him, he has for the present only one rent to pay. The Bengal ryot pays two. Doubtless, as property accumulates, and land aggregates itself into few hands, rent in its English sense will commence. But, for at least one generation, the rise of the frugal peasant will be unimpeded by any middleman between himself and the Government. We cannot doubt that the reform will be most beneficial. The boldest advocates of the ryotwar cannot deny that, however just and sound in principle, its results are these.

One-fifth of Madras only is cultivated. There is not in that Presidency a landholder who could pay down on demand ten thousand pounds. There is, therefore, no class gifted by the labour of others with that leisure which is the first necessity of civilization. Its boldest advocates can but argue that it establishes individual property in the soil. So does the new system,

with this slight further advantage, that the individual property is worth having. As to the proprietary right, it is more complete than ever, the ryot being in fact a copyhold tenant, liable on certain renewals of his lease to fine.

There is but one feature in the reform which seems open to serious objection. The Government of Madras originally suggested that the rent should be fixed for fifty years. The home authorities have reduced the period to thirty. We cannot but regard this order as a mistake. It proceeds from the old and fatal desire to increase taxation with the profits of the land. It is dictated by the secret belief that the land-tax must always be the great source of Indian revenue; that one class must to all times continue to bear the burden of the empire. Under the influence of this idea a long settlement is dreaded almost as much as a perpetual one. The Government forgets that the land, as it bears all the taxation, already bears, *ex necessitate rei*, more than its share; that if in any emergency the aggregate of revenue must be increased, it would be easier, as well as fairer, to place the new burden on the unladen horse.

Lastly, as to the effect of these measures on the revenue of the empire. We need scarcely say we are not of those who believe that this ought to be a matter of indifference. Liberty in a state means usually either the expenditure of money not its own, or failure to perform some of the duties for the performance of which Governments exist. No reduction of taxation can justify an inadequate police. But the question in this particular seems to us scarcely open to argument. It is a proposition in arithmetic, not a political problem. The settlement in South Arcot has been reduced by thirty-three per cent. The revenue has increased thirty-four per cent. If then a reduction in one district produced eight lakhs, what will it produce, everything else being the same on twenty times that extent of territory. Even the time, which the process will require, may be deduced from the same returns. The assessment of the presidency is to be reduced twenty-five per cent., and the cultivated acreage must therefore increase one-fourth. In South Arcot it increased one-fourth in a year, and the recovery will therefore occupy in the worst case but one year. In practice the loss will never be perceived, the survey moving only at the rate of a district in a twelvemonth. This will, we hope, be accelerated, at least as soon as it becomes evident that the reform is not to produce insolvency.

The present Government of Madras deserves, and will, we hope, obtain, high credit for the care and determination with which it has prosecuted this reform. In public that Government is a little too apt to attach importance to museums, exhibitions, societies, and administrative frippery of different kinds. This reform, however, proves that it has not lost sight of its true function; that while introducing Merino sheep, petting photographers, and collecting valuable armour, it can still advance the millions, for whom it is responsible, one step nearer to prosperity.—*Friend of India.*

TRAVANCORE AS IT IS.

The annual reports contain the best account we have yet seen of the present condition of Travancore. This little kingdom, the last of the purely Hindoo states, the only section of India in which the social theory of Hindooism is still carried into practice, is slowly drifting to destruction. For years it has been given up to a minister execrated by every European familiar with his career, and to the only resident in India who holds it his duty to support abuses so that they be of native origin. The province, partly from its position, partly from the policy of General Cullen, almost escapes the memory of Europeans. It is forgotten save when a new wing is added to the observatory, or a request for reform is refused, when a new museum has been opened, or some one with a heart and a pen protests against the oppression of 100,000 slaves. Its judicial system occasionally attracts the attention of the *Madras Athenæum*, and some years ago that journal made a strong effort to break up the existing régime. It failed, and from that time forth the country has been a *Paradis à la Rochefoucauld*, a place where with good digestions and bad hearts men may lap themselves in luxury. The Government of Madras, which knows all this and a great deal more, wakes occasionally with a start, and talks of insolvency in the distance. Then assurances of retrenchment flow in soothingly, and the momentary energy once more evaporates. Or perhaps the merchants of Bombay are roused to attack the monopoly of pepper. Then the retrenching resident mournfully deprecates reform, on account of the disastrous condition of the revenue. A deficit, however, as Carlyle says, is a gulf that swallows shams, and there is a heavy deficit accumulating in Travancore.

The normal revenue of the state, with its area of 4,600 miles, and its population of 1,260,000, is about forty lacs of rupees. The taxation therefore is just twice as heavy as that of Bengal. That, however, was the average revenue from 1843 to 1853, and

it is sufficient, with economy, for all the necessary expenses of even a carelessly-managed native state. The Nair brigade costs Rs. 1,28,000. The judicial police, revenue, pension, and other establishments cost about Rs. 6,50,000, and the remainder is sucked up by the palace and the priests. Their absorbent powers are, however, large and increasing. The palace, which in 1826 cost Rs. 3,87,000, cost in 1846 Rs. 9,52,000, and in 1854, after great efforts to effect retrenchment, Rs. 4,88,000. The latter expenditure might be borne, but the revenue is falling off. Like that of most native states it is principally derived from monopolies, and the new liberality of the British government is drying the stream up at its source. A quarter of the revenue is derived from the monopoly of tobacco, which is sinking fast. Salt and pepper, cardamums and teak, chillies and betel, are all state monopolies. Hunting General Cullen through his discursive report, in which cardamums and civil justice, hornblends and the pepper question, lignite and education, blackwood and the Nair brigade are all mixed up inextricably, we arrive at the following figures:—

Land Revenue	Rs. 15,26,427
Duties	1,95,144
Salt (country)	1,16,936
Salt Bombay	1,53,705
Cardamums	1,17,962
Tobacco	10,00,000
Pepper	1,75,744
Miscellaneous	1,52,211
Abkaree	56,899
Teak	41,450

Total 35,36,479

This is at least two lakhs in excess of the truth, as we have given the gross receipts for all the monopolies except tobacco, omitting all the charges which are not given. It is difficult to discover also, whether the figures under the head of duties represent customs or the total trade. We suspect the latter is the case, as the management would then be redolent of native finance, the expenditure on the preventive service being rather more than the receipts. All these monopolies are drying up. The tobacco revenue is in "serious danger," the free tobacco making its way, as it is the privilege of untaxed things to do, in spite of restrictive laws. The sale of cardamums has declined one-third in a single year. That of teak has declined one-half. The revenue derived from pepper has fallen forty per cent., and the production more than fifty per cent. Nor, with the exception of the last article, which has suffered from a bad season as much as from the taxation, can we see any prospect of revival. It is the tendency of a monopoly when once broken through to go down with a run, and the Travancore Government, with its half-paid agency and lax system, is powerless to maintain restrictions as the Government of India was to enforce the transit duties. So far, therefore, as General Cullen's figures may guide us, it would appear that Travancore is borrowing about seven lakhs a year. That is as if the Indian Government had to meet an annual deficit of seven millions sterling. There can be but one termination to such a career.

And yet the land is one which under decent administration might be made productive. There is scarcely a production of the tropics or of the temperate zone which will not flourish there luxuriantly. Coffee and pepper, indigo and cardamums, wheat and potatoes, nutmegs and cloves, betel-nut and tobacco, are all cultivated successfully. European fruits thrive in the higher country, and the province enjoys the incalculable benefit of three climates, each of which is for the purposes of cultivation absolutely distinct. There is iron and granite, teak and every variety of tropical wood. There is abundance of cheap labour, and though the means of transit are imperfect, the sea is always near. The country in truth wants nothing, save a government which, while it secures order and property, shall send the priests back to the beggary enjoined by the Shasters, and expend on roads the sums now wasted on the palace.—*Friend of India.*

THE MOPLAHS.—The *Madras Spectator* affirms that the Moplahs are in such a state of agitation as to require the serious attention of Government. An invitation issued by Government to visit the Exhibition in Calicut, has been construed by the clans as a trick intended to deprive them of their headmen. Most of the tribe who accepted service in the Malabar police corps have resigned.

THE MADRAS NATIVE ASSOCIATION and Bombay Native Association, have both petitioned against the amalgamation of the courts. They fear that the Supreme Court will be absorbed. The petitions indicate strongly the local character of these associations. The people of the interior whom they profess to represent, care nothing about the Supreme Court, and must in any case be benefited by the reform.

Mr. D. Elliot, member of the Legislative Council of India, has been granted leave of absence to England on medical certificate.

H.M.'s 43RD FOOT ON ROUTE FROM BANGALORE to the Presidency, have suffered greatly from cholera.

THE 6TH N.I. embarked on board the ship *Cornwall*, for Rangoon, on the 20th March.

PENSIONS.—The *Madras Spectator* mentions that pensions of all kinds to be given to the family and dependents of the late nawab of the Carnatic, will amount to Rs. 48,212 per mensem, or Rs. 5,78,552 per annum, namely:—

Immediate family	Rs. 35,097	5	4
Chief officers	3,300	0	3
Pensioners of the Carnatic Sircar	7,235	5	6
Hubshees	220	8	0
Hemmannees	13	2	0
Servants	2,346	6	0

Total per mensem Rs. 48,212 10 11

This amount, with the sum of Rs. 2,77,800 per annum, presently being paid to the old Carnatic stipendiaries and jagheerdars, raises the total disbursements to Rs. 8,56,322 per annum.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.—The traffic receipts of the Madras Railway, during the week ending the 21st instant, amounted for passengers to Rs. 2,657-6-6; and for luggage, goods, &c., to Rs. 2,417-15-8; making in all Rs. 5,075-4-2. The whole distance open being sixty-five miles, the average receipt per mile is Rs. 78-1-4. The sums disbursed at this presidency, on account of the Madras Railway, in the month of December last, amounted to Rs. 5,08,558-6-7. The aggregate amount of disbursements, from the commencement of operations on the 1st October, 1850, to 31st December, 1856, amounted to Rs. 78,88,988-13-4. The amount of collections realized on account of traffic earnings, and paid into the general treasury, in December, amounted to Rs. 23,301-4. The total receipts thus made, commencing from July last, amount to Rs. 111,772-2.—*Spectator*, March 26.

THE 1ST FUSILIERS.—The 1st Fusiliers embarked for Bushire yesterday afternoon, having marched down to the beach soon after three o'clock. The men were in the highest spirits; and should the opportunity present itself, the regiment will, we have no doubt, gain fresh laurels in the land of the Shahs. The subjoined complimentary order was issued by the right honourable the commander of the garrison yesterday:—"The 1st Madras Fusiliers being under orders for embarkation this evening, are struck off the strength of the garrison from this date. The Right Honourable the Governor cannot allow the Fusiliers to leave Fort Saint George without recording his satisfaction with their conduct during the period they have been quartered within the garrison of Madras. While expressing his sincere wishes for their welfare, to Colonel Stevenson, the officers and the men of the regiment, Lord Harris feels it scarcely necessary to add his conviction, that the distinguished character which their corps has maintained on active service, will be upheld by them on the present occasion to the fullest extent."—*Spectator*, March 18.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

MOVEMENT OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, Mar. 20, 1857.—The movement of the 17th regiment N.I. from Kurnool to Burmah, to embark at Madras, ordered in G. G. O., 24th Feb., 1857, No. 52, is cancelled; the corps is to march to Madras, to be there stationed.

The following movements are ordered:—

12th regiment N.I., from Madras to Burmah.
18th regiment N.I., from Madras to Vellore.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CHERRY, J. W. to act as civ. and sess. jud. of Salem dur. emp. of Goodwyn on other duty.
COCHRANE, W. E. to act as coll. of Madras dur. abs. of Cunniffe, March 17.
COCKERELL, J. R. to act as sub-jud. of zillah of Madura, March 17.
DYKES, J. W. B. to act as sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Salem dur. emp. of J. W. Cherry on other duty; appt. to act as princ. asst. to ag. to Govr. of Fort St. George, at Vizagapatam.
GORDON, J. R. to act as add. sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Canara, dur. emp. of Lewin on other duty.
INNES, L. C. sub-jud. of the zillah of Combaconum, res. ch. of court fr. E. W. Bird, March 17.
KINDERSLEY, J. R. asst. jud. of zillah Mangalore, assu. ch. of court fr. D. Mayne.
READE, C. W. to act as civ. and sess. jud. of zillah Cuddalore dur. abs. of Roupell.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.
 CAMPBELL, E. C. March 15.
 ST. CLAIR, J. C. March 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
 CUNLIFFE, B. 3 mo. to the Neilgherries.
 DAVIDSON, R. 15 mo. to Eur. m.c.
 FISHER, W. 6 mo. to England.
 IRVINE, P. 15 days in ext.
 SHORTT, H. 6 mo. on m.c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.
 POPE, Rev. J. P. 18 mo. to Eur. m.c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLAN, Ens. F. to do duty with 50th N.I. March 25.
 ARMSTRONG, Ens. E. L. 7th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 BAILEY, Lieut. W. S. 1st fus. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 BARCLAY, 2nd Lieut. J. J. 1st fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. Feb. 21, v. Dickson, dismissed.
 BLAIR, Lieut. J. art. fr. D. co. 4th batt. to C. co. 3rd batt. to join on art. of the comp. in Pegu, March 24.
 BRIDGE, Lieut. L. rem. fr. 2nd batt. horse brig. to join hd. qrs. of brig. Bangalore.
 BRIGGS, Brev. maj. G. art. to be pres. of committee for revision of army regs.
 BROWN, Capt. T. 1st fus. to rank fr. Jan. 12, in suc. to Stephenson, pro.
 BRUCE, Lieut. A. [J. jun. asst. to commssr. of Mysore, to rejoin staff appt.
 BUCKLE, 2nd Lieut. C. R. art. to do duty D. co. 4th batt.; to join, March 24.
 CANNON, Capt. E. 17th N.I. app. to act as comdt. of rifle depot, Bangalore, is cancelled.
 CHALON, Cornet T. H. T. to do duty with 8th lt. cav. March 18.
 CHAMBERS, Ens. C. J. O. rem. fr. 31st L.I. to 19th N.I.
 CHAMIER, 2nd Lieut. S. H. E. art. to join and do duty with B. co. 4th batt. at Bangalore, March 24.
 CLARK, Cornet J. D. fr. 5th to 3rd L.C. as 1st cornet, March 27.
 COLQUHOUN, Ens. J. rem. fr. 33rd N.I. to 27th N.I.
 CONINGHAM, Ens. H. rem. fr. 30th N.I. to 29th N.I.
 DANGERFIELD, Lieut. E. 1st fus. passed prescribed exam. in Burmese lang. and moonshee allow. granted.
 DANIELL, Lieut. E. S. 1st fus. to be capt. fr. Feb. 21, v. Dickson, dismissed.
 DREVER, Lieut. W. S. 31st L.I. to rem. at pres. March 27.
 FALLS, Capt. A. V. art. to do duty with $\frac{1}{4}$ C. co. 2nd batt. Mount, March 24.
 FINLAY, Lieut. G. C. 12th N.I. repl. at disp. of Govt. March 4; repl. at disp. of C.-in-C. March 6; serv. repl. at disp. of Govt. of Port St. George; to proc. to Madras by dak, at the public expense, March 24.
 FORD, Capt. B. 12th N.I. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, March 17; report himself to adj. gen. at pres. March 18.
 FRASER, Capt. C. R. 4th cav. Punjab irr. force, to be comdt. in suc. to Maj. Jacob, res.
 GORDON, Lieut. A. C. 32nd N.I. dep. commis. Saugor and Nerbudda terr. ret. to duty, March 9.
 HILLYARD, Maj. H. T. to rejoin his staff appt. as supt. of family pensions.
 HOLLOWAY, Maj. E. V. P. 42nd N.I. ret. to du. fr. Oct. 17, 1856, in accordance with gov. gen. orders.
 HOLMES, Brev. capt. G. B. B. art. fr. 4th batt. to horse brig. to join head qrs. of brigade at Bangalore.
 HOSKEN, Ens. J. T. to do duty with 19th N.I. March 18.
 JOHNSON, Lieut. J. H. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be adjt. March 14.
 LAW, Lieut. G. V. exec. engrs. 4th cl. dept. of pub. works, to rejoin staff appt.
 LAWRENCE, Brig. A. W. posted to Trichinopoly dur. abs. of Wahab, March 14.
 LAWSON, Lieut. M. C. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, and qualified for general staff.
 MACDONALD, Lieut. J. C. 4th N.I. to be a probationary sub-asst. comm. gen. March 17.
 MACQUEEN, Maj. L. dep. jud. advocate gen. centre div. to Mysore div. dur. abs. of Maj. S. G. Renaud.
 MANDERSON, 2nd Lieut. W. art. to do duty with C. comp. 1st batt. to join March 24.
 MANN, Maj. J. fr. nat. vet. batt. to 2nd nat. vet. batt. March 18.
 MICHAEL, Capt. J. 39th N.I. to be exec. eng. 2nd class, and posted as asst. to chief eng. at Hyderabad, March 6.
 NOTT, Brev. maj. H. 19th N.I. to act as interp. H.M.'s 43rd.
 OLIVER, Ens. C. L. to do duty with 19th N.I. March 24.
 PEYTON, Capt. T. asst. qr.mr. gen. Hyderabad subsid. force, to rejoin his staff appt.
 PLAYFAIR, 2nd Lieut. F. L. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Mar. 9, v. Jones, dec.
 RICHMOND, Ens. J. A. 3rd Eur. regt. ret. fr. doing duty with 36th N.I.; to proc. to join his corps in comp. with Capt. Peyton, Mar. 24.
 RICKETTS, Lieut. C. H. 5th L.C. placed at disp. of Fort St. George for regt. duty, Mar. 17.

ROCHE, Ens. F. M. to do duty with 50th N.I. Mar. 18.
 ROLSTON, Capt. W. T. K. act. dep. asst. com. gen. to rejoin staff appt.
 SAUSMAREZ, Maj. G. 21st N.I. to be a member of committee for revision of army regulations.
 SHERARD, Lieut. G. P. B. acting dep. judge adv. gen. Ceded Districts, to proc. to Bangalore and take ch. of dep. judge adv. gen. office of the Mysore div.
 STEPHENSON, Brev. maj. J. L. 1st fus. to be maj. fr. Jan. 12, v. Barker, ret.
 STEUART, Ens. G. to do duty with 50th N.I. Mar. 18.
 STEVENS, Brev. capt. A. 18th N.I. to be quartermr. and interpr. of that corps, Mar. 18.
 STOLL, Capt. W. G. 2nd Eur. L.I. to offic. as an asst. commissr. in Martaban provs.
 STROVER, Ens. G. A. to do duty with 19th N.I. March 18.
 STURROCK, Brev. maj. G. 11th N.I. ret. to duty.
 TENNANT, Lieut. T. B. E. 26th N.I. to rem. at Ootacamund.
 THORPE, Ens. R. D. rem. fr. 39th N.I. to 27th N.I.
 WALKER, Capt. E. 47th N.I. to be a probationary sub-asst. commr. gen. March 17.
 WALKER, Capt. W. L. 4th L.C. to act as a-de-c. to Maj. gen. Macleod, com. ceded dist.
 WILSON, Maj. W. J. pol. mag. resu. ch. of office, March 23.
 WINGFIELD, Lieut. A. 47th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani; qual. for com. of a comp.
 WOOD, Lieut. J. A. 1st fus. to rank fr. Jan. 12, in suc. to Stephenson, prom.
 YOUNG, Ens. G. A. 52nd N.I. to proc. to Mercara and await the art. of his corps.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.
 INFANTRY.

ALLAN, F. March 15.
 HOSKEN, J. T. March 15.
 OLIVER, C. L. March 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAILLIE, Lieut. J. E. 18th N.I. March 6, to April 5, privileged leave.
 BARROW, Capt. de S. 14th N.I. on furl. to Eur. m.c.
 BAYLEY, Brev. lieut. col. J. W. 23rd L.I. leave of abs. cancelled.
 BENSON, Lieut. C. A. 45th N.I. 15 mo. to Eur. m.c.
 BUCHANAN, Lieut. J. 4th L.C. to March 10, to Jubbulpore; fr. March 10 to 15, to Calicut and Neilgherries, on m.c.
 DAVIDSON, Capt. A. G. 29th N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
 DENTON, Maj. J. 1st N.V. batt. to Dec. 31, to Eastern coast and Bangalore, on m.c. new regs.
 DREVER, Capt. T. 2nd Eur. L.I. 3 years, m.c. to Eur.
 FELLOWES, Capt. W. B. 3rd L.C. 15 mo. to Eur.
 GABBETT, Lieut. col. W. M. commissary of ord. Trichinopoly, 30 days privileged leave to pres.
 GREME, Lieut. P. St. G. h. art. fr. March 10 to June 10, to Ceylon, under old rules.
 LAWRENCE, Brig. com. Trichinopoly, leave cancelled.
 LINDSAY, Lieut. A. W. C. 30th N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
 MACDONELL, Maj. G. G. 27th N.I. leave cancelled.
 PAXTON, Col. G. 44th N.I. 15 mo. to Eur. on m.c.
 RAMSAY, Lieut. W. 10th N.I. 3 yrs. to Eur. on m.c.
 RICKETTS, Lieut. R. R. 18th N.I. 15 mo. to Eur.
 SMITH, 1st Lieut. S. R. art. to Europe, on m.c. old regs.
 SWINNEY, Lieut. J. 32nd N.I. fr. April 10 to Sept. 9, to Dinapore and Agra, old regs.
 WETHERALL, Lieut. P. J. P. 18th N.I. 30 days fr. March 9, to remain at Madras.
 WRIGHT, Capt. J. H. 1st N.I. to Feb. 6, to pres. on m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CURRIE, Surg. C. D. M.D. 18th N.I. to do du. with 10th N.I.
 ELLIOT, Asst. surg. W. C. M.D. to do du. with 30th N.I. Mar. 24, passed exam. in Hindustani.
 GAMAERH, Asst. surg. A. C. M.D. H.M.'s 35th regt. to med. ch. of troops proceeding to Rangoon in the *Cornwallis*, March 18; passed exam. in Hindustani, March 24.
 HENDERSON, Asst. surg. J. passed exam. in Hindustani; qual. for med. staff.
 JACOB, Asst. surg. W. A. to be zillah surg. of Cuddapah.
 MACLEAN, Surg. W. C. M.D. to do du. with 18th N.I. March 18.
 MONTGOMERY, Asst. surg. H. B. to be civ. surg. of Cochin.
 NEWELL, Asst. surg. J. B. M.D. to do du. with left wing H.M.'s 43rd L.I. in Fort St. George, March 24.
 REAN, Asst. surg. 36th N.I. to proc. forthwith by special train to Amoor, to aff. med. aid to wing of 43rd Foot.
 ROBERTSON, Asst. surg. C. perm. to enter on gen. du. of the army.
 ROSS, Assist. surg. H. M. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. for med. charge.
 WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. St. G. to be zillah surg. of Honore.
 WILLIAMSON, Asst. surg. B. to med. ch. Hyderabad cont. v. Orr.
 WILSON, Asst. surg. R. M.D. to do duty with left wing H.M.'s 43rd L.I. in Fort St. George, March 24.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CURRIE, Surg. C. D. 30 days to Bangalore.
 DORWARD, Surg. J. furl to Europe, on m.c.
 SCOTT, Asst. surg. W. M.D. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new reg.
 WESTERN, Vet. surg. J. art. leave cancelled.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ADEY, wife of Lieut. G. 31st L.I. d. at Secunderabad, March 15.
 ANDERSON, wife of P. d. at Sholapore, March 8.
 BOSWELL, wife of J. A. C. s. at Ootacamund, March 11.
 BOWER, wife of Rev. H. s. at Vedeiarpoom, March 15.
 HALLIDAY, wife of Major, d. at Bangalore, March 12.
 LAPSLEY, wife of W. s. at Poonamallee, March 19.
 LITTLE, wife of Rev. J. s. at Bangalore, March 11.
 OGILVIE, wife of Capt. R. d. at Jachattallah, March 16.
 RALSTON, wife of Capt. W. T. K. 14th N.I. d. at Cannanore, March 22.
 ROZARO, wife of F. s. at Cannanore, March 15.
 SHUNKER, wife of W. H. d. at Trichinopoly, March 17.
 STANDEN, wife of D. d. at Hoosungabad, March 14.
 THOT, wife of R. J. d. at Bolarum, March 15.
 WALHOUSE, wife of M. J. s. at Ootacamund, March 8.
 WEST, wife of P. H. s. at Tellicherry, March 20.
 WHITE, Mrs. J. M. s. at Madras, March 12.

MARRIAGES.

ARNOT, Lieut. D. 34th L.I. to Rose P. d. of Maj. C. Mackenzie, at Bolarum, Mar. 16.
 McMAHON, Lieut. C. A. 39th N.I. to Elizabeth d. of the late Col. Head, at Sealkote, Mar. 3.
 TOD, G. B. to Charlotte E. d. of Col. P. J. Begbie, at St. Thomas's Mount, Mar. 17.

DEATHS.

ARBUTHNOT, Catherine O. d. of Lieut. col. G. B. A. on board the *Ada*, Feb. 26.
 CAMPBELL, Amelia, wife of Capt. C. 1st L.C. at Ootacamund, March 16.
 CLARKE, Mary E. d. of Rev. B. S. at Ootacamund, March 11.
 COMBES, George C. at Kilpauk, March 16.
 CURRIE, Henry, inf. s. of H. at Cannanore, March 16.
 HOSMER, Lieut. col. C. at Arcot, March 16.
 JONES, Lieut. G. h. art. at Kamptee, March 9.
 LILLY, Catherine A. d. of lieut. at Sebore, aged 2, March 12.
 SCHMIDT, Sydney W. J. inf. s. of W. E. at Ootacamund, Mar. 19.
 SNELL, Charles, at Cuttack, March 5.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 13. Steamer Oriental, Kirtan, Rangoon.—14. Sedgemoor, Anderson, Calingapatam; Southern Cross, M'Arthur, Calcutta; Arab, Nunnerly, Penang.—15. Isabella Blyth, Hale, Mauritius; Amelie, Anglia, Calcutta, Vizagapatam, and Cocanada; steamer Ava, Williamson, Suez, Aden, and Galle.—16. Guararen, Mauret, Moulmein.—17. Marie Anglique, Bertin, Calcutta and Vizagapatam.—18. Volta, Legruel, Pondicherry.—21. Steamer Scotland, Atkins, Calcutta.—23. Fanny, Middleton, Moulmein; Calcutta, Leach, Rio de Janeiro and Mauritius.—23. Henriette, Fourcode, Karikal.—24. Maggie Miller, Johns, Point de Galle.—28. Steamer Ava, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Oriental (March 13), from RANGOON.—Lieut. col. J. T. Fisher, Maj. H. Green and lady, Capt. L. Batten, lady, and child; Capt. H. Hughes, Lieut. and Mrs. W. E. Hands, Lieut. and Mrs. J. V. Marrie, Lieut. and Mrs. W. Hill, Ens. Cluibley, Surg. Currie, Capt. Doreton, Capt. T. Drever, and Surgs. Dorward and Innes.
 Per Sedgemoor (March 14), from CALINGPATAM.—Col. and Mrs. Duke, Maj. Hamilton, Mr. Davidson, Mrs. Birdwood, Capt. and Mrs. Watts and 3 children, Lieut. and Mrs. Johnston, Lieuts. Barrow, Paxton, and Drever, and Mrs. Paxton.
 Per Southern Cross (March 14), from CALCUTTA.—Dr. Ranking, Mr. Dixonore, and Mr. Clive.
 Per Arab, from PENANG.—Mr. Sanvago.
 Per steamer Ava (March 15), from SUEZ, ADEN, and GALLE.—Mr. Whitlock, Lieut. H. Robinson, Mr. St. Clair, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Arbuthnot and 3 daughters, Messrs. Campbell, Oliver, Anderson, Hospen, and Gamble. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and child, Messrs. Allen, Agnew, and Baynes; Sir H. F. Davidson, and Mr. Lawson. From MALTA to MADRAS.—Capt. Wombwell. From BOMBAY to MADRAS.—Mr. Robertson, Mr. C. Robertson, Miss Dias, Dessa, and Phillips; Mr. Ricketts, Dhurmsey, Beerchund. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Way, Ackland, and Tritton; Mrs. Dumergue, Miss Dumergue, Miss Bacon, Gen. Sir Henry Bernard and son, Miss Bell, Mrs. Burbank, Mr. Smith, Miss Smith, Messrs. Rawson, Campbell, and Stokoe; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, J. Hammurghoffer, Mr. Brumfield, Messrs. Jervis and Brown. From MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Himes, Lieut. C. Battine, and Mr. G. Dawson. From SUEZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Gibbon, and Rev. Mr. Albana. From BOMBAY to CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Knocker and child, Mrs. Harris, and Mr. Jenkins. From GALLE to CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Furlong and Patent.
 Per steamer Scotland (March 21), from CALCUTTA.—Mr. Johnstone, Col. and Mrs. MacMair, Ali Ben Son Ali, Col. and Mrs. Cantler, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Miller and Mr. Lee, Mr. Ball and Mr. Hodeal, Mr. and Mrs. Monkton and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie and 2 children, Mr. Murphy, Mrs. Jenkins and child.
 Per Fanny, from MAULMAIN.—Master Peter Myster.
 Per steamer Ava (March 28), from CALCUTTA.—Capt. Charles Scott Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gubbins, and Dr. T. T. Sherlock.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Ava (March 15), to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Julien, J. P. Dymes, Esq. Lieut. W. Gordon, Mrs. Beale, 1 child and infant, and M. J. Kist-nasawmy Moodelly.
 Per steamer Oriental (March 18), to BUSHIRE.—Brev. col. Stevenson, Capt. Stephenson, Galway, Harris, Raikes, Fraser, and Spurgin; Lieuts. Dangerfield, Groome, Arnolds, Græme, Hargood, Beaumont, Bailey, and Woods; Lieut. and gr. mr. Hamilton, Lieut. and adjt. Gosling, 2nd lieuts. Barclay and Duncan, Surg. Arthur, Asst. surgs. Robertson and Howell, Second apoth. Secluna, Asst. apoths. Heron and O'Keefe.
 Per steamer Ava (March 28), to SUEZ.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Bigham, Capt. W. B. Fellowes, Capt. G. Paxton, 44th regt. Madras N.I. and Dr. S. Sam. To PENANG.—Mrs. Scott, and Miss Muter and 2 children. To ALEXANDRIA.—J. Dorward, Esq. and S. Hutchinson, Esq. To MARSEILLES.—Lieut. A. Lindsay, 30th regt. To GALLE.—Rev. J. Thomas. To BOMBAY.—Lieut. Dangerfield. To GALLE and back.—W. B. Wright, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 15. Steamer Ava, Williamson, Calcutta.—18. Steamer Oriental, Kirtan, Bushire; Tasmania, Nauru, Bushire; Alliance, Hyslop, London, via Cocanada.—19. Clive, Shaw, London; Southern Cross, McArthur, Melbourne.—20. Devonshire, Lee Steere, Rangoon; Cornwallis, Ker, Rangoon; Constantine, Wrangles, Rangoon.—22. Volta, Legruel, Marseilles; steamer Scotland, Atkins, Galle, Mauritius, Cape, and London.—23. Guarani, Mosset, Mauritius; Marie Anglique, Bertin, Pondicherry.—24. Robina Mitchell, McLean, London, via Bimlipatam.—25. Sedgemoor, Anderson, London.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, March 26, 1857.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Securities 7 per ct.
 On Private Bills, at 3 months 7 "

RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes 95 per ct.
 Do. 4½ do. do. 85 "
 Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts 82 "
 Do. 4 per cent. Proxy. Notes Sicca 75 "
 Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's 75 "
 Do. 3½ do. do. do. 63 "
 On Tanjore do. — "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan for public work par.
 4 per cent. loan of 1832-33 17 to 18 disct.
 1835-36 do.
 1842-43 15½ to 16 do.
 1854-55 do.

5 per cent. transferable } No transactions.
 book debt }
 Tanjore Bonds do.
 Bank of Madras Shares .. 17 to 18 prem.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, at 6 months' sight, 2s. 2½d.
 H.M. Treasury Bills, 2s. 1½d.
 Bank of England Post Bills, 2s. 1½d.
 Mauritius Government Bills, 2s. 1½d.
 Ceylon do. 2s. 1½d.
 Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight, par to 1 disct.
 Agents' Bills to Calcutta, 30 days, par to 1 disct.
 Do. Bombay, " par to 1 pm.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns Rs. 10-2 each
 Bank of England Notes None.
 Spanish Dollars do.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3l. 10s. to 4l. 5s.

BOMBAY.

MR. THOMAS THORNTON.

We have much pleasure in giving prominent insertion to the following graphic sketch of the career of Mr. Thomas Thornton, for which we are indebted to the *Poona Observer* :—

"We observe it is announced in the daily papers that Mr. Thomas Thornton, second magistrate of police at Bombay, is about to retire from the service of Government on a pension of 460l. per annum, to which he is now entitled. Mr. Thornton has been about thirty-three years in India, having, we believe, come out to Bombay in the year 1824, as a recruit for the artillery. He was at one time the best swordsman in this presidency,—perhaps, in all India,—and was specially selected by Sir Charles Colville, the then Commander-in-Chief, to teach Angelo's sword-drill to the Bombay army. After serving some years in a military capacity with much distinction, Mr. Thornton left the army to seek employment in the civil branch of the Government service, which he was not long

in obtaining. He was for several years chief clerk of the Fort Police Office, from which situation he was promoted to the office of head uncovenanted assistant in the Judicial Department of the Secretariate; the duties of which he performed with great zeal and ability, and to the entire satisfaction of the secretaries under whom he served. His talents were of a very conspicuous order, and as a mark of the approval of Government of services the value of which could not be overrated, he was selected to succeed Mr. Benjamin Noton as coroner of Bombay from which post he was promoted to that of Junior Magistrate of Police, on the suspension of the late Mr. Danvers, who died at Alexandria on his way to England. Upon the death of Mr. Rivett, Mr. Thornton succeeded to the office of Second Magistrate of Police, which he now fills. It is not too much to say of this gentleman, that a more upright, painstaking, and impartial magistrate never adorned the Bench; he is thoroughly independent, and has always performed his duties to the satisfaction of the public. So much has this been the case, that we do not remember during his seven years' term of office as a magistrate that any decision of his was ever found fault with by the press. In private life, too, he is a man made to be loved, and it is on every account much to be regretted that the state of his health has rendered it imperatively necessary that he should retire and pass the remainder of his days in his native land. Mr. Thornton's whole career in India has been most honourable to him; and he has furnished in his life one of the brightest examples that we have ever met with to the young men of the present day, of what may be attained by sheer industry and integrity, unassisted by any adventitious aid whatever."—*Telegraph and Courier*.

THE LONDON MAIL of Feb. 26 arrived at Bombay March 23 (per Singapore). The mail of March 10 left Aden March 29 (per Bombay).

A SERIOUS ATTEMPT has been made against the lives of six officers of the 5th regiment N.I. including Captains Symonds and Scott, Lieut. Brown, Dr. Trestrail, and two others. Some poison was mixed with the soup prepared for and intended to be taken by them, and it was not until one of them vomited, and the others felt severe pain from the effects of what they had taken, that the treachery became apparent. Several persons have been taken up on suspicion, and the soup has been sent for medical examination. All the officers are doing well.

ALL NEWSPAPERS despatched from India by the post must in future be pre-paid.

THE OFFICERS who were placed under arrest on account of Lieut. Hand's death, have been released.

THE APPEAL SYSTEM.—The *Bombay Guardian* publishes the following story:—"A fisherman named Gopal, living in the village of Veshuve, in the Konkan, branded his wife on the stomach, for some trifling offence, with a hot iron, inflicting a wound both broad and deep. The cruelty became known, and the fisherman was sentenced by the Third Assistant Magistrate to three months' confinement, with seven days' solitary imprisonment. The First Assistant cancelled this sentence, thinking it too lenient, and ordered that the man should be imprisoned for one year, and receive thirty stripes. The judge found that it was illegal to give more than twenty-five stripes. The case eventually was brought before the Sudder Foudjaree Adawlut, who found the whole sentence illegal, and released the man." If guilty, the appeal system exempted this man from deserved punishment. If innocent, it protracted his misery three months.

SUPERSTITION.—An inquest, held upon the body of a lascar who died of tetanus, has been reported. It appears the lascar was accused of stealing a turban, and compelled, in order to prove his innocence, to thrust his hands into boiling oil. The wounds remained for some time undressed, tetanus supervened, and the man died. The lascar in his deposition before his death, stated that he trusted the ordeal would prove his innocence, and that one Chundoo threatened to have him punished, if he did not thrust his hand into the boiling oil. Men in England believe superstitions equally ridiculous. We have ourselves heard the screams of a pig roasted alive to remove a charm.

A DRAWING CLASS has been established at the Sir Jamssetjee School of Art and Design. It is primarily intended to instruct artisans and mechanics. All candidates for admission were subjected to an examination in geometry. About 100 presented themselves, and it appeared that the majority had gone through a regular course of mathematics.

THE HINDOOS OF BOMBAY are about to petition Parliament in the matter of adoptions. They are anxious that the Hindoo law should be preserved in all its integrity, and should extend to states as well as families. The petitioners gracefully declare that they are willing to go back no further than 1700 for the root of their genealogical trees. The memorialists will meet with little support in England. Those who understand the question know that they have not the shadow of right. Those who do not will never sympathise with a practice utterly repugnant to English feeling.

MR. H. L. ANDERSON will, it is rumoured, act as chief secretary during Mr. Young's absence in England.

SIR ROBERT HAMILTON is a passenger by the present steamer to Europe.

A FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY.—The town of Bhownuggur, a few days ago, was made the scene of a most frightful tragedy. A native contemporary mentions, on the authority of a private letter, that a sepoy of the Purdese caste, having illicit intercourse with the wife of a Hindoo carpenter, the friends of the aggrieved husband took an opportunity of severely beating him. The man determined to be revenged, and having procured a sword, met the carpenter on the 12th instant on the public road, and cut him in two, at a stroke. A number of boys, who were playing by the road-side, observed the perpetration of this horrid deed, immediately pointed out the man, who at once fell with his deadly weapon upon the children, and killed six of them. The intelligence having spread, attempts were made to secure him, in which more than a dozen persons were wounded. The desperate villain finally destroyed himself. The collector of Ahmedabad was to proceed to the spot to cause the necessary investigation into the matter.

THE NEW FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.—We understand that the new five per cent. loan is being fast paid up, both here and in Calcutta. The amount received into the treasuries up to this time cannot be less than a crore of rupees. As we anticipated some time ago, the whole amount required by Government, 3 crores, will be supplied before two more months are over.—*Bombay Times*.

THE BANKS have reduced their rates 1 per cent. all round. CIVIL CHANGES.—We hear that Captain Cowper, the revenue commissioner for alienations, proceeds home shortly, on leave for six months. Mr. H. B. Ellis, of the civil service, at present acting as commissioner in Scinde, will act for Captain Cowper; Mr. Gibbs, the judicial assistant in Scinde, doing duty for Mr. Ellis until the arrival of Mr. Frere. The following appointments are made consequent on the return of Major Freedy to his regiment. Mr. E. L. Jenkins, of the Custom-house, proceeds to Kurrachee, to take acting charge of Major Freedy's appointment as collector of that district, and Mr. A. Gray is made acting deputy commissioner of customs, salt, and opium in the Bombay Custom-house.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. E. N. B. MACREADY, 2ND EUROPEAN REGIMENT, L.I.

Head-quarters, Bombay, March 31, 1857.—At a European general court-martial, assembled at Kurrachee, on Wednesday, March 18, 1857, Lieut. E. N. B. Macready, 2nd Eur. reg. L.I., at present attached to the dépôt at Kurrachee, was arraigned on the following charge, viz. :—

Charge.—For having, at camp Kurrachee, on or about Dec. 17, 1856, been drunk on duty under arms, he being at the time line officer of the day.

The above being in breach of the articles of war.

Finding.—Not guilty of the charge, and most fully acquitted.

Confirmed.

(Signed) H. SOMERSET, Lieut.-Gen.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.—By the prisoner's own statement, in his defence, he admits having remained at the billiard-table of the 1st Fusiliers until one o'clock in the morning when he was on line duty, and as such as responsible for the safety of the camp. The evidence of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the guard, whom he appears to have kept under arms for an unusual and unauthorized time, is clear and distinct as to his excited state and his violent and unbecoming language, for which there does not appear to have been the slightest cause or occasion.

I trust that the long arrest to which the prisoner has been subjected will be a caution to him, in the commencement of his career as an officer, to conduct his duties hereafter in an officerlike and becoming manner; nothing can warrant or justify violent and unbecoming language in an officer towards the soldiers under his orders.

The prisoner has had a narrow escape, and I hope it will be a warning to him.

Lieut. Macready will be released from his arrest, and return to his duty.

The Commander-in-Chief has observed that a system very generally prevails in this army of conveying censure to officers for omissions of duty and slight breaches of discipline by the medium of the Order Book. His Excellency much disapproves of this system, as tending to weaken the authority of commanding officers rather than uphold it. With a right-minded officer, cases of this kind can be best met by the commanding officer pointing out the error privately, or at orderly-room, in a kind and considerate manner, and with the careless and ill-disposed, personal reproof will be found more efficacious than a page of reprimand. Should personal reproof be of no avail, the offender on the next occasion should be reported to superior authority.

By order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

J. M. GLASSE, Major, Actg. Dep. Adj. Gen.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ELIUS, B. H. to be act. commr. in Scinde fr. March 6.
 ERLINE, J. C. act. and ass. jud. of Koncan, rec. ch. of Tannah Adawlat, March 16.
 GRAY, A. to offic. as coll. and mag. of Kurrachee dur. abs. of Maj. Preedy.
 HADWAY, H. W. to act as asst. supt. Poona and Tanna rev. surv. dur. abs. of Lieut. Waddington.
 HANCOCK, A. to be dep. coroner of Bombay.
 SCOTT, J. W. passed exam. in Mahratta.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

HASUNG, Rev. R. admitted an asst. chapl. on estab. fr. March 9, to act as chaplain at Malkigum.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAM, Ens. F. J. S. posted to 9th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. Dec. 21; att. to do duty with school of musketry at Poona, to join.
 ANDERSON, Capt. G. S. A. 18th N.I. ret. to duty (arrived at Aden), Feb. 13.
 ANDERSON, Capt. J. A. 19th N.I. ret. to duty March 9.
 ARMERONG, Lieut. A. P. 72nd N.I. to act as mil. sec. to C.-in-C. fr. Jan. 14, dur. time Col. Somerset may act as dept. adj. gen. H.M.'s forces.
 BARNISTER, Capt. C. W. 2nd L.C. ret. to duty Nov. 23, 1856.
 BATTYE, Lieut. A. F. 25th N.I. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for field service with regt.
 BINGHAM, Lieut. R. L. 1st Eur. regt. ret. to duty Nov. 23, 1856.
 BUNTON, Lieut. C. F. 27th N.I. to act as 2nd in com. of S. Mahratta irreg. b. during absence of Lieut. Battye.
 BURBASS, Lieut. B. 20th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. March 15.
 DARRIN, Lieut. F. C. 3rd Eur. regt. to rank fr. Jan. 3, v. Robinson, dec.
 DUGAR, Ens. A. W. posted to 2nd Eur. L.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. Dec. 14.
 EDWARDS, Ens. H. B. posted to 2nd Eur. L.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. Dec. 13.
 FERGUSON, Ens. J. T. posted to 26th N.I. as 2nd ens. to rank fr. Dec. 14.
 FORD, Capt. B. 12th N.I. exec. eng. 4th class, serv. placed temp. at disp. of C.-in-C. for regl. du.
 GREEN, Capt. F. G. 7th N.I. ret. to du. March 9.
 HAWSON, Lieut. S. Y. 12th N.I. ret. to du. March 10.
 HAWTHORN, Lieut. col. A. S. attached to do du. with native veteran battalion, March 28.
 HEATHFIELD, Ens. F. W. posted to 27th N.I. as 2nd ens. to rank fr. Dec. 14.
 HENDERSON, Capt. 29th N.I. appt. to act as paymr. Poona div. of the army, v. Landon, can.; to act as mil. paymr. Scinde div. dur. abs. of Capt. Vincent, to rank fr. Oct. 10, in suc. to Campbell, dec.
 HOBSON, Cadet G. rec. arrived fr. England, attached to do duty with 3rd Eur. regt. at Poona, and to join.
 HUNTER, Ens. A. C. posted to 17th N.I. as 2nd ens. to rank fr. Dec. 14.
 HUTCHSON, Lieut. D. 2nd Eur. regt. to be a sub. asst. comm. gen. on probation, attached to comm. dept. with Persian expeditionary force.
 ISMELL, Ens. J. T. posted to 20th N.I. as 2nd ens. to rank fr. Dec. 14.
 JACOB, Ens. G. A. attached to do du. with 22nd N.I. Mar. 28; posted to 6th N.I. as 2nd ens. to rank fr. Dec. 14; fr. 6th to 22nd N.I. to stand next below Ens. Barnardiston, Mar. 27.
 JAMES, Ens. C. F. posted to 20th N.I. as 2nd ens. to rank fr. Dec. 13.
 KNIGHT, Lieut. T. 16th N.I. to offic. as lieut. of police at Hyderabad (Sind).
 LYNCH, Maj. E. P. 29th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 10, in suc. to Campbell, dec.
 MILLS, Cadet W. 1st lancers, to remain attached to do du. with home brig. hd. qrs. till after the monsoon.
 MARSTON, Capt. E. C. 25th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for field service with regt.
 NAYLOR, Lieut. C. E. lieut. of police, Hyderabad (Sind), to offic. as capt. of police in Sind, dur. Capt. Marston's abs.
 NORTH, Brev. maj. engs. placed at disp. of Lieut. gen. Outram for spec. duty with force in Persia.
 PARK, Lieut. W. A. 3rd Eur. regt. to rank fr. Jan. 3, v. Robinson, dec.
 PENNY, 2nd Lieut. C. B. S. engs. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 PHILLIPS, Lieut. K. 29th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 10, in suc. to Campbell, dec.
 PREEDY, Brev. maj. 25th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for field service with regt.
 REINECHER, Ens. G. H. posted to 28th N.I. as 2nd ens. to rank fr. Dec. 14.
 ROBERTSON, Brev. maj. 25th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for field service with regt.

RYDER, Ens. H. C. 3rd Eur. regt. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, on the augmentation.
 SABBEN, Ens. H. G. E. posted to 18th N.I. as 3rd ens.; to rank fr. Dec. 21.
 SCOBIE, Lieut. col. D. M. 29th N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 10, in suc. to Campbell, dec.
 SCOTT, Capt. J. G. 22nd N.I. to be line adj. at Sattara.
 SHEWELL, Ens. A. M. posted to 2nd Eur. L.I. as 4th ens.; to rank fr. Dec. 14.
 SPEVENS, Ens. G. S. fr. 18th to 20th N.I. as 1st ens. March 27.
 STUBBS, Ens. E. J. posted to 9th N.I. as 3rd ens.; to rank fr. Dec. 21.
 TURNBULL, Lieut. W. invalids, res. the serv. March 19.
 WALLER, Capt. W. F. R. res. att. attached to do duty with 20th N.I.; to join.
 WARDEN, Capt. 16th N.I. to be 1st class comm. agent, and supt. of bazaars, Ahmednuggur, March 28.
 WILSON, Ens. W. H. posted to 18th N.I. as 3rd ens.; to rank fr. Dec. 21.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

MULLER, T. March 9.
 SHEWELL, A. M. March 9.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BURKE, Capt. J. H. engs. 15 mo. to Europe on furl. new regt.
 DEVONPORT, Ens. W. D. 21st N.I. fr. March 20 to Apr. 30, to rem. at Neemuch, on m.c.
 EYRE, Maj. T. 3rd L.C. fr. March 10 to Apr. 8, to rem. at Bombay under new rules.
 HODGKINSON, Capt. C. 28th N.I. Feb. 27 to Apr. 30, Bombay, on m.c. prep. to Europe.
 PHILLIPS, Lieut. A. asst. supt. Rutnagheres rev. survey, March 25 to Apr. 25.
 RAMSAY, Lieut. col. J. S. 11th N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe on furl. old regt.
 SMITH, Lieut. S. R. horse brig. att. to Europe on m.c. under old rules.
 WARDEN, Capt. R. P. 16th N.I. fr. March 25 to May 23, in ext.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BALLINGALL, Asst. surg. G. M. to be prof. of surg. in Grant med. coll. asst. surg. of Jarnetjee Jejeebhoy hospital, and supt. of vaccination at pres.
 LOWNDS, Asst. surg. T. M. to be prof. of anatomy and physiology, and curator of museum in Grant med. coll. and asst. surg. of Jarnetjee Jejeebhoy hospital.
 THOMPSON, Asst. surg. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

REMINGTON, Asst. surg. J. S. 13th N.I. March 20 to April 30, to Bombay, on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BAKER, wife of A. s. at Kaira, March 23.
 BROWN, wife of Capt. J. s. at Poona, March 28.
 DEAS, Mrs. N. d. March 27.
 GORDON, wife of Lieut. J. 1st N.I. s. at Baroda, March 3.
 HEWITT, wife of C. J. d. at Kalhadavie, March 29.
 MORRISON, wife of W. d. at Bombay, March 26.
 ROBINSON, Mrs. J. N. s. at Ahmednuggur.
 WESTERN, wife of Major W. C. s. at Saugor, March 26.
 WILLIAMS, wife of Capt. J. D. 28th N.I. d. at Belgaum, March 17.
 WRIGHT, wife of G. H. d. at Nasick, March 24.

MARRIAGES.

EDGCOMBE, Lieut. W. H. engs. to Lucy, d. of the late Rev. W. Scott, at Rangoon, March 10.
 YEATS, C. L. to Caroline, d. of J. Smith, at Sattara, March 23.

DEATHS.

ARNOTT, J. W. at Bombay, March 16.
 FOLEY, Asst. surg. N. P. 15th N.I. at the marine lines, March 24.
 MURDOCK, James B. s. of H. J. at Byculle, March 12.
 OHAN, Mackertich S. T. at Bombay, aged 48, March 25.
 PEEVOR, William B. A. inf. s. of Lieut. March 17.
 RICHARDSON, Ephraim, s. of Maj. H. at Bombay, aged 2, March 19.
 VIEGAS, Roza, wife of G. aged 24, March 17.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 19. Robert Morrison, Cumming, Calcutta; steamer Victoria, Banks, Kurrachee.—20. Marooness of Londonderry, Davidson, Madras.—21. Washington, Davies, Greenock; Peladeo, Gager, Boston; Versan, D'Liern, Point de Galle; Amaranth, Phrost, Cochin; Abbas, Kurymal, Newcastle and Downs; Culloden, M'Lachlan, London.—23. Steamer Singapore, Down, Sues; Cleodon, Fantio, Aden.—25. Le Prado, Gondolphe, Marseilles; Wales, Thomas, Beyport; Marie Claire, Caurry, Marseilles; Persian, Mayor, Aden; Haddington, Brown, London.—28. Hygiea, Minell, Swansea; British Flag, Johns, Bussire; Vizir, Coutier, Swansea; Quick Step, Smith, Boston.—28. Leona, Norris, Liverpool; Philanthropist, Russell, London; Queen of Clippers, Costelin, Marseilles.—29. Invincible, Jackson, Sydney.—31. Royal Victoria, Adamjee Essajee, Nacoda; Wanata, March, Cape of Good Hope.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Victoria, from KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Bristow, Mrs. Stovell, Mrs. Thatcher and child, Mrs. Wilkins and child, Mrs. Nicholotta, Capt. Bristow, Mr. J. Hunter, Rev. R. F. Colvin, Dr. Irvin, Mr. C. Irvin, Mr. R. Irvin, Capt. Evans, Mr. W. Anderson, and Mr. Murray.

Per Quick Stop, from BOSTON.—Mr. C. Jewett.

Per Leona, from LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Head and 2 children, Mrs. and Miss Summerson, Mrs. Norris and 2 children, and Mrs. Pudan.

Per Royal Victoria, from COLOMBO.—Mr. Jumsetjee and wife, Messrs. Bomanjee and Merwanjee.

Per Wanata, from CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—James Steuart and William Menter.

Per steamer Singapore (March 23), from SUKZ. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Oliver, Mytton, Blake, Abbott, McClelland, Pope, Sandford, Fowler, Hobson, Edwards, Waller, Browne, Anderson, Barnes, and Duff; Mesdames Playre, Anderson, Abbott, and Fowler; Miss Gayer, and Miss Erskine. From MARSEILLES.—Messrs. Clarke, Goodfellow, Bonus, Bonnor, and Macauley; Capt. Barker, I.N.; and Mrs. Welsh. From SUKZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Cowie, and Mr. Jervois. From ADEN.—Maj. and Mrs. Wray, and Mr. Whish.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 18. Belle Assize, Bandin, Marseilles; Ann Gray, Baxter, Liverpool; America, Finlay, Liverpool; Irene, Jones, Liverpool; steamer Cadiz, Aldham, China, &c.—19. William Gibson, Blair, Marseilles; Thames City, Glover, Bushire.—20. Steamer Ganges, Bowen, Aden and Suez; Caribon, Mayor, Liverpool; Marathon, Wilson, Liverpool; steamer Punjaub, Foulerton, Bushire; Boyne, Sebastian, Bushire.—21. Marcinus, Craig, Liverpool; Senior, Swart, Batavia; Borneo, Azam, Marseilles via Kurrachee; Moideen Sumdany, Nacoda, Colongapatam and Colombo; steamer Dwarka, Woolley, Kurrachee; steamer Victoria, Banks, Kurrachee; Alma, Cassan, Marseilles; Constance, Fortin, Marseilles.—25. Walter Morice, Morice, Persian Gulf; Fairlie, Conway, Persian Gulf. APRIL 2. Steamer ———, Singapore.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Victoria, to KURRACHEE.—Capt. and Mrs. Hewett, and 3 children; Mr. Byramjee Cussetjee; Lieut. Warne, Mr. A. M. Shewell, Mr. Woodhouse, Dr. Harris, Lieut. Bingham; Lieut. col. Farquhar, Lieut. Cumberlege, and Lieut. T. S. Clay.

Per Caribon, to LIVERPOOL.—Lieuts. Meredyth, Carbyole, Turnbull, and Mr. Gibson.

Per Marathon, to LIVERPOOL.—Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Guthrie.

Per Melanie, to MADRAS.—Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Wilkins, Mrs. Betham and 3 children, Mrs. Wilkins and 2 children, Mr. T. E. Stepney, and Hoordin Mahomed, Esq.

Per Washington, to KURRACHEE.—Lieut. and Mrs. Holt, and child.

Per Harrington, to LIVERPOOL.—Lieut. and Mrs. Sayers, and 4 children.

Per steamer Singapore (April 2), to SUKZ. For ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. A. Burn, Capt. Hare, Mrs. Jamieson and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie and child, and Rev. R. Clark. For MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Lyons, and 4 children. For MARSEILLES.—Mrs. Foley, Miss Foley, and Mr. and Mrs. Lockett. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. and Mrs. Draper, and infant; Mrs. Langbourne and 2 children, Mrs. Haselwood, Capt. and Mrs. Davidson, and 3 children; Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart.; Mr. Bartholomew, Lieut. Mark, Mrs. Mark, and 2 children; Dr. Irvine and son, and Mr. Irvine.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, April 2, 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. transfer loan	..	None.
4 Do.	do.	1832-33 .. Rs. 88½ Sa.
4 Do.	do.	1835-36 .. Rs. 85½ p. Co.'s
4 Do.	do.	1842-43 .. Rs. 85½ do.
New 5 Do.	do.	now open .. Rs. 100 9-16ths.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs.	9 15½
Bank of England Notes	per £	9 14
Spanish Dollars	per 100	234 to 235
Republic Dollars .....	..	221
German Crowns .....	..	217
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola	105 9-16ths.
Gold Leaf (range of quality) per tola	..	16½

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each	39 prem.
Oriental Bank	250 each	250 pd. up 60 p. ct. dis.
Commercial Bank	1,000 each	500 do. 4 p. ct. prem.
Agra Bank	500 each	500 do. 50 p. ct. pm.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each	1,000 do. 18½ pm.
Apollo Press Com... ..	1,200 each	12,000 do. 21,700
Colaba Press Com... ..	7,000 each	7,000 do. 23,300
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 each	400 do. 5 p. ct. dis.

EXCHANGES.

On London—at	6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1½d.	For doc. bills.
6	2s. 1 11-16d to 21½.	For cred. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	99½	
.....30 days' sight	99½	
.....at sight	101	
On Madras at 30 days'	98½	
.....at sight	99½	
On China at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 214 to 215	

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 10s. per ton.

SCINDE.

STEAM TRAFFIC ON THE INDUS.—The import returns of the steam traffic on the Indus for the quarter ending 1st January, 1857, give for freight on goods Rs. 11,783-12-6, and Rs. 3,082-3 for passengers. The estimated value of the goods carried was

Rs. 303,205-12-0. The export returns give Rs. 2,611-15-1 for freight, and Rs. 2,189-2-8 for passengers; and the estimated value of the goods carried is Rs. 469,577. Government stores and a great number of Government passengers have been conveyed, which do not appear in the above statement. Internal steam river-traffic just established returns 30 per cent. What will railways do for the shareholders?

A REPORT prevails in the town of Kurrachee, but from what source it has emanated we are unable to trace, that the Persians are advancing from Herat upon Kandahar. If the information be correct, it is what we all along expected would take place,—whether it be so or not, it behoves Government to take such preparatory measures as shall secure us from any sudden surprise. Private rumours have for some time past been in circulation to the effect that a European force will be assembled here so as to move onwards, in concert with a much stronger force from Peshawur, on the opening of the cold season, and this we announced in our columns some issues back,—the intention is daily gaining ground; and if it should be determined upon, we may hope, before the setting in of another cold season, to find a large army composed of Bombay and Bengal troops concentrated at Sukkur. Dost Mahomed is said to be quietly ensconced at Cabul, watching the turn of events, and up to last accounts was quite unsettled as to what part he should take in the approaching struggle.

COMMUNICATION WITH MOOLTAN.—As we were going to press we were gratified by receiving a notice (which will be found above) from the Government freight agent, intimating the resumption of the communication between this place and Mooltan. This will be gratifying intelligence to the many who have poured into our ears their grievous wrongs on the part of—we fear to say whom—in the recent sudden and summary suspension of the Government communication.—*Sindian, March 18.*

A MUTINY ON BOARD A SHIP.—The ship *Asia*, commander J. J. Woodcock, of 570 tons, from London, arrived off our harbour last Sunday evening, with the following cargo: 764 hogsheads ale, for the Bengal Government; 1,372 rails, 11,400 chairs, for Scinde Railway Company; and sixty-nine cases merchandise variously consigned. We understand that during the voyage a mutiny broke out on board of the above vessel, which, we believe, will shortly form subject for judicial inquiry.—*Kossid, March 24.*

CHINA.

THE LONDON MAIL of Jan. 11 arrived at Hong-kong Feb. 25.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB. 9. Bio Bio, Philpotts, London.—20. Resolute, Mackenzie, Calcutta.—26. Charles Ross, Foh, Melbourne.—28. Crest of the Wave, Steele, Liverpool.—MARCH 2. Torrent, Copp, Calcutta.—6. Akbar, Halton, Liverpool.—7. Mastroom, Maclean, North Shields.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Alice Mandell.—Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge and child.
Per Eamont.—Messrs. Campbell and Murphy.
Per Erin.—Mrs. and Miss Aspinall and infant, Messrs. Hogg, Brown, and Roosin.
Per Crest of the Wave.—Mr. Wilson.
Per Ino.—Mr. Siffken.
Per Wild Dayrell.—Messrs. Clark, Nielson, and Medhurst.
Per Hellespont.—Messrs. A. Percival and D. K. Mair.
Per Norseman.—Mrs. Hunter and Miss Russell.
Per Epsom.—Capt. Muford.

DEPARTURES.

FEB. 12. Spirit of North, Tomlinson, London.—23. Sportsman, Thompson, Melbourne.—MARCH 2. Wild Dayrell, Macfarlane, East Coast; Palmyra, Tierne, London.—9. Queen, Henry, London.—12. Nile, Sinclair, London.—15. Steamer Norna, ———, Point de Galle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Cadiz, for BOMBAY.—Mr. Bhenjeeby Cawjee. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Urnson and 2 children, Messrs. Hart and Broughall. For MARSEILLES.—Messrs. W. T. Mercer, C. A. Sinclair, E. A. Deacon, Richard Gibbs, and Wm. Walkinshaw.
Per Olivoutza.—Thomas Reynold, Esq. ex-secretary to the U.S. Commission to China.
Per Hellespont.—Mr. W. Tarrant.
Per steamer Noona (March 14), to POINT DE GALLE. For BOMBAY.—Messrs. B. H. Hardabnah and S. Bomanjee. For ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs. Pellerin, R. C. Neuphy, and J. C. Monteiro. For GIBRALTAR.—The Bishop of Macao. For MARSEILLES.—Messrs. G. F. Maclean, W. H. Alexander, Daniel J. Boy, and Mr. and Mrs. De Silva. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Serg. maj. J. Holland, staff clerk, wife, and 1 child, Mr. W. H. Medhurst, Mrs. Aspinall and 1 child, Miss Pearce, and Mr. E. King.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

DA FONSECA, wife of Lieut. J. M. s. at Macao, Feb. 19.
FITZCOCK, wife of Wm. H. s. at Shanghai, Feb. 8.
PARKES, wife of H. S. d. at Victoria, Hong-Kong, Feb. 13.

DEATHS.

BREBY, Wm. capt. of the ship *Pudsey Dawson*, at Hong-Kong, Mar. 8.
DAVIS, Henry, at Victoria, Feb. 22.
DURRAN, J. D. jun. at Macao, Feb. 20.
GROVE, Lieut. S., R.N. on board the ship *Pegue*, at Shanghai, Feb. 8.
GUYE, Charles, at Shanghai, aged 26, Feb. 8.
PEARCE, Sarah, wife of Richard, at Hong-Kong, aged 37, Feb. 16.
WARD, John, capt. of the *Lorcha*, at Hong-Kong, Feb. 18.

BURMAH.

The following is from Rangoon, dated 13th March :—

"The *Oriental* steamer arrived here from Singapore on the afternoon of the 3rd instant empty, having deposited the 14th M.N.I. there. She left this on the 7th instant, with the whole of the 18th M.N.I., and a company of the 36th M.N.I. on board for Madras.

"A company of European artillery has arrived from Thayet-myo on its way to Bengal, and the 47th B.N.I. will be down here immediately. To enable them to be withdrawn, it is necessary to detach part of the 46th M.N.I. from Henzadah to Prome, the only corps besides H.M.'s 29th left at Thayet-myo being now the 25th B.N.I.

"The *Bentinck* arrived this morning with urgent orders to carry back to Calcutta H.M.'s 84th regt. The whole regiment, about 900 strong, proceed in her to-morrow. This is pretty sharp work, and the celerity used on the occasion reflects much credit on the authorities, the commissariat in particular. The well-known dacoit chief Goung-gee is again abroad, and a portion of the 45th M.N.I. here were held in readiness to proceed up to Henzadah at the shortest notice. Rangoon is now entirely denuded of European troops, with the exception of three companies of artillery.

THE STRAITS.

OUTBREAK OF THE CHINESE.

The schooner *Good Luck*, which arrived here (Sarawak) on the 10th of March, brought very unexpected intelligence of an outbreak at Sarawak on the part of some of the Chinese population, which had been attended with very serious consequences.

It appears that considerable discontent has existed for some time past on the part of the Chinese Kongs, who have long been engaged in working the gold mines situated some distance up the river. The yield of gold has latterly fallen off, and the strict administration of justice and prevention of smuggling, enforced by the Sarawak Government, have probably been found more distasteful at such a period than they would be in more prosperous circumstances. Whatever may have been the operating cause, certain it is that the illwill of these Chinese, who are chiefly of the Keh tribe, an unruly and turbulent class, has lately become more active towards the Sarawak Government, and we believe intimations of this reached Sir James Brooke, but unfortunately, it would seem, were not much heeded by him. For some days previous to the events we are about to relate, the Chinese had been noticed coming down the river to the town of Kuchin in greater numbers than usual, but no precautions were adopted in consequence. Such uninterrupted tranquillity has prevailed for a long time past, that little or no guard has been maintained, and the police consisted of only a few men. A considerable body of the Chinese probably dropped down the river on the evening of the 17th February, and being joined by the men who had previously reached the town, forming a body of about 200 men in all, a simultaneous attack was made by them at midnight at five points, by which they had the whole of the European residents at their mercy. They took possession of the stockaded posts called forts, in which were lodged the ammunition, treasure, opium, &c., and then attacked the three houses occupied by Sir James Brooke, Mr. Cruikshank, the magistrate, and Mr. Middleton, also in the service of the Sarawak Government. The surprise was so complete, and the Chinese had so effectually surrounded the houses before the alarm was given, that no resistance or stand could be made. Sir James Brooke, we understand, made his escape through his bathroom, and succeeded in reaching a creek on one side of his house, down which he swam until he reached a Malay village on the river near the entrance of the creek, where he was afterwards joined by Mr. Cruikshank, Mr. Middleton, and Mr. Crymble. On Mr. and Mrs. Cruikshank attempting to escape from their house, they were met by the Chinese, who immediately attacked them. In endeavouring to protect his wife, Mr. Cruikshank was very severely wounded, and Mrs. Cruikshank received such serious wounds on various parts of the body, that she lay apparently dead and covered with blood. Under the impression that she was really killed, and confused by his severe wounds, Mr. Cruikshank, who was unable to swim, must have retreated up the bank of the creek, and crossed it, as he ultimately was able to join Sir James Brooke; but such was his state of exhaustion and suffering, that he had no recollection of the manner in which he effected this. Mr. Nicoletts, who resided with Sir James Brooke, was murdered by the Chinese, under an impression that he was an officer of the Sarawak Government, which we believe was not the case. The same fate befell Mr. Wellington, a metallurgist, in the employment of the Borneo Company, who resided with Mr. Middleton. This gentleman's head was cut off by the Chinese, but it was given up next day when they found he was not in the service of Sir James Brooke. The Chinese then applied gunpowder to the three houses, and set them on fire, and they were completely destroyed. Sad to relate, two of Mr. Middleton's children perished in the fire, and the bodies of Messrs. Nicoletts and Wellington were also burned in the houses.

The other Europeans reached the Malay town on the opposite side of the river, and indeed no attempt was made to injure them, the fury of the Chinese being exclusively turned against those sup-

posed to be connected with the Government. It appears that the Chinese having found that Mrs. Cruikshank was not dead, removed her to the edge of the jungle and covered her with a mat before setting fire to the house, and next morning they sent word to Bishop McDougall that she was still alive. They were requested to bring her to the bishop's house, which they did, and we are glad to learn that, although dangerously wounded, this lady was progressing favourably under the skilful treatment of Dr. McDougall.

On the 18th, the Chinese sent word to Bishop McDougall, Mr. Rupell, and Mr. Helms, that they had no intention of attacking them, and in fact requested these gentlemen to take upon themselves the government of the place. With a view to prevent the destruction of the town, negotiations were kept up with the Chinese, and it was at last arranged that they should be allowed to retire unmolested with their plunder. The *Good Luck*, which had been detained by the Chinese, was permitted to drop down the river.

On the 19th the Chinese proceeded up the river with their plunder, about four o'clock in the afternoon, and the Malays, who had then recovered from their surprise and were with difficulty restrained from attacking them, almost immediately set out in pursuit in large numbers in eight war boats, so that it is probable they would overtake the Chinese, and next accounts from Sarawak will likely bring us the result of the conflict. At one time on the 18th it was feared that an attack might be made upon the town by a fresh body of Chinese, about 100 strong, who came down the river that day, who were eager for plunder. After some debate, however, it would appear that they arranged matters with the party already in the field, and the whole went off on the following day, as above mentioned. The Chinese carried with them a large amount of spoil, consisting of some ten or twelve thousand dollars, which were in the Treasury, and eight or ten chests of opium, besides other property.

The European ladies and a number of Malay women and children were sent down to the mouth of the river under care of Mr. Helms, it being intended that the former should proceed to Singapore in the *Good Luck*; but this vessel was found so crowded with Chinese passengers that the plan was abandoned, and the ladies resolved to remain where they were until the arrival of the steamer *Sir James Brooke*, which was daily expected.

On finding that Sir James Brooke had escaped, the Chinese formed a cordon at some distance round his residence, and commenced an eager pursuit for him, but fortunately without success. Sir James and his companions, it would appear, having procured a boat, proceeded out of the Moratubas entrance of the river, and then gained the Samarahan river. From this he sent instructions in different directions ordering the Malays to join him at Simunjang on the Sadong river, where the Borneo Company have an establishment, and here he intended to concentrate his forces for future operations. Should it be found dangerous to remain at Kuchin, the rest of the Europeans would probably proceed to the same place. It was hoped, however, that the arrival of the steamer would assist in restoring confidence by insuring protection to the town. In the meantime, the bishop and other Europeans remained at Kuchin, and did not anticipate being annoyed.

Five of the Chinese were shot, and some of the native policemen lost their lives, the bodies of the latter being chopped into small pieces by the brutal Chinese.

The Chinese residing at Kuchin, as far as was known, did not join their countrymen in these proceedings. Indeed, they appear to have been completely panic-struck, and 108 of them, including some thirty women, took passage in the *Good Luck* for Singapore. It is probable that many of the native traders, Chinese, Klings, &c. will come to Singapore as soon as they have an opportunity, so that considerable injury to the trade of Sarawak, at least for a time, will be the result of this outbreak.

The above are the details we have been able to gather regarding this unfortunate affair since the arrival of the *Good Luck*. The next arrivals from Sarawak will furnish fuller and more precise intelligence. No time has been lost by Messrs. M'Ewen and Co. the agents of Sir James Brooke and the Borneo Company, in taking means for sending assistance. The schooner *Water Lily* was chartered, and proceeded to Sarawak on the 13th current with arms, ammunition, and other supplies, and as Capt. Sir William Hoste, the senior naval officer on this station, kindly permitted her to be towed some distance on her voyage by the *Inflexible*, the *Water Lily* would be able to reach Sarawak in a very few days.—*Singapore Free Press*, March 20.

[It will be seen by our Summary that, subsequently to the above date, the Governor, Sir J. Brooke, returned to Sarawak with a body of Malays and Dyaks, and inflicted terrible retribution on the insurgents, slaughtering, it is believed, more than 2,000 of them.]

OUTRAGES BY THE CHINESE.—The *Penang Gazette* teems with outrages committed by the Chinese in Penang. In one day eleven Chinese were brought before the police-court for various offences: there were ten convictions. The police are now permitted to carry loaded muskets, and have received orders to shoot any robbers who resist apprehension.

SINGAPORE, MARCH 9.—"Her Majesty's ship *Inflexible* has run on the Irene shoal in the Straits of Rhio. The steamer *Zenobia* has been despatched to assist her. The *Inflexible* has guns and gun-boats on board for China."

. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friends who favour us with communications will greatly aid to their obliging kindness by writing on one side only of their paper. All persons acquainted with the details of a printing-office know how much this promotes convenience.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, April 29, 1857.

HOW WILL INDIAN RAILWAYS PAY?

WE observe, by the report of the Directors of the East-India Railway Company, which was yesterday submitted to the meeting of shareholders, that in March last the traffic receipts on the line to Raneeunge from Calcutta had reached 3,500*l.* per week. The receipts for the corresponding period last year amounted to about 2,000*l.*; and in the previous year they did not reach 1,000*l.* It thus appears that a steadily progressive increase has been maintained; and the shareholders have the gratification of knowing that the present rate of profits exceeds the amount of the guaranteed interest. There is no ground for presuming that the traffic has reached its maximum; but, supposing that the present rate only is maintained, the line to Raneeunge will yield a gross revenue of 182,000*l.* per annum. Deducting 82,000*l.* for working expenses, and calculating the capital expended upon the line in question at 1,500,000*l.*, a net profit of nearly 7 per cent. will be realized.

LORD ELGIN'S DEPARTURE FOR CHINA.

SEVERAL weeks have passed since it was duly announced that the Earl of Elgin had received the high appointment of Envoy Extraordinary to the Emperor of China; yet we only now learn that the noble lord has left England for Marseilles, there to embark on board the *Caradoc* for Alexandria, en route for his destination. Some surprise has been expressed at this apparently long delay; and the intelligence received by the present mail is not calculated to diminish the impatience of the public on the subject.

To our minds, the blame, if blame there be, rests rather with the authorities of our naval departments than with the ambassador. We know full well that diplomacy alone will avail but little at the court of Peking. If our envoy is to ascend the Pei-ho to deliver his credentials, it must be at the head of a goodly array of gun-boats. It is obvious, therefore, that without a considerable force, both naval and military, to back him on his arrival, it would have been useless for Lord Elgin to have precipitated his departure on so important a mission. We may be told that the military force in Persia is destined for this service. Be it so; even then Lord Elgin may be at Hong-kong quite as soon as the troops from the Persian Gulf. But gun-boats at all events must be despatched from this country; yet we learn that up to the present time great activity prevails in our dockyards in preparing and fitting out boats of this description, to reinforce the China squadron. When, however, it is remembered that at the

close of the Russian war, everything was stated to be in readiness for naval operations upon a very extensive scale, we should have thought that the equipment necessary to make a suitable demonstration before our present foe, might have been completed in much less time.

CAN INDIA SUPPLY GREAT BRITAIN WITH COTTON?

IN a former article we have drawn attention to the lamentable consequences that would follow the suspension of the provision of raw material for our vast cotton manufacture; the necessity of enlarging the field of supply; and the expediency of investigating, with more seriousness and minuteness than have hitherto been devoted to the inquiry, whether India can furnish us with what we want. In that country cotton has long been produced; it was for ages the place where the manufacture of cotton goods was carried on to an extent and to a degree of perfection unrivalled elsewhere, until the local advantages of Great Britain, and the skill of its inventive mechanists, superseded the goods of India even upon its own soil. It remains to be seen whether the loss which the manufacturing industry of that country has sustained can be compensated by an increased development of her agricultural resources, thus at once benefiting the people vanquished in the race of competition and those to whom they have been forced to succumb.

Of the extent to which India might produce cotton, were the land suitable for its growth generally applied to its purpose, it is not necessary to say much. It is notorious that the soil and climate of a very large portion of the country bring it within the condition above specified. Of the British possessions, the Bengal districts are the least favourable; yet even within them cotton may be produced, and is produced largely. In many of the districts subject to the presidency of Madras, the cultivation of cotton might be carried on to a degree vastly exceeding its present amount; the extent of sea-coast within this presidency, coupled with the railroads now under construction, affording peculiar facilities for its transport. In the Bombay territories the extent of cotton-growing land is enormous, the major part enjoying great advantages for shipment. Such is the case in Guzerat; such will shortly be the case in the Southern Mahratta country, and in the sequestered district of Berar, both of which are about to be traversed by trunk or branch lines of railway. The recently-lapsed territories of Nagpore and those of the Nizam are as yet almost unexplored fields; and whoever looks at a map of India, and recollects that at no distant period that country, with little agricultural energy and no commercial enterprise, produced cotton enough to clothe its myriad population, of all classes and both sexes, with a surplus for exportation, need not entertain any misgivings as to its power, under favourable circumstances and with the stimulus of British capital and British mercantile knowledge, of administering fully to the demands even of the countless spindles of the north of England and the south of Scotland. Britain now clothes the masses in India with its manufactures; those masses can in return furnish the material required for their fabrication, which even now is sometimes difficult to be obtained elsewhere, and from a supply of which from other countries we may at some time be shut out.

No one, in fact, doubts that great advantage would accrue to both Great Britain and India from the latter becoming the cotton-garden of the former. No one doubts that India might furnish a much larger portion of the supply to England than is furnished at present by that country. India is the native soil of the plant, and from the days of Herodotus (probably long before) has been celebrated for its production. But the quality is in bad repute; not so much, however, on account of its natural inferiority, as of its alleged unsuitableness for the process of spinning as performed in this country. The staple is too short to be spun successfully except by hand, and probably, it might be added, by an Oriental hand. Other objections are made, but they rest on facts which are capable of change. The unfitness of the native Indian cotton for passing through the process to which it must be subjected here, though capable of being manipulated into the most beautiful fabrics in Asia, will, it is to be apprehended, remain an insuperable bar to its consumption, so long as a supply can be had from America. The American article is not absolutely better, it is perhaps not in fact so good; but it is capable of sustaining without injury a coarser and rougher treatment than its Indian rival.

When a trader finds one description of article unsaleable, he tries another; this must be the policy of India,—and there is abundant encouragement for pursuing it. The United States now supply the great demand of England for long-stapled cotton; yet in the United States the long-stapled cotton is an exotic, the cultivation of which began little more than three-quarters of a century back. The first arrival of cotton wool in Liverpool from the United States appears to have taken place in 1770, and to have consisted of only 2,000 lbs. In the ensuing six years the entire import of American cotton wool into Liverpool little exceeded that of 1770; and the supply was not only small but irregular. It subsequently began to increase; but so little was the trade regarded even in America, that Jefferson, the negotiator of the commercial treaty with Great Britain in 1794, did not, it is said, know that any cotton was exported from his country; and when, shortly afterwards, under that treaty which gave to the people of the United States the right to carry their own produce in their own ships to British ports, a shipment of cotton took place to England, the British custom-house authorities refused it the privileges of the treaty, on the ground that no cotton was produced in the United States,—so little importance was attached to the production, and so little was known of it.

Whether or not any species of the cotton plant be indigenous in the United States is a question open to discussion; but it is beyond doubt that the most valued descriptions were introduced at no distant period from the West Indies and South America. There is evidence to prove that the introduction of the long-stapled cotton into Georgia did not take place earlier than 1787; thence, according to Dr. Royle, the culture extended into the States abutting on the Gulf of Mexico. The keen perception of our transatlantic brethren, in regard to all matters affecting their pecuniary interest, and their “go-ahead” enterprise in the pursuit of wealth, pushed the culture of the stranger plant till it extended to nearly every spot suitable to its growth; and from very small beginnings it thus attained its present marvellous extent.

What has been done in America may be done in India.

By the cultivation of novel kinds of an article which certainly is indigenous there, India may create a fund of wealth for itself and provide an inexhaustible supply for the ever-craving demands of Great Britain for cotton. Happily the work has not now to be commenced. Experiments for some years have been in progress, and though at present they appear to have attained only partial success, the results are sufficient to warrant the most sanguine hopes for the future; the fulfilment of those hopes must, however, depend upon the measure of energy and judgment which may be brought to aid in their realization.

From the time that the cotton manufacture began to develop itself and to afford indications of its future extension, the Indian authorities appear to have been anxious that the country which they governed should participate in the custom of the British millowner. The efforts made were not for the most part upon a very large scale, but they were almost unceasing, as may be seen from various publications on the subject. The East-India Company, for a considerable period after the rise of the manufacturing system, enjoyed a monopoly of the trade with India, and they would naturally be desirous that its cotton should occupy a prominent place in the market, not only on account of the advantage to the people, but with a view to the profits of their exclusive commerce. Little, however, appears to have been effected until many years after the trading monopoly had ceased; when some persons conversant with the culture of cotton, as practised in the United States, were engaged to proceed to India, with a view to the application of their knowledge to the extension and improvement of production there.

Speaking generally, it may perhaps be affirmed that the result of the American experiments was to show that, as to mere culture, the people of India had not much to learn. Those accustomed to agricultural pursuits upon a larger scale and under a more elaborate system, may smile at the simple processes of India; but for the most part they answer the purpose intended, and no great or sweeping changes are required in regard to mere cultivation. The article produced is, however, for the most part, not that which is the most saleable in the English market; and there are sad mistakes, neglects, and frauds in its preparation and transmission. There are other circumstances to be taken into account in estimating the discouragements of the Indian producer, but before adverting to them, it will be well to glance very cursorily at the result of the American experiments, so far as they related to the fitness of soil and climate in different parts of India for the production of such cotton as the manufacturers of Manchester and Glasgow desire to obtain; and on this part of the subject we shall take an early opportunity of entering.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—In acknowledging the readiness with which you have inserted my letter on the affairs of the Bengal Military Fund, and the candour with which you state your objections to the allegations put forth generally by the petitioners for redress, I beg permission once more to trespass upon your indulgence, whilst I endeavour to reply to such of your remarks as appear to me not to be in accordance with the known facts of our case. The inspiration under which you are thought to write renders it incumbent upon me to correct assertions, which, if allowed to pass unnoticed, might be taken in the light of admissions on our part. I shall, therefore, in the spirit of that full and impartial investigation which it is our earnest desire to obtain, do my best to point out such errors, as to fact or inference, as I consider you to have fallen into. You believe the engagement of the Company to have been “to

make the advances for the purposes of the Fund in England at 2s. 4d. the sicca rupee." So far you are correct; but, in their letter originating the institution, there is not a word about those advances "being repayable with five per cent. interest." Six years afterwards, however—that is, in 1832—the Court wrote, "We cannot engage to continue to an indefinite extent, either as to time, or amount, a mode of assistance, which has so far exceeded what was contemplated when it was first granted." Now, even this intimation was unwarrantable—if not, under the circumstances, illegal—inasmuch as it struck directly at the very foundation upon which the institution, with all its calculations—past, present, and future—had been so systematically erected. After all the pledges given and liabilities incurred—after engagements extending far and wide had been deliberately entered into—the compact between the Hon. Court and the subscribers was, it seems, to be considered merely as an occasional or temporary "assistance," to be rescinded, or otherwise, as the Court thought expedient; as if one of the contracting parties were at liberty to annul the conditions of its agreement, whilst the other was compulsorily held bound to adhere to them. The alarm evinced by the Court was looked upon as a mere bugbear by all who understood the real nature of annuity transactions; but even granting there was a reasonable cause for it, surely it was the duty of the authorities to place matters upon a better, a sound footing at once, instead of allowing a scheme involving such weighty interests to continue in operation until half a million of money had been frittered away. In every point of view, such conduct is greatly to be regretted. Something they ought to have done, or endeavoured to do, but under no sense was their strength to sit still. To sit still, however, was all they could bring themselves to decide upon doing; and the despatch in question, erroneous as it was in principle, was intended to be rendered harmless, by an express declaration that "for the present" the stipulated rate of exchange should be continued, and that no "reduction of pensions," or "charge" in effecting remittances, should be adopted. Yet, as Colonel Henderson has shown in his able statement, the immediate result of the arrangement adverted to was, that whereas the institution had, up to that period, received 2s. 4d. per sicca rupee, deducting five per cent. interest from the date of advance to the day of payment [*vide* sub-committee's report]; it now, although ostensibly allowed the same terms, was charged an additional five per cent. interest "for the twelve months' usance," so that by an operation which was to have occasioned no present change, the institution lost five farthings upon each rupee; and, according to the report of our actuary, Mr. Neison, endorsed by Messrs. Finlayson and Lewis, incurred the principal part of the deficit under which it now labours. When, therefore, you inquire "What, then, has been the main causes of the Fund's unfortunate position?" I refer you at once to the above "statement," and to the reports of the eminent men whom I have named. But as you intimate that "errors of mismanagement, and the heavy loss which the Fund sustained by speculations on the part of persons employed by the managers," have contributed to the result, I beg to remark that you have inadvertently confounded two things that are totally distinct—the deficit arising from the waste of money actually paid into the treasury, and the loss of sums which never got there. And this leads me, in reply to your question—"Is it not possible that the subscriptions and donations of the higher ranks were fixed at too low a rate?"—to remind you that Mr. Neison has expressly reported those rates to be quite sufficient in the three junior grades, and from seven to twenty-nine per cent. too high in the three senior. It was the surplus which this excess was calculated to realise which supplied the speculations alluded to, as I think I explained in my last letter. Another error into which you have fallen is in confounding the question of the Honourable Court's exchange operations with that of our payment to the annuitants of the full amount for which their husbands had subscribed. When we consented to adopt the Court's recommendation to fix the life annuity of a widow at three-fourths of the British pay of her deceased husband, we considered ourselves bound in honour and good faith to pay that amount in full, notwithstanding the Court's declining to give our unfortunate incumbents the same exchange as that by which the pay of the service was remitted. The original agreement was for a certain specified sum of money, and if the Court were not liberal enough to allow us 2s. 6d. the sicca rupee, all we had to do was to raise our rates of contribution accordingly; and thus it was that the whole of the surplus above alluded to eventually disappeared. You say, "It is an easy course to throw blame on the East-India Company." We do not desire to do so; on the contrary, when we point out the despatch of 4th July, 1832, as the original cause of our embarrassment, and suggest that the Court's alarm at the amount of liabilities they had incurred was no more than the natural result of the want of knowledge then prevailing on the subject of vital statistics, and of life-annuity transactions in general, we are careful to note that "the authorities" of that day abstained from adopting any measure which would have the effect of impairing the integrity of the "benevolent institution" which they had in a manner compelled us to support, and of which they were the patrons and founders. All we desire to obtain, and that on the Court's behalf as well as on our own, is an impartial investigation into the origin and effect of the marginal note which was appended to that document, and which has so often been referred to in the course of this discussion as having occasioned a direct

and ruinous counteraction of the Court's just and upright intentions. Before I conclude, however, allow me to bring to your notice the opinion expressed by Mr. Farr, of the Register-General's Office, after perusing the report of our actuary, submitted to him in March, 1844. "The fund was formed under the highest official sanction; unless they [the Directors of the Hon. E.I.C.] relieve it from its debt, the Supreme Government will have to continue to compel all the officers who enter the service to become members of an insolvent society; for it is certain that if the compulsion were withdrawn, new members would not voluntarily enter, and the downward course would be rapid." And, again, when Messrs. Finlayson and Lewis, actuaries of eminence, were asked: whether the view taken by Mr. Neison, and the directors of the fund, and others, that its losses are mainly to be attributed to the mode in which the exchange operations of the fund have for years been adjusted in the accounts, are substantially correct and well founded? and: whether the present balance of assets, or capital of the fund, has suffered materially or otherwise by the said losses on exchange? they state, "We have not much hesitation in replying in the affirmative. What loss there may have been—and it is plain that very serious damage has been sustained by the Fund—it is chiefly to be placed to the mode of adjustment made use of in respect of the transactions of exchange." Now, with these opinions of professional men before them, if hon. gentlemen were asked: when, in compliance with the 98th paragraph of the military letter to Bengal, dated 30th August, 1826, you have been requiring all chaplains, cadets, and assistant-surgeons, entering the service, to contribute to the Bengal Military Fund, were you aware that the Fund was insolvent? How could they extricate themselves from the dilemma, but by either conceding the investigation so earnestly prayed for, or by at once rendering the institution solvent in the manner recommended by the several actuaries above named, or by assimilating our scheme to that of the system of life annuities established by the Act 10 Geo. IV., cap. 24, upon the basis of the rate of interest allowed by the Company? as I have already had the honour to suggest.—I am, &c.,

G. SWINEY.

Cheltenham, April 8th, 1857.

EAST-INDIAN RAILWAY.

A report of the directors of this company, about to be laid before the shareholders, contains an interesting account of the progress made in the construction of the extensions of the railway.

Mr. Evans, acting chief engineer in the upper provinces, having recently inspected the works on the line from the River Kurumnassa to Delhi, furnishes the Board with particulars of the progress made to the 13th of February, of which the following is an abstract:—

Calcutta to Ranegunge, 121½ miles.—Opened for traffic on the 3rd of February, 1855.

South Beerbhoom District from the Junction near Burdwan to the north side of the River More, about 45 miles.—It is proposed to open the line up to the River Hadjai, a length of 21 miles, in December next.

From the River More to Colgong, with a branch to Rajmahal, about 134 miles, Nelson and Co., contractors.—67 miles are being constructed by the Company's officers, 33½ by Mr. Nelson, and 33½ by Messrs. Smith and Atkinson.

Colgong to Luckersera, about 80 miles, Mackintosh and Co., contractors.—In progress.

Luckersera to Phoolwarree, about 85 miles, Ward and Co., contractors.—In progress.

Phoolwarree to the River Kurumnassa, about 80 miles, Burn and Co., contractors.—There is every probability that the works will be completed simultaneously with those of the other contracts westward.

River Kurumnassa to Mogulserai, near Benares, about 50 miles, Burn and Co.—In progress.

Benares to Allahabad, about 95 miles, Hunt and Co.—In progress.

Allahabad to Cawnpore, about 126 miles, Norris and Co., contractors.—The works generally are progressing satisfactorily. The rails are laid for a distance of twenty-eight miles out of the Allahabad station.

Cawnpore District, 26 miles.—In progress.

Etawah District, 98 miles.—The earthwork, brickwork, and ballasting, are progressing fast towards completion.

Agra District, 66 miles.—The works on this district have just been commenced by the Company's engineers. For the first twenty-eight miles the earthwork is progressing rapidly, as well as the brickmaking and the collection of Kunker ballast.

From the twenty-eighth to the thirtieth mile the works are of a heavy character, and are being put in hand as fast as men can be engaged. At the thirty-sixth mile the line crosses the Jumna at Agra.

Delhi District, 91½ miles.—The works on this district have also been commenced.

With reference to the nature of the works on the line from Allahabad to Delhi, and their present state, there seems to be no reason why, if it be found practicable to get the permanent way materials up, the whole distance should not be opened by the end of 1858.

The steadily increasing traffic on the line from Calcutta to Ranegunge, is exhibited by the following facts:—The number of passengers carried between the 1st July and 31st December, 1856, was 465,121. A table of the numbers of first, second, and third class passengers for the months of July, August, September, October, November, and December, is given, showing an increase in this branch of the traffic, over the half-year ending June, 1856, of 32,800 passengers, or as compared with the corresponding half-year in 1855, of 107,486 passengers.

The tonnage in goods and minerals, exclusive of parcels, carriages, and live stock, from 1st July, 1856, to 31st December, 1856, was 44,695 tons, giving an increase of 11,685 tons over the half-year ending 30th June, 1856, or 24,675 tons over the corresponding half-year of 1855.

The traffic receipts for the year ending 31st December, 1856, amounted to 95,188*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*, against 58,587*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.* for the year ending December, 1855; and in March last they had reached 3,500*l.* per week.

The payments made to the East-India Company, being the balances of receipts over expenditure on account of revenue, and in diminution of their advances for interest, will further illustrate the satisfactory progress of the working of the opened line. They have been as follows:—

For the half-year ending 30th June, 1855	....	£10,631	1	7
"	31st Dec., "	20,621	11	2
"	30th June, 1856	27,791	3	3

The working expenses for the half-year ending 30th June, 1856, had been brought down to 40·56 per cent. of the receipts.

The Board have appointed Mr. Edward Palmer, late of the Great Western and Great Northern Railway Companies, the agent to succeed Sir R. M. Stephenson, at Calcutta. Mr. Palmer leaves this country for India by the mail of the 4th of May.

Since the Board last met the proprietors, they have had to deplore the loss of the respected consulting engineer of the Company, the late James Meadows Rendel. The Board have made an arrangement with his sons, Messrs. M. and G. Rendel, for their services in this department.

EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY.

Sir John Macneill has furnished the directors of the Euphrates Valley Railway Company with a description of the line of railway he recommends as the best between the harbour of Seleucia Bay, in Syria, and the Euphrates.

As the result of his own personal inspection of the country, Sir John supplies the directors with information, which we proceed to notice by making extracts of the more interesting and succinct parts of the report. In introducing his plans, Sir J. Macneill observes:—

"The country through which the line will pass being very different in its physical character as regards facility of construction in different localities, I think it is desirable to divide the whole line into seven divisions, and to estimate the cost of each separately; by which means a more correct mileage average of the cost of construction will be obtained than would otherwise be possible.

"These divisions will comprehend—

1. From the harbour to Antioch, a distance of ..	20 miles.
2. Antioch to Sansarin, a distance of	30 "
3. Sansarin to Dana, a distance of	7 "
4. Dana to Terrib, a distance of	8 "
5. Terrib to Chan Taman	13 "
6. Chan Tuman to Aleppo	12 "
7. Aleppo to the Euphrates	60 "

In all 150 miles.

"The most expensive part of the line will be from the harbour to Antioch, a distance of twenty miles, and from Sansarin to Terrib, a distance of fifteen miles, making together thirty-five miles. The remaining portion of the line, through the plains of Antioch, Dana, Terrib, and the valley of the Chalcis, making in all a length of sixty-five miles, can be executed at a very moderate rate."

Allowing a moderate compensation—say 20,000*l.*—for the private property that may be injured by the work, Sir J. Macneill estimates the expense of the construction of the railway, exclusive of land now in possession of the Turkish Government, which is to be granted to the company free of charge, and not calculating on any outlay for the construction of the harbour, which will cost

250,000*l.*, as the Turkish Government have determined to construct it themselves, and with their own funds.

"Assuming that the line from Aleppo to the Euphrates can be constructed at an average cost of 6,000*l.* per mile—which, in the absence of a detailed survey, I believe will be found ample for the purpose—the cost of the division No. 7 will be 300,000*l.*; and, this added to the cost of the line from the harbour to Aleppo—viz. 797,750*l.*, the total amount will be 1,097,750*l.*; which will leave a balance of 302,250*l.* for the purchase of rolling stock, engines, interest to shareholders during the construction of the line, damage done to private property, and other incidental expenses. It is not certain what this latter item may be, but I do not think it can exceed from 20,000*l.* to 30,000*l.*; the large margin, however, of 302,250*l.* is more than ample for all the above purposes.

"The line from the harbour to Antioch, and from Sansarin to Terrib—comprehending the 1st, 3rd, and 4th divisions—will take the longest time to complete. I would, therefore, recommend that the works should be commenced between the harbour and Antioch; and as many of the native population as can be procured should be employed on the easiest description of the work, and removed by degrees to that which is more difficult, as they become accustomed to such labour. In a few months they will become expert and efficient workmen, and may then be transferred to the 3rd and 4th divisions, between Sansarin and Terrib.

"The works between the harbour and Antioch, and between Sansarin and Terrib, could easily be executed in two years in this country; and the fifty-five miles through the plains of Antioch, Dana, and Terrib, and the sixty miles to the Euphrates, could be executed in one year: but it will be safer to reckon upon four years as the period for completing the works to Aleppo—that is, double the time that similar works would take in England.

"The returns that may be expected from the traffic over the line, when it is completed, will be very considerable. Reckoning on the present existing traffic alone, exclusive of passengers, it will pay a dividend of eight per cent."

[General Chesney's line (of which a report is published like the above, in the form of a pamphlet), differs from Sir J. Macneill's line in regard to distance, which General Chesney computes at 220 miles.]

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

The directors have just issued their half-yearly report, in which they state that they continue to receive from Bombay gratifying information as to the progress of the affairs of the company. The reports received from the chief resident engineer, as to the proceedings of the contractors in the three sections of the line between Campoollee and Sholapoor, now under construction, are such as to confirm the expectations held out in the last half-yearly report, that they were making every possible effort to finish their several works in a creditable and satisfactory manner, and within the time fixed for their completion. While the average of miles open during the last half-year has only increased from sixty to eighty-eight, the receipts have increased from 16,572*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* to 24,555*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* At the same time the percentage of working expenses has been diminished from 46·8 per cent. to 39·3 per cent.; while the nett profits, during the same period, have been raised from 8,810*l.* 3*s.* 3*d.* to 14,918*l.* 12*s.*; subject, however, to some items of expenditure, which there was not time to adjust before closing the accounts in India.

Since the last meeting of the shareholders, a further amount of 2,000,000*l.* capital has been issued, guaranteed 5 per cent. interest. In consequence of the retirement of Mr. Nicholson from the office of superintending director, and the resignation of his seat as a director of the company, the Board have resolved to appoint Mr. Watt, hitherto secretary to the committee at Bombay, to be the secretary of the company in England.

DIRECT CADETS.—The following gentlemen passed their examination for appointments as direct Cadets in the Indian service on the 21st inst. —Messrs. A. Griffin, F. Kilgour, H. W. Marshall, A. H. Messiter, H. W. Pitcher, W. S. Daniell, C. J. Durand, N. Lewis, C. B. Neill, and E. G. Wace.

THE AMEER ALI MORAD.—Papers relating to the confiscation of the territories of the Ameer Ali Morad have been published on the motion of Mr. Isaac Butt, the member for Youghall in the last parliament. They include a mass of correspondence. It appears that the Ameer fraudulently altered the treaty of Nownahur, concluded between himself and Meer Rooston and Meer Nusseer Khan, so as to substitute among the possessions to him ceded, instead of the village of Mathelah, the pargannahs of Meerpoor, Mathele, and Mehurkee. This flagrant offence was held by a special commission appointed to investigate the matter to be fully proved.—*Times*.

THE CHINA MISSION.—The following is a list of the diplomatic staff appointed to accompany Lord Elgin in his commission to China:—Hon. F. Bruce, Secretary; Mr. D. Cameron, first attaché; Mr. Lawrence Oliphant, private secretary; Mr. Lock, Mr. Fitzroy, and Mr. Morison, attachés. Mr. Morison is the son of Dr. Morison, the author of the well known Chinese Dictionary.

ROADS IN THE EAST INDIES.—A bulky parliamentary paper has been published, containing minutes and correspondence in reference to the project of the Hindostan and Thibet road, with reports of Major Kennedy and Lieut. Briggs, relating thereto, and an account of the expenditure incurred in the construction of a new road between Kalka and Dugshai.

LING v. CROKER.—A rule has been granted by the Court of Common Pleas to set aside the verdict of £1,000 damages obtained in the action *Ling v. Croker* for crim. con. The application for a new trial was, however, refused by the Judges, the Chief Justice saying the Court would grant a rule, but the affidavits produced would not warrant the granting a new trial. The Court decided that there must be an affidavit of surprise at the plea of certain of the plaintiff's letters to his wife being forgeries, furnished. These letters showed the husband and wife to be in collusion, and that the adultery committed by Mrs. Ling with the defendant Major Croker was with the connivance of the husband.

COLONEL WAUGH.—An adjudication of bankruptcy was made on April 15, against Colonel W. P. Waugh, described as formerly a director in the London and Eastern Banking Corporation of Branksea Island, in the parish of Shedland, in the county of Dorset, and of Little Abington Street, in the county of Middlesex, and trading there under the style or description of the "Branksea Clay and Pottery Company," and lately residing at No. 10, Upper Grosvenor Street, in the county of Middlesex, brick and tile-maker, lime-burner, dealer and chapman. The petitioning creditor is Mr. Samuel Price Hughes, of the city of Worcester, a creditor for £500.

CRIM. CON.—BARING v. GORDON.—In the Sheriff's Court, on the 23rd inst. The damages against the defendant were assessed in an action brought in one of the Superior Courts, for having had criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife. Judgement had been allowed to go by default, and the defendant did not appear. The plaintiff was a son of Mr. Henry Baring, brother of Lord Ashburton; and in November, 1845, he was married to the daughter of Sir Richard Jenkins. The defendant was Captain Gordon, of the Nottinghamshire militia, who, with Mrs. Gordon, his wife, became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Baring, in 1852, when the family went to reside at Eton Hall, near Retford, in Nottinghamshire. In March of the present year the plaintiff found that Captain Gordon, who had been so long on terms of intimacy and friendship with his family, had, whilst enjoying his hospitality, seduced his wife. This action was brought, and the damages laid at £3,000. The verdict of the jury was sought with a view to ulterior proceedings.—Verdict £3,000.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 9. John, [Cook, Mauritius (at Leith).—14. Pilgrim, Gray, Foochowfo (to Rotterdam); Geelong, Pier, Penang; Lotus, Cheyne, Mauritius.—15. Excel, Nicholas, Algou Bay; George Kendall, Farley, Bengal; Sandford, Hughes, Manila; William Gillies, Wilson, Bengal.—16. Royal Saxon, Roberts, Cape; Swiftsure, Sweetman, Cape; Archibald McMillan, Lyle, Mauritius.—17. Ben Nevis, Heron, Bombay; Louise Marie, Dockjen, Maulmain; Linduden Castle, McLellan, Bengal.—18. Sonora, Pritchard, Singapore; Helen Lindsay, Durham, Bombay; John Knox, Munro, Cape; St. Louis, Davis, Bengal; Despatch, Day, Ceylon; Mary Catherine, Butler, Mauritius.—20. Balder, Wickstrom, Batavia; Canopus, Crooby, Mauritius; Record, Horn, Mauritius.—21. Allerton, Harrison, Maulmain; Bencoolen, Scollay, Bombay.—23. Florence Nightingale, Rosseter, Foochowfo; Alexandria, Mason, Algou Bay.—24. Anglesey, Thorne, Melbourne; Caroline, Green, Maulmain; Regina, Putt, Mauritius; Samuel Willetts, Spicer, Bombay.—25. Prima Donna, McGrath, Mauritius.—27. Eliza Stewart, Baird, Rangoon; Henry Reed, Fowler, Van Diemen's Land; Argum, Kirkwood, Bengal; Mary Cannon, Davidson, Bengal; Golden Era, Thorndike, Bombay; Amazon, Coote, Bengal.—28. Hills, Winchester, China and Cape.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—APR. 11. Celestial, Legos, Singapore.—14. Sarah Jane, Tulloch (from Sunderland), Aden; Alderman Pirie, Gibson (from Sunderland), Suez.—17. Assyrian, Shepherd, Shanghai.—18. Edgar Atheling, Clark (from Shields), Aden; A. B. Thompson, Small, Aden and Bombay; Walmer Castle, St. Croix, Bombay; Palestine, Stevens (from Shields), Suez; Caduceus, Lucas (from Sunderland), Aden; W. B. Malcolm, Lim, Bombay; Peregrine Oliver, Boyle, Hong-Kong.—19. Lord Raglan, Gillespie, Calcutta.—20. Douglas, Thomas, Manila; Bonita, Hatch, Calcutta.—22. Witch of the Seas, Cape, Berdinkha, Simons Bay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Indus, from SOUTHAMPTON, April 20, to proceed per steamer Bentinck, from SUEZ.—For MALTA.—Eus. Gape, Mrs. Gape and child, Lieut. Russell, Capt. Hugesson, Eus. Wade, Mrs. Walsh, Dr. West. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. O'Neill, Mr. Gordon. For ADEN.—Miss Wilton. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Cathcart, Mr. Armstrong, Mr. C. N. Grant, Mr. J. F. Wise, Capt. Stephens, Capt. E. Miller, Dr. Simpson, Mr. Crowe, Capt.

and Mrs. Orr, Mr. Hancock, Mr. Robson. For CEYLON.—Mr. J. H. Marsh, Mrs. and Miss Marsh, Mr. J. and Mrs. Allan and 3 children, Lieut. and Mrs. Richetts, Mr. R. J. Corbett, Mr. B. Simpson. For MADRAS.—Mr. W. Fabeck, Mr. and Mrs. Mottet, Mr. Roquerbe, Lieut. and Mrs. Harbin, Mr. Douglas, Mr. C. E. Shirreff, Mr. J. H. Gordon, Mr. H. Barnett, Mrs. C. Teel, Mr. Pirrie, Mr. Laughton. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Shiel, Mr. Hileon, Mr. Parker, Mr. Maynard, Mr. Gillett, Mr. Aitchenson, Mr. Grant, Mr. T. Callow, Mr. W. Nicholls, Mr. Dyce, Mr. Penny, Mr. Smith, Mr. W. Hamilton, Mr. Power, Mr. M. P. Moriarty, Mr. Sitwell, Mr. Prinsep, Mr. Balmaine, Mr. Jones, Mr. Dixon. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Grahame, Mr. Oliphant, Right Hon. Earl of Elgin, Hon. F. Bruce, Mr. Fitzroy, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Lock, Mr. Morrison. For HONG-KONG.—Miss Garrett, Capt. Scott, Mr. White, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Vyner, Mr. T. Sauerman, Mr. F. S. Forbes, Capt. Muloch.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BELL, the wife of John D. barrister-at-law, s. at Fron Deg, Conway, North Wales, April 13.
JESSOP, the wife of Capt. C. S., H.E.I.C.S. s. at Hill House, Hambledon, Hants, April 16.
PARISH, the wife of A. commander of the B.I.C.S. *Wellesley*, s. at sea, March 21.
STRANGE, the wife of T. L. Madras civ. serv. s. at Cheltenham, April 22.
VINCENT, the wife of William, s. at Bordeaux, April 16.

MARRIAGES.

DEWAR, W. W. M. youngest s. of the late Sir J. Dewar, K.C.B. chief justice of Bombay, to Augusta, youngest d. of Mr. John and Lady Louisa Harrison, of Shelswell-park, Oxon.
DU CANE, Maj. F. R. engineers, to Louisa, d. of the late Gen. Sir W. Anson, Bart. at Trinity Church, Marylebone, April 16.
DU VERNET, Capt. W. H.M.'s 84th foot, s. of the late Major Du Vernet, Royal staff corps, and dep. qu. mr. gen. Ceylon, to Alice M. A. youngest d. of the late E. Tyndall, Esq. lieut. R.N. at Clifton, April 4.
GORDON, J. W. Esq. of Cairness, Aberdeenshire, to Alexandrina J. widow of D. Hay, Esq. of Westerton, lieut. 6th M.L.C. at the Scotch Presbyterian church, Crown-court, London, April 26.
GORE, R. s. of the late R. of Castle-house, Walthamstow, to Cecilia S. eldest d. of W. Griffith, Esq. of Grove-house, Ealing, and cousin of the late Maj. gen. Sir W. Nott, K.C.B.
HAMILTON, Rev. T. N. formerly chaplain on the Bengal establishment, to Elizabeth, widow of the Rev. J. Sheal, rector of Cuddaff, Ireland, at St. Paul's, Covent-garden, April 16.
HYDE, John T. M.A. professor of fortification, and lecturer on artillery, at the Hon. E. I. Co.'s Military College, Addiscombe, to Catherine C. d. of the Rev. J. Phear, rector of East Stonham, at East Stonham, Suffolk, April 25.
JENKINGS, H. G. Esq. 10th Bengal L.C. to Lucy J. d. of G. Miller, Esq. M.D. of Sidmouth, Devon, at Sidmouth, April 14.
MALCOLM, W. E. of Burnfoot, Dumfriesshire, to Mary, d. of J. Douglas, of Cavers, Roxburghshire, at Edinburgh, April 18.
MANLEY, the Rev. J. T. incumbent of Mortlake, to Caroline, d. of W. Lambert, Esq. late of the Bengal civil service, at Mortlake, April 16.
MOLESWORTH, Capt. H. T. Madras h. art. to Mary Anne, d. of R. Lindsay, Esq. at Cheltenham, April 15.
SIMONS, H. M. of Singapore, to Caroline, d. of P. Melville, Esq. of Clarendon-place, Hyde-park-gardens, at St. John's, Paddington, April 16.
SMITH, H. of Ellingham Hall, Norfolk, s. of the late Col. J. Smith, Hon. E.I.Co.'s serv. to Amelia H. d. of Col. Greene, Bengal eng. of Twickenham.
STRANGWAYS, Rev. H. F. rector of Kilmington, Somerset, to Charlotte C. eldest d. of F. Copleston, Esq. Madras civ. serv.

DEATHS.

BUNBURY, Lieut. gen. T. K.H. col. of the 1st bat. 60th King's Royal Rifle Corps.
BLAAUW, Henry W. eldest s. of W. H. of Beechland, Sussex, aged 23, at Cairo, March 25.
CAMPBELL, A. D. late Madras civ. serv. in Montague-square, April 23.
CUNNINGHAM, Brev. capt. T. J. M. 2nd Madras N.I. at 3, Crescent-place, Camberwell-grove, aged 35, April 13.
DUNCAN, Mary M. wife of General Alexander, Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, of Gattonside House, Melrose, at Seaforth Cottage, Trinity, by Edinburgh, April 24.
EVERARD, Maj. gen. M. C.B. K.H. at Southsea, April 20.
HANSON, Lieut. T. S. eldest s. of P. late gov. of Tranquebar, and grandson of the late Lieut. col. T. Smyth, Hon. E.I.Co.'s serv.
NICOLAY, Anne S. widow of the late Capt. T. F. Madras army, at Jersey, April 13.
PACKMAN, W. K. formerly of the Hon. E.I.Co.'s serv. aged 63, at Rainham, Kent, April 7.
POND, Lieut. col. J. H. 1st Bar. Bengal Fusiliers, aged 45, at Sydenham, April 17.
SWINLEY, Harriet M. wife of J. late Hon. E.I.Co.'s serv. of West-hall House, Cheltenham, at Claremont-grove, Exeter, April 7, aged 44.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

April 8, 17, and 22, 1857.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. Geo. Barnes (uncov.), A. Russell, P. H. Egerton, and J. C. Dodgson, the Rev. M. Barker, Mr. H. Kerretton.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. Draper, Poona College.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. R. H. Baldwin, art., and W. C. Birch, retired; Brev. lieut. col. W. Anderson, 59th N.I.; Capt. R. Campbell, 47th N.I.; Surg. T. Oxley; Capt. R. C. Barclay, 66th N.I.; Lieut. J. C. McNeill, 12th N.I.; W. F. Leicester, 30th N.I., and F. D. Ogilvie, 46th N.I.; Assist. surg. T. Hastings.

Madras Estab.—Col. Chms. Wabab, 45th N.I.; Brev. col. J. Davidson, 22nd N.I.; Major W. I. Church, 17th N.I.; Brev. major J. Fowler, 8th cav.; Capt. R. C. Babington, 4th N.I., and W. T. Williams, 32nd N.I.; Lieuts. H. J. Bett, 42nd N.I., and James D. L. Campbell, 23rd N.I.; Ens. R. Dalrymple Stuart, 12th N.I.; Assist. surg. F. Day.

Bombay Estab.—Lieuts. T. G. Coles, 15th N.I., and G. Innes, 22nd N.I.; Lieut. col. H. E. D. Jones, retired.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Commander A. Macdonald, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Vet. surg. Richard Willis.

Madras Estab.—Brev. lieut. col. R. Hall, 49th N.I.; Major J. F. Porter, 1st cav.; Lieuts. J. J. Somerville, 26th N.I., E. C. Blenkinsop, 50th N.I., C. M. White, 45th N.I., and W. H. White, 49th N.I.

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Randolph Marriott, 3 months; Mr. G. A. Paxton, 6 months.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. J. Coley, 6 months.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. J. Gorton, 6 months.

Bombay Estab.—The Rev. T. Watson, 3 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. T. O. Mayne, 15th N.I., 4 months; Lieuts. P. M. Syme, art., and D. S. Buist, 27th N.I., 6 months; Vet. surg. R. Willis, 6 months.

Madras Estab.—Major H. S. Waters, 3rd cav., Lieut. W. R. Lodge, 35th N.I., and Surg. G. S. Scott, 6 months; Capt. W. C. F. Gosling, art., 4 months; Major De R. J. Brett, 3d Eur. (late of the Turkish Contingent), 6 months from the date when his service under H.M.'s Government ceased.

Bombay Estab.—Brev. col. R. Blood, 3rd Eur., and Assist. surg. F. J. M. Mosgrove, 6 months.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. T. E. Rogers, Superintendent, 6 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. lieut. cols. W. Abercrombie, eng., and E. D. Townshend, 9th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Capt. G. J. Stapleton, inv.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. Thomas Beaumont and William Hudson have been appointed schoolmasters in the North-Western Provinces.

Gentleman Cadet Julius Moxton having been reported qualified for the engineer service, has been appointed to that branch of the service accordingly.

No. 2 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF VOLUNTEERS FOR THE INDIAN NAVY.

(In continuation of List dated 28th January, 1857.)
To rank from the dates specified.

Arthur Mayo, 19th Feb. 1857; Robert Charles Nicholetts, 7th April, 1857.

No. 2 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF VOLUNTEERS FOR THE BENGAL PILOT SERVICE.

(In continuation of List dated 28th January, 1857.)
To rank from the dates specified.

Shearman Ransom, 4th Feb. 1857; John George Lewis Lane, 8th Feb. 1857.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 3, 1857.

94th Light Dragoons.—Lieut. Edward King, has been permitted to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

25th Foot.—Brev. major Edward Ramsden Priestley, to be major without purchase, v. Holt, who retires upon full pay.—Lieut. Horatio Priestley, to be capt. without purchase, v. E. R. Priestley.

43rd Foot.—Capt. Henry J. Parkin Booth, to be major by purchase, v. Primrose, promoted.—Lieut. Henry Trafford Trafford, to be capt. by purchase, v. Booth.—Ens. William Livesay, to be lieut. by purchase, v. Trafford Trafford.—Gerald Henry Baird Young, gent. to be ensign by purchase, v. Livesay.

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 10, 1857.

25th Foot.—Lieut. Wm. Robert Goodall, to be capt. by purchase, v. Ogilvy, who retires.—Ens. E. H. Layard, to be lieut. by purchase, v. Goodall.

98th Foot.—Capt. Robert Reid, from half-pay unattached, to be 2d capt. v. Capt. Rowles, who resigns that appointment.

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 24, 1857.

25th Foot.—Ens. F. S. Terry, to be lieut. without purchase, v. Priestley, promoted.

BREVET.

WAR OFFICE, APRIL 17, 1857.

The undermentioned officers of the East-India Company's service, retired on full pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows:—
TO BE COLONELS.—Lieut. cols. J. Benwell, Madras inf., W. Russell, do., and J. Holland, Bombay inf.
TO BE LIEUT. COL.—Maj. L. T. Forrest, Bengal inf.
TO BE MAJORS.—Capt. C. F. Irby, Madras inf., Capt. R. Boulton, Bengal L.C., and Capt. J. P. M. Biggs, Madras inf.

EAST-INDIA SHIPPING.

Comparative Statement by the East-India and China Association, of the Number of Ships, British and Foreign, Entered Inward and Cleared Outward, with Cargo, from and to Places within the Limits of the East-India Company's Charter, from the 1st of January to the 31st March 1856 and 1857.

VESSELS ENTERED INWARDS.

Port of London ..	Arrivals, 1856...	1857...		
	166 vessels	165	"	Decrease 1
Liverpool	" 1856...	70	"	" 9
	" 1857...	61	"	
Bristol	" 1856...	7	"	Increase 6
	" 1857...	13	"	
Clyde	" 1856...	10	"	Decrease 2
	" 1857...	8	"	

The net result of these figures is a decrease of 6 vessels and 5,013 tons, the difference between 253 vessels with an aggregate capacity of 160,631 tons and 247 vessels with an aggregate capacity of 155,618 tons. The principal decrease has been in the arrival of vessels from Calcutta.

VESSELS CLEARED OUTWARD.

Port of London, Departures, 1856...	1857...		
163 vessels	192	"	Increase 29
Liverpool	" 1856...	89	"
	" 1857...	136	" 47
Bristol	" 1856...	1	"
	" 1857...	6	" 5
Clyde	" 1856...	22	"
	" 1857...	18	" Decrease 4

The net result is an increase of 77 vessels and 59,673 tons, the departures in 1856 having been 275 vessels, with an aggregate capacity of 184,628 tons, and in 1857, 352 vessels, with an aggregate capacity of 244,301 tons. The increase on the departures has been in vessels destined for New South Wales, Calcutta, Bombay, Mauritius, and the Cape of Good Hope.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock.....	£.	220 @ 222
	India Bonds (£1,000).....		7s. @ 4s. dis.
	Ditto (under £1,000)....		2s. dis. @ 1 pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
18	Bombay, Baroda, and Central	9	4 @ 2 pm.
20	Calcutta and South-Eastern ..	2s.	
20	Ceylon, B shares	1	1 @ 1 1/2
Stock	East-Indian	100	107 @ 109
20	Ditto Extension C (guar.	15	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2 pm.
	5 per ct.).....		
20	Ditto Extension D (guar.	all	
	5 p.ct. with full 5 p.ct. int.)	2s.	par to 1/2 pm.
20	Euphrates Valley		
20	Great Indian Peninsula (guar.	all	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
	5 per ct.).....		1 @ 1 1/2 pm.
20	Ditto (New ditto).....	4	19 @ 20
20	Madras (guar. 4 1/2 per ct.) ..	all	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
20	Ditto (guar. 5 per ct.)		
20	Ditto Extension (guar. 4 1/2	10	4 dis. @ par
	per ct.).....		
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5	5	1/2 @ 1/2 pm.
	per cent.).....		
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5	5	1/2 @ 1/2 pm.
	per cent.).....		
20	Scinde (guar. 5 per ct.)	5	1 1/2 @ 2 1/2 pm.
20	Punjab	2	
	BANKS.		
40	Australasia	all	88 @ 90
25	Bank of Egypt	18 1/2	2 1/2 @ 1 1/2 dis.
20	Chartered Bank of India, Aus-		
	tralia, and China	8	1 1/2 @ 1 dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation.....	all	39 1/2 @ 39 1/2
20	Ottoman Bank	15	2 @ 4 dis.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
10	European and Indian Junction	10s.	par to 1/2 pm.
	Telegraph		
10	Mediterranean Electric Tele-	all	
	graph		
1	N. B. Australasian Company..	all	1/2 @ 1/2
1	Oriental Gas	all	1 1/2 @ 1/2
1	Ditto New	2s.	par @ 1/2 pm.
50	Peninsular and Oriental Steam		
	Navigation Company	all	66 @ 68
50	Ditto New	10	
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip ..	all	3 @ 1
1	Ditto Registered.....	all	3 @ 1

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy.	Sell.	Actual
	s. d.	s. d.	Sales.
4 per Cent. East-India Transfer } Ss.Rs.	—	—	1 10 1/2
Loan Stock			1
New 3 1/2 per Cent. Loan of 1854-55			1

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills drawn fr. April 9 to April 28.
			£. s. d.
On Bengal ..	2s. 0 1/2 d. 1/2	2s. 0 1/2 d.	43,049 14 0
Madras ..	2s. 0 1/2 d.	2s. 0 1/2 d.	9,153 13 9
Bombay..	2s. 0 1/2 d. 1/2	2s. 1 d.	663 8 0
		Bi-Monthly ..	52,866 15 9

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Indus*, April 18, 1857.

	Gold.	Silver.
Bombay	£240	£284,396
Ceylon	6,455	150
Madras	4,682	17,230
Calcutta	250	220,791
Penang	—	7,100
Singapore	—	28,510
Hong-Kong	—	48,890
Canton	—	1,014
Shanghai.....	—	120,085
	£11,627	£728,166

ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 17th April, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 6th MAY next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

STATIONERY;

And that the conditions of the said Contract may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 6th day of May, 1857, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

FAMILY ENDOWMENT, LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.

No. 12, CHATHAM PLACE, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

Empowered by Act of Parliament, May 19, 1836.

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LIFE ASSURANCE.

RATES OF PREMIUM FOR ASSURING 1,000 RUPEES.

CIVIL.

Age next birthday.	One Year.	Three Years.	Five Years.	Seven Years.	Life, with Participation.	Without Participation.
30	25	26	26	28	38	35
40	29	29	30	31	49	45
50	36	38	39	41	63	59

MILITARY.

30	30	30	31	32	44	41
40	34	36	37	39	53	49
50	44	45	47	48	66	61

A Bonus of Twenty per cent. from realised profits has been declared for the present year to all policy-holders on the profit scale who have paid five years' premium.

The advantages of this Society are as follow:—

Low Rates of Premium, calculated on the best and most recent investigations of mortality in India.

Annual participation in the profits after payment of premium for five years, by parties assured on the profit scale.

Immediate reduction of premium to the English rates in the case of a party assured proceeding to Europe for a permanency, and reduction after one year in the case of the party visiting Europe for a short period.

The civil rate only charged on the lives of parties in the military service, holding civil offices, as long as they continue in such office.

The Society also grants Deferred Annuities and Endowments payable at any given period.

Tables and full information may be had at the Office in Chatham Place; or on application to the Secretaries at Calcutta, Messrs. GORDON, STUART, and Co.; or to the Agents of the Agra and United Service Bank, at the other Indian Presidencies.

INDIA.—Clergymen, and Members of the Universities, resident in India, who may be desirous of holding the appointment of LOCAL DIRECTORS, are invited to apply for information as to the duties and remuneration, to the Rev. J. E. COX, M.A., Chairman.

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ENGLISH and IRISH CHURCH and UNIVERSITY ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 4, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up Capital, £1,360,000.—Reserve Fund, £252,000.

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BANKERS—The Bank of England; the Union Bank of London.

The Corporation grant DRAFTS, and negotiate or collect BILLS payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hong-Kong, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Singapore, and Sydney, on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route. They undertake the Agency of parties connected with India, the purchase and sale of Indian Securities, the safe custody of Indian Government Paper, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of Remittances between the above-named dependencies. The rate of Interest at present allowed on Deposits, repayable at 10 days' notice, is 54 per cent.; and at six months' notice, 6 per cent.

Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., and on Saturdays 10 to 2.

Threadneedle Street, London, January, 1857.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

MEDICAL, INVALID, and GENERAL LIFE OFFICE, 25, Pall Mall, London.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

At the FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING, held on 27th November, 1856, it was shown that on the 30th June last—

The number of Policies in force was 5,738

The Amount Insured was £2,752,197 7s. 2d.

The Annual Income was £118,557 16s. 2d.

Two Bonuses have been declared (in 1848 and 1853), adding nearly two per cent. per annum on the average to sums assured, and by which a Policy of £1,000 issued in 1842 on a healthy life, is now increased to £1,260.

Since the last division of Profits in 1853, the accumulated funds have increased by more than £105,000, offering considerable advantages to present assureds.

Profits divided every five years—next division in 1858.

The Society, since its establishment, has paid claims on 651 Policies, amounting to £254,008.

Assurances are effected at home or abroad on healthy lives at as moderate rates as the most recent data will allow.

Indian Assurances at very moderate rates, and great facilities given to assureds.

Invalid Lives assured on scientifically-constructed tables.

Policies issued free of stamp-duty, and every charge but the Premiums.

Agents wanted for vacant places.

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C. DOUGLAS SINGER, Secretary.

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Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. Wm. H. Allen & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

LONDON:—Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, Printer, at the Printing-Office of COX & WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by LANCELOT WILD, at 13, Catherine Street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, both in the County of Middlesex.—April 29, 1857.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

Vol. XV.—No. 316.]

LONDON, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1857.

[PRICE 1s.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Southampton*, with a mail, left Calcutta April 9th, Sand Heads, 11th, Madras April 15th, Point de Galle April 19th, Aden 20th, and quitted at Suez May 7th. The *Bombay*, with a mail, left Bombay April 17th, Aden 24th, and arrived at Suez April 30th. The *Erin*, with a mail, left Hong-Kong March 31st, Singapore April 7th, Penang 9th, and arrived at Point de Galle April 15th. The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta May 13th, and Marseilles May 16th (per *Buxine*). The *Andes*, with the remainder, may be engaged at Southampton May 23rd.

DEPARTURES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 4th and 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if the 4th or 20th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 3rd and 19th.

Postage (pre-payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 0s. 6d.

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" " " " 5 oz. 5s. 0d.

" Newspapers (stamped or unstamped) One penny each.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lb. in weight), can be sent through the post, *via Southampton*. Postage-stamps must be affixed:—Under $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 8d.; under 1 lb., 1s. 4d.; under 2 lb., 2s. 8d.; and under 3 lb., 4s.

Via Marseilles, on the evening of the 10th and 26th, for letters and newspapers, at any ordinary receiving-house in London. If the 10th or 26th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 11th and 27th, at the General Post-office, London.

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" " " " 1 oz. 1s. 0d.

" " " " 1 oz. 1s. 9d.

" " " " 1 oz. 2s. 0d.

" " " " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3s. 3d.

" " " " 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3s. 6d.

" Newspapers (stamped or unstamped) 3d. each.

The Mails for China are despatched under the same regulations, and at the same rate of postage, as those to India.

* The *Marseilles* mails of the 10th and 26th overtake the *Southampton* mails of the 4th and 20th at Malta; from which place they are conveyed by the same vessel.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, May 19.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	April 10	Burmah (Rangoon) ..	Mar. 20
Agra	10	Ceylon	April 19
Madras	15	Bombay	17
China (Hong-Kong) ..	March 31.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

OUR readers will have been gratified to learn that the treaty of peace between Persia and England, which was signed at Paris on the 4th March, had been ratified at Teheran on the 14th April. The restoration of amicable relations between the two countries was not, however, destined to take place until another opportunity had been afforded for the display of British valour in the Persian Gulf, by an attack upon the fortress of Mohammerah. This stronghold was captured on the 26th March, with trifling loss on the part of the victors. The force destined for the attack amounted to 4,896 men, under the personal command of Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, and consisted of a detachment of H.M.'s 14th light dragoons and the Soinde horse, H.M.'s 64th and the 78th Highlanders, the 23rd and 26th Bombay Native infantry, the light battalion, parties of Bombay and Madras Sappers and Miners, 3rd troop Bombay horse-artillery, and No. 2 light field-battery. Sir James quitted Bushire on the 19th March on the steamer *Feroze*. On the 21st he arrived at the mouth of the Shatt-el-Arab, the appointed place of rendezvous, whither the troops had been previously despatched; and on the 24th the steamers, with the transports in tow, commenced an advance up the river. During the passage, the British troops were greeted with shouts of welcome from the Arabs, who flocked down to the Persian side of the river. No interruption was experienced from the enemy during the progress up the stream. A battery which the Persians were known to have constructed at Buerdeh, eight miles below Mohammerah, had, from some cause, been removed, and the fleet anchored without opposition before the Arab village of Hurteh, three miles below the southern battery of Mohammerah. The fort was found to be one of great strength, defended by a Persian force, ascertained from credible report to amount to 13,000 men, under the command of the Shahzada Prince Khania Mirza. Batteries had been erected of solid earth twenty feet in thickness, and eighteen feet in height, with casemated embrasures on the northern and southern points of the banks of the Karoon and Shatt-el-Arab, where the two rivers join. These

with other earthworks, armed with heavy ordnance, commanded the entire passage of the latter river, and were so skilfully placed as to sweep the whole stream. At daybreak on the 26th, fire was opened against the fortress from a well-protected mortar-battery, supported upon a strong raft, which had been towed into the river on the previous night, and planted in position unobserved by the enemy. At 7 o'clock, the war steamers, taking the *Clive* and *Falkland* sloops of war in tow, moved up towards the fort, and as they came within range received a raking fire from the batteries. This was not returned until the vessels had taken up a commanding position, when a heavy and well-directed fire was opened upon the defences from the whole fleet. The resistance made by the enemy, though brave, was of but brief duration. In about two hours the fire from the batteries began to slacken, and upon this being observed, a signal was hoisted from the ship of Commodore Young for the advance of the troop-ships. These vessels having passed the forts, anchored close to the bank of the river, above the northern batteries, where the debarkation of the troops was effected without a single casualty. At half-past one, the British force having formed, advanced without delay upon the intrenched camp of the enemy. Standing camps full of public and private property were passed, but, strange to say, the foe was nowhere to be found. At length, a small detachment of Scinde horse, which had been sent to reconnoitre, returned with the intelligence that they had come up with the rear-guard of the Persians in rapid retreat, and that the ground was literally covered with castaway property of all kinds. There being no cavalry at hand to pursue the enemy, the British troops bivouacked for the night on the banks of the Karoon, and on the following day took possession of the enemy's deserted encampment. The loss of the Persians amounted to 200 killed and wounded. Among the former was Agha Jan Khan, a serteeep or brigadier, whose death seems to have caused a panic among the Persian soldiers. A large quantity of ammunition, stores, camp equipage, and seventeen pieces of artillery, fell into the hands of the captors. The total loss of the British in this splendid achievement was insignificant, amounting to five or six killed, and about twenty wounded. Among the latter is Lieutenant Harris, of the *Semiramis*. The intrenched camp of the enemy being secured, preparations were immediately set on foot for the despatch of an armed flotilla to track the enemy along the banks of the Karoon river. This expedition left Mohammerah on the 29th of March. It consisted of three small river steamers, viz. the *Comet*, *Planet*, and *Assyria*, and three gun-boats, under the command of Commodore Rennie, of the Indian navy, and 300 men from her Majesty's 64th and 78th, under the command of Captain Hunt, of the latter corps. On approaching Ahwaz, on the morning of the 1st of April, the enemy were discovered occupying a strong position on the right bank of the river. Here the gun-boats no sooner opened fire upon the enemy, than the large host, consisting of about 8,000 men, took to flight, and retreated hurriedly in the direction of Dizful, while hordes of Arabs were observed hanging on their rear ready for plunder. The expedition remained two days at Ahwaz, communicating with the Arab tribes, and securing or destroying large heaps of grain which had been stored there by the Persians. A number

of mules and sheep were also captured and brought down by the steamers, and 150 new stands of muskets in cases. This done, the little band returned to Mohammerah, which they reached on the 4th ult. The British commander being shortly afterwards apprised that a treaty of peace had been concluded, ordered a suspension of hostilities.

The news of this brilliant success is chequered by the melancholy intelligence of the untimely end of two popular officers, holding high commands in the Persian expedition. Major-General F. Stalker, the second in command of the forces, and Capt. R. Ethersey, the commodore of the squadron, both committed suicide while suffering under mental derangement. General Stalker shot himself in camp at Bushire, on the 14th March; and on the 17th Commodore Ethersey terminated his existence by similar means. For the particulars of the catastrophe, we refer our readers to the inquest, which will be found elsewhere. The distressing event in each instance is attributed to excessive anxiety, arising from an exaggerated view of the onerous nature of the duties to be performed. Both officers, indeed, appear to have been overwhelmed by the weight, real or imaginary, of the responsibility attached to their respective commands. The verdict on General Stalker's body was, that he came by his death from a pistol-shot inflicted by his own hand in a fit of temporary insanity. The verdict on Commodore Ethersey was, that he destroyed himself with his own hand while suffering under mental aberration, brought about by long-continued anxiety connected with the duties of his command. "General Stalker," says the *Bombay Times*, "was universally esteemed: the soldiers loved him; and his many acts of kindness had endeared him to every officer of the army. His bravery was unquestionable, and had been proved on many fields. As a general and tactician, he had few equals on this side of India; and his loss, at a period like the present, will be severely felt by the army and the State. He was interred with all the honours of war; and the tears on many a bronzed cheek told how dearly he was loved. The circumstances attending the suicide of Commodore Ethersey are even of a more painful nature than those which we have just related. For months past it seems this unfortunate officer's nervous system had been daily becoming weaker and more depressed. From the report of the inquest, he appears to have had disputes both with Government and the naval authorities of Bombay. His fancied grievances preyed upon his mind, and continued irritability and sleepless nights at length reduced him to the verge of madness. General Stalker's death hurried on the climax; and on the 17th ultimo, he put a period to his existence in a similar manner. The untimely deaths of two such distinguished officers shed a gloom over the whole camp, and shaded the glory which attended the capture of Mahummeerah."

The 19th regiment Bengal Native infantry, which we noticed in our last had been ordered down from Berhampore to Barrackpore in consequence of the display of a mutinous feeling among the men, has been disbanded. A bad spirit, it is said, still prevails in a portion of the Bengal army, especially in the 34th Native infantry. A sepoy of that regiment attacked and wounded Lieutenant Baugh, the adjutant. The man was tried and condemned to death, and the sentence was carried out under the protection of shotted guns and two European regiments.

From China the advices are to the 30th March, but nothing of importance had transpired since the departure of the previous mail on the 15th. The *Zenobia* had arrived from Madras with eight officers and 415 rank-and-file of the 12th Native infantry, Brevet-Major Cooper commanding. Sir Michael Seymour was at Hongkong. A pirate fleet, consisting of seventeen armed junks, had been destroyed by a daring attack made upon them by the boats of her Majesty's ship *Hornet*, Captain Forsyth commander, while cruising off St. John's Island. The details will be found in another column, in a despatch from Captain Forsyth to Sir Michael Seymour.

PASSENGERS BY THE PRESENT MAIL.

To MARSEILLES.—Mr. Freeling, Capt. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Schorn, Dr. Tressider, Dr. Reid, Mr. Monteith, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Falkland, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Everett, Dr. and Mrs. Kinsey, Mr. F. F. Hogg, Dr. Charters, Capt. and Mrs. Smith and 3 children, Capt. Clagott, Lieut.-Col. Clarke.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Indus*, May 23.—Mr. Sprads and child, Mr. Llewelyn, Mr. Johnson and children, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts and three children, Mrs. O'Shaughnessy and five children, Mr. S. Learen, Mrs. Stephens, Mr. Tulloh, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and child, Mr. Magniac, Mr. Gwings, Mrs. Campbell, Col. and Mrs. Landers, Lieut. Some, Mr. Beghee, Mrs. McLeod and child, Mr. and Mrs. Buller, Dr. and Mrs. Jeston, Capt. Wilson, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Blunt, Mr. Owen, Mr. Anderson, Mr. T. Curtayne, Mr. Wood, Mr. Jefferson, Lieut. J. H. L. Kerr, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Musgrove and two children, Mr. G. J. and Mrs. Shaw, Gen. G. E. Bruce and grand-daughter, Capt. A. W. M. Kerr, Mrs. Bristow and infant, Maj. Coffin, Mr. Stover and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Hodgkinson and two infants, Master Corfield, Mr. W. Medhurst, Mrs. Aspinwall and child, Miss Pearce, Mr. E. King.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Lieut. J. J. Hockley, 66th N.I., at Almorah, March 24.

MADRAS.—Capt. George E. Cotton, 50th N.I., at Horalcondah, April 3.

BOMBAY.—Major Ottley, Bombay Invalids, at Bombay April 9.

EXTRACT FROM THE LOG OF THE "VICTORIA REGIA."

—The following is an extract from the log of the ship *Victoria Regia*, from Swansea to Calcutta:—

"Tuesday, December 16, 1856, A.M. Fresh breezes from N.E., with hazy weather; and at 10:30 A.M. observed an ice-island on the lee bow; bore away to view it, the weather clearing up at noon. It bore W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and appeared to be about 250 feet in height at the east end, and inclining away towards the west, and between two of the largest peaks was a large stream of water flowing down. The island appeared to be about three miles in circumference, and, from good observation, it was in latitude $40^{\circ} 16' S.$; longitude, $61^{\circ} 1' E.$; barometer, 30.17 inches; thermometer, 64° ; water, 62° ; wind N.E. On passing it there appeared a line of detached pieces, extending about one mile to the eastward, with the water breaking over them."

BENGAL. THE MUTINIES.

The temper of the native army is becoming the question of the day. Three mutinies in as many weeks might try the nerve even of a Government which, unlike ours, could rely on the national spirit of its soldiery. The last affair, at Vizianagram, appears to us even more important than the similar occurrences in Bengal. The Bengal sepoy is a high-caste man. His caste is his point of honour. The blunder about the pig's-fat affected him as an order introducing the lash would affect an army of Frenchmen. It was easy therefore to believe that discontent arose from temporary and exceptional causes, that the storm once faced would speedily pass away. The mutiny at Vizianagram will give a shock to many of these pleasant theories. The Madrassepes have no caste. They have apparently no dread of being turned into Christians, no under-current of religious fanaticism to impel them. Yet the conduct of the 1st M.N.I. was at least as much opposed to the first principles of military discipline as that of the 19th. The 1st M.N.I. were ordered to relieve another regiment at Kurnool. Sufficient carriage for their wives and families was not forthcoming, and it was proposed to leave them behind. The men distinctly refused to march without their families. The colonel's harangue was met with shouts of derision, and a sepoy placed under arrest was released to avoid a rescue. The brigadier immediately proceeded to the parade, and the men with much difficulty were persuaded to march for a mile beyond the station. There they wait till carriage can be obtained.

In other words, the men of the 1st Regiment M.N.I. have succeeded in dictating at what hour, and in what manner, and with what amount of impediments they shall march on service. A more distinct and overt act of mutiny was never committed. The *Madras Athenæum*, admitting the magnitude of the offence, still attempts to extenuate it by saying the sepoys would have marched cheerfully against a foe. They knew the order was not emergent. We refuse absolutely to recognize a distinction which would turn every regiment in the army into a debating club. Every order is an order on service, whether the command be to charge an enemy or to pipeclay trousers, and the one is as little open to remonstrance as the other. "To compel them to march without their baggage and families was an arbitrary stretch of power, as oppressive as uncalled for." That statement deserves only a flat denial. The women and children were not left unguarded. They were not left to starve, like the wives of our own countrymen at Hyderabad. They were not even left for any length of time. The hardship was no greater than that to which every European officer submits over and over again without a murmur. Even if it had been, it is not necessary to remonstrate, even in civil life, with "shouts of derision." The act was one of simple mutiny, and should have been punished as such on the spot. The *Athenæum* says that there were only six officers present, and no force at hand sufficient to compel obedience. There is force in the Presidency, we presume, and the clear duty of the officers was to apply for that force, desist from their orders without withdrawing them, and on the arrival of assistance employ it unrelentingly. We do not blame them individually. We have pointed out below a cause for their hesitation other than ignorance of their duty, but we do blame those who, even in philanthropy, attempt to spread false ideas of their responsibility among our officers. Immediate obedience or instant death is the only rule by which armies of aliens are or can be held together.

The *Athenæum* says, "It will now be pretty well known in the native ranks, that they have only to refuse *en masse*, to go where or when they are ordered, to insure their wishes being complied with." Not so, if one trace of the nerve which built the empire remains in its Government. The time for concession to soldiers is nearly passed away, and regiments in mutiny *en masse* must find, instead of "compliance," cannon. We are no advocates for a brutal violence which is more frequently produced by panic than by that calm severity by which alone armies can be ruled. We have approved the delay which has occurred in terminating the Berhampore affair. But none the less do we recognize the fact that the implicit obedience of sepoys is our necessity, that it must be secured even though we are compelled to resort to a more than Roman discipline. We do not believe our present Government, cautious and even slow as it has been, will shrink from that sad necessity, or that it will permit disobedience to assume the character of an epidemic. There is no measure, however terrible, in which they will not now be supported by the opinion of the public.

We alluded last week to the effect of our system of staff employ so strongly manifested in these *émutes*. The disturbance at Vizianagram furnishes another illustration. The complement of officers, nominally twenty-two, was in reality only six. Of these only four were in the ranks, and of them one was a lad who had

not passed his drill. The regiment was in fact a regiment of irregulars with these important differences:—The commandant was not a young man. He possessed no power in the regiment. He was not supported by his native officers. And this, too, in a presidency where the discipline of a native corps approaches in strictness to that of a European regiment.

The occurrence, like that at Berhampore, has brought out one more fact, which ought to be recognized and removed at once. Our officers do not know how far their responsibility extends. They cannot be certain whether in insuring obedience by force they will receive an earnest support. They are afraid of responsibility, of stepping even for an instant over the routine. They know perfectly well that discipline is to be maintained.

Col. Mitchell knew it when he ordered out the artillery at Berhampore. They shrink from no personal danger, but they dread the civil risk, the disfavour of Government, the possible loss of promotion or command. This doubt ought at once to be removed by a formal order to the troops. Such an order, announcing distinctly the duty as well as the right of every officer to compel obedience, would not be without its effect on the sepoys. They have no especial grievances. There is no trace in all these movements of a leader, or a cause, or a combined plan. They are simply obeying one of those capricious impulses which spring up among idle men, conscious that the control over them has relaxed, and craving for excitement of any kind. It is only weakness which can make that impulse dangerous, and an order such as we have suggested would be accepted as evidence of strength. No measure of this kind, we are well aware, will remove the true source of the difficulty. But it will at least enable us to make full use of the strength we have, and relieve our officers of an indecision which is almost as injurious as actual weakness. For the rest, if we would retain our army as a body of men competent for other than police duties, the staff system must be reformed.

A correspondent last week objected to the assertion that the best officers are selected for staff employ. He says they are selected from interest—one because he lived next door to a governor-general's aunt, another because he killed quail by the dozen for a commander-in-chief's third course. Very good. Let us allow in the teeth of facts that the best men are all left. That merely shows that the best men in the army are the most discontented. Our correspondent will not venture to deny that every officer hungry for staff employ, thinks he ought to obtain it, regards his residence with his regiment as a grievance rather than a privilege. That is the effect of which we complain, not an imaginary paucity of intellect in the ranks. While the highest object of a soldier's ambition is to cease to be a soldier, there can be no true soldiery.—*Friend of India.*

The 19th N.I. have been disbanded. With a cold confidence which of itself indicated strength, the Government of India had resolved that the sentence should be inflicted in the presence of the very men suspected of disaffection. The regiment was accordingly ordered to Barrackpore, where it arrived on the 31st March. Meanwhile every precaution that prudence could suggest to strengthen the hands of the general in command had been adopted. H.M.'s 84th had been brought up from Burmah. A wing of H.M.'s 53rd had been marched up from Calcutta. A troop of Madras Artillery on its way to its own Presidency was detained at the station. A second troop had been ordered from Dum-Dum. The body guard was also on the spot, and in fact every soldier in the Presidency, who could be spared from actual duty, was present on the parade. The Europeans and native artillery were drawn up on one side, the four native regiments opposite, and the 19th marched into the centre. Then, amidst a general silence of expectation, General Hearsey read aloud the following order:—

"The 19th regiment N.I. has been brought to the head-quarters of the Presidency Division, to receive, in the presence of the troops there assembled, the decision of the Governor-General in Council upon the offence of which it has been guilty.

"On the 26th of February, the 19th regiment N.I. was ordered to parade on the following morning for exercise, with fifteen rounds of blank ammunition for each man.

"The only blank ammunition in store was some which had been made up by the 7th N.I., the regiment preceding the 19th regiment at Berhampore, and which had been left at that station on the departure of the 7th regiment. This ammunition had been used by the recruits of the 19th regiment up to the date above mentioned.

"When the quantity of ammunition required for the following morning was taken to the lines, it appears that the men objected to the paper of which the cartridges were made, as being of two colours; and when the Pay Havildars assembled the men to issue the percussion caps, they refused to receive them, saying that they had doubts about the cartridges.

"The men have since stated, in a petition addressed to the

major-general commanding the presidency division, that, for more than two months, they had heard rumours of new cartridges having been made at Calcutta, on the paper of which the fat of bullocks and pigs had been spread, and of its being the intention of the Government to coerce the men to bite these cartridges; and that therefore they were afraid for their religion. They admit that assurance given to them by the colonel of their regiment satisfied them that this would not be the case; adding, nevertheless, that when on the 26th of February, they perceived the cartridges to be of two kinds, they were convinced that one kind was greased, and therefore refused them.

"The commanding officer, on hearing of the refusal, went to the lines, assembled the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers, and explained that the cartridges were unobjectionable, and had been left at Berhampore by the 7th regiment. He instructed them to inform their men, that the cartridges would be served out in the morning by the officers commanding companies, and that any man who refused to take them would be tried by a court martial and punished.

"This occurred at 8 o'clock in the evening.

"Between 10 and 11 o'clock a rush was made by the sepoys to the bells of arms; the doors were forced open; the men took possession of their arms and accoutrements, and carried them to their lines.

"On learning what had occurred, Lieut.-Colonel Mitchell ordered out the 11th regiment of irregular cavalry, and the post guns.

"When the cavalry reached the parade, the men of the 19th regiment rushed out of their lines with their arms, shouting, and assembled near to the bells of arms, where many loaded their muskets.

"Upon Lieut.-Colonel Mitchell and the European officers approaching the men, they were warned not to go on, or the men would fire.

"The native officers were assembled, and Lieut.-Colonel Mitchell, after addressing the men, directed the officers to separate the companies, and to require them to give up their arms.

"The men hesitated at first, but eventually gave up their arms and retired to their lines.

"These are the principal features of the outbreak at Berhampore on the 26th of February.

"The men of the 19th regiment have refused obedience to their European officers. They have seized arms with violence; they have assembled in a body to resist the authority of their commander.

"The regiment has been guilty of open and defiant mutiny.

"It is no excuse for this offence to say, as has been said in the before-mentioned petition of the native officers and men of the regiment, that they were afraid for their religion, and that they apprehended violence to themselves.

"It is no atonement of it to declare, as they have therein declared, that they are ready to fight for their Government in the field, when they have disobeyed and insulted that Government in the persons of its officers, and have expressed no contrition for their heavy offences.

"Neither the 19th regiment, nor any regiment in the service of the Government of India, nor any Sepoy, Hindoo, or Mussulman, has reason to pretend that the Government has shown, directly or indirectly, a desire to interfere with the religion of its troops.

"It has been the unvarying rule of the Government of India to treat the religious feelings of all its servants, of every creed, with careful respect; and to representations or complaints put forward in a dutiful and becoming spirit, whether upon this or upon any other subject, it has never turned a deaf ear.

"But the Government of India expects to receive, in return for this treatment, the confidence of those who serve it.

"From its soldiers, of every rank and race, it will, at all times and in all circumstances, enforce unhesitating obedience. They have sworn to give it, and the Governor-General in Council will never cease to exact it. To no men who prefer complaints with arms in their hands will he ever listen.

"Had the sepoys of the 19th regiment confided in their Government, and believed their commanding officer, instead of crediting the idle stories with which false and evil-minded men have deceived them; their religious scruples would still have remained inviolate, and themselves would still be, as they have hitherto been, faithful soldiers, trusted by the state, and laying up for future years all the rewards of a long and honourable service.

"But the Governor-General in Council can no longer have any confidence in this regiment, which has disgraced its name, and has lost all claim to consideration and indulgence.

"It is therefore the order of the Governor-General in Council, that the 19th Regiment N.I. be now disbanded; that the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates be discharged from the army of Bengal; that this be done at the head-

quarters of the presidency division in the presence of every available corps within two days' march of the station; that the regiment be paraded for the purpose; and that each man, after being deprived of his arms, shall receive his arrears of pay, and be required to withdraw from the cantonment.

"The European officers of the regiment will remain at Barrackpore until orders for their disposal shall be received from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

"This order is to be read at the head of every regiment, troop, and company in the service."

The arms were piled, and the colours were deposited with them, but the uniforms were not stripped off. Government while punishing mutiny with sternness refrained even from the appearance of vindictive feeling. Their pay was then delivered, while the major-general addressed the men of the brigade. The 19th were then enveloped by cavalry and marched to Chinsurah, where they will remain until the arrival of their wives and families. The regiment was most submissive, and the lesson is believed to have been severely felt by the remainder of the troops.

We cannot believe that the warning so public and so impressive will be disregarded by the Native Army. Throughout, the policy of Government has been clear, temperate, and decided. There has been no panic, no haste to punish, no descent from severity to bloodthirstiness. The men were fairly heard, fairly tried, fairly condemned. They were marched at once into the only station where they could hope for active sympathy, and there subjected to the highest secondary punishment known to our military law. Those who talk lightly of disbandment forget what it implies to native soldiers. To the native officers and the older sepoys it means immediate and total ruin. The labours of a life are thrown away. From a position which gives them among their own countrymen sufficient wealth and high social status, they sink into tillers of the soil. The younger sepoys may possibly re-enlist, but even they have lost years of service, all the position they had previously earned. Even they must cross India without means, enter an army in which caste is lightly regarded, and in which men achieve commissions not by seniority, but success. It is however the manner rather than the extent of the sentence which lends it its peculiar force. The men were punished in the centre of their comrades. The Government, with wise forbearance, spared their lives. But every sepoy there knew that a movement, a shout, any one overt sign of sympathy, would call down a terrible retribution, that General Hearsey had his orders in his pocket, and that General Hearsey is accustomed to carry out his instructions. They were taught that the Government which passed over their offences could crush as well as spare, that even in physical force, the last resort of mutineers, they were outmatched by the defenders of the law. The order read at the head of every regiment will convince the sepoys, that if "their obedience is our necessity" it is also theirs.

To the officers of the Indian Armies it may read a somewhat different lesson. The whole action of Government the trial at Berhampore, the three weeks' delay, the calm preparation, the abstinence from blood, indicate their determined policy. It is not one of mere violence. Their officers are openly and decisively supported. Every colonel is enabled to secure from his soldiers that obedience which is his due, and which they have sworn to afford. No mercy, for instance, will be shown to those who on Sunday last refused to assist their officers in the arrest of an assassin. But he is none the less forbidden to mistake hurry for vigour, to consider that bloodshed is the first corrective for discontent, to believe that physical force can compensate in the eyes of his superiors for the absence of force of character. He must secure obedience, but he is not to forget that to employ one arm against another, Europeans against natives, is a course only to be justified when the circumstances are extreme. There is perhaps at this moment in the army too great a tendency to distrust, to believe that there is a "bad spirit" in the men only to be exorcised with blood. That is not the belief or the policy of the Government of India. It may be that a severe example may yet be demanded, and the preparations at Barrackpore show that the Governor-General will shrink from no necessity however stern. But it must be proved to be a necessity. Commanding officers must remember that the tact which averts a mutiny is as commendable as the energy which crushes it, that their first duty is to enforce, not coerce obedience; that premature menaces may produce outbreaks which spring not of mutiny, but despair. In all cases, even the worst, a calm, well-weighed severity will be more efficacious, as it will be better received, than a hasty impulsive "vigour."

We hope that some extra precautions will be adopted to compel the disbanded to return northward. Once across the Kurumanas the population can defend itself. If left in Bengal, we shall probably have the average of dacoities doubled.—*Friend of India.*

Mr. TAYLOR proposes to establish an Industrial Institution in Behar, for which purpose he has already collected Rs. 1,50,000.

THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—The *Englishman* publishes an address to Lieut.-Col. James Ramsay, the Commissary-General, from the Commissariat Department. The burden of the address is, that whilst the Commissary-General has carried out radical reforms, he has not injured any subordinate. A snuff-box was presented at the close of the address. The Commissary-General in reply said that "if the department had laboured hard, yet their exertions had been crowned with success." Are such addresses consistent with the duties and nature of a Military Department?

THE RATE OF EXCHANGE in the Mofussil is 15 annas to the rupee. That is, every servant in the Mofussil who nominally received 5 rupees a month, in reality receives only Rs. 4-11. How long this state of affairs will last we cannot tell, but certainly a remedy must be applied shortly. The Calcutta mint is unable to meet the demand for copper coinage, and our financiers will not import pice from England.

CAPT. HOLLAND.—The *Englishman* states that Capt. Holland of the Nagpore Irregular Force has been seriously wounded by a tiger. His life was saved by the gallantry of an old native servant, who beat the tiger about the head with the butt end of his gun. The tiger after quitting his hold of Capt. Holland, pursued and killed a native who was working near. The man who rescued Capt. Holland, strangely enough, does not appear to have been hurt.

THE NEW FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.—The amount subscribed to the new five per cent. loan, which was opened some months ago on the failure of the attempt to raise money at 4½, has not yet, it is said reached £170,000, while two millions are required.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES are gradually falling, but discount still continues high, unexceptionable private paper being charged nine per cent., and Government acceptances over fifteen days, seven per cent.

RESPONSIBILITY.—The *Delhi Gazette* says that as a theory the principle of responsibility is perfect. Every public servant should be held responsible for all his deeds, and bound to make good any loss which the public may sustain at his hands. But in practice responsibility crushes men. It tends to paralyse all effort. A public man, knowing that the best scheme may fail, and that its failure will be visited on his own head, will do nothing. The answer to this is simple. The pusillanimous have no business to enter the public service, and will not when the principle of responsibility is recognized. Perhaps, after-mercantile fraud, the next evil of the age is the intrusion into place of men who are not fit for its duties. When we recognize the responsibilities of office, we shall not have Deputy Commissioners refusing to send in reports upon the new sale law.

PORT DUES OF CALCUTTA.—The *Calcutta Gazette* contains a bill revising the port dues of Calcutta. For all vessels above 20 tons, a duty of 4 annas a ton for every voyage must be paid. Dhonies will pay two annas per ton, not oftener than every sixty days; if they enter the port so often, a duty of 12 annas per ton per annum will be charged. Tug steamers and river steamers are to pay four annas per ton every half-year.

CHOLERA IS RAGING AT GYA; the daily deaths are about fifty. In many of the dispensaries there is a great discrepancy between the amount of relief afforded and the amount of money disbursed. The people from their fear of contagion will not supply the market at Gya, and provisions are becoming dear. The cholera is also raging at Indore, not a single family being free from it in its incipient stage. The Maharajah uses every means to avert the scourge.

SEPOYS OF THE LATE 19TH N.I.—The following interesting narrative is extracted from a letter which we received on Sunday from Chandernagore:—"Many of the disbanded sepoys of the late 19th N.I.—perhaps some hundreds—marched through this little station yesterday on their way, no doubt, to their respective homes. As they passed near my house, which opens on the *Dak* road, on being questioned by some of my servants as to whether they were the men whose names had been cut out (*kāta gaya*) from the military list at Barrackpore, they replied indignantly, 'No such thing; we are only absent on leave; and will return after a time.' This was one proof, at least, that they were ashamed of the circumstances that led to their dismissal! Others, on being asked where they were bound, said, 'We are going from *Lyhar* to *Sarrat*,' which signifies, as my servants explained to me, 'from the dwelling of our father and mother to that of strangers.' No doubt the remembrance of the kind treatment they had experienced from their officers induced them to use these expressions. Many others went on their way, ejaculating, in a most desponding tone, '*Khoda! Khoda! Khoda!*' and wringing their hands, or clasping them together, with other gestures, indicative (as it seemed to me) of regret and remorse."—*Hurkaru.*

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR has ordered all the holidays of the Civil Courts, including the Sudler, to be abolished. The twelve days of the Dourgah Poojah will alone still be retained. The Mohurram holidays are to be discontinued.

MORTALITY IN THE N.W. PROVINCES.—The *Delhi Gazette* publishes a statement of the mortality in the North-West Provinces during the last year. From cholera alone there died 32,139 persons, a clear third of whom perished in the district of Allyghur. The ravages of cholera have however been far outdone by fever and ague. In the same district, until within the last year, ague was unknown. Now, in one year we find no less than 31,857 death from remittent fevers and ague. In Kheyr one of the Tehseeldars of the same district, the per-centage of deaths to the population was 13. The heaviest mortality is ordinarily on the banks of the Kurwan. This fact appears decisive as to the effect of opening the Kurwan Nudd-e. The drainage at Chundous is exceedingly defective, and consequently ague abounds.

THE SARDINIAN FRIGATE *Beraldo* from Genoa has anchored in the Hooghly off the Esplanade. She has come for a cargo of saltpetre for the Sardinian navy. She is the first Sardinian man-of-war seen in the Indian seas.

THE LAUNCH OF A STEAM-TUG AT ROORKEE is announced. She is 73 feet long, and 8 feet broad. She has two engines of twelve horse power, which were constructed at the Roorkee factory. The steamer is to be employed as a tug on the Roorkee Canal.

THE DISAFFECTION OF THE NATIVE TROOPS.—The *Hurkaru* states that the disaffection of the native troops at Barrackpore has taken a serious form. Numerous meetings of the mutineers have been held in the barrack-yard to discuss how they are to oppose the European troops, and pickets have been posted to keep watch for their arrival. Several native officers who appear to have instigated the troops to mutiny, are now under arrest: the condign punishment which the sepoys will receive doubtless has its influence upon their movements.

LIEUTENANT RAVERTY.—The *Lahore Chronicle* states that Lieut. Raverty, the officer accused of corruption at Mooltan, has been suspended for seven months. No decision has been announced, and it may yet be postponed for an indefinite period. The delay is said to have occurred in Calcutta. The case appears to be a somewhat hard one.

MR. PLUMB, Secretary to the Bank of Bengal, is, it is stated, about proceeding to England, and that Mr. Lee will act for him during his absence. And Mr. Cooke become Deputy Secretary.

MAJOR A. P. PHAYRE, Commissioner of Pegu, finds it necessary to leave the country, in consequence of extreme illness occasioned by jungle fever.

THE RAINS have already set in at Ghazeepee and Aligunge, which, together with the prevailing easterly winds, is calculated to injure the poppy crops, and affect the produce of opium next season.

CAPTAIN D. L. RICHARDSON has obtained leave of absence to visit Europe for one year on medical certificate.

THE CANTONMENT OF WUZERABAD is abolished.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.—The *Hurkaru* understands that on the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel Baker, it is arranged that Major Strachey shall officiate as secretary to the Government of India in the department of Public Works, until the return from England of Captain Yule, who, according to his authority, is to be the permanent incumbent of the office.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON LIEUT. BAUGH.—The *Hurkaru* informs us that a sepoy of the 34th regiment, at Barrackpore, drugged himself, ran a muck, and shot at Lieutenant and Adjutant Baugh as he was riding near the guard-house. The shot struck the horse, which immediately fell, and before Lieutenant Baugh could disengage himself, the sepoy inflicted some severe wounds on him with his bayonet. A sergeant-major who happened to come up, defended Lieutenant Baugh with a stick, and was himself wounded severely. The native guard refused to arrest the offender. On the approach of a guard of the 43rd N.I. under Lieutenant Corbett, the sepoy shot himself through the head.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

Fort William, March 26; 1857.—Under the authority of the Hon. the Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to officers generally, at the three Presidencies, the privilege granted to officers at Mooltan and Peshawar, of being allowed, when the demands of the service will permit, temporary leave, without pecuniary loss or loss of service, for sixty days consecutively, in the course of each year, or of thirty days consecutively in each half-year, as may be preferred by them.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANISLIE, W. to be mag. and coll. of Bhaugulpore.
ALEXANDER, H. W. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Beerbhoom.
ARNOLD, W. D. to be a member of the senate of the University of Calcutta, March 21.
BACRETT, J. O. B. to be senr. asst. to commiss. of Kumaon, in Guhrwal, March 21.
BELLE, C. T. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bograh, to continue to offic. as coll. of Moorsshedabad.
BROWNE, Lord H. U. to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade.
CARNAC, C. F. to offic. as coll. of Dacca.
COCKERELL, F. R. to be mag. of Hooghly.
COLVIN, B. M. to be senr. asst. to commiss. of Kumaon, in Kumaon, March 21.
CRASTER, E. C. to be mag. of Dacca, to continue to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Maldah.
CRAWFORD, J. H. to res. the B. L. Co's. civ. serv. fr. May 1.
CUNLIFF, D. to be coll. of Behar, to continue to offic. as judge of Purneah.
DRUMMOND, E. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Dinagepore, to exercise spec. powers of asst. to a mag., and of an asst. coll.
EATWELL, W. C. B. to be a member of the senate of the University of Calcutta.
FORBES, F. C. off. jt. mag. and dep. coll. at Mynpoorie, to off. as dep. coll. and jt. mag. of Etah dur. abs. of Phillips, March 23.
GOODEVE, E. to be a member of the senate of the University of Calcutta.
GORDON, J. D. to be in ch. of sub. div. of Julpigoree, to exercise spec. powers of asst. to a mag., and powers of asst. coll. of Rungpore, March 18.
GREY, E. in ch. of sub-div. of Govindore, to exercise spec. powers of asst. to mag., and powers of asst. coll. in district of Maunbhoom, March 18.
HAMILTON, Sir R. ag. to Gov. Gen. for Central India, made over ch. of opium agencies to his offic. 1st asst. Lieut. W. R. Shakespear, March 21.
JAMES, W. R. pl. in ch. of treas. zillah Seonee, March 18.
JENKINS, C. J. vested with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. posted to Agra div. with view to empl. in the Furuckabad distr. Mar. 25.
KARR, W. S. to be coll. of Monghyr, to continue to offic. as judge of Jessore.
LAWFORD, H. B. to be mag. of East Burdwan.
LONGMORE, W. J. to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade; to offic. as mag. of Rungpore.
LOWIS, J. M. to be a mag. of Patna, March 13.
MACTIER, T. B. to offic. as coll. mag. and salt agent of Balasore.
NAHER, S. J. to be dep. coll. and dep. mag. of Nimar, with pow. of a jt. mag. in succ. to Tritton, March 26.
PLATT, R. G. sub. asst. commiss. in the Sonthal pergunnahs, to offic. as asst. commiss. dur. abs. of Taylor, on leave, Mar. 11.
RAYNOR, W. J. rec. ch. of Punjab civ. aud. off. fr. Boldero, Mar. 4.
REYNOLDS, H. J. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Mymensing.
SMITH, W. exec. engr. 4th class, to act temp. as civil architect at pres. till arr. of Lieut. G. Price.
SWINTON, A. A. to be coll. of Shahabad.
TRITTON, J. M. to be dep. coll. and dep. mag. in prov. of Kumaon, with power of jt. mag. and dep. coll. March 23.
TUCKER, W. T. rec. ch. of offic. magistracy of Monghyr fr. Lord H. W. Browne, dur. leave of latter.
WARD, J. R. comm. fr. sup. of dacoity, vested with powers of mag. in districts of Pubna and Hurreedpore, March 14.
WATERFIELD, W. to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade.
WATSON, W. C. to be mag. and coll. of Allyghur, March 21.
WEBSTER, H. B. asst. mag. and coll. of Bauda, vested with full pow. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in Banda.
WEDDERBURN, J. ret. from furk. re-act. to N.W. Provs. Punjab and Oude.
WILLIAMS, F. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Meerut, March 23.
WYNIAUD, W. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Goruckpoor, dur. abs. of Roberts, March 19.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARNES, G. C. 6 weeks.
BROWNE, Lord H. U. 1 mo.
COCKBURN, G. F. 1 mo.
DAVIS, C. J. 1 mo.
HOGG, F. R. dep. coll. and jt. mag. of Banda; 15 mo. or more to Europe.
JACKSON, C. C. 6 mo.
MARTIN, R. P. 1 yr. to Europe.
PALMER, W. A. 1 mo. fr. May 1, to Hyderabad.
PHILLIPS, A. L. M. 1 mo.
SCHALCH, V. H. 15 days fr. May 1, and 6 mo. to Cape of Good Hope.
TAPLEY, D. off. 2nd asst. mast. attend. 1 yr. fr. Mar. 23.
WILLOOK, G. B. 15 mo. to England on m.c.

ECCLIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

MACKAY, Rev. J. arr. March 19; pl. at disp. of the lieut.-gov. north-west prov. March 24.
MILNE, Rev. J. to be a marriage regn. in Calcutta, March 13.

VINET, Rev. F. C. 1 mo.

WALTERS, Rev. M. D. C. pl. at disp. of Govt. of India, in home dept. with view to being app. offic. domestic chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, March 23; to offic. as domestic chaplain to the bishop.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Lieut. P. C. rem. fr. 2nd to 3rd comp. 5th batt. art. March 10.

ANDREWS, Capt. J. R. B. inv. estab. to proceed to Simla; continuing to draw pay and allowances fr. pres. pay-office.

ANGELO, Lieut. A. M. transf. fr. 1st Eur. Bengal fus. to 54th N.I. at Delhi, as 3rd ens.

ASHBURNER, Lieut. B. 4th comp. 5th batt. art. adj. of Thayat new art. to be adj. and qr. mr. 2nd batt. art. v. Stallard, March 10.

BACON, Capt. C. B. G. asst. commiss. in Punjab, made ov. ch. of Leia district, to Capt. J. Fendall, March 12.

BAILLIE, Lieut. G. art. offic. supt. Roorkee workshops, to be a special asst. engr. Nov. 1.

BARNARD, Maj. gen. Sir H. W. K.C.B. app. to gen. staff of the army, posted to Sirhind div.

BATTYE, Lieut. Q. comdt. of cav. and offic. 2nd in com. guide corps, to offic. as comdt. of regt. on dept. of Lumsden, on spec. duty.

BIRKETT, Ens. D. D. transf. fr. 34th N.I. to 3rd Eur. regt. at Agra, as 6th ens.

BLAIR, Ens. J. J. transf. fr. 54th to 31st N.I. at Saugor, as 3rd ens.

BLAKE, Maj. M. T. com. of 2nd inf. Gwalior contingent, ret. fr. furl. resumed charge of his appt. fr. Capt. Carter, March 27.

BOSWELL, Lieut. J. J. 69th N.I. to act as adjt. 6th inf. Punjab irr. force, in succ. to Kennedy, March 3.

BURLTON, Lieut. P. H. C. 67th N.I. perm. to res. app. of adjt.

BYRNE, Ens. R. S. transf. fr. 19th to 10th N.I. at Futtehghurh, as 3rd ens.

CAMPBELL, Capt. J. P. W. 2nd in com. 3rd Sikh inf. to offic. as staff officer on depart. of Adams, March 24.

CANTOR, Ens. C. H. trans. fr. 4th N.I. to 2nd Eur. Bengal fus. at Umballah, as 2nd lieut.

CARTER, Lieut. C. 58th N.I. to be adjt. March 10.

CHICHESTER, Lieut. Hon. F. A. 8th L.C. to offic. as adjt.

CLARKE, Lieut. C. M. L. to be 2nd in com. 2nd inf. Gwalior conting. v. McDougall, who exch. March 20.

CLOGSTOUN, Lieut. E. L. adjt. 4th Punjab cav. to offic. as 2nd in com. Feb. 20.

COSTLEY, Capt. H. T. 28th N.I. res. the serv. of Hon. E.I.Co. fr. April 4.

CRAIGIE, Lieut. F. J. doing duty 4th Punjab cav. to offic. as adjt. Feb. 20.

DANIELL, Brev. maj. J. T. offic. interp. and qr. mr. of 4th N.I. to act as interp. to 25th N.I.

DAVIES, Capt. T. comman. of hill rangers, Hyderabad, to be a jt. mag. and ag. for suppress. of highway robbery, dacoitee, &c. north and south of Berar, March 27.

DURAND, Lieut. col. H. M. offic. ag. gov. gen. for Central India, to offic. as commiss. in Nemar, dur. abs. of Hamilton, Mar. 21.

ELTON, Ens. T. F. transf. fr. 3rd to 37th N.I. at Benares, as 4th ens.

FISHER, Lieut. G. F. L. to be 2nd in com. Sirmoor batt.

FOOKS, Capt. W. K. rem. fr. 2nd comp. 1st to 1st comp. 7th batt. art. March 10.

FORSYTH, Brev. Capt. A. 57th N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 17, in succ. to Richardson, dec.

FRANCIS, Capt. H. new prom. on furl. posted to 5th comp. 9th batt. art. March 10.

FRASER, Capt. C. R. 2nd in com. 4th Punjab cav. to assume com. in succ. to Jacob, Feb. 20.

FRASER, Lieut. J. McK. new prom. posted to 3rd comp. 5th batt. art. March 10.

GARSTIN, Ens. C. J. transf. fr. 39th to 29th N.I. ord. to Moradabad, as 4th ens.

GORDON, Lieut. G. G. proc. on furl. rem. fr. 4th troop, 3rd brig. to 4th comp. 6th batt. art.

GORDON, Lieut. D. W. rem. fr. 1st to 2nd comp. 5th batt. art.

GORDON, Lieut. F. J. 6th N.I. to do duty with detach. of recruits ordered to embark for Benares, under com. of Capt. Garstin.

GOSCHEN, Ens. H. transf. fr. 58th N.I. to 3rd Eur. regt. at Agra, as 7th ens.

GOUGH, Lieut. C. J. S. 8th L.C. perm. to res. adj. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. v. Best.

GRAHAM, Ens. C. F. J. transf. fr. 63rd to 52nd N.I. at Jubbulpore, as 4th ens.

GRANT, Lieut. H. 74th N.I. to do duty with detach. of recruits ordered to embark for Benares, under comm. of Capt. Garstin.

GRIFFITH, Lieut. J. C. off. dep. commiss. to be dep. commiss. of ord. March 3.

HALL, Lieut. M. 1st Eur. fus. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. March 3.

HARRISON, Lieut. T. B. 10th L.C. to offic. as adj. v. Wilkinson, proc. on leave.

HATHORN, Lieut. J. G. off. dep. commiss. to be dep. commiss. of ord. March 3.

HAWES, Lieut. C. adj. guide corps, to offic. as comdt. of cav. and 2nd in com. on dept. of Lumsden, on special duty.

HAWKINS, Lieut. E. L. rem. fr. 1st comp. 3rd to 1st comp. 1st batt. art. March 10.

HOWARD, Capt. E. W. E. 4th L.C. placed at disp. of foreign dept.; to be cantonment jt. mag. at Umballah Mar. 27.

HUGHES, Lieut. T. E. on staff emp. rem. fr. 5th troop 1st brigade to 3rd com. 9th batt. art. March 10.

HUYSHR, Capt. rem. fr. 3rd to 4th comp. 5th batt. art. but to remain in com. of batt. at Dum Dum, March 10.

JOHNSTONE, Brig. gen. M. C. to revert to the position of brig. of 2nd class, reposted to the Jullunder brigade consequent on app. of Maj. Gen. Barnard to div. staff of the army, March 19.

LAMB, Capt. C. F. G. 62nd N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr.

LAMB, Lieut. J. H. art. to offic. as an extra asst. to commr. of Saugor and Nerbudda territories, March 23.

LAWRENCE, Lieut. col. G. St. P. off. ag. to gov. gen. in Rajpootana; to off. as commiss. of Neemuah dur. abs. of Outram; to offic. as agent to Gov. Gen. for States of Rajpootana, fr. Mar. 17, dur. abs. of Sir J. Outram.

LAWRENCE, Col. Sir H. M. ch. commiss. and Gov. Gen.'s ag. in Oude, assu. ch. of du. Mar. 20.

MACHELL, Lieut. L. dep. commiss. to act. as 2nd class commiss. of ordnance at Agra, Mar. 24.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. A. R. D. 3rd L.C. passed colloq. exam.

MACLEOD, Capt. H. J. B. new prom. posted to 2nd comp. 1st batt. art. Mar. 10.

MALLOCK, Maj. Z. M. new prom. rem. to 6th batt. art. Mar. 10.

MARTIN, Lieut. J. P. 1st N.I. sub. asst. com. gen. serv. pl. at disp. of Lieut. Gov. of Bengal.

MCDUGALL, Lieut. C. A. to be act. 2nd in com. 5th inf. Gwalior conting. v. Clarke, who exch. Mar. 20.

MENNAIR, Ens. E. J. transf. fr. 41st N.I. to 2nd Eur. Fus. at Umballah, as 6th 2nd lieut.

MENNAIR, Capt. W. 5th N.I. pl. at disp. of for. depart. Mar. 21; to be an asst. commiss. 3rd class, in the prov. of Oudh, Mar. 27.

MELVILL, Lieut. H. 7th L.C. to be capt. fr. March 23, in succ. to Boulton, ret.

MIDDLETON, Lieut. C. F. 40th N.I. to do duty with Ramgurh lt. inf. batt.

MILES, Brev. maj. R. H. inv. estab. to reside at the Murree hills, and to draw pay and allowances fr. Rawul Pindee pay-office.

MOIR, Capt. G. 3rd comp. 5th batt. art. to com. No. 20 horse field batt. March 10.

NAIRNE, Lieut. C. E. rem. fr. 3rd to 1st comp. 2nd batt. art.

NOTT, Brev. capt. R. M. 64th N.I. perm. to res. appt. of adjt.

NUTHALL, Lieut. col. T. J. dep. commiss. gen. to offic. as commiss. gen. dur. abs. of Ramsay, March 3.

OLIPHANT, Ens. J. S. to do duty with 37th N.I. at Benares.

OLPHERTS, Capt. W. rem. fr. 5th comp. 9th to 1st comp. 6th batt. art. March 10.

OUTRAM, Lieut. gen. Sir James to be commiss. of the Neemuah distr. March 21.

PACKE, Lieut. C. F. 4th N.I. pl. at disp. of Lieut. Gov. N.W. Prov. for appt. to off. as 2nd asst. to commiss. of Ajmere.

PAGET, Lieut. W. H. com. 5th Punjab cav. to assu. ch. of adjt.'s off. on dep. of Younghusband, Feb. 16.

PRICE, Lieut. G. 1st Fus. exec. eng. 2nd class superint. Cawnpore div. Ganges canal, to be civ. architect, in succ. to Young.

PRICHARD, Lieut. J. T. 15th N.I. to act as interp. and qr. mr.

ROBERTSON, Capt. C. C. ret. to duty and assu. ch. of dep. commiss. off. at Chindwarra in Nagpore, on March 5.

ROSS, Lieut. D. 63rd N.I. to be adj. v. Barlow, prom.

ROSS, Lieut. E. D. R. off. asst. gen. superint. thuggee and dacoit dept. vested with pow. of jt. mag. March 23.

SALWEY, Lieut. E. rem. fr. 1st comp. 2nd batt. art. to 4th troop 3rd brig. art. March 10.

SIMONS, Capt. A. B. art. qual. in surveying.

STALLARD, Capt. S. new prom. posted to 4th comp. 2nd batt. art. acting as adjt. of battalion and Peshawur art. div. March 10.

STANSFELD, Ens. H. H. transferred fr. 18th to 8th N.I. at Dinapore, as 3rd ens.

TAYLOR, Ens. S. B. 11th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

THOMPSON, Lieut. R. 3rd Eur. regt. to be adj. v. Carnell.

TRITTON, Ens. E. F. to do duty with 5th N.I. at Umballah.

UPPERTON, Ens. J. 46th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr.

VIBART, Capt. M. J. rem. fr. 1st comp. 6th to 3rd comp. 4th art.

VOYLE, Capt. G. E. on staff employ. rem. fr. 4th to 3rd comp. 2nd batt. art. March 10.

WARNER, Ens. W. H. 40th N.I. transf. to 1st Eur. Bengal fus. at Umballah, as 6th 2nd lieut.

WAUCHOPE, Ens. R. A. 57th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 17, in succ. to Richardson, dec.

WEBSTER, Cornet, A. G. fr. 8th to 3rd L.C. and pro. to lieut. to rank fr. March 10, v. Galloway, pro.

WILSON, Capt. T. F. 13th N.I. to offic. as brig. maj. and paymr. to the Oude irreg. force, dur. abs. of Wilding on m.c.

WRIGHT, Capt. J. W. to offic. as 2nd asst. master attendant and assist. protector of emigrants, du. abs. of D. Tapley.

YOUNG, Capt. C. B. eng. to be superintending eng. 1st circle Bengal div. March 27.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Ens. G. D. A. to do duty with 37th N.I. at Benares; to 66th or Goorka regt. proc. to Almorah, as 5th ens.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

MAINWARING, C. April 2.

INFANTRY.

BEAUMONT, E. E. April 2. HARE, Hon. H. H. April 2.
CHAMBERS, W. E. April 2. PALMER, A. P. April 2.
Codd, P. S. April 2. PEARSON, J. R. April 2.
EWART, C. H. April 2. WINTLE, H. R. April 1.
FORSYTH, J. April 2. WOODGATE, F. H. April 2.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDREWS, Capt. J. R. B. invalids, to reside at Simla, drawing his pay, &c. from pres. pay office.
BABBINGTON, Capt. J. H. M. comm. 4th Oude irr. inf. 6 mo. from April 16, to Ootacamund.
BEATSON, Brev. Capt. A. B. 11th N.I. leave canc.
BOYD, Lieut. W. R. 2nd Eur. Fus. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c.
BURN, Lieut. col. H. P. supt. of army clothing, to April 22, in ext.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. E. G. assist. commiss. of Mooltan, 2 mo.
CAREY, Lieut. De V. F. April 1 to Oct. 1, Simla.
CARTER, Lieut. C. 58th N.I. to be adj.
CHAMBERLAIN, Capt. T. H. 3rd Eur. regt. 15 mos. to Eur. m.c. under new rules.
CONOLLY, Lieut. F. H. 49th N.I. fr. March 10 to Nov. 15, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
CORY, Lieut. A. 3rd irr. cav., 2 mo. fr. March 7, to Calcutta, on m.c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
CRIPPS, Lieut. A. W. 26th L.I., March 15 to May 15 to pres.
CROSSMAN, Brev. Capt. C. Inv. est. 15 mo. to Europe on m.c. new regs.
CROSSMAN, Capt. F. G. maj. of brig. Cawnpore, fr. March 15 to Nov. 30 to Almorah and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c. new regs.
FORLONG, Eng. W. J. 46th N.I. 5 mo. fr. March 16 to Kishnaghar.
GORDON, Brev. Maj. J. 3rd L.C. fr. March 1 to 10 in ext.
GULLY, Lieut. F. J. 31st N.I. 6 mo. to Europe on furl. new regs.
HALL, Lieut. C. H. asst. commiss. in Punjab, leave cancelled.
HAWKINS, Eng. F. H. 44th N.I. 2 mo. fr. March 26 to Calcutta.
HORSFORD, Lieut. O'B. 46th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere, Murree, Simla, and hills north of Deyrah, old regs.
HUMPHREYS, Lieut. M. A. 20th N.I. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal.
JUDGE, 2nd Lieut. C. N. engs. 3 mo. fr. Mar. 29, in ext. to remain at pies.
KEMP, Capt. D. 5th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 10, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah.
KEYER, Lieut. C. P. com. 6th Punjab inf. 3 mo. to Bombay, prep. to appl. for leave to Europe, on m.c.
LAMBERT, 1st Lieut. E. H. 1st Eur. fus. 1 mo. fr. Mar. 5, in ext. to Cawnpore.
LEICESTER, Lieut. W. F. 30th N.I. adj. of 3rd Sikh inf. 15 mo. to Eur. under new rules.
LEIGH, Capt. R. T. sen. assist. to commiss. of Chota, Nagpore, 30 days in ext.
LLOYD, Lieut. G. C. 56th N.I. 8 mo. fr. March 10, to Mussoorie, and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
LLOYD, Brev. lieut. col. H. H. 72nd N.I. 2 mo. fr. Feb. 20, to pres. on m.c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
MAGNIAC, Lieut. H. D. 15th N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c. old regs.
MAINWARING, Brev. lieut. col. E. M. 16th N.I. fr. April 20 to Oct. 15, to Simla, old regs.
MARQUIS, Capt. J. 3rd N.I. 8 mo. fr. April 1, to Cashmere, on m.c.
MILES, Brev. maj. R. H. invalids, to reside at Murree hills, and to draw his pay fr. Rawul Pindee office.
ORCHARD, Lieut. J. W. 33rd N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere.
OWEN, Lieut. W. 61st N.I. fr. March 2 to May 21, to pres. on m.c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
PEACOCK, Lieut. H. P. 6th L.C. 6 mo. fr. March 17, in ext. to remain at Calcutta on m.c.
PHILLIPS, Capt. J. C. 18th irr. cav. May 1 to Oct. 15, Mussoorie.
POLLOCK, Lieut. F. P. dep. commiss. in Punjab.
POTT, Brev. maj. G. 3rd N.I. April 9 to Oct. 9, to pres. prep. to Eur.
PRICE, Lieut. R. H. 31st N.I. to remain at Calcutta prep. to proc. to Eur. on m.c.
QUIN, Brev. Lieut. col. T. 4th L.C. fr. March 17th to Nov. 15th to Nynee Tal, on m.c. old regs.
SANCTUARY, Capt. P. J. 5th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere.
SEATON, Brev. Lieut. col. D. 1st Eur. fus. 2 mo. fr. March 15, to Calcutta, on m.c. new regs.
SMITH, Capt. J. 51st N.I. 3 years to Eur. on m.c. under new rules.
THOMPSON, Lieut. E. assist. settlement officer at Mooltan, 3 mo.
TULLOH, Lieut. R. H. 16th N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
TURNBULL, Capt. A. M. 13th N.I. April 15 to Oct. 15, to pres.
WATERFIELD, Lieut. H. A. W. 27th N.I. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. under old rules.
WILSON, Brev. capt. T. H. 57th N.I. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.

WORTHINGTON, 1st Lieut. J. Y. art. 8 mo. fr. March 10, to Simla, Mussoorie, and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AINGER, Asst. surg. M. to aff. med. aid to staff of Sonthal field force, Mar. 19; to ass. med. ch. of 63rd N.I. at Soorie, v. Moore, proc. on leave.
ALLAN, Asst. surg. R. D. D. returned to duty, April 2.
BAILLIE, H. to be civ. assist. surg. 24 Pergunnahs, March 11.
BATESON, Asst. surg. R. S. to continue to do duty with 3rd comp. 3rd batt. art. ; to aff. med. aid to 3rd comp. 3rd batt. also to 2nd comp. 5th batt. art. v. Baillie.
BROWN, Surg. G. G. M.D. 2nd N.I. to rec. ch. of supt. surg.'s office Barrackpore circle, v. Mackinnon, rem. to Dinapore circle.
BRUCE, Surg. H. A. M.D. to act as supt. surg. Cawnpore div. on dept. of Supt. surg. Dempster.
BRYDEN, Asst. surg. J. L. M.D. to med. ch. of recruits, proc. to Upper Provinces in steamer, Benares.
CARDEN, Surg. G. S. 33rd N.I. to aff. med. aid to 5th troop 1st brig. h. art. March 19.
CARTER, Asst. surg. F. 46th, to rec. med. ch. of 35th L.I. fr. Surg. J. H. Butler.
CLEMENCE, Asst. surg. W. G. placed at disp. of lieut. gov. N. W. provinces, March 27.
COCKBURN, Asst. surg. R. to rec. med. ch. of Landour convalescent depot fr. Asst. surg. Grant.
DALLAS, Asst. surg. A. M. to do duty with 4th batt. art. Mar. 19.
DUKES, Asst. surg. F. F. 5th Punjab cav. to med. ch. of w. 1st Punjab cav. at Asnee, Feb. 14.
EATWELL, Surg. W. C. B. serv. pl. at disp. of the lieut.-gov. of Bengal.
FARRELL, Asst. surg. G. to proc. and do duty in Benares circle.
FITZGERALD, Asst. surg. A. to aff. med. aid to detach. of H.M.'s 29th regt. at Meccad, fr. Jan. 26, v. Currie.
GARRETT, Surg. C. 22nd N.I. to aff. med. aid to 5th comp. 7th batt. art. No. 13 field batt.; 2nd troop 15th irr. cav. and station staff at Fyzabad.
GREENHOW, Assist. surg. 1st Oude irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to No. 1 horse field batt. Oude irr. force, Feb. 25; to aff. med. aid to h. q. and r. wing 2nd inf. Oude irr. force, in succ. to Kendall, March 3.
HARE, Surg. E. 2nd, to aff. med. aid to portion of 1st Eur. fus. rem. at Umballah, v. Jones.
HARRIS, Assist. surg. H. P. to offic. as civ. assist. surg. of Cawnpore, dur. abs. of Tresidder, March 18.
HASTINGS, Assist. surg. T. to be surg. fr. March 21, v. Marshall, dec.
HAYES, Assist. surg. W. H. to ass. med. ch. of 47th N.I. fr. Jan. 26, v. Currie.
HOMAN, Surg. S. A. 61st, to proc. to Umballah in ch. of 29th N.I.; ret. to Jullunder, when rel. and ass. med. ch. of left wing 3rd N.I. to aff. med. aid to depot of 36th N.I.
JONES, Asst. surg. H. D. regt. of Loodianah, to ass. med. ch. of 2nd Eur. fus. on dept. of Surg. Kinsey.
JOWETT, Surg. J. 5th N.I. to proc. in ch. of a treasure party towards Lahore, to return when relieved, March 19.
KEATES, Surg. W. 60th, to med. ch. of 5th N.I. dur. abs. of Jowett, Mar. 19.
KETTLEWELL, Vet. surg. G. fr. 2nd to 1st troop, 1st brig. horse art.
KIRK, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to aff. med. aid to 17th irr. cav. at Shumabad.
LEE, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to do duty with detach. 66th or Goorka regt. proc. to Lohoooghant, to join head-qrs. of corps on its arr. at Moradabad.
MACKAY, Asst. surg. A. L. perm. to resign the serv. March 3.
MCMAE, Surg. D. 4th L.C. to ch. of med. duties of civ. station of Umballah dur. abs. of Surg. Jowett, March 19.
RIND, Surg. M. McN. returned to duty, arrived at Bombay, Jan. 11.
ROLFE, Surg. W. A. returned to duty, fr. April 2.
SMITH, Asst. surg. D. B. M.D. art. to proc. to Moradabad and relieve Asst. surg. Cannon fr. med. ch. of left wing 18th N.I.
STEWART, Asst. surg. H. to med. ch. of 29th N.I. on its arr. at Meerut, in progress to Moradabad.
THOM, Asst. surg. H. M.D. to med. ch. of 1st regt. Sikh inf. dur. emp. of that regt. on field service, March 27.
THORP, Dr. E. C. to be civil assist. surg. of Hooghly, March 11.
TUCKER, Asst. surg. St. G. W. 14th irr. cav. to be civ. assist. surg. of Jhansi fr. departure of Kemp, March 17.
WALKER, Asst. surg. W. 2nd Eur. fus. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.
WYLLIS, Surg. J. D. to med. ch. of 57th N.I. at Ferozepore; to do duty with H.M.'s 81st regt.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GEVINS, Asst. surg. C. E. attached to 17th irr. cav. 15 mo. to Eur. on m.c. new regs.
KINSEY, Surg. R. B. 2 yrs. to Eur. under new regs.
REID, Surg. A. med. dept. 18 mo. to Eur. m.c. under new rules.
SPILSBURY, Surg. G. G. 3 mo.
THRING, Asst. surg. R.S.O. med. dept. civil, Meerut, 15 mo. m.c. under new rules.

PRESIDDER, Asst. surg. J. N. 6 mo. to Eur. on furl. new regis.
TURNBULL, Vet. surg. A. 5th L.C. 3 yrs. furl. to Eur.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

INFANTRY.

8th regt. Lieut. M'Dermott, perm. to ret.—10th. Lieut. Aldersey to be adj.; Lieut. Graham to Aug. 31, to Darjeeling, on m.c.; Paymr. Murphy to April 15, to Calcutta, and 2 yrs. to England, on m.c.—24th. Capt. Spring to Nov. 1, in ext.—52nd. Capt. Corbett to March 8, in ext.—75th. Capt. Dawson to May 14; Ens. Hurford to May 22, to Calcutta, and 18 mo. to England, on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BRISTOW, wife of Capt. J. W. 19th N. I. d. at Bombay, April 1.
BROWNE, wife of Capt. C. F., H. M.'s 35th regt. d. at Fort William March 31.
BROWN, wife of J. W. s. at Calcutta, March 25.
DAVIS, wife of J. H. d. at Calcutta, March 24.
FRASER, wife of Capt. E. s. at Delhi, March 31.
FRASER, wife of Lieut.-Col. H., engs. s. at Agra, April 6.
GENNOE, wife of T. A. M. twins (still-born), at Gotah Bazaar March 25.
GONTIERRE, Mr. F. d. Chandernagore, March 22.
GORDON, wife of T. d. at Mirzapur, March 31.
HENDERSON, wife of Lieut. D. H. 20th N. I. s. at Meerut, March 26.
HOUGHTON, wife of H. L. d. at Tumlook, March 11.
HICKEY, wife of R. F. d. at Shelum, April 3.
JOYCE, wife of W. B. s. at Muttra, March 30.
KEENE, wife of Rev. W. d. at Umritsur, April 1.
KENNEDY, wife of Rev. J. s. at Benares, March 27.
KITCHEN, wife of T. s. at Moradabad, April 3.
KRANE, wife of J. M. s. at Dera Ismael Khan, April 1.
MCGUINNESS, wife of C. d. at Cuttack, April 2.
MILES, wife of Lieut. F. N. 66th N. I. d. at Nynee Tal, Mar. 25.
MILLAR, wife of Lieut. F. J. d. at Hooshyarpore, March 28.
NEDHAM, wife of Capt. A. G. 74th N. I. s. at Alipore, March 25.
POGOSE, wife of N. P. s. at Dacca, March 26.
PRICE, wife of A. G. d. at Chunar, March 30.
SEPPINGS, wife of Capt. E. J. 2nd L.C. s. at Cawnpore, April 4.
SIMPSON, Mrs. G. A. d. at Calcutta, March 27.
SLOGGETT, wife of Rev. C. d. at Dugshaie, March 30.
TYRWHITT, wife of E. d. at Mussooree, March 22.
WILLES, wife of Lieut. J. J. 66th N. I. s. at Ferozepore, March 29.
WILSON, wife of M. J. d. at Tirhoot, March 19.
WILSON, wife of T. F. d. at Calcutta, March 26.

MARRIAGES.

BLATZBY, G. B. to Cordelia S. d. of the late F. N. Price, at Schore, March 25.
CRAWFORD, J. to Agnes, d. of R. Foster, at Ghazee-pore, March 24.
GURNER, Capt. H. to Constance E. d. of the late M. Payne, at Calcutta, April 4.
HEIRON, Rev. D. to Mary L. d. of A. Browning, at Saharanpore, April 2.
MULLER, N. to Mrs. Anne Digny, at Calcutta, April 4.

DEATHS.

BASHIE, George, s. of G. at Calcutta, aged 6 mo. March 28.
BLAKE, Emmeline M. wife of Rev. R. T. at Calcutta, March 27.
FLEMING, Alfred, at Calcutta, aged 27, March 29.
FORDE, Arthur, at Calcutta, March 27.
FROST, Francis, at Calcutta, aged 42, April 4.
HALL, John, at Bhaugulpore, aged 28, March 17.
HATTON, Mrs. T. L. widow of the late J. J. at Calcutta, aged 28, April 3.
HEWETT, Kennedy H. at Chunar, aged 44, April 1.
HOCKLEY, Lieut. J. J. 66th N. I. at Almorah, March 24.
HODGKINSON, Francis, at Ghazee-poor, March 9.
MAXWELL, Edward Wm. at Calcutta, aged 32, March 20.
MCLEAN, Annie G. d. of Wm. T. at Calcutta, aged 2, March 29.
SHELVERTON, Mabel M. d. of C. J. at Calcutta, April 4.
STOUT, Emily Blanche, d. of W. R. S. at Calcutta, aged 21, March 10.
VERNER, George E. s. of Maj. G. at Calcutta, March 15.
WHEBLEY, Mary, wife of C. at Calcutta, aged 52, March 25.
WILLIAMS, Maria J. wife of Edward C. S. of the Bengal engs. at Calcutta, March 23.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 20. Minx, Caw, Moulmein.—21. Lochiel, Hadden, Melbourne; Bag, Mackenzie, Mauritius; Bold Hunter, Crossby, Boston.—22. Union, Daley, Melbourne.—23. Oldenburg, Runje, Bremen.—24. Caroline, Peter, Liverpool.—25. Tyingham, Howes, Boston.—26. Kate Kearney, Child, Penang; Delhi, Dobien, Bourbon; steamer Manchester, Row, Moulmein.—27. City of Tanjore, Connell, Glasgow; Emily Ezilda, Cuisenier, Bordeaux.—30. Bird, Hammer, Liverpool; Gustave, Neilson, Cape Town. Aramingo, Cassan, Liverpool; Merrie England, Kelly, Melbourne.—

APRIL 1. Feaderies Arca, Handian, Melbourne; steamer Bengal, Black, Suez; R. A. Maria, Heckford, Akyab.—2. Ireland, Perry, London.—3. Montgomery, Hamilton, Bombay; Shepherdess, Rogers, Liverpool; William Kirk, Purvis, Liverpool; Royal Diadem, Lewis, Sunderland.—4. Forfarshire, Short, Bombay; Abbas, Nacoda, Judda; Lalla Rookh, Connibeer, Liverpool.—8. Brilliant, Pignet, Marseilles.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Manchester (March 26), from MOULMEIN.—Capt. Dawson, 1st B.N.I., Lieut. Wood, H.M.'s 29th regt., Capt. Hargrave, and Mr. Kennell.
 Per Kate Karney (March 26), from PENANG.—Capt. Scott and Martain, Mr. Biomet and son, Messrs. Earl, Catieur, and Brown.
 Per Bold Hunter.—Mrs. Crosby.
 Per City of Tanjore.—H. Brown, and J. T. Stephen.
 Per Bird, from CALIPATAM.—Col. Allardice.
 Per steamer Bengal (April 1), from SUZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Wedderburn and infant, Mr. Palmer, Mrs. Tomkyns, Mr. Codd, Mr. B. Schmidt, Mr. C. H. Ewart, Mr. Mainwaring, Mr. Hamilton, Mrs. Harvey and child, Hon. H. Hare, Dr. W. Rolfe, Messrs. Woodgates, W. Chambers, Reamont, Forsyth, Wintle, and Geoghegan, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Cloete, Lord F. Haye, Josu Britain, J. MacLaren, Meer Furzalla Khan and wife. From MARSEILLES.—Capt. Fane, Mr. J. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. Allan, Mr. Harraden, and Mr. Thornhill. From MALTA.—Mr. Dempster. From CAYLON.—Mr. Fraser and Mr. Tronson. From MADRAS.—Mr. Heworth Syef Codeen Sahib.
 Per steamer Ireland (April 2), from LONDON.—Mrs. Nichol, Misses Davis and Carter, Mrs. Browne and sister, Mr. Evans, Lieut. York, Mrs. Hathorn and family, Miss Fuller, Lieut. Davis, Dr. Albert, Mr. J. W. Grant, Miss Black, Lieut. and Mrs. Bird and child, Mr. and Mrs. Griffin and four children, Mr. Wood, Mr. Andree and family, Mr. Symonds, and Mr. Hayes.
 Per Aramingo.—Mrs. Capan.
 Per Shepherdess.—C. Polkington, Esq.
 Per Royal Diadem.—Mrs. Harrison and two children.
 Per J. Montgomery.—Mrs. P. Sherridon, E. P. D'Silva and D'Cruz, Master Sherridon.
 Per Lalla Rookh.—Messrs. T. H. Hodges, A. Hoare, J. A. C. Lindsay, and J. E. E. Gouldsbury.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 20. Progress, Cameron, Mauritius; Jno. Walker, Rangoon and Moulmein; Ville d'Angers, Harolds, Bourbon; Warren Hastings, Porteous, London; Nestorian, Morris, New York; East Indian, Craw, Boston.—21. Elizabeth Smith, Bremen; Iona Andrews, Bombay.—22. Swathmore, Lidbetter, Hong-Kong.—24. Chieftain, Dewar, Dieppe; Ava, Steinson, Suez; Cape of Good Hope, Scallan, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein; City of Benares, Smith, London; Beverly, Chase, Boston.—25. Great Britain, Hertz, Rangoon and Moulmein.—26. Adelaide, Whompson, London; Beloochee, Miller, Liverpool; Himalaya, Eongaurd, Havre; Banian, Graham, Liverpool; Ida Ziegler, Tovar, London; Arachne, Sharp, Liverpool.—28. Taron Tillson, Liverpool; Fiery Cross, White, China; William Wirt, Wadsworth, Boston; Ariadne, Knight, Hong-Kong; Creole, Krabb, San Francisco; Rienzi, Barratt, China; Hyder Ally, West India.—29. Good Hope, China; Johanna Cornelia, Nicolai, London; Coringo, Walker, China; Kurrajong, Robertson, Akyab.—30. Ann Panfield, Lakey, Cape of Good Hope.—31. Loodianah, Outridge, Liverpool; Imacullee Conception, Morcau, Ceylon; Albert le Grand, Gaudelin, Bourbon; Azzan, Heagan, New York.—APRIL 1. Victoria Regina, Grieve, London; Thomas Blyth, Maxwell, Mauritius.—3. Bengal, Clark, Hong-Kong and Macao; Sylvie Sohie, Leymarie, (uncertain); Chateau du Gol, Francois, Bourbon; Bessie Young, Swanson, Australia; Saxenville, Fiasbee, Boston; Ann Holzberg, McGuire, Liverpool.—4. Judge Shaw, Snow, Boston; Maria Stella, Schmitt, Bourbon.—6. Chatelion, Bounise, Sobon.—8. Steamer Bentinck, Madras and Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Bentinck (April 8), to MADRAS and SUZ.—To MADRAS.—Mr. Sherrards, Private W. Vance, Mr. Watts, Capt. and Mrs. Barbank, Capt. and Mrs. Bryning, Mr. W. H. Smoult, Mr. Gray, and Capt. Crossman. To GALLE.—Dr. R. O'Shaughnessy, Lieut. R. Stewart, Mr. Bienenlo, Mr. R. Moorsom, Mr. H. Porter, Mr. Liebert, and Mr. Wienholt. To SINGAPORE.—Mr. Burleigh. To ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pratt, Mr. Carrapeit, Mr. and Mrs. M'Chery, Mr. Morris, Mr. Stevenson, Dr. Shring, and Mr. Franklin. To MARSEILLES.—Mr. Freeling, Capt. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Mr. Jennings, Mr. Falkland, Mr. M'Donald, Mr. Everett, Dr. and Mrs. Kinsey, Mr. F. F. Hogg, Dr. Charters, Mr. Smith, Mr. Waterfield, Mr. Burnett, and Mr. Longridge. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Sprass and child, Mr. Llewelyn, Mr. Johnson and children, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts and 3 children, Mrs. O'Shaughnessy and 5 children, Mr. S. Learen, Mrs. Stephens, Mr. Tulloh, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and child, Mr. Magnaie, Mr. Gwings, Mrs. Campbell, Col. and Mrs. Landers, Lieut. Some, Mr. Begbie, Mrs. M'Leod and child, Mr. and Mrs. Buller, Mr. and Mrs. Davi, Dr. and Mrs. Jaston, Capt. Wilson, Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Blunt, Mr. Owen, Mr. Anderson, Mr. T. Curtaigne, Mr. Wood, Mr. Jefferson, J. Snelgrove, J. Percy, J. Maclean, and J. Triggs.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, April 8, 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.			
	Transfer	Sell.	Buy.
Stock Paper 4 per cent.	dis.	13 0	to 14 nl.
Third Sica 4 do.	dis.	18 0	to 18 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	dis.	17 0	to 17 8
Public Works, 5 do.	dis.	0 4	to 0 12 par

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	6450 to 6500
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	680 to 685
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400)	300 to 325
India General Steam Shares	950 to 1000

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	.. 12 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do. ..	.. 10 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper.. ..	.. 11 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts .. ..	.. 11 per cent.
On deposit of metals, &c. .. ..	.. 12 per cent.
India General Steam Shares, 900 to 910	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each	Rs. 10	0 to 10	10
Doubloons	"	31	8 to 31	10
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	16	3 to 16	10
Old Gold Mohurs	"	20	4 to —	
New Gold Mohurs	"	14	8 to 14	10
China Gold Bars	per ea. wt.	15	0 to 16	0
Gold Dust	"	13	0 to —	
Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	104	4 to 104	10
Spanish Dollars	per 100	221	8 to 222	2
Mexican ditto	"	220	12 to 221	4

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 2½	to	2 2½
Do. with documents, do.	2 2½	to	2 2½
American Bills under credit, do.	2 2½	to	2 2½
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	2 0	to	—
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	2 0	to	—
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2 0	to	2 1½

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 17s.

MADRAS.

The official account of the court-martial on Lieut. Borradaile, of the Madras army, has been published. He was found guilty of having been drunk on duty under arms. The Court sentenced him to be cashiered, but accompanied the sentence with a strong recommendation to mercy.

THE MADRAS MINT is now turning out two lakhs of coin a day. Three lakhs will shortly be turned out in the same time. Last year the average output was about a lakh of pieces a week.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN ROLSTON.—We regret to announce the death of Captain Rolston, of the 14th regiment N.I., from cholera, while travelling from Madras to Bangalore. He had recently come to the presidency to accompany his regiment to Singapore, but was directed to return to Cannanore and resume his appointment of deputy-assistant commissary-general, when he fell a victim to that terrible and mysterious scourge, which "like the pestilence that walketh in darkness, and the destruction that wasteth at noonday," has lately prevailed to such a fearful extent on the Bangalore road.—*Spectator*, April 3.

DEATH FROM CHOLERA.—We record with sentiments of no ordinary regret, the death from cholera, while travelling to Bangalore by transit, of a very excellent and amiable lady, the wife of Col. Stevenson, commanding the 1st fusiliers. Her loss will not only be deeply deplored by those whose privilege it was to have enjoyed her friendship, but by the whole regiment which her bereaved husband commands.—*Spectator*, April 2.

ORCHARD TAXATION.—Mr. Thomas, the collector of Coimbatore, has importuned the Madras Government for a remission of the double taxation upon orchard-land. Mr. Thomas states that orchards have not increased in his district, owing to the pressure of taxation. The Government in reply state that though orchard cultivation, inasmuch as it is not liable to destruction from drought, is more valuable than rice, yet they consider that each ryot should have his choice of crops entirely unfettered. But the ryots will commence the plantation of orchards on land where wells can be sunk. Sinking such wells of itself gives them the benefit of irrigation without payment of water. Therefore Government will not take off the tax.

BRIGADIER COLIN MACKENZIE has applied for blood-money for the wounds received in the affair at Bolarum. The Court of Directors, bearing in mind the comments of the Government of India on the affair, refused the request. For the future, therefore, an officer wounded in a mutiny will not be considered wounded on service.

The 1st Madras Fusiliers have embarked for the seat of war.

MADRAS SEPOYS.—The *Madras Athenæum* inserts a long letter from a correspondent addressed to the Commander-in-Chief. The writer states, that the Madras sepoys enter the army simply to support their families, that as soon as their interests and their duties clash, the latter will succumb to the former. The sepoy does not think it his first duty to obey, but to protect and advance his own interests. Possibly; but he is paid for obedience, and must accept the penalties of a breach of contract.

THE 40TH N.I., one thousand strong, is marching to Cuttack with one major commanding, one captain, one ensign, one adjutant, one quartermaster, and one assistant surgeon.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, March 31, 1857.—The following movements are ordered:—

27th N.I. from Vellore to Madras.
36th N.I. from Madras to Vellore.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BINNY, E. D. attained to rank of 5th class in covenanted civil service, Mar. 11, 1857.

BREEKS, J. W. to act as 1st asst. to acct.-gen. and Canareas translator to Govt. dur. abs. of J. L. Lushington, Mar. 31.

COCKERELL, J. R. act. sub-jud. of Madura, rec. ch. of court fr. A. W. Phillips, Mar. 24; to act as sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Madura dur. employ of W. Robinson on other duty, Mar. 31.

CUNLIFFE, B. coll. of Madras, del. over ch. of his office to W. E. Cochrane, Mar. 23.

GARTHWAITHE, L. to be head master of Cuddalore zillah school, v. Armour.

GORDON, J. R. to act as sub-jud. of zillah Salem dur. emp. of C. W. Reade; this cancels Mr. Gordon's appt. to act as add. sub-coll. of Canara; rec. ch. of civ. and sess. court fr. H. S. Græme, Apr. 5.

GREME, H. M. S. to act as add. sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Canara dur. employ of Mr. Lewin on other duty.

KNOX, W. to be coll. and mag. of Masulipatam, March 31.

LUSHINGTON, T. D. to be coll. and mag. and agent to Govt. of Fort St. George in Ganjam.

MALTSY, E. resu. his seat as a member of the Board of Revenue.

MORRIS, H. to act as sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Rajahmundry dur. emp. of G. N. Taylor on other duty.

PARKER, R. D. to act as a member of the Boards of Revenue.

PELLEY, C. R. to act as princ. asst. to coll. and mag. and agent to Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam dur. emp. of Knox on other duty, March 31.

PUCKLE, R. K. to act as asst. to agent to Governor of Fort St. George at Vizagapatam dur. emp. of Mr. Holloway on other duty.

RATCLIFFE, J. sub-jud. of the zillah of Cuddapah, resu. ch. fr. Blair, March 30.

READ, C. W. act. jud. of Salem, del. over ch. of court to H. M. S. Græme, March 27.

SCOTT, A. J. to act as assay master dur. abs. of Dr. Shaw, on leave, March 31.

SIM, W. C. attained rank of 5th class in the covenanted civ. serv. Feb. 27, 1857.

TAYLOR, G. N. to act as dep. coll. of sea customs, dur. emp. of W. E. Cochrane on other employ.

THORNHILL, G. to be princ. asst. to coll. and mag. and ag. to Gov. of Fort St. George in Ganjam, March 31.

TOD, G. B. attained to rank of 5th class in covenanted civ. serv. March 11, 1857.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.
CARBONELL, C. March 29.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, H. S. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c.

ELTON, F. B. 6 mo. to Neigherry Hills and sea.

LUSHINGTON, J. L. 6 mo. to Europe.

O'BRIEN, C. D. E. 3 mo.

SMITH, H. 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABBOTT, Capt. H. D. 31st L.I. ret. to duty.

ALLARDYCE, Lieut. col. J. 45th N.I. to join his regt. at Rangoon, via Calcutta, April 3.

BAILLIE, Brev. col. G. A. fr. 14th to 39th N.I.

BALFOUR, Lieut. col. G. art. to be inspect. gen. of ord. and magazines, April 7.

BARRINGTON, Ens. R. W. 52nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 24, v. Borradaile, cashiered.

BEDDEX, Lieut. C. H. 2nd Eur. L.I. returned to duty, March 27.

BLUNT, Lieut. R. J. 25th N.I. resigned the serv. fr. April 30.

BRUCE, Lieut. A. J. 14th N.I. to be capt. fr. March 31, in succ. to Rolston, dec.

CARPENTER, Brev. col. T. D. fr. 27th to 18th N.I. on arr. of 27th at Madras, April 1.

CARTHEW, Brev. col. M. fr. 36th to 17th N.I. on arr. of 17th at Madras, April 1.

CHRISTIE, Ens. A. to do duty with 17th N.I. to join on arr. of that corps at Madras, April 3.

CLARKE, Lieut. J. S. T. 34th L.I. ret. to duty, Mar. 23.

DARLING, Lieut. and dep. asst. commissary T. (employed on other duty) to be act. asst. commissary in ordnance dept. dur. abs. of Maj. Denton.

DARWEN, Brev. col. J. fr. 39th to 14th N.I.

DEWAR, Ens. G. I. 50th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. April 3, in succ. to Cotton, dec.

FISCHER, Lieut. col. T. J. fr. 19th to 27th N.I. on art. of 27th at Madras.

FOORD, Ens. W. O. to do duty C. co. 4th batt. art. and join commissary in ordnance dept. dur. abs. of Maj. Denton.

FRENCH, Capt. and asst. commissary (in Europe), to be act. dep. commissary in ordnance dept. dur. abs. of Maj. Denton.

GOSLING, Ens. H. M. to do duty 45th N.I. and join, April 2.

GOTTREUX, Maj. F. 1st N.I. returned to duty, March 29.

HENDERSON, Cornet P. D. to do duty 7th L.C. and join, April 2.

HOLLOWAY, Ens. E. G. V. to do duty 42nd N.I. and join, April 2.

HUDDESTON, Ens. E. R. 14th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. March 3, in succ. to Rolsten, dec.

HUTCHINSON, Capt. C. H. art. exec. eng. 3rd class, returned to duty, March 29.

KENNEY, Capt. W. S. 27th N.I. to act. as paym. centre div. instead of Young, dur. abs. of Gillian, April 3.

LAURIE, Ens. P. M. 40th N.I. to cont. to do duty 19th N.I.

LENNOX, Lieut. S. W. 23rd N.I. returned to duty, March 27.

LUCAS, Brev. col. F. B. fr. 17th N.I. to 36th N.I. on arr. of 17th at Madras, April 1.

MAGRATH, Lieut. J. R. art. to be an asst. to the supt. of electric telegraphs.

MCBAIDE, Capt. and asst. commissary J. to be act. dep. commissary of ordnance dur. abs. of Capt. French on furl.

MULCASTER, Lieut. W. L. S. 6th L.C. to be brev. capt. fr. Mar. 3.

NEILL, Lieut. col. J. G. S. 1st fus. returned to duty, March 29.

OGLIVY, Ens. D. S. 20th N.I. returned to duty, March 27.

OGLIVIE, Lieut. A. J. art. fr. F to D troop, and join, April 9.

ROCHE, Ens. F. M. to do duty with 36th N.I. April 3.

ROBSON, Brev. capt. F. A. W. 20th N.I. to be a mem. of com. on claims to pens. April 3.

ROUND, Lieut. W. R. 10th N.I. returned to duty, March 29.

SEWELL, 2nd Lieut. W. R. D. art. fr. F troop to D troop; to join.

SPOTTISWOODS, Capt. M. C. 24th N.I. ret. to duty, March 29.

STUART, Ens. G. to do duty with 36th N.I. April 3.

STONE, Lieut. T. H. E. 9th N.I. pl. at disp. of Gov. of India for empl. in Hyderabad contingent, April 7.

TOMLINSON, Lieut. J. to be act. asst. commissary in ord. depart. fr. March 10.

TRIBE, Lieut. S. 50th N.I. to be capt. fr. April 13, in succ. to Cotton, dec.

WILSON, Lieut. C. H. 41st N.I. perm. to res. app. of adj.—to be qr. mr. and interp. April 3.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

ARBUTHNOT, A. E. March 29. **HENDERSON**, P. D. March 29.

INFANTRY.

BORRADAILE, W. T. March 29. **GOSLING**, H. M. March 29.

CHRISTIE, A. March 29. **HOLLOWAY**, E. G. V. March 29.

DIXON, E. G. March 29. **JOHNSON**, H. J. March 29.

FOORD, W. O. March 29. **LEARMOUTH**, J. F. March 27.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAILLIE, Brev. col. G. A. 39th N.I. leave cancelled.

BERRISFORD, Maj. gen. M. com. Mysore div. 30 days in ext. to Neilgherries.

CASE, Capt. C. H. 22nd N.I. 2 mo. fr. Mar. 28, to remain at pres.

CLEVELAND, Maj. gen. J. W. com. southern div. 30 days, fr. Apr. 15, to Ootacamund.

COATES, Brev. maj. J. W. 6th N.I. 3 mo. fr. Apr. 20, to Madras.

DE WET, Capt. O. G. 51st N.I. to Sept. 10, to Neilgherries, on m.c.

DOVETON, Lieut. J. H. 3rd L. C. Mar. 26 to Apr. 15, to Bangalore, on m.c.

HALSTED, Capt. C. F. F. 11th N.I. to May 2, to Bangalore.

HAY, Lieut. W. 44th N.I. to Apr. 1, to Bangalore and Neilgherries.

HENDERSON, Cornet P. D. doing duty 7th L.C. 3 mo. to Secunderabad.

HUTCHINSON, Lieut. W. G. F. A. 28th N.I. 3 mo. fr. April 22, to Madras via Bangalore and the Neilgherries.

MAC VICKAR, Capt. 41st N.I. to Calcutta, prep. to appl. for leave to Europe, on m.c.

MENZIES, Lieut. H. C. 31st L.I. fr. March 19 to Sept. 20, to Madras and Neilgherries, on m.c.

PLAYFAIR, Lieut. R. L. art. assist. to pol. res. and com. Aden, 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c.

POLE, Brig. E. com. Bellary 30 days, fr. April 3, within limits of ceded districts.

SCOTT, Capt. A. N. 4th batt. art. March 7 to June 30, to Bombay.

SEARLE, Lieut. A. T. 32nd N.I. April 10 to Aug. 9, to Mahabeshwar and Poonah.

WALLACE, Lieut. J. D. C. 20th N.I. to Aug. 15, to Neilgherries.

YOUNG, Brev. maj. A. G. 43rd N.I. leave cancelled.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAM, Asst. Surg. H. fr. 40, du. art. Secunderabad, to do du. 33rd N.I. April 8.

BOGGS, Asst. surg. A. to do du. with left wing H. M.'s 43rd L.I. v. Kean relieved; to do du. und. surg. 3rd Eur. regt. at Secunderabad, and cont. to do du. l. w. H. M.'s 43rd, April 2.

CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. J. to med. ch. of civ. estab. and irr. Horse at Kernoal, v. Rogers who exch. April 3.

CURRIE, Surg. C. D. med. fr. 10th N.I. to med. ch. of art. at Bangalore.

LESLIE, Asst. surg. W. A. fr. 4th to 51st N.I. April 3.

LINTON, Surg. C. G. to be act. superint. surg. posted to pres. div. Maclean, Surg. W. C. to be act. garr. surg. posted to Vizagapatam, April 8.

MCALLUM, Asst. surg. D. C. M.D. fr. 18th to 4th N.I. to join his corps on its arr. in Burmah, April 3.

NEWELL, Asst. surg. J. B. fr. do. du. H. M.'s 43rd to join art. at the Mount, April 8.

PETERKIN, Surg. J. to be posted to 50th N.I. to do du. v. Rogers, Asst. surg. D. C. to be act. surg. of Cuddalore, v. Crawford, who exch. April 2, in m.c.

TRIMBLE, Asst. surg. G. F. to be act. dep. of Govt. of N.W. Provs. with a view to his appt. as civ. asst. surgeon Secunderabad, April 8.

WILSON, Asst. surg. R. fr. do. du. H. M.'s 43rd to join art. at the Mount, April 8.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

BOGGS, Asst. surg. A. March 27.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HALL, Major G. T. com. Malabar police, 30 days.

JOSEPH, Asst. surg. J. M. zillah surg. of Combaconum, 1 month to Madras, privileged leave.

MARRETT, Asst. surg. H. R. D. zillah surg. of Salem, 1 month fr. April 1, Neilgherry hills.

MONTGOMERY, Asst. surg. H. B. leave cancelled.

PETERKIN, Surg. J. 30th N.I. to Sept. 24, to Bangalore, on m.c.

RICHMOND, Surg. J. 12 months to Europe, on m.c.

SHAW, Surg. G. J. assay master, 15 months to Europe, on m.c. under new rules.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

AITKIN, wife of W. s. at Coimbatore, March 10.

ANDREWS, wife of C. A. s. at Bangalore, March 26.

BALFOUR, wife of E. s. at Madras, April 9.

BLAKE, wife of B. A. s. at Bellary, March 25.

BOARDMAN, wife of Lieut. W. 13th N.I. s. at Moulmein, March 4.

CLARK, wife of P. H. d. at the French Rocks, April 7.

COOK, wife of H. D. d. at Calicut, April 5.

HARE, wife of Lieut. E. M. d. at Aurangabad, March 17.

HEIDEN, wife of P. J. d. at Trichinopoly, April 4.

HURSE, wife of Lieut. W. P. 7th N.I. d. at Masulipatam, March 26.

JOHNSON, wife of T. W. s. at Pursewaikum, April 3.

KNOX, wife of W. d. at Chicacole.

LANG, wife of J. R. D. d. at Lingsoogoor, March 29.

LOVETT, wife of G. s. at Pulanchothal, March 31.

MAINWARING, wife of Lieut. R. Q. 2nd N.I. d. at Ootacamund, March 19.

MASON, wife of F. d. at Madura, March 26.

OAKES, Mrs. T. s. at Rozapettah, April 2.

PARKER, wife of D. s. at Paulghat, March 31.

SANTAS, wife of L. de, s. at Mallipoorum, March 30.

TEXTER, wife of H. d. at Black Town, March 21.

WINTER, wife of P. G. s. at Madras, April 5.

WORSOP, wife of Lieut. M. A. 21st N.I. d. at Bangalore, March 31.

MARRIAGES.

CASTOR, Capt. J. to Eliza, d. of J. Winckler, at Cochin, April 4.

HOGG, C. A. M. to Miss Anna Grant, at Madras, March 30th.

LAWRANCE, F. to Adelaide M. d. of the late Mr. Gillon, at Madras, March 30.

WEST, R. C. to Emily, d. of J. R. Prager, at Calicut, April 8.

WETHERALL, Lieut. P. J. P. 18th N.I. to Emily E. d. of Lieut. col. R. Ricketts, at Madras, March 25.

DEATHS.

ADDIS, Edith M. inf. d. of W. J. at Bangalore, April 7.

BUDD, Mary, d. of Maj.-Gen. R. at Bangalore, aged 17, March 25.

COOKE, Mary F. d. of Maj. of Art. at Bangalore, April 4.

COTTON, Capt. George E. 50th N. I. at Horalcondah, April 3.

EVELEIGH, William J. at Cannanore, April 5.

FRANKLIN, Lydia, d. of Rev. C. at Tanjore, April 2.

GOMES, Lydia A. wife of W. T. at Madras, aged 22, March 14.

GRAY, Eliza F. wife of Rev. W. at Madras, April 3.

HUNTER, Eliza, d. of Maj. at Coonoor, March 24.

KOHLHOFF, Edward T. s. of the late J. E. at Tanjore, April 2.
 LANG, inf. d. of J. R. D. at Lingsogoor, March 29.
 PERCY, Charlotte M. at Madras, aged 3, March 15.
 POCHIN, Arthur H. s. of C. N. at Ranipett, April 2.
 WAHAB, Charlotte L. d. of J. A. H. at Kamptee, March 29.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 26.—Winslow, Digard, Pondicherry.—27. Indian Chief, Sinclair, Colombo; Circassia, Wright, Colombo; at Ireland, Perry, London, Plymouth, Cape, Mauritius, and Galle; John Henry, Green, Mauritius; Clarendon, McGregor, Singapore.—28. Autumnus, Harrison, Liverpool.—29. St. Bengal, Black, Suez, Aden, and Galle. APRIL 2.—Amelie, Anglia, Pondicherry.—3. Amelie, White, Masulipatam and Vizagapatam.—4. Julia, Erdmann, Rio de Janeiro; Thomson Hankey, jun., Lyall, Mauritius.—6. Mary Ann, Lambert, Portland Bay.—9. Sir George Pollock, Withers, Cape of Good Hope.—10. Steamer Europe, Blane, Pondicherry.—11. Stately, Wyherby, Adelaide and Galle.—12. Paragon, Donald, Singapore and Penang; Edendale, Paddle, Mauritius and Galle; New Great Britain, Keer, Moreton Bay and Colombo.—15. Steamer Bentinck, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Circassia (May 27), from COLOMBO.—Mr. J. Wright.
 Per steamer Ireland (May 27), from LONDON, PLYMOUTH, CAPE, MAURITIUS, and GALLE. To MADRAS.—Lieut. Lennox, Lieut. Beddek, Mr. Learmouth, Mr. and Mrs. Ogilby, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Miss Bades, and Dr. and Mrs. Boggs. To CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Nichol, Mrs. Brown and sister, Miss Davis, Miss Carter, Mr. Evans, Lieut. York, Mrs. Hathorne and family, Miss Fuller, Lieut. Davies, Dr. Abbot, Mr. Grant, Miss Black, Lieut. Bird, wife and child; Mr. and Mrs. Griffin and family, Mr. Wood, Mr. Hayes, Mr. Symonds, and Mrs. Andreo.
 Per steamer Bengal (March 29), from SUZ, ADEEN, and GALLE.—From SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Templer and child. From SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. Fraser, Mr. Drew, Mr. Braybrooke, Mr. G. Bogue, and Mrs. Griffiths. From MARSILLIES.—Maj. and Mrs. Got-trew, Mr. Carbonell, Mr. Dixon, Capt. Hutchinson, Mr. Gosling, Lieut. Glover, Capt. and Mrs. Spotswood and 2 children, Miss Gordon, Lieut. Round, Col. Neil, Mr. Hollaway, Mr. Arbutnot, Mr. Foord, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Christie, Mr. Irvine, Mr. and Mrs. D. Albraye and 2 daughters, and Miss E. Muya. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Maltby and infant, Mr. De Koziere, Mr. Borodale, Mr. Poulton, Baron Bandis, and Mr. and Mrs. Wedderburn and infant. From MARSILLIES.—Messrs. Palmer, Codd, Schmidt, Gwart, Mainwaring, Hamilton, Woodgate, Chambers, Beaumont, Forsyth, Wintle, Geoghegan, Pearson, Wolseley, and Borthwick; Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Hervey and child, Dr. W. Rolfe, Mrs. Miller, Lord F. Hay, Hon. H. Hare, Mrs. Cloete, Mrs. Bristow, and Miss O'Brien. From MARSILLIES to HONG-KONG.—Capt. Fane, Mrs. Cowan, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. Harraden, Mr. Thornhill, and Mr. Robinson. From ADEEN.—Capt. Stephen. From BOMBAY.—G. Brown and E. Cassidy. From CEYLON to MADRAS.—Mr. Shand, Mrs. Vigenreux, and Charles Vigenreux. From CEYLON to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Tronson and Mr. Fraser. Per Clarendon.—Mrs. McGregor and child, and Mrs. Cullin.
 Per Amelia (April 2), from MASULIPATAM and VIZAGAPATAM.—Capt. Mason, Lieut. Menzies, Rev. E. Heger, Mr. G. Smith, Master H. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Lynch and 3 children, and Mrs. Short.
 Per Mary Ann (April 6), from PORTLAND BAY.—R. Murphy, Esq.
 Per steamer Europe (April 10), from PONDICHERY.—Admiral Verninac St. Maur, Governor of Pondicherry; Madame Verninac, and Miss Verninac.
 Per Paragon (April 12), from SINGAPORE and PENANG.—Mrs. Milton, Mrs. Moore, and Mrs. O'Donald and children.
 Per Steamer Bentinck (April 15), from CALCUTTA.—Mr. Watts, Capt. and Mrs. Burbank, Capt. and Mrs. Bryning, Mr. John Grey, and William Yauce.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 26th. Oriental, Nedole, Marseilles; Amelie, Anglia, Pondicherry.—27. Agincourt, Crawford, Rangoon; Nimrod, Pearse, Rangoon; Empress Eugenie, Rickerty, Rangoon.—28. Blundell, Lumley, London via Calingapatam; Winslow, Digard, Covelong; Steamer Ireland, Perry, Calcutta.—29. Arab, Nunnerly, Masulipatam, Moulmein, and Rangoon; steamer Bengal, Black, Calcutta.—31. Windsor, Voss, London; Vesta, Kross, Hamburg.—APRIL 1. Circassia, Wright, Cocanada and London.—4. Emerald, Leeman, London.—5. Indian Chief, Sinclair, London via Cocanada; South Shore, Lathorp, Calcutta.—8. John Henry, Green, London via Munsorecottah; Henriette, Fourcade, Bordeaux via Pondicherry; Isabella Slyth, Hale, London via Cuddalore.—9. Maggie Miller, Johns, Liverpool via Calingapatam.—10. Thomson Hankey, junior, Lyall, London via Munsorecottah.—11. Quilia, Erdmann, Falmouth via Cocanada and Calingapatam.—15. Steamer Bentinck, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Agincourt (March 27), to RANGOON.—Mrs. Elphinstone, Mrs. Church and 2 children, Maj. Elphinstone, Lieut. Reade, Lieut. Church, Asst. surg. McGregor.
 Per Nimrod (March 27), to RANGOON.—Capt. Ford, Lieut. Dunbar, Lieut. Parrott, Mrs. Coats and 4 children, Capt. Coats, Col. Hughes, of 49th reg. N.I.; Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Johnson, Lieut. Glover, Lieut. Johnson, Lieut. Bardin.
 Per Empress Eugenie (March 27), to RANGOON.—Lieut. Pace, Mrs. Thorpe, Mr. Stevens, Mrs. Hetherington, Cpt. Farran, Lieut. Magrath.
 Per steamer Bengal, to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Haworth, Syef Oodeen Sahab.
 Per Windsor (March 31), to LONDON.—J. Richmond, Esq.; Mrs. and Miss Richmond and 2 children, R. Davidson, Esq.; Miss Mainwaring, Lieut. H. Fitzgibbon, Mrs. Fitzgibbon, W. Scott, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Supple and child, Lieut. Hamsey, Lieut. C. A. Benson, B. R. Ricketts, Esq. 19th M.N.I.; Mrs. Noble and 2 children, Mr. White.
 Per steamer Bentinck (April 15), to SUZ. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. J. H. L. Kerr, Lieut.-col. Musgrove, Mrs. Musgrove and 2 children, G. J. Shaw, Esq. M.D. and Mrs. Shaw; Gen. E. Bruce, Capt. A. W. M. Kerr, To MARSILLIES.—J. L. Lushington, Esq.; H. S. Alexander, Esq.; C. Gubbins, Esq. and lady. To ALEXANDRIA.—His Excel. Adm. de Verninac, Madame de Verninac, and daughters. To SUZ.—Rev. C. F. Heyer.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, April 15, 1857.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Securities 7 per ct.
 On Private Bills, at 3 months 7 "

RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes 95 per ct.
 Do. 4½ do. do. 85 "
 Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts 82 "
 Do. 4 per cent. Prosy. Notes Sicca 75 "
 Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's.. 75 "
 Do. 3½ do. do. do. 63 "
 On Tanjore do. "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan for public work ½ disc. to par.
 4 per cent. loan of 1832-33 17 to 18 disc.

1835-36 do.
 1842-43 15½ to 16 do.
 1854-55 do.

5 per cent. transferable } No transactions.
 book debt .. }

Tanjore Bonds .. do.
 Bank of Madras Shares .. 17½ prem.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, at 6 months' sight, 2s. 1½d.
 H.M. Treasury Bills, 2s. 1d.
 Bank of England Post Bills, 2s. 1d.
 Mauritius Government Bills, 2s. 1d.
 Ceylon do. 2s. 1d.
 Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight, par to ½ per cent. pm.
 Agents' Bills to Calcutta, 30 days, par to 1 disc.
 Do. Bombay, " par to 1 pm.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns Rs. 10.2 each
 Bank of England Notes None.
 Spanish Dollars do.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3l. 10s. to 4l. 5s.

BOMBAY.

MELANCHOLY DEATHS.

COURT OF INQUEST ON THE BODY OF GENERAL STALKER.

The following are the proceedings placed by Government at the disposal of the press on Saturday afternoon, of a Court of Inquest assembled on the 14th March last, by order of Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Outram, K.C.B., to investigate the cause of the sudden death of Maj.-Gen. F. Stalker, C.B., commanding the 1st div. Persian expeditionary force. The Court consisted of Brig. Honner, commanding 2nd inf. brig., 1st div., president; Maj. Baynes, commanding 20th N.I., and Asst. surg. J. Mills, staff surg., 1st div., members.

The Court having assembled, proceed to view the body in the late Maj.-Gen. Stalker's tent, and find it lying on a cot, as if he had sat down on the cot, and had then fallen back upon the pillow, rather on his left side,—his head resting on the end of the pillow against the musquito curtains and kanaut of the tent—his legs hanging down—a pistol apparently recently discharged, lying on his left side—he was quite dead; a large quantity of blood and brains stained the musquito curtains and rug with which the bed was covered. Under the foot of the mattress, the Court found a pistol capped and loaded (the fellow to the one found on the bed), in a flannel bag, and a second bag empty.

Comm. F. Jones, I.N., political resident at Bushire, stated:—I was requested this morning by a note from General Stalker to come to camp, and met him walking outside his tent with Colonel Lugard, at about 8 A.M. He shook hands with me, and appeared in his ordinary manner; asked me to remain to breakfast, and sent the necessary articles to the mess-tent. I then took leave for the time, he knowing what business I had come upon, and proceeded to Sir J. Outram's tent, where I remained until breakfast was announced. Sir James and myself walked over to the mess-tent together. Gen. Stalker preceded us, and our entering, offered me a seat between himself and Sir James. He did not speak much at breakfast, but behaved in his usual quiet manner. We all three left the mess-tent together after breakfast, and after taking leave of Sir James, I went to Gen. Stalker's tent. I asked him if he had got any of the late papers from Bombay, regarding the Borasjoon affair. He himself selected from among others on his table, two Bombay papers of March 3, and while doing so he said, "They won't give

me the 3rd cavalry," alluding to the squadron recently arrived and then in the harbour. I said, "Indeed," and proceeded to read the papers. Nothing else passed between us, but I observed him immediately throw his legs upon the table and lean on one side, with his head against the tent-pole. His whole manner at this time appeared enervated, and it struck me that the relaxing effect of the southerly wind oppressed him. Soon after this, observing that he had no more to say to me, I left the tent, he rising at the time and shaking hands with me in his usual hearty manner, and raising the door-chick for me to pass out.

Questioned by the Court.—Have you had any intercourse lately, personally or by letter, with Gen. Stalker, from which you could judge of his state of mind?

Answer.—Often personally, and constantly by means of notes; at all times he expressed the greatest anxiety with reference to getting his men under cover before the hot weather set in. This formed the chief topic of all his notes, as he was impressed with the idea that should they not be sheltered in time, all the blame would attach personally to him. At breakfast this morning he alluded to the subject, inquiring if materials had arrived yesterday, as he had heard so. I replied, "Some have;" and he added, "We have done all we can in the affair, have we not?" to which I responded, "Yes—even to taking up special boats, in the absence of ships, and despatching them with letters to all quarters." This appeared to please him, and he seemed satisfied, that he had done all in his power. In his notes and conversation, he seemed to be impressed with the weight of general responsibility attaching to him in his separate command. He always spoke with satisfaction of being associated in the service with Sir James Outram, not only from his long-standing friendship for him, but because his arrival had relieved him from all political responsibility. On this subject we had several conversations, and all of the same tenour. He spoke at all times with great attachment towards Sir James Outram. Upon leaving the tent, I went immediately to Capt. Dunsterville's. I had been there between five and ten minutes, when I heard a rumour of Gen. Stalker's death. At this moment Capt. Hunter summoned me to Sir James Outram's tent.

Lieut.-Col. Younghusband, dep. adj. gen., deposed:—I was with the general at about a quarter to eight A.M. He was then in very good spirits. I did not see him again until breakfast-time, when leaving the mess-tent, he spoke a few words in his usual cheerful way, and these were the last I heard him utter. He had sent me a batch of newspapers within a few minutes of its being reported to me by his havildar orderly that a shot had been fired in his tent. I then went towards his tent, when I was told by Maj. Christie and most intimate communication, both officially and privately, with the late major-general, it seemed to me so impossible that it could have been otherwise than the result of accident, that I felt quite surprised, on being told a few minutes afterwards that he was sitting upon his bed; and knowing that Sir J. Outram and Col. Lugard were in the tent, I did not think that I should be warranted in intruding. Gen. Stalker has frequently expressed the greatest anxiety in regard to shelter for the European troops during the approaching hot weather. He felt most uncomfortable on this subject, and thought that he was the person who would be held accountable for it. The last conversation on the subject was, I think, three days ago; and while we were speaking, Dr. Stovell, the superintending surgeon 1st div., came in, and the major-general's anxiety was not at all lessened by what Dr. Stovell said on the same subject. With the exception of this, I know nothing else that preyed on the general's mind. This is all I have to state.

Col. Lugard, C.B., chief of the staff, stated as follows:—I was sitting with Sir J. Outram in his tent this morning, after breakfast. I heard the report of a pistol. I took no notice of it, as I thought it was some one cleansing his arms. A few moments after, a native called through the door of the tent—"The general has shot himself." I immediately rushed into Gen. Stalker's tent, followed by Sir J. Outram. He was lying on his bed, on his back, with his feet hanging down, the right hand grasping a pistol by his side. I immediately requested those at the door to run for a medical man. He appeared to be dying. There was blood on the mosquito curtain on the right side of his head, and on the kanaut on the opposite side of the tent. Sir J. Outram and myself searched the table for any document that might explain the catastrophe, but found none. When I entered the tent, Gen. Stalker was gasping, but appeared to be dying. Soon after the staff surgeon arrived, and I left the tent with Sir J. Outram.

Questioned by the Court.—Have you had any intercourse personally, or by letter, with the late Maj.-Gen. Stalker, from which you could judge of the state of his mind?

Answer.—I have been in constant, I might almost say hourly, intercourse with Gen. Stalker since my arrival here in January last. I held half an hour's conversation with him to-day, immediately before breakfast. He was then in good spirits, cheerful, and talked over with me his arrangements for the defence of his position, the town, &c. I did think that the dread of the responsibility of getting the European troops under cover weighed somewhat on his mind, but last evening Maj. Hill, the commanding engineer, addressed a strong letter to me, absolving Gen. Stalker and himself from all responsibility, explaining his reasons. I have since been made aware of Maj. Hill having shown this letter to Gen. Stalker, and I have read the general's reply. My full im-

pression is, from all I know and all I have learned, that the act which has terminated Gen. Stalker's life was accidental. I am further strengthened in this opinion by the maj.-gen. having entered his name in the mess-book, noting that Maj. Taylor would be his guest at dinner this evening. He was on the most intimate and cordial terms with Sir J. Outram, and over and over again expressed the joy he felt at Sir James coming up here.

Capt. Hunter, A.D.C. to Gen. Stalker, deposed:—This morning, about half-past eight, while I was dressing, Gen. Stalker came into my tent and said, "Hunter, I wish you would load my pistols for me, as I can then carry them about in my belt." I said, "I will when I am dressed." On going out of my tent, I met Gen. Stalker walking up and down before it. I walked with him for some time, he then said, "Let us come into my tent;" and doing so, he called his dressing-boy to get the pistols. Having on a former occasion, when going to Borasjoon, loaded a revolver for the general, I thought nothing of the request. A pair of pistols were produced which I had never seen before. I loaded them, and whilst in the act of doing so, Capt. Dunsterville, asst. com.-gen., came in, but made no remark, and left again almost immediately. Having loaded them, I placed them on the table and left the general in his tent, and went to breakfast. After breakfast I was lying down on my cot in my own tent (which is next to the general's) reading, when I heard the report of a shot. I got up, the sound coming from the direction of the general's tent; and was going there, when I met one of his servants coming to me. He said that the general was shot. I ran to the tent, and found Gen. Stalker lying back on his bed gasping. He was lying on his back, his head on the end of the pillow turned to the right, his right hand by his side, firmly grasping a pistol, and his legs hanging down from the edge of the bed. The pistol was one of those I had loaded before breakfast. I immediately ran for Dr. Mills, and not finding him in his tent, I went to Dr. Stovell, and brought him up to the general's tent.

Questioned by Court.—In your intercourse with Gen. Stalker, has anything come to your knowledge which would lead you to suppose that he was disturbed or depressed in his mind?

Answer.—He has lately appeared to be deeply impressed with the responsibility devolving on him, arising both from his position here, and also from other causes of a private nature. He has complained several times of sleeplessness: he has spoken to me frequently of his disappointment at the squadron of light cavalry, part of which has lately arrived here, not being landed, and he mentioned it again this morning. He was anxious about this, and seemed much annoyed at not getting it. He appeared to me to be excited to-day, to a degree that was quite unusual with him.

Sheik Ali, dressing-boy to the late Maj.-Gen. Stalker, stated as follows:—The general rose at six A.M., drank his congee as usual, ordered hot water, and washed. Having dressed, he wrote a chit, and told me to have a tattoo saddled, and send the chit to Capt. Jones, at the Residency. The chit was sent; Capt. Jones came out from the fort, and spoke to the general. The general ordered me to send plates, &c. to the mess from Capt. Jones. After I had given the orders for this, he again called me, and ordered me to bring his old pistols. I asked him "Why?" He said—"I am going to call Capt. Hunter; he will load both the pistols." The general called Capt. Hunter. We gave him the pistols, and Capt. Hunter loaded them, and put them on the table. The general told me to put them under his pillow, but the butler said, "No, you had better have them put at your feet." I put them under the foot of the mattress, and the general went to breakfast. Capt. Jones and the general returned together after breakfast, shortly after Capt. Jones left, and in about ten minutes we heard the report of a pistol. The butler and I ran to the tent; the general was lying on the bed, with a pistol in his right hand, his arm by his side. Blood was flowing from his head. We instantly gave the information to Sir J. Outram, Col. Younghusband, and Capt. Hunter.

Jumall, the late General Stalker's butler, stated as follows:—The general rose as usual, seemed well, and spoke cheerfully. Wrote a note to Capt. Jones. About half an hour before breakfast he ordered me to take out his old pistols, which were in my charge; I did so, and whilst I was getting them, he called Capt. Hunter. I gave them into Capt. Hunter's hands. He loaded them and gave them to Sheik Ali, and the general told him to put them under the pillow. I said—"Do not put them under the pillow, but under the foot of the bed." He put them there. Then the general went to breakfast. He returned from breakfast, walking with Capt. Jones, and went with him into the tent; about a quarter of an hour after Capt. Jones left, and when he had gone about the distance of two or three tents, we, the servants, who were standing outside the routee, heard the report of a pistol. We ran to the tent, and I went in first, and saw the general fallen on his couch on his back, a pistol in his right hand, and the muzzle of the pistol close to his right temple, from which blood was flowing. I ran immediately to Capt. Hunter, and he returned with me. I have been in the general's service for twenty years. I have lately seen no change in my master's behaviour or temper, and he was in the same temper as usual to this morning. I have never known him in the habit of examining his pistols, or keeping them about him, or using them in any way.

Asst.-Surgeon J. Mills, staff surgeon 1st division, stated:—At about a quarter past ten A.M. I was sitting in the staff mess-tent, when a lascar came in and said that Gen. Stalker had shot him-

self. I immediately ran to Gen. Stalker's tent, at the door of which I saw Col. Lugard, who called to me to come immediately. I went in and found the general lying on his bed, his head resting between the end of his pillow and the mosquito curtains and kanaut,—his legs hanging over the edge of his bed; his right hand was by his side grasping a pistol. He was gasping deeply. I raised his head to examine the nature of the injury, and, when doing so, removed the pistol from his right hand to prevent its falling, and laid it by his left side. Immediately, I saw that there was no hope of saving life. There was a very extensive wound on the right temple, about 1½ inches above and in front of the ear; the bones were much shattered and blown inwards, and a large quantity of blood and brains issued from the wound. The hair was drenched with blood. On the left side of the head, opposite to, but rather above the position of the wound on the right side, was a large swelling,—the whole of the frontal bone appeared to be detached, the fracture of the bones passing through the base as well as through the upper part of the skull. Blood was issuing from both ears. The wound had evidently been inflicted by some fire-arm, the muzzle of which must have been placed close to the head. Near the muzzle of the pistol in the general's hand were one or two gray hairs, and about the head was the smell of burnt powder; and when I first entered the tent there was a smell of gunpowder-smoke in it. When I had been in the tent about five minutes, Superintending Surgeon Stovell came in and remained with me until the general ceased to breathe, which was in about twenty minutes after my first arrival.

The following is copy of a letter from Maj.-Gen. Stalker, c.b., commanding 1st div. Persian expeditionary force, to Maj. Hill, commanding engineers, Persian expeditionary force.

"My dear Hill,—I have just seen the copy of your letter to Col. Lugard. I am glad you have sent it in. Now can you arrange for any temporary covering? I think you might find some of the carpenters in the town that would assist you, and I really think you ought not to stick at any rate they require. The lives of the men are at stake.—Ever yours truly,

(Signed) "FOSTER STALKER."

"March 14th, 1857."

The following is copy of a letter from Maj.-Gen. Stalker to Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Outram, k.c.b., commanding the Persian expeditionary force.

"My dear Outram,—I hope you will kindly excuse the liberty I (as an old friend) am about to take in begging of you not to go in one of the leading steamers or war-vessels which have to pound the enemy's works. I know well your anxiety to be to the front. This is all very well, if you were only commanding a force or division; but recollect the settlement of the dispute with Persia is entirely in your hands, and should anything happen to you, everything will be brought to a stand-still. There is no one to supply your place. The naval officers should be left to knock down the works, and you, as commander-in-chief, could then direct the landing of the troops and operations on land. We all look to you to bring us through with flying colour.—It is entirely the business of the navy to knock down the enemy's works, and they will like to have the credit of it. Now, my dear Outram, do take the advice of an old friend, who feels most anxious on your account. It is for the good of the force, &c. &c. I suggest the above.—You have Gen. Havelock and other old and experienced officers, if it is necessary to send any of them in the leading steamers. Believe me, my dear Outram, ever yours truly,

(Signed) "FOSTER STALKER."

"Bushire, March 4th, 1857."

VERDICT.—The Court having maturely weighed and considered the whole of the evidence before them, and viewed the body, come to the opinion that the late Maj. Gen. Stalker came by his death from a pistol-shot inflicted by his own hand in a fit of temporary insanity.

COURT OF INQUEST ON THE BODY OF COMMODORE ETHERSEY.

At a Court of Inquest assembled by order of Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Outram, k.c.b., commanding Persian expeditionary force, on the requisition of Capt. Felix Jones, resident and political agent, at the town of Bushire, on Tuesday, the 17th March, 1857.—President, Major W. F. Curtis; members, Major A. R. Manson, 4th N.I.; Assist.-Surg. J. McAlister, civil surgeon at Bushire; and Assist.-Surg. E. Burrows, 4th N.I.

The Court proceeded to view the body of Commodore Richard Ethersey, which was lying at the residence of the deceased in the town of Bushire. The body was found in the bed-room of the deceased lying across the room on its back, with the head partially under the side of the bed, and the feet close to the dressing-table; the hands resting on the chest, the right hand slightly open, and its thumb raised; the left hand in the position superior to the right, clenched, and forefinger and thumb slightly blackened with powder; the body was clothed with a flannel banian and shirt, and there were slippers on the feet; the body was generally slightly curved towards the left, the eyes opened, mouth slightly opened, and the face wearing an appearance of anxiety; an extensive wound was visible on the upper part of the head, a pool of blood under the head extended in a narrow stream and circular direction to about a foot to the left of the left elbow: this pool extended in a heavier

stream to the right under an utensil which was lying close by the right side of the deceased's head; the upper part of the shirt was stained with pinkish marks, as if from bloody serum. On looking along the left margin of the bed which was towards the middle of the room, the whole of the head and right shoulder of the deceased were hidden by the bedstead; a single-barrelled percussion pistol of large bore was lying on the left side of the deceased, about six inches from the elbow, with the muzzle towards the body; a leaden bullet, which corresponded with the bore of the pistol, was found lying on the floor about four feet to the right of the right hip, which was slightly flattened, and half its circumference whitened as if it had struck chunam. On the chunam wall, a little more than a yard left of the body, and about 2 feet 6 inches from the floor, there was an indentation into which the bullet fits to a depth corresponding with the white mark on it. Several pieces of brain were scattered over and attached to the same wall higher up, one piece close to the ceiling. The looking-glass on the dressing-table, were several marked with spots of blood. On a wash-hand table, about 2 feet to the left of the lower part of the body, in a soup-plate in which a *kooja* was placed, there was red discoloured water and a piece of brain lying in it, about 2½ inches long, 1½ broad, and five-eighths of an inch thick. On the dressing-table, besides the usual articles of the toilet, there was a flat candlestick, having in the socket a wick apparently burnt out; a box containing lucifer matches, two of which had apparently not ignited, was lying on the table; a pair of spectacles lying open, as if lately taken off. The following official papers and covers were also found lying on the dressing-table, viz.:—1. A letter from Commodore R. Ethersey, I.N., commanding Persian Gulf squadron, to Rear-Admiral Sir H. Leeke, k.h., R.N., commander-in-chief Indian navy; No. 162 of 1857, dated Bushire, 16th March, 1857.—2. A letter, No. 741, dated Bombay, 20th February, 1857, from Henry J. Leeke, commander-in-chief of the Indian navy, to Commodore R. Ethersey, commanding the squadron in the Persian Gulf, with correspondence attached.—3. A paper written in pencil under the initials R. E., entitled "The Memorial of Richard Ethersey, Captain in the Indian navy, and Commodore in the Persian Gulf," without date, and addressed to the Right Honorable the Governor and Council of the presidency of Bombay.—4. A large envelope addressed to Capt. F. Jones, &c. &c., broken open.—5. A large envelope broken open and thus addressed: "No. 162 of 1857, on the public service only; To Rear-Admiral Sir H. Leeke, k.h., R.N., Commander-in-chief Indian navy." This envelope is signed by R. Ethersey, Commodore Indian navy, commanding Persian Gulf squadron.—6. A demi-official note bearing an illegible signature is also found on the dressing-table. [This note was destroyed, being a private note from Capt. Rennie, irrelevant to the subject.] Besides the above, three private letters were on the table, set on one side, and apparently not lately opened.

The Court was of opinion that the probable age of the deceased was forty-nine years. He was a man of about five feet ten inches high, well proportioned, no peculiar mark was visible on the body; the hair of the deceased was brown, turning to grey towards the front, on the whiskers and under the chin; the head was bald from the forehead to the crown; there were no jewels or ornaments on the person of the deceased.

The following witnesses were then called and examined:—

Capt. F. Jones, I.N., resident in the Persian Gulf, stated:—Sir J. Outram and myself had been pacing the verandah before daylight this morning; the subject of our conversation was the boisterous state of the weather, the fears entertained on account of the little river steamer *Napier*, which quitted yesterday before the breeze set in, and the anxiety which Commodore Ethersey must be in with respect to her. Sir James remarked, that it was very probable that this and other previous anxieties might occasion Commodore Ethersey a sleepless night, for we had observed his altered condition and the depressed state of his spirits on the previous day. Sir James was particularly anxious to relieve him of these anxieties as much as possible. With this view he asked me to go over to the commodore's, and, should he express any alarm on the subject of the *Napier*, to give him hope by saying she must be at anchor under the island of Karrack; and with respect to the attack on Mohamra, I was to assure him in Sir James' name, that he had every confidence in his arrangements; that he would entirely leave him to adopt his own plans, merely being desirous himself to be at hand to co-operate with him at a fitting time. Shortly after day-break, I proceeded to the commodore's, and went directly up to the sitting-room which he used as an office. On arriving there, the bedroom door leading from the office was closed. I called out "Good morning, Ethersey;"—there was, however, no reply. I imagined he was asleep, and being desirous to allow him to continue so, knowing his past restlessness at nights, I sat in a chair reading a paper for about half an hour; his servant Antone entered with a cup of tea and a rusk; I told him not to disturb his master if he was asleep. He replied it was customary to do so at that hour, and entered the bed-room. He started back, crying, "Sahab murgaya, murgaya!" I then rushed into the room, and found him extended on the floor, cold, with his hands on his chest, his eyes wide open, and his head lying in a pool of blood: he was quite dead, apparently from a pistol-shot through his forehead. The pistol was lying about a foot from his left side. I wrote a hurried note of the fact to Sir J. Outram, who sent over Col.

Lugard. He was accompanied by Brig.-Gen. Jacob. Mr. Beaumont, of the Indian navy, residing in the commodore's house, had been previously summoned from his room at my request; Capt. Rigby and Dr. McAlister attended shortly after. On glancing round the apartment in which the deceased's body lay, it struck me that he had been reading official letters lying on the table apart from their envelopes; spots of blood were on these, his spectacles were burnt out in the socket. A portion of paper-wadding was on the table; he had been in bed, from the appearances upon the floor. I did not read the official letters which were lying on the table. From the signature and address, they were from the commander-in-chief of the Indian navy. I was fully acquainted with the deceased's state of mind previous to the occurrence. I have also memoranda which sufficiently show the depression he was labouring under. It arose from various causes, the chief of which was his disappointment at Sir Henry Lecke's arrival to take command of the naval part of the expedition to this gulf. This was the original source of his disquietude; it was added to by being left to conduct the duties of the fleet, while, as he supposed, he was virtually divested of his command by his instructions. This and the harassing nature of his duties, without the assistance of any staff, pressed sorely upon him. I could observe his failing spirits from day to day; in fact, he communicated them to me. I endeavoured all in my power to rally him, and sometimes succeeded, but it was only to fall again into greater depression on a reaction taking place. Latterly a great sense of responsibility attaching to him in the coming expedition, coupled with a presentiment that he was not equal to it, from his diminished mental and physical powers, weighed heavily upon him. He had a restless night, and was evidently suffering from great nervous irritability. To allay this he resorted the night before last to opium, and according to his own account, was rendered more miserable by it. I hold a note to prove this. I was a personal observer to the fact. I mentioned to Sir J. Outram yesterday evening the commodore's condition, and his anxieties with respect to the expedition to Mohamrah. Sir J. Outram told me to offer him every assurance on his part—in short, to say anything that would give him confidence. I wrote a hasty note as dinner was announced, with the above intention, inviting the commodore also to dinner, thinking our party might enliven him. I found this note on the commodore's table this morning; it is here with his reply [the notes were then handed into court by Capt. Jones, and are marked A and B, and attached to the proceedings.] The first will show that immediately Sir James became aware that the commodore had anxieties on the score of Sir James's probable interference, that Sir James endeavoured at once to dissipate them; and from the reply it may be presumed that Sir James's response, as conveyed in my note to the commodore, had a good effect. It will be seen, too, from the commodore's reply, the sad state he was in, for I never remember him to have written in so low a strain. The late melancholy occurrence in the camp affected him greatly; he told me he was frequently haunted by similar visions in respect to himself. I endeavoured to dispel these, but without effect. These memoranda in his diary, which I now produce, will go far to show the Court the oppression he was suffering under. This was at the moment of the little *Napier*; and it would appear to me that these accumulated anxieties, coupled with the receipt of unpalatable letters from India, hastened the result we have seen. The memoranda alluded to are these:—

Dated January 22nd, 1857, Thursday.

"My poor head is sadly confused, I have frequent dreadful nervous attacks at times."

Dated 11th March, 1857, Wednesday.

"Had a bad night last night."

Dated 12th March, 1857, Thursday.

"I feel more and more my unfitness to command. I am broken down—my head gone, and the terrible responsibility, I shall make men of it." (Sic in orig.)

Dated 14th March, 1857, Saturday.

"Heard of poor Stalker's melancholy death. His case is similar to my own. He felt he was unequal to the responsibility imposed on him—[a blank line intervenes then]. I have had a wretched night."

Dated 16th March, 1857, Monday.

"A bad night—took opium, but the dose was too large—it made me very ill for some hours. *Hugh Lindsay* and *Napier* started for river; it promised to be calm, but three hours after she left it set in furious from the southward and south-eastward. I feel for the little vessel, and that it will be the first mishap of this wearisome expedition."

These extracts end his diary. An unfinished paper sufficiently exhibits his failing condition. This was found in his diary. As that paper is in pencil, the Court embodies it in its proceedings, viz.: "I feel that I am unequal to the responsibility of conducting the present large fleet. My head is gone. I have no longer any confidence in my own judgment; have lost all energy, and act entirely upon the suggestions of those around me. I am dreadfully nervous, and the slightest occurrence agitates me, more especially [sic in orig.] to a degree that renders me incapable of acting, or of

prompt action. Anything that goes wrong for which I am responsible, quite unnerves me for a time."

Capt. Jones added:—Before closing my evidence, I may state the commodore spoke to me personally on his altered condition; said that he would be invalid, but was unable to do so on the eve of going into action.

Mr. W. C. Beaumont, Indian navy, clerk to the commodore, in the Persian Gulf, deposed:—Last night, about the hour of ten, I went to Commodore Ethersey for some orders to carry out in the morning. I found him in bed. There was no light in the room leading into that; there was an oil-lamp burning. He gave me his orders, wished me good night, and I retired to another part of the house.

Question by the Court:—What room leads into that in which you found the commodore in bed?

Answer.—A room used as an office.

Question.—Did you observe anything unusual in the manner of Commodore Ethersey when you saw him on that occasion?

Answer.—No; but at dinner, a short time before, he appeared rather more nervous than I had observed him of late. There was one occasion, about the evening of the 14th, when I was waiting dinner for him, that he came out of his sitting-room where he was writing and said, "Pray don't wait dinner for me, that old man will drive me mad." He was alluding then, I believe, to the charges that were constantly made in despatching the ships. He appeared very anxious on the afternoon of the 16th to have a letter ready to send to the Commander-in-Chief, Indian Navy. That was the same letter which was found this morning on his table: No. 162 of 1857.

Question by Court.—When did you see Commodore Ethersey?

Answer.—This morning about half-past six o'clock, I was writing a letter for the commodore, when I received a message from Captain Jones, that he wished to see me. I immediately went over to the room generally occupied by the commodore, saw Captain Jones, who informed me that the commodore was dead. On looking into his sleeping-room, I was very much horrified on seeing him lying on the ground apparently quite dead. The back of his head was lying in a pool of blood.

Question by Court.—Did you see any firearms in the room?

Answer.—Yes. In the room where he was lying dead, there was a single-barrelled pistol lying on the floor about two feet from the commodore, on his left side. I identify the pistol lying on the Court's table.

Question by Court.—Had you previously seen that pistol anywhere?

Answer.—No, not to identify it to any degree of certainty; but on the evening of the 16th, one of his servants, by name Ally, was getting his gun and pistol ready, as he thought, for the commodore to take up the river. He put powder, balls, and caps into the case with the pistol; the pistol-case was in the office. During the afternoon of the 16th January, I may add, the commodore was employed in memoranda relative to the expedition to Mohamrah. The document alluded to is in my possession.

Question by Court.—Have you seen or do you know that the commodore took opium during the last few days?

Answer.—No, I was not aware that he had taken opium until informed on the subject this morning.

Lieut. M. A. Sweeny, Indian navy, was then called and examined.

Question by Court.—When and under what circumstances did you last see the commodore alive?

Answer.—At four o'clock yesterday afternoon, I had been writing for him orders relative to the coming expedition, during the course of the day; in the morning the commodore was very nervous, and told me he was not well. When I asked him the reason, he informed me that he attributed his sickness to too large a dose of opium that he had taken the night before; he seemed to rally towards noon, and when I left him, was apparently much better.

Asst.-Surg. E. Burrows, a member of the Court, stated:—I examined the body of the late Commodore Ethersey at about eight o'clock this morning: from the general appearance of the body, he must have been dead at least six hours. There was a large wound of the head, extending from about an inch above the root of the nose in the mesial line upwards and backwards over the top of the head in a curved direction. The convexity being towards the right ear, the skull was completely opened the whole length of the extreme wound, leaving an aperture at least four inches wide, exposing the brain, which was much lacerated, parts of it hanging out of the wound. The whole of the skull was much fractured; at the edge of the wound on the right side, about two inches above the right ear, the skin was discoloured and singed as if by gunpowder. From the nature and extent of the injury, death must have been instantaneous, the ball having entered the skull on the right side about two inches above the ear, passing through the brain, and making its exit at the crown of the head. He must have been sitting on the ground with his back to the bed, his feet towards the dressing-table, and discharged the pistol with his right hand, supporting the muzzle with his left. He must have fallen on his left side, and afterwards have stretched out in death, bringing his head into the position under the bed in which it was found. [This statement corresponded with the mark of the ball made in the wall at the end of the room.]

Ally, servant to the late Commodore Ethersey, is called into court. In answer to questions from the Court, he made the following statements—I know the pistol lying on the Court's table; it is the commodore's. I was employed yesterday in getting the commodore's firearms ready to go on board ship. The commodore has three guns, a five-barrelled pistol in a case, and another which has no case. He desired me to get one double-barrelled gun, the five-barrelled pistol, and this pistol ready to go with him; and leave the others behind, which I did. I put this pistol into a leather case, with shot, cap, and powder, and tied up the case, and placed it on the gun-case on a chair in the office. That was after dinner, after nine o'clock. Before dinner, I showed Capt. Ethersey that I had put everything away properly. He sat on a chair, and I put away the caps and powder and some balls. I do not know how many, in his presence. This morning, about seven o'clock, I saw the leather bag on the chair, and cloth bag of the pistol lying on the ground close by—several gentlemen had gone into the room before me.

[The certificate of the medical member of the Court is marked C. and attached to the proceedings.]

My dear Ethersey.—I really beg pardon, but I went over to you expressly to say Sir James was going to dine, and to ask you to come too, if inclined. I however forgot it, and did not remember it until now. If you have not sat down, there is yet time, if it is convenient to you. I have had a long jaw with him, and he says—may tell me to say to you, he will leave everything to your arrangements for the attack on Mohumrah. In short, he will not bother you; and that is something. I will see you in the morning if you will not come to-night, a thing I hardly expect, though should be delighted.—Yours ever,
FELIX JONES.

My dear Jones.—Had I felt inclined, I should not hesitated (sic in orig.) in inviting, or send to say that I should dine with you, a privilege your kindness and hospitality always allowed the unsocial old man; had I been well, I should have been gratified to have dined with you on the eve of departure; but I was very unwell this morning, and not quite right now, otherwise you should not have asked in vain. If Sir James would not stay away, or down at the mouth of the river, or let me do my own work, there is no fear but the thing would be nicely done. We have good hearts and good heads in our vessels, depend on it.—Yours sincerely,
R. ETHERSEY.
March 16, 1857.

Excuse my keeping your man waiting; I was investigating a case of robbery.

I hereby certify that the death of the late Commodore Ethersey, I.N., commanding the squadron in the Persian Gulf, was caused by violence.

(Signed) E. P. BURROWS,
Assistant-Surgeon 4th Rifles, and Member.

March 17th, 1857.

Verdict.—The Court, after deliberation, is of opinion that the late Commodore Ethersey destroyed himself with his own hand whilst suffering under mental aberration, brought about by long-continued anxieties connected with the duties of his command.

DEATH OF MAJOR OTTLEY.—We regret to announce the death of Major Ottley, of the Bombay Invalids, which melancholy event occurred at the Presidency on the 9th inst. The remains of the deceased were interred the same evening with military honours.

THE RESIDENT AT JEDDA.—The *Bombay Times* mentions that Mr. Page, the British Resident at Jedda, has embroiled himself with the Arabs. Mr. Page threatened to haul down his flag, and called for ships of war and a force; fortunately, neither the one nor the other could be spared. It is not very creditable to our diplomacy that we cannot conciliate these tribes. Scarcely a month passes at Aden without some demonstration of dislike.

MR. ELLIS, of Sind, is to be appointed Revenue Commissioner for Alienations, in succession to Captain Cowper, proceeding to Europe on six months' furlough.

THE OUTBREAK OF A FIRE in the refreshment-rooms adjoining the railway station at Tanna is reported. Nearly the whole of the station has been destroyed; no water could be procured for some hours after the outbreak of the fire. The men of the 9th regiment took an active part in extinguishing the flames. No goods appear to have been removed.

WANT OF TROOPS.—The *Bombay Times* states that the garrison is so small, that the accustomed guards at the pay-office and at the residences of the members of Council have been withdrawn. At Ahmedabad, the police are doing garrison duty, whilst at Poona, the head-quarters of the Mahratta country, there are less than one thousand troops. The usual number is five thousand. The 15th regiment N.I. has but three European officers with it, as also has the 29th, now stationed at Belgaum. We understand that the 3rd Europeans, to their disgust, have been ordered back to Poona.

SINDE.—The *Sindian* affirms that in fourteen days sixteen families, amounting in all to sixty persons, have settled in Sindh. The country of the refugees was Mekran. The Khan of Khe-lat's army is at Kedge, collecting the annual tribute, which is, it is said, five times greater than last year.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GRAY, A. to act as dep. commiss. of customs, salt and opium, at pres.
GRIFFITH, F. to be a probationary asst. exec. engr. in pub. works dept.
HUNTER, R. W. to be act. 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna.
INVERARITY, J. D. to act as chief sec. to Govt. during leave, to Europe, of H. Young.
JENKINS, E. L. to act as coll. and mag. of Kurrapah, v. Gray.
KARR, G. B. S. prom. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, c.s.
LOWNDEN, J. J. to be remembrancer for legal aff. v. Howard.
MELVILL, F. D. to be super. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Dharwar.
SPOONER, R. to be commiss. of customs, salt and opium.
TURQUAND, W. J. to be coll. and mag. of Ratnagerry.
TYLER, C. E. F. prom. fr. 3rd to 2nd class, c.s.
WHITECOMBE, J. C. to be a super. sub. asst. to supt. of rev. surr. and assessment in Khandeish.
YOUNG, H. to be chief sec. to Govt.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HOBSON, E. A. 2 mo. fr. 1 to pres.
PHILLIPS, R. to Apr. 30 in ext. to Mahabaleshwar on m.c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BRETT, Col. W. art. perm. to retire, fr. Jan. 3.
COLEY, Capt. 10th N.I. act. dep. asst. adj. gen. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for duty, with his regt. proc. on field serv.
DOIG, Ens. A. J. 15th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 1, in succ. to Remington, ret.
EVANS, Capt. J. L. 12th N.I. to be act. qr. mr. gen. fr. March 20.
FOSTER, Brev. major H. art. to be major, fr. Jan. 12, in succ. to Whitley, dec.
GLASSE, Major J. M. to be ag. for gun. car. and cont. to act as dep. adj. gen.
GLEIG, Lieut. D. M. 2nd gren. to be 2nd class commiss. ag. at Aden, and superint. of bazaars, at Ahmedabad.
GRANT, Lieut. col. J. to be princ. commiss. of ord.
HICKS, Brev. lieut. col. T. W. art. to rank fr. Jan. 3, in succ. to Trevelyan, pro.
HICKS, Lieut. col. T. W. to act as ag. for gun. carr. dur. empl. of Glasce.
HOTCHKISS, Lieut. R. J. 12th N.I. to be adjt. in succ. to Leathers.
KEATINGE, Capt. R. H. art. to rank fr. Jan. 3 in succ. to Trevelyan, pro.
LONDON, Brev. maj. 3rd Eur. regt. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for regtl. duty.
LEISHMAN, 2nd Lieut. J. T. art. to rank fr. Jan. 3 in succ. to Trevelyan, pro.
LESLIE, Capt. W. M. 13th N.I. to act as paymr. of the Poona div. dur. abs. of Willoughby.
LESTER, Major gen. F. P. art. to be div. staff in succ. to Stalker, dec.
MACAULEY, Lieut. G. W. 16th N.I. returned to duty March 23.
MACRIOTT, Capt. W. F. eng. to act as dock-yard eng. dur. abs. of Burke on leave, to offic. as mint master and mint engr. Bombay, pending arr. of Lieut. col. Turner fr. Sind.
MCKENNA, Lieut. J. art. to be capt. fr. Jan. 12, in succ. to Whitley, dec.
REMINGTON, Capt. G. R. 15th N.I. perm. to ret. fr. Feb. 1.
ROBERTSON, Brev. maj. G. H. 25th N.I. to act as paymr. at pres. dur. abs. of Barr.
SCOTT, Col. W. to act. as superint. engr. Sind prov. consequent on Capt. Burke's leave to Eur. and Lieut. col. Turner acting for the latter as mint master, &c.
SHAW, Lieut. G. 3rd L.C. to offic. as 3rd asst. to pol. ag. in Kattewar.
SHEPHERD, Lieut. F. F. art. to rank fr. Jan. 3, in succ. to Trevelyan, prom.
STEVENSON, 2nd lieut. W. F. art. to be 1st. lieut. fr. Jan. 12, in succ. to Whitley, dec.
STILEMAN, Lieut. W. C. 15th N.I. to be capt. fr. Feb. 1, in succ. to Remington, ret.
THEOBALD, 2nd lieut. C. P. to rank fr. Jan. 12.
TREVELYAN, Brev. lieut. col. art. to be lieut. col. fr. Jan. 3, in succ. to Brett, ret.; to act as supt. engr. central prov. consequent on Capt. Burke's leave to Europe, and Lieut. col. Turner acting for the latter as mint master.
TURNER, Lieut. col. H. B. to act as mint master and mint engr. Bombay, dur. abs. of Capt. Burke in England.
WEMYSS, Capt. F. to act as garrison engr. and civ. architect, Bombay, v. Burke, to Europe.

LANCASHIRE, Col. M. F. to be inspector gen. of ord. and magazines.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

BONNUS, J. March 23. **GOODFELLOW, March 23.**
MYLTON, F. C. March 23.

INFANTRY.

BLOWERS, G. F. March 25. **HOBSON, G. T. March 23.**
BOWEN, G. U. March 25. **JACOB, S. A. March 25.**
EDWARDS, S. De B. March 23. **WALLER, W. F. F. March 23.**

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARTHOLOMEW, Lieut. F. P. 25th N.I. 18 mo. furl. to Europe, on m.c.
BRISTOW, Capt. J. W. 19th N.I. 15 mo. furl. to Europe, on m.c.
COURT, Capt. T. A. 22nd N.I. 8 mo. to Europe, on furl. new regt.
HODKINSON, Capt. C. 20th N.I. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regt.
KEILL, Brev. Lieut. col. J. R. 20th N.I. 15 mo. furl. to Europe, on m.c.
MARK, Lieut. A. B. art. 15 mo. furl. to Europe, on m.c.
WESTROFF, Lieut. G. R. C. 21st N.I. fr. March 21 to April 30, to Mahabaleshwar, on m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BATTERSBEE, Vet. surg. E. perm. to retire fr. April 30.
COTES, Asst. surg. H. to med. ch. of the Meywar pol. ag. and chir. stat. of Neemuch, dur. abs. of Jeston, March 20.
FAITHFUL, Surg. J. J. rec. ch. of du. of civ. surg. at Belgum, fr. Asst. surg. Nuttall, fr. March 9; to act as registrar of marriages in Belgum.
TROAR, Asst. surg. R. C. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for military duty.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.
KELSEY, A. March 30.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

SILVER, Asst. Surg. J. B. to April 25, to Mahabaleshwar, on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, wife of Capt. J. d. at Belgum, March 17.
CLARK, wife of J. d. at Mahim, April 5.
MUNRO, Mrs. J. d. at Calbadavee, April 6.
OLIVER, wife of Capt. T. 5th L.I. s. at Vingoria, April 10.
ROBINSON, wife of Serg. M. d. at Bombay, April 9.
SAUNDERS, wife of Brev. capt. E. A. d. at Chindwara, April 8.
TAYLOR, wife of A. d. at Tannah, April 6.

MARRIAGES.

FRITCHARD, W. to Miss Olive Pain, at Bombay, April 11.
YOUILL, Dr. J. to Cornelia M. d. of the late W. Brooks, at Bombay, April 14.

DEATHS.

ELLIOT, Sarah R. wife of G. W. at Sharwar, Apr. 4.
HALLS, John C. s. of J. C. at Kurrachee, March 25.
HEINSON, Isabella J. d. of J. S. at Klumadalla, Apr. 4.
KENDERDINE, Hannah M. d. of W. J. at Bombay, Apr. 6.
WADSWORTH, Mrs. A. C. at Kalbadavee, Apr. 10.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 1. Mayaram Dayaram, Brady, Calcutta; Tara, Pollock, Aden.—
2. Johanna, Johnson, Cochlin; Star of the East, Gaggage, Melbourne; Bardina, M'Cleery, Liverpool; South Sea, Geers, London; John M. Wood, Emmy, Aden; Glen Alva, Muir, Liverpool; steamer Oriental, Kerton, Madras; Tasmanian, Nourse, Madras.—3. Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Campbell, Liverpool.—4. Steamer Mountstuart Elphinstone, Macdonald, Kurrachee; St. Bernard, Mayo, Liverpool; Malakoff, Chessy, Liverpool; Natalia, J. M'Guire, Liverpool.—5. Langdale, Brown, Liverpool; Wildfire, Thorham, Melbourne; Berwickshire, Bell, London; steamer Bombay, Cuning, Suer; steamer Norna, Rogers, Hong-Kong, Singapore, Penang, Galle.—7. Lobelia, Gooding, Port Phillip; Escort, William Liddell, Melbourne; Charles Magne, Delenge, Havre de Grace; James Russell, Muir, Liverpool; Queen of England, Barrett, London; Rock City, Cubbins, Melbourne; Dambalt, Siville, Giree; London, Young, Kurrachee; frigate-of-war Sibylle, De Maisonneuve, Muscat; Spark of the Ocean, Drummond, Muscat.—9. Bombay, Curling, Sea; steamer Oriental, Kirtan, Sea; Tasmanian, Nourse, Sea; Eastern Monarch, Morris, Sea.—10. Steamer Berenice, Chitty, Bu-shire; Malabar, Kibel, Marseilles; Coprance, Touchy, Marseilles; Culloden, M'Lean, Aden; Duke of Wellington, Campbell, Aden.—12. Steamer Precursor, Brooks, Bu-shire.—13. Patriarch, Barnes, Aden; steamer Goolanar, Lamb, Banoot; Palriada, Ewing, Aden.—14. Joseph Amore, Durand, Mauritius; steamer Pottinger, Stead, Mahomra.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Tara, from ADEN.—Mrs. Pollock and child.
Per Mountstuart Elphinstone, from KURRACHEE.—Col. Clerk, Capt. Leslie, Dr. and Mrs. Hemington, Mrs. Tynan and child, Mr. Warriek, Mr. and Mrs. Holloway.

Per Berwickshire, from LONDON.—Messrs. Ortell, Wilson, and Foley.
Per Norna, from HONG-KONG, &c.—Messrs. Valarie, Capt. Johnson, Miss Fate, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Morgan, Lieut. Dangerfield, Capt. Elliott, Mr. Roper, Lieut. McKenzie, Mr. Richmond, Mr. Bower.
Per Oriental, from BNA.—Capt. Stevenson.
Per London, from KURRACHEE.—Capt. and Mrs. Smyth, Mrs. Storie, Lieut. Gordon, Capt. and Mrs. Lang, Lieut. Thompson, Capt. and Mrs. O'Shea, Mrs. Evans.
Per Berenice, from BUSHIRE.—Lord Dunkelfin, Capt. Hunter, Com. Grieve, I. N. and Lieut. Greentree.
Per steamer Bombay (April 6), from SUER.—Mr. James, Mr. Moore, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Williams, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Newport, Mr. Wodehouse, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Yates, Miss Wopman, Mr. Kinlock, Capt. Meade, Mrs. Halmark, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. Gray, Maj. and Mrs. McGregor, Maj. Bala, Capt. Heyman, Mr. Lalor, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Mr. W. Loughby, Mr. Farquharson, Mr. Pittman, Mr. and Mrs. Pinto, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Howell, Lieut. Robinson, Lieut. McKenzie.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 1.—Panjab, Thompson, Bu-shire, via Mandavie; Eastern Monarch, Morris, Surat and Bu-shire; Laidmans, Wales, Maulmein; Caroline, Alcock, Liverpool; Good Success, Dumayne, Bu-shire; steamer Pekin, Hasselwood, China, &c.—2. Jupiter, Folkes, Hamburg, via Zankibar; Indemnity, Sayers, London.—4. Ussata, Whyte, Mauritius; Neptune, Darbey, London; Louisa, Hopke, Falmouth; Vasco de Gama, Perrie, Marseilles.—5. Bonne Menue, Rour, Mauritius; steamer Oriental, Kirtan, Bu-shire; Tasmanian, Nourse, Bu-shire; Puttab Shah Allum, Beale, Bu-shire.—7. Steamer Bombay; Cuning, Bu-shire, via Suer; steamer Mountstuart Elphinstone, Macdonald, Kurrachee; steamer Lowjee Family, Nathan, Gogo.—8. Anna Maria, Varies, Falmouth; Sardinia, McCleary, Persian Gulf; City of Palaces, Jones, Penang, Singapore, Swan River, and Melbourne.—9. Robins, Montgomery, Liverpool; Lady Octavia, Welch, Liverpool.—11. Steamer Oriental, Kirtan, Madras; Tasmanian, Nourse, Madras; Julia, Sallan, Aden; Dora, Bank, Liverpool; Amaranth, Embet, Falmouth.—14. Western Legend, Marseilles; Hilton, Thomas, Liverpool; Aden, Nourse, Singapore.—16. Steamer Bombay, via Suer.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Panjab, to BUSHIRE, via Mandavie.—Lieut. Collyer and Whist, Comdg. Matray and Ryel.
Per Eastern Monarch, to Suer and Bousman.—Mrs. Robertson, 34th regt.; J. & C. Espey, esq.
Per Jupiter, to HAMBURG, via ZANKIBAR.—Mr. J. Reeks and Mr. W. O. Swaid.
Per steamer Singapore, to ADEN and SUER.—Miss Marshall, Col. and Mrs. Kelly, Mrs. Steppford.
Per Bonne Menue, to MAURITIUS.—Mr. A. Tombs.
Per Puttab Shah Allum, to BUSHIRE.—Mrs. Beale and family, Col. Malcolm in charge of horses, &c.
Per City of Palaces, to PENANG, &c.—Mrs. Jones, Capt. Creagh and servant, Dr. Aubray, D. Baxter, esq., J. Winter, esq.
Per Hilton, to LIVERPOOL.—Mr. J. Morris, Mr. E. Pegram, and Mr. E. Tebbott.
Per steamer Bombay (April 16), to ADEN and SUER.—Mrs. Wilson. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. F. Collier, Capt. Bristol, Lieut. Thompson, and Capt. and Mrs. Shelley. For MARSABILL.—Capt. and Mrs. Smith, and 3 children, Capt. Clagott, and Lieut. col. Clarke. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Bristol and infant, Maj. Coffin, Mrs. McLeod and child, Mr. Stover and 3 children, Capt. and Mrs. Hodgkinson and 2 infants, and Master Corfield.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, April 16, 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. transfer loan	Rs. 92
4 Do. do. 1832-33	Rs. 88½ Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36	Rs. 85½ p. Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43	Rs. 85½ do.
New 5 Do. do. now open	Rs. 100½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10
Bank of England Notes	per £, " 10
Spanish Dollars	per 100, " 232
Republic Dollars	" 228
German Crowns	" 212
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola, " 106
Gold Leaf (range of quality) per tola ..	" 16½

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each	38 prem.
Oriental Bank	250 each	250 pd. up 62 p. ct. dis.
Commercial Bank	1,000 each	500 do. 5 p. ct. prem.
Agra Bank	500 each	500 do. 48 p. ct. pm.
Bank of Madras	1,000 each	1,000 do. 18½ pm.
Apollo Press Com.	1,200 each	12,000 do. 21,500
Colaba Press Com.	7,000 each	7,000 do. 2,500
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 each	400 do. 7 p. ct. dis.

EXCHANGES.

On London—at	
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1½d.	For doc. bills.
6	2s. 1 11-16d. For cred. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100 ..	99½
..... 30 days' sight	99½
..... at sight	100½
On Madras at 30 days'	99½
..... at sight	100
On China at 60 days' sight	Rs. 214 to 215

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2½. 15s. to 3½. per ton.

CHINA.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

CAPTURE OF PIRATICAL FLEET.

No. 8 of 1857.

H.M.S.S. *Hornet*, at Hong-Kong, March 21, 1857.

Sir,—In obedience to your orders of the 18th instant, I sailed in search of the piratical fleet therein mentioned, in the first place sighting the Macao roads, in order to communicate with the H.E.I. Co.'s stram-frigate *Auckland*, which ship you had placed under my orders; but not finding her in that vicinity, I proceeded alone.

On the 19th I anchored in Sandy Bay, St. John's Island, and left the ship with the boats named in the margin,* to search the neighbouring bays, when, on rounding a point three miles from the ship, we suddenly found ourselves in the presence of the pirate fleet, consisting of large lorchas and junks, seventeen in number, which immediately opened fire upon us, their shot falling thickly round the boats.

As they were in such number in comparison to our small force, and their position being a very strong one, I thought a diversion might be made in our favour by landing. I immediately pushed for the shore with the gig, second cutter, and a portion of the marines, and scaled the heights on the right of the bay commanding their anchorage, and opened a brisk fire with rifles, whilst the gun and rocket boats, under the orders of Lieutenant A. M. Brock, engaged them in flank. After a sharp fire of about twenty minutes, the pirates began to jump overboard, and run for the hills, when the boats dashed in and boarded them. Two of the enemy were found dead; and from the appearance of the blood on their decks, many must have been wounded.

These vessels I found were a division of the main fleet commanded by the notorious Appoo; they mounted 73 guns of various calibre, with gingals and percussion muskets; their crews amounted to 350 men.

We found one Portuguese and a native of Goa on board. These men appeared most active during the attack, and were observed to fire the last gun which was discharged at us from the pirate fleet. The Portuguese states as his reason for being on board the junk, his being detained by the pirates after the capture of his vessel three months since. I was informed that six other Europeans were with the pirates.

Finding that the whole of the junks were ashore, and after making several ineffectual efforts, working the whole night and part of the following day to get them off, and there being nothing of value on board, I burnt them and destroyed the guns, giving the Chinaman (who had been robbed, and who accompanied Mr. Caldwell) his vessel.

On our way to Hong-Kong, we communicated with Lingting, where the villagers informed us that a fleet of Mandarin junks had been seen cruising yesterday between Lingting and the Lama Islands, directly in the tracks of vessels bound to this port. I immediately stood over in that direction, but could hear nothing of them.

In our engagement with the pirate fleet, they, as usual, fired high, which accounts for the trifling casualty in the boats (namely, one man seriously burnt by a stink-pot).

It gives me much pleasure to report to your Excellency the excellent conduct of both officers and men in and after the engagement, the latter having had great temptations thrown in their way from the quantity of spirits found on board the junks, which they voluntarily destroyed.—I have, &c.,

CHARLES C. FORSYTH, Commander.

To Rear-Admiral Sir M. SEYMOUR, K.C.B.,
Commander-in-chief, &c., &c., &c.

DOMESTIC.

MARRIAGE.

BELLAMY, John, to Ekim, native of China, at Amoy, March 9.

DEATH.

MCALLY, James, at Hongkong, March 16.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MARCH 18. *Cœur de Lion*, Tucker, Calcutta.—18. *Lancefield*, Olive, Calcutta.—21. *Rory O'More*, Church, Sydney.—23. *Lord of the Isles*, Maxton, London; Robert Passenger, Sayer, London.—25. *Lancashire*, Young, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer *Lancefield*.—Messrs. Brimelow, Roberts, Smith, Blakett, and Master Lorrain.

Per Robert Passenger.—Mr. and Mrs. Ball, and Messrs. Wallace and Englis.

Per *Lord of the Isles*.—Mr. Simons.

Per *Erin*.—Mr. and Mrs. Brodersen, Messrs. Bemis and Besley.

Per *Zenobia*.—Capts. Cooper, Temple, Rich, and Couchman; Lieuts. Powles and Sewell; Ensigns Smith and Brook; Asst. surg. Cockerill and Asst. apoth. Eade, 12th regt. M.N.I.

* Gig.—Commander C. C. Forsyth, and Mr. Caldwell, Chinese Interpreter. 1st Cutter.—Lieut. A. Brock, and Capt. G. Rutton, R.A., Volunteer.

Pinnace.—Mr. R. A. Brown, Acting Mate.

2nd Cutter.—The Hon. A. D. J. Denison, Acting Mate.

DEPARTURES.

MARCH 15. *Herculean*, Bell, London.—17. *Forest Queen*, Mitchell, Liverpool.—24. *Lancefield*, Olive, Calcutta.—25. *Rajah*, Norie, Calcutta.—28. *Steamer Norna*, —, Point-de-Galle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Norna* (March 28), to POINT-DE-GALLE. For BOMBAY.—Messrs. B. H. Hardahan, and S. Bomanjee. For ALEXANDRIA.—Messrs. Pellerin, R. C. Murphy, and J. C. Monteiro. For GIBRALTAR.—The Bishop of Macao. For MARSEILLES.—Messrs. G. F. Ma-Jean, W. H. Alexander, Daniel J. Boy, and Mr. and Mrs. De Silver. For SOUTH-AMPTON.—Serg. maj. J. Holland, staff clerk, wife, and 1 child, Mr. W. H. Medhurst, Mrs. Aspinall and 1 child, Miss Pearce, and Mr. B. King.

ACTING versus DOING.

The number of acting appointments in Bengal has increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished. The practice, originally a convenience alike to the State and individuals, threatens to degenerate into an abuse. The list published on 27th January, is very large, and if we are not mistaken, it has since been greatly increased. We will say nothing of exceptional appointments, though there are three "acting" Judges of the Sudder three acting Secretaries, and one acting Remembrancer, but confine ourselves to the regular line of the service. On that date there were, filled up by officers only temporarily appointed:—

Commissionerships.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1 Burdwan. | 3 Nuddea. |
| 2 Cuttack. | 4 Chittagong. |
| 5 Chota Nagpore. | |

Judgeships.

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Shahabad. | 9 Sylhet. |
| 2 Rajshahye. | 10 Burdwan. |
| 3 24-Pergunnahs. | 11 Hooghly (Additional). |
| 4 B-bar. | 12 Purnah. |
| 5 Tirhoot (Additional). | 13 Hooghly. |
| 6 Moorshedabad. | 14 Behar (Additional). |
| 7 Jessore. | 15 Rungpore. |
| 8 Dacca (Additional). | |

Collectorates.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1 Calcutta (Customs). | 9 24-Pergunnahs. |
| 2 Tipperah. | 10 Chittagong. |
| 3 Sarun. | 11 Purneah. |
| 4 Backergunge. | 12 Maldah. |
| 5 Shahabad. | 13 Beerbhoom. |
| 6 Balasore. | 14 Sylhet. |
| 7 Burdwan. | 15 Bhagulpore. |
| 8 Moorshedabad. | 16 Monghyr. |

Magistracies and Joint Magistracies.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Noacolly. | 12 Hooghly. |
| 2 Pubna. | 13 Monghyr. |
| 3 Beerbhoom. | 14 Bhagulpore. |
| 4 Sarun. | 15 Bogra. |
| 5 Patna. | 16 Dacca. |
| 6 Maldah. | 17 Purneah. |
| 7 Shahabad. | 18 Furreedpore. |
| 8 Bancoorah. | 19 Burdwan. |
| 9 Rungpore. | 20 Behar. |
| 10 Baraset. | 21 Howrah. |
| 11 Moorshedabad. | 22 Rajshahye. |

In other words, one-half of the judgeships, one-half of the collectorates, and more than one-half of the magistracies of Bengal, are filled up by officers who only came yesterday, and who are going away to-morrow. We do not wish to attribute to this system more mischief than it really produces. We know that the rapid rate of promotion has recently compelled Government to give officers acting appointments to which their standing does not entitle them. We know that it is often a great convenience to the State to be able to allow an officer with a specialty an adequate salary without removing him from his special duties. But with all these concessions there remains a large amount of evil. The average duration of Indian appointments is always too short. It is reduced by this system till local experience is impossible. There is not in Bengal, at this moment, one magistrate who has been three years in his appointment. The consequence is universal ignorance; and its result, universal inefficiency. The new arrival must, for a time, be in his Amlah's hands. He has no great wish to free himself, for he is only "acting," and the moment he is freed, he has again to remove, to repeat the old process till energy and care alike disappear. It is useless to argue that one man is as good as another. He is not. Who improves a house he is just going to leave? The permanent tenant may be stupid, but he will do more for his mansion than a man with twice his architectural skill, but always on the wing. The abuse needs only exposure to be remedied, and we rely on the Lieut. Governor to check these movements with a somewhat strong expression of disapproval.—*Friend of India*.

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friends who favour us with communications will greatly add to their obliging kindness by writing on one side only of their paper. All persons acquainted with the details of a printing-office know how much this promotes convenience.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON.

TUESDAY, May 19, 1857.

MR. WILLOUGHBY, M.P., AND THE NAPIERS.

Our readers will find, in another column, a correspondence between Mr. J. P. Willoughby, M.P., and Lieutenant-General Sir William Napier, relative to certain imputations which were cast upon the conduct of the former by Sir Charles Napier, and which have been adopted by Sir William in the recently published Memoirs of his late brother. The conviction which a bare perusal of this correspondence leaves upon the mind as to the false and scandalous character of the attack upon Mr. Willoughby is stronger than any observations of ours can make it. Mr. Willoughby is abundantly competent to defend himself, and we allude to the subject merely to add an expression of admiration at the high and dignified tone assumed by that gentleman in dealing with one whose conduct is so utterly irreconcilable with the ordinary courtesies of civilized society.

THE LECTURE AT THE INSTITUTION OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS.

It is always gratifying to those who are interested in the welfare of India to see questions affecting its progress fairly and dispassionately discussed at meetings in this country. It was with much satisfaction, therefore, that we learned that the subject of the growth of cotton in India was to be brought forward at a meeting of the Society of Arts, in a paper drawn up by Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P. for Stockport. The discussion upon this interesting question took place at the rooms of the Institution, on Wednesday last, and it is only to be regretted that among the members and visitors who attended on the occasion, there were not more of those present who, by local experience and an intimate knowledge of the country, might have added to the information elicited, and who at the same time could have corrected the errors fallen into by some of the speakers. We fully participate in the disappointment which is felt at the comparatively small amount of cotton provided by India for the British manufacturer, and cordially join in the cry for a fuller development of the resources of that country, not only in the produce of cotton, but in many other commodities, including, above all, the article iron. But we cannot join in the conclusion arrived at in some quarters as to the cause of the hitherto scanty supply of these products. We cannot, for instance, subscribe to the deduction made by Sir Erskine Perry,

who, in a bitterness of spirit for which we are unable to account, attributes the impediments which retard the development of the resources of our Eastern dominions to the government of that empire "being confided to a monopolizing Company, whose policy is to keep down British enterprise, and British colonization." Is Sir Erskine Perry so ignorant of the position and constitution of the Court of Directors, or so deaf to the dictates of common sense, as to believe that a body of men whose duty and interest it is to promote the prosperity of India, and whose acquaintance with its social and physical condition surpasses that of most other men in the country, should be capable, in administering its affairs, of wilfully throwing impediments in the way of improvement? By what contortion of argument can Sir E. Perry show that it is the policy of the East-India Company to keep down British enterprise? Is he not aware that this same body, which he represents to be not only indifferent, but opposed to the advancement of India, has guaranteed capital for railway-works to the extent of thirty millions sterling? and does he suppose that so gigantic a boon would have been granted by the Government of this country, if the direction of Indian affairs had been placed exclusively in its hands? Sir Erskine Perry must be fully satisfied of the contrary; but disappointment needs a vent somewhere, and upon the devoted head of the East-India Company is thrown all the blame for a state of things for which they are about as responsible as the Government of this country could be held to be for the famine of Ireland. Mr. Smith states that railways will not reach the cotton districts for ten or fifteen years to come; he will therefore be rejoiced to hear that contracts have been entered into under which the railway through Guzerat will be finished in less than two years; that the year 1861 will see the completion of the line from Bombay into the heart of the cotton district of Candeish, and that in five years from this time three thousand miles of railway will be open in India. Already the portion of railway under traffic appears to have had an effect upon the export of cotton, for we find that in 1854-55 the imports of this article into Great Britain from India amounted to 119,000,000 lbs., while in the year 1855-56 they rose to 170,000,000 lbs. It might have been presumed that Lord Stanley was a man of too much sound sense, and too well acquainted with the constitution of the government of India, to have followed in the wake of Sir E. Perry, and to attribute the poverty of the inhabitants and the short supply of cotton to the extortion and depravity of the East-India Company. He should have stated, what he must be fully aware of, that the East-India Company for years past have made strenuous efforts to promote the cultivation of the cotton plant, and to introduce better methods of cleaning the fibre. He might also have alluded to the great public works which are now in progress or have been completed, for the acceleration of internal communication and for increasing the fertility of the soil by means of irrigation. If works of this description are so remunerative,—and we firmly believe that in carefully-selected localities and under proper management they would prove so,—why is not the wealth of Lancashire and other manufacturing districts available for the purpose? It is the application of British capital and enterprise to sources of Indian wealth that the Court of Directors so earnestly desire, and we believe that ready and cordial

encouragement has been offered and promised to undertakings which have been projected for the advancement of the country. Let those, therefore, who ignorantly denounce the acts and intentions of the ruling authorities, come forward for the benefit of India, for the benefit of this country, and for the benefit of themselves, and embark in schemes of usefulness in that part of the British empire; and we undertake to say that they will find a Government there both able and ready to assist and promote the execution of their designs by every means in their power. In alluding to the question of railways in India, Lord Stanley made use of the plausible argument that the works "should be of rough construction, little cost, and low speed; and when the first returns of the original line enabled them to do so, they might lay down a more perfect scheme." Lord Stanley has been in India, and has travelled, we believe, through the length, or rather through the breadth of the land. It was, however, in one season only, and that the best season of the year, and he had not the opportunity of witnessing the effects of climate during the rainy months. But he must know enough of tropical latitudes to be aware of the injurious influence of the monsoons upon the scorched surface of the country. America is not subject to these causes of decay and destruction; works therefore can, in that country, be of a lighter construction, so far as the effects of climate (though not, perhaps, the safety of the public) are concerned. But in India it is essentially different. To have an established communication throughout the year, the works must be solid and permanent; and those of the present railways are not more permanently constructed than would be necessary for tramways or light railways. If heavy rails are used, it is only because it is necessary to support the traffic, which on the Bengal line now reaches about 25,000 passengers per week. We think, therefore, that it is an erroneous view of Indian railway-works to consider that they should be made after the model of American lines. A single season of heavy rains and their consequent floods might sweep away the line; and we doubt whether any body of shareholders in this country would be disposed to try the experiment.

THE VACANCY IN THE EAST-INDIA DIRECTION.

SINCE the date of our last publication a vacancy has occurred in the Court of Directors by the retirement of Colonel Oliphant. Elected a Director in January, 1844, after an Indian service, as a Madras engineer officer, of nearly five-and-twenty years, he devoted himself assiduously to his new duties, and gained the esteem of his colleagues by the independent exercise of his judgment and by a frank and courteous manner combined with great kindness of heart. In April, 1854, he was elected Chairman of the East-India Company, in which capacity he exhibited great aptitude for business, and commanded attention by the clearness and precision with which he introduced subjects brought forward for discussion. It remains for the Government to add a fifth nominee to the Court in succession to the retiring Director. Many names have already been mentioned; but it would be idle to repeat them, as all at present rests upon conjecture. It may, however, be presumed that either a Bengal military officer or a Madras civilian will be selected on this occasion.

THE MADRAS IRRIGATION COMPANY AND THE GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

A DEPUTATION from the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company waited upon the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors on Friday last. A deputation also from the Great Southern of India Railway Company had an interview with the Chairs on the same day. The object of both deputations was, we believe, to endeavour to ascertain the feeling of the authorities with respect to the grant of a guarantee to the capital of their respective undertakings. We understand that in neither case was hope held out that such assistance would be conceded; but that encouragement in every other shape would be readily afforded.

STATUE TO THE FIRST LORD CLIVE.

WE understand that a subscription has been set on foot for the erection of a statue to the memory of the first Lord Clive, and that the East-India Company have headed the subscription-list with the grant of 500*l*. So distinguished a hero is entitled to a national monument in a conspicuous part of the metropolis, and we trust that instead of erecting it, as proposed, in Shrewsbury, a more appropriate site will be accorded to it in Trafalgar Square, London.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE INDIAN NAVY.

CAPTAIN GEORGE G. WELLESLEY, C.B., whose appointment to the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy we announced in our impression of the 3rd April, was sworn into office at the East-India House on Wednesday, the 13th instant, before the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—In these days of enterprise and commercial speculations, when British capitalists compass sea and land to realize a large rate of interest, and when money is furnished to foreign states for very doubtful purposes, it is somewhat remarkable that their energies are not turned to India. We have there within our reach and dominion one of the most fertile spots on the globe's surface.

There are rivers waiting to be rendered navigable by a moderate outlay, and vast tracts of country only wanting proper irrigation to make them second only to Kent in productiveness. Tea might be grown to a great extent on the slopes of the Himalayahs, and coffee on the Neilgherry hills, of a better quality than what is obtained from Ceylon; and as to the cotton districts of Berar and Guzerat, they might be made to yield a hundred-fold what they now do. In fact, we might, if we wanted, be independent of the United States for this commodity. The province of Candeish contains five million acres of land capable of growing cotton in as large quantities as on the other side of the Atlantic, but by statistics it is shown that eighty-seven per cent. of the land lies wasted for want of culture and irrigation. One of your articles draws attention to our supply of cotton from India. There you have only to plant, and reap the fruit thereof in due course. What can possibly be richer than the alluvial Concan, or the Deccan, where vegetation is so rapid that many crops might be cleared in the year. We do not want British officers to set an example of exhibiting the natural capabilities of the soil, or to turn their swords into pruning-hooks, and illustrate in their own persons a combination of soldier and farmer; but we would like to see *private* enterprise encouraged, in order to develop the immense resources of our Eastern possessions. The Neilgherries would form an admirable place to try experiments. It possesses a delightful climate—an eternal spring—and is healthier than most of our colonies. Vegetables grow there for the mere planting, requiring no care. A brother officer of mine who has lately resided there for his

health, describes the hills as a perfect paradise. English fruits of all kinds grow in abundance, second only to Covent Garden. The Mabbleshwur Hills, near Sattara, are likewise remarkable for their productiveness. But, unfortunately, India is a sealed book to most men. Beyond its geographical position nothing is known except what has been gleaned from the speeches and florid nonsense uttered by a certain eloquent Irishman. The continent of Europe has been traversed by roving Englishmen until every city, mountain, and river have become hackneyed, and many sit down and (like Alexander) sigh that they have no more countries to conquer! But from St. Mary Axe to the western shores of India is but a step, and would well repay any man's time to snatch a few months from the busy care and toil of life to go and visit that glorious country.

Your obedient servant,

15th May, 1857.

J. W. B.

TO LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM NAPIER, K.C.B.

SIR,—I am reluctantly compelled to notice some of the misstatements contained in the life you have just published of General Sir Charles Napier, in which I am personally concerned.

In his journal, on the 2nd of September, 1842, Sir Charles Napier records as follows:—"Sir G. Arthur seems to have a good head, so has Willoughby, but the first has only just arrived; the last is not chief, and cannot change a bad system." To which you add,—"The nature of Mr. Willoughby's head and heart will be shown hereafter."—Vol. ii., page 188.

Thus, it appears, notwithstanding your commentary, the first impressions of me formed by this remarkable man were not unfavourable; they were founded on official and personal intercourse, and continued until shortly after the battle of Meeanee, when Sir Charles Napier became aware that I entertained an opinion, in common with many others, that his proceedings in Scinde were indefensible, and that the war which terminated in the conquest of Scinde was not, as at first supposed, defensive, but aggressive. No doubt his opinion of me then changed, and I became the object of his animadversions; but I am not the only instance which could be cited from your works, of your brother having, under similar circumstances, retracted his previously expressed opinions of those with whom he came in contact.

One of the most vehement and oft-repeated accusations preferred against me by your brother is, that I was a proprietor of the *Bombay Times*, that this newspaper was entirely under my control, and that, taking advantage of the circumstance, I was in reality the author of the strong condemnation of Sir Charles Napier's proceedings published in that paper. Thus, in vol. iii., page 302, on the 4th of June, 1845, your brother writes:—"The *Bombay Times* bullies about it, and Willoughby writes for the *Bombay Times*, and, as he is Outram's bosom friend, is likely to be the author of most of the attacks on me. I detected him in one, though he does not think so." Again, in the same volume, page 306, on the 12th of July, 1845, he reiterates the charge:—"The *Bombay Times* is dependent on the Bombay Government. It is Willoughby's paper, and was set on me headlong." But, as a climax, in a letter addressed to yourself, dated the 11th of July, 1851, which is published in your 4th volume, page 332, your brother writes:—"All Bombay knew Willoughby was a proprietor of the *Bombay Times*: there can neither be doubt nor proof of it. Many times I was told that Buist attended Willoughby's house daily for orders, and for Willoughby's own articles. All Bombay said so, and his brother-in-law, Dr. Kennedy, was certainly a proprietor, and a frequent contributor. I do not think they dare deny this."

I do, however, and in the most emphatic manner, dare to deny this, and in your own language (vol. iii., p. 305) to declare that "this is simply a fabrication, and without a shadow of foundation in truth." I never was a proprietor of the *Bombay Times*. I was never peculiarly or in any other manner interested in or connected with the *Bombay Times*. Nay, more, though the disclaimer is scarcely due to one who himself so freely resorts to the press, I can assert, without fear of contradiction, that I never wrote or procured to be written a single line in condemnation of Sir Charles Napier's proceedings in India, either in the *Bombay Times* or in any other newspaper. Under great provocation (for I was frequently myself attacked), I studiously avoided all anonymous controversy in the public press, and I challenge you to show to the contrary.

But I should not, perhaps, have deemed this charge worthy of notice were it not for the far more serious imputation made against me by Sir Charles Napier in another letter addressed to yourself, dated the 4th of August, 1845. This will be found at page 323, vol. iii., and is to the following effect:—

"I will now speak more of the things in a letter which may be, and which I hope will be, read by the respectable Bombay clique.

I can prove that a letter of 70 pages from Lord Ellenborough was picked up after the *Shannon* was wrecked, and a person, seeing it contained important matter, for the cover was gone, brought it to Willoughby, who said—"Give it me;" and then put it into his pocket, instead of instantly sealing it up."

It is painful to war against the dead, but you leave me no alternative. There is not a shadow of foundation for this dishonourable imputation. I deny it *in toto*. The *Shannon* was not wrecked, but is still in use as a light vessel in the harbour of Bombay. Having no desire, however, to shelter myself under this inaccuracy, I will assume that it is a misprint, and that Sir C. Napier referred to the Hon. Company's steam-frigate *Memoon*, which was wrecked and totally lost, near Cape Guardafui, on the 1st of August, 1843, when conveying the public mails from Bombay to Aden and Suez.

But no letter from Lord Ellenborough "of 70 pages," or of any other number of pages, was ever brought to me, and much less pocketed by me. I repel the slander with indignation. I am not apprehensive that any statement published to my prejudice by the author of the "Conquest of Scinde" will injure me in India, where I spent the best years of my life; but in this country, where I am but little known, I think it right to refute such an accusation with all the publicity in my power, and with this object I shall send a copy of this letter to *The Times*, in the hope that it will there obtain the wide-spread circulation I desire.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

18, Westbourne-terrace,
Hyde Park, April 28.

J. P. WILLOUGHBY.

"Scinde House, April 30.

"SIR,—Your letter has just reached me. Coming from any other person I would have attended to the denials contained in that letter; coming from you, they pass as the idle wind. Your connection with the Bombay Minute of Council concocted about the transit duties in Scinde, and your own special minute as to the alleged delinquency of Meer Ali Moorad, present, together, such a tissue of falseness towards Sir C. Napier, that I can only offer you contempt.

"Perhaps you will join this to your letter in *The Times*.

"I remain,

"W. NAPIER, Lieutenant General."

"J. P. Willoughby, Esq., M.P."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—I observe that Lieutenant-General Sir William Napier has published in your paper of yesterday his reply to my communication to him of the 28th ult. Its purport is, that in consequence of my "connexion with the Bombay Minute of Council, concocted about the transit duties in Scinde, and my own special minute as to the alleged delinquency of Meer Ali Morad" he treats my denials of his unfounded aspersions "as the idle wind."

With a person who thus ignores the rules of civilized society I can, of course, hold no further communication. A court of law is the only arena in which I can, if so disposed and advised, contend with one who is thus regardless of what is due from one gentleman to another.

But it may not be known to the generality of your readers that the minute referred to will be found at page 353 of the papers relating to the case of Meer Ali Morad, printed by order of Parliament as far back as 1852. It is dated the 14th of December, 1850, and was never noticed, to my knowledge, by Sir Charles Napier, or by the author of his Life, except at page 347, vol. iv., where, in characteristic language, it is described "from the beginning to end as one long, laboured, and flagitious lie against Sir C. Napier."

Under these circumstances, therefore, I hope I may be permitted to cite the opinion pronounced at the time on this document by one of the most eminent and distinguished statesmen of the present age. In a minute, dated the 27th of February, 1852 (Parliamentary Papers, page 341), the Marquis of Dalhousie, the late Governor-General of India, thus expressed himself:—

Par. 5. "The evidence has been so clearly and accurately summed up in the report of the commission, and the whole subject in all its bearings and in every branch of it has been so minutely and elaborately discussed by the Hon. Mr. Willoughby, that I should only waste the time of others if I were again to review it in detail.

"It is enough that I express my full assent to the view which has been taken of the evidence both by the commission and by the hon. gentleman.

Par. 2. "In urging the claims of the Ameers Mr. Willoughby enters at great length into the circumstances connected with the commencement of the war in Scinde in 1842, with the cession of the Turban by Meer Roostum to Meer Ali Morad, and with the subsequent annexation of Scinde to the British empire in India.

"His discussion of this subject is marked by all that research, extensive knowledge of public affairs, and distinguished ability which are the characteristics of every important document that issues from Mr. Willoughby's hands."

I will only add my thanks for the opportunity you have afforded me of vindicating myself in your columns, and am, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,

J. P. WILLOUGHBY.

18, Westbourne-terrace, May 2.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

THE WAR IN PERSIA.

India Board, May 13.

The following despatches have been received this day:—

"Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., Commanding Expeditionary Force in Persia, to His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir H. Somerset, K.C.B. and K.H., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay.

"Camp near Mohammerah, March 27, 1857.

"Sir,—I have the honour to report, for your Excellency's information, the successful result of the operations against Mohammerah. The Persian army evacuated their entrenched position and camp yesterday, about mid-day, leaving behind all their tents standing, with nearly the whole of their property, public and private, all their ammunition, and 17 guns. As far as I am able to learn, only five* guns and a portion of the personal effects of the Shahzadeh have been carried away.

"2. It was my intention to have proceeded against this place immediately upon my return from the Borazjoon expedition last month; but owing to the non-arrival of the requisite reinforcements, caused by the tempestuous weather in the Gulf, together with unforeseen causes of delay, I was not able to leave Bushire until the 18th inst. In the meantime, however, I had despatched the transports into the Shat-ool-Arab, from Bushire, as the troops were embarked, so that, upon my arrival in the steamer Ferroz, no further delay occurred beyond what was necessarily caused by the tides, and by towing so many large vessels up the river.

"3. For some months past the Persians had been strengthening their position at Mohammerah. Batteries had been erected of great strength, of solid earth, 20 feet thick, 18 feet high, with casemated embrasures, on the northern and southern points of the banks of the Karoon and Shat-ool-Arab, where the two rivers join. These, with other earthworks armed with heavy ordnance, commanded the entire passage of the latter river, and were so skilfully and judiciously placed, and so scientifically formed, as to sweep the whole stream to the range of the guns up and down the river and across the opposite shore; indeed, everything that science could suggest and labour accomplish in the time appeared to have been done by the enemy to effectually prevent any vessel passing up the river above their position; the banks, for many miles, were covered by dense date groves, affording the most perfect cover for riflemen; and the opposite shore, being neutral territory (Turkish), was not available for the erection of counter batteries.

"4. The accompanying rough sketch will, I fear, give your Excellency but a faint idea of the great strength of the Persian position, and difficulty of successfully attacking them in it without very considerable loss. I could have landed my troops on the island of Abadan, which was strongly occupied by Persians; and there is no doubt that, after defeating them, the southern battery eventually would have fallen to us. But the several batteries on the northern bank of the Karoon commanded the entire southern bank, as well as the stream of Shat-ool-Arab; and it would have been a serious and an extremely difficult operation to have crossed the rapid current of the Karoon in the face of the enemy, had the means existed of doing so. But, until our small steamers and boats could round the southern point and join us, we should have been helpless.

"5. After mature deliberation I resolved to attack the enemy's batteries with the armed steamers and sloops of war, and so soon as the fire was nearly silenced to pass up rapidly with the troops in small steamers towing boats, land the force two miles above the northern point, and immediately advance upon and attack the entrenched camp.

"6. I have now the very great satisfaction of announcing to your Excellency the complete success of the first two operations; the third, to the regret of the army, being frustrated by the precipitate flight of the enemy.

"7. The Persian army, ascertained from credible report to

* The remainder supposed to have been thrown into the river.

amount to 13,000* men of all arms, with 30 guns, was commanded by the Shahzade, Prince Khander Mirza in person. The British force, under my command, composed as follows,† was the utmost I deemed it prudent to withdraw from Bushire; but, with the aid of four armed steamers and two sloops of war to effect my landing, I felt confident of success, although I anticipated some loss from what I learnt of the determination expressed by the enemy to oppose our further advance to the utmost of their power, and their extreme confidence of succeeding, as evinced by the fact of their having sent away their baggage cattle.

"8. On the 24th instant, the steamers, with transport ships in tow, moved up the river to within three miles of the southern battery, opposite the Arab village of Hurteh; but, as some of the large ships shoaled on the way and did not reach the rendezvous until after dark, I was obliged to defer the attack for another day. During the night a reconnaissance was made in a boat to ascertain the nature of the soil of an island west of, and immediately opposite, the northern battery, where I wished to erect a mortar battery; but, as it was found to be deep mud, I determined to place the mortar upon a raft. This was constructed the following day, under the superintendence of Captain Rennie, I.N., and being armed with two 8-inch and two 5½-inch mortars, with a party of artillery under Captain Worgan, was towed by the steamer *Comet*, and moored in position close to the island during the night, unobserved by the enemy, who, from our preparations at the rendezvous, and their confidence as to the impossibility of any vessel being able to pass above their batteries, apparently expected we should not land on the southern island (Abadan). The horses and guns of the artillery, a portion of the cavalry, and the infantry, were trans-shipped into boats and small steamers during the day, in readiness for landing the following morning.

"9. At break of day, on the 20th, the mortars opened their fire upon both the northern and southern batteries. The range of the 5½ inch proved too short, but the 8-inch shells were very efficient, bursting immediately over and inside the enemy's works, while, from the position of the raft, but few of the Persian guns could be brought to bear upon the mortars. At seven o'clock the several vessels of war moved up into the positions allotted them by Commodore Young, and by nine o'clock the fire of the heavy batteries was so reduced that the small steamers with boats in tow, and one large steamer (the *Pottinger*) towing the transport *Golden Era*, were able to pass up and land the troops above the northern battery, without a single casualty among the troops, although they had to run the gauntlet of both gun and musket fire; two or three native followers only were killed in consequence of their unnecessarily exposing themselves.

"10. By half-past one o'clock the troops were landed and formed, and advanced without delay through the date groves and across the plain, upon the entrenched camp of the enemy, who, without waiting for our approach, fled precipitately, after exploding their largest magazine, leaving, as I have before stated, their tents and baggage, public and private stores, with several magazines of ammunition and seventeen guns, behind. The want of cavalry † prevented my pursuing them as I could have wished; but I despatched a party of Scinde irregular horse, under Captain Malcolm Green, to follow them up for some distance. This officer reported that he came upon their rear guard, retiring in good order, but that the road in many places was strewn with property and equipments. The loss of the Persians has been estimated at 200 killed, among whom was an officer of rank and estimation, Brigadier Agha Jan Khan, who fell in the northern battery.

"11. I beg to annex a report received from Commodore Young, with a copy of a letter I had previously caused to be addressed to that officer, expressing my entire satisfaction with the

* Cavalry, Irregulars	1,500
Nine regiments, Regulars, 700 each	6,300
Arabs and Bukhtiarrees and Beloochees	4,600
Guns	600
Total	13,000

† Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons	89
Scinde Horse	303
Her Majesty's 64th Foot	704
Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders	830
23rd Regiment Native Infantry	749
26th Regiment Native Infantry	716
Light Battalion	920
Bombay Sappers and Miners	109
Madras Sappers and Miners	124
12 Guns { 3rd Troop Horse Artillery	166
{ No. 2 Light Field Battery	176
Total	4,886

† Only one troop of Scinde Horse having been able to land in a.s.

naval operations; indeed, it was impossible for my instructions to have been more ably or more successfully carried out, and the commodore, and every officer and man under his command, have nobly earned my warmest thanks. From Commodore Young, ably seconded by Captain Rennie and the other officers of the fleet and masters of transports, I have throughout received every possible assistance.

"12. With the exception of the artillery, with the mortar battery, under Captain Worgan, no portion of the military force was actively engaged with the enemy, beyond some European riflemen sent on the war vessels; but I am not the less indebted to all for their exertions and zeal, and especially for the great order and despatch with which the landing of the troops was effected, under Brigadier-General Havelock, C.B. The highest spirit prevailed, and, had the large Persian army only waited our approach, out of the range of the ships' guns, I feel confident that it would have received a lasting lesson.

"13. From recent information I learn that the Persian force, in a very disorganized state, is still in full retreat; and I propose to despatch immediately up the Karoon, to Ahwaz, three small armed steamers, with 100 European infantry in each, for the purpose of making a reconnaissance, and, if practicable, effecting the destruction of the magazines at that place.

"14. I take this opportunity of recommending to your Excellency's notice Colonel Lugard, C.B., the chief, and the several officers of my general and personal staff, the brigadier-general, the brigadiers, and their respective staff, as also the officers commanding the several regiments, batteries, and detachments of cavalry, and heads of departments, composing this force, upon whom much responsibility has devolved, and whose zeal and exertions throughout this expedition have been most praiseworthy.

"15. To Captain Kemball, Bombay artillery, Consul-General at Bagdad, I am much indebted for his very valuable assistance; also to Major Taylor, as well as to Lords Dunkellin, Seymour, and Schomberg Kerr, who volunteered their services on my staff.

"I have, &c.,

"J. OUTRAM, Lieut.-General,

"Commanding Expeditionary Force."

The next despatch is from Acting-Commodore J. W. Young, I.N., commanding the Persian Gulf squadron, to Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, dated H.C.S.F. Ferooz, off Mohammerah, March 27. This despatch describes the passage of the Indian naval squadron, under his command, up the river, and the attack on the forts, until the enemy were driven away, and we obtained possession of the works and guns. In this engagement the only casualties sustained by the squadron amounted to five killed and eighteen wounded. Special commendations are given by Commodore Young to the officers who assisted him.

A despatch follows from Colonel E. Lugard, C.B., Chief of the Staff, to Commodore Young, dated Camp, near Mohammerah, March 27, expressive of the high approbation of Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram at the service rendered by the Indian navy on the previous day in reducing the strong batteries which the enemy had erected on the Euphrates to defend their position at Mohammerah.

"Return showing the Number and Description of Ordnance Stores abandoned by the Enemy at Mohammerah on the 26th Inst.

"Camp before Mohammerah, March 28.

"16 guns and 1 mortar:—

"1 12-pound-r brass gun, Russian, requires bouching.

"1 12-pounder brass gun, Persian, in good order.

"1 12-pounder and 2 9-pounder brass guns, spiked.

"1 9-pounder brass gun, in good order.

"2 brass guns, 12-pounders, taken by the navy from the southern fort.

"2 brass guns, calibre not known, being buried in the mud, but apparently 18-pounders.

"1 8-inch brass mortar, unserviceable, mounted on a platform cart.

"2 9-pounder and 4 6-pounder iron guns. These are old ship carronades, and are mounted on ship truck-carriages, apparently made here. They are unserviceable.

"132 tents, of different sizes; 30 of these were found in the upper or Khaur Mirza's camp; 80 in the lower or Ebrahim Mirza's camp; 22 in the camp by the northern battery. They have all been distributed among the troops.

"16 gun-wheels (spare), found in the enemy's magazines.

"13 gun axletres; some old iron-work for guns; some incomplete sets of harness. Found in the enemy's magazines.

"100 cartridges, attached to shot and shell, found in the enemy's magazines.

"300 boxes, containing 36,000 fixed or gun ammunition;

3,600 loose shot or shell; 14,400 lbs. of powder. Found in the enemy's magazines.

"4,000 loose shot and shell. These are being collected and brought in.

"144,000 lbs.* of powder destroyed by the explosion.

"14,400 lbs. of powder captured.

"M. FINNIMORE, Captain,

"Field Commissary of Ordnance."

"Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., Commanding Expeditionary Force, to His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir H. Somerset, K.C.B., K.H., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay.

"Camp, Mohammerah, April 4.

"Sir,—In my despatch, dated the 27th ult., I announced to your Excellency my intention of immediately despatching up the Karoon River, to Ahwaz, an armed flotilla, being the only means I had of effecting a distant reconnaissance, owing to the total want of baggage-cattle; but as the steamers had to be coaled, and seven days' provisions for the troops put on board, while all were busily engaged disembarking tents and stores from the transports, some little delay occurred; and it was not until the afternoon of the 29th that the party could be despatched.

"The flotilla I placed under the immediate command of Captain Rennie, Indian navy, aided by Captain Kemball, political agent in Turkish Arabia, who zealously undertook the political conduct of the expedition; Captain Hunt, 78th Highlanders, commanded my military detachment; and Captain Wray, deputy quartermaster-general; and Captain M. Green, my military secretary, accompanied the expedition, for the purpose of reporting upon the country in this vicinity of Ahwaz.

"My instructions to Captain Rennie were 'to steam up to Ahwaz, and act with discretion according to circumstances.' Should the Persian army have arrived, and apparently be prepared to make a determined stand, the party was to return, after effecting the reconnaissance; but in the event of the enemy having proceeded beyond Ahwaz, or if they continued their flight on seeing our steamers (as I fully expected they would, under the impression that the flotilla was the advance guard of the British army), it was my desire that the party should land and destroy the magazines and stores which the Persians had collected.

"By the annexed reports from Captains Rennie and Wray, which I have the honour to submit, your Excellency will learn how admirably my instructions have been carried out, and the complete success which has attended the energetic and judicious measures adopted by all concerned; indeed, it is impossible to calculate upon the advantages which must ensue from the successful result of this expedition, in the effect it will have upon the Arab tribes who in crowds witnessed the extraordinary scene of a large army of 7,000 infantry, with five or six guns,† and a host of cavalry, precipitately retreating before a detachment of 300 British infantry, three small river steamers, and three gunboats.

"I feel that I cannot sufficiently express to your Excellency the great obligation I am under to the several officers and men of the expedition.

"Captain Rennie, Indian Navy, whose gallant conduct at the bombardment of Mohammerah I so recently recorded, has again earned my highest praise and warmest thanks for the able manner in which he has conducted this expedition.

"Captain Kemball, who on this, as on every occasion of difficulty and danger upon which I have required his services, has rendered me most valuable assistance, materially contributed to the success of the expedition by his counsel and energy. Great praise is also due to Captain Hunt, 78th Highlanders, who so successfully carried out the military operations; to Captain Wray, Deputy Quartermaster-General, and Captain M. Green, my military secretary, for the part they so ably performed, and to all the officers and men employed in the expedition. I have to thank them all, and beg to recommend those specially named to your Excellency's notice.

"I have, &c.,

"J. OUTRAM, Lieutenant-General,

"Commanding Expeditionary Force."

* During the morning of the 26th instant there were apparently one very large and six smaller explosions, near the northern forts; in the afternoon, one very large and one small explosion, in Khaur Mirza's camp. Near this latter large one I have found the remains of about 100 ammunition-boxes. It may, therefore, be assumed that 6,000 cartridges, attached to shot and shell, were then destroyed. Estimating the large one in the morning at the same, and each of the eight (sic) smaller at one-half, we have—

	Lbs. powder.
In the two large magazines, 6,000 × 2 = 12,000 ×	
4 lbs. powder	= 48,000
In eight small magazines, 3,000 × 8 = 24,000 ×	
4 lbs. powder	= 96,000
Total destroyed	144,000
We have captured	14,400

These make the total loss to the enemy 158,400

† One or two guns said to have joined them at Ahwaz.

Commodore Rennie, in his despatch dated Ahwaz, April 3, reports the complete success of the expedition under his command. "No nominal Roll of Officers and Men comprising the Expedition to Ahwaz, under Commander James Rennie, I.N., Acting Commodore, Persian Gulf Squadron, commanding the Expedition. "Lieutenants Crockett, Hag (sic), and Tozer, naval aides-de-camp.

"Armed steamer Comet.—Commander W. B. Selby, I.N., Acting-Master Holland, Acting First-Class Quarter-master Salmon, Assistant-Surgeon W. Wood, M.D., 21 seamen, and 16 Muscovies.

"River steamer Planet.—Acting-Master Fletcher, in charge; Acting-Master Keen, 6 Europeans, and 13 Lascars.

"River steamer Assyria.—Acting-Master Neale, in charge; Acting First-Class Second-Master Fivley, 5 Europeans, and 12 natives.

"No. 6 Gunboat.—Lieutenant Edwards, Midshipman Burn, and 16 seamen.

"No. 5 Gunboat.—Mate Hewitt, Midshipman D'Arcy, and 14 seamen.

"No. 9 Gunboat.—Lieutenant Lakes, Midshipman Finnis, and 14 seamen.

"Falkland Cutter.—Midshipman Law and 11 men.

"Ferooz Cutter.—Midshipman Booth and 11 men.

"Assaye Cutter.—Midshipman Scamp and 9 men.

"Assistant-Surgeon Asher in medical charge of gunboats and cutters from Ferooz.

"Mr. Sims, 3d class gunner of Ferooz, temporarily attached for the expedition to steamer Planet.

"W. B. SELBY, Commander, I.N.,

"Commanding Comet, and Surveyor in Mesopotamia.

"Ahwaz, River Karoon, April 3, 1857."

"Nominal Roll of Officers of Detachment, under the command of Captain G. H. Hunt, 78th Highlanders.

"Her Majesty's 64th Regiment.—Captain Goode, Lieutenant Haldane, Ensign Pack, Assistant-Surgeon Lundy.

"78th Highlanders.—Captain Hunt, Captain M'Andrew, Lieutenant Cassidy, Lieutenant Finlay, Lieutenant Barker.

"Detachment consisting of 300 men, being 150 from each of the above regiments.

"G. H. HUNT, Captain, 78th Highlanders,
"Commanding Detachment."

"Nominal Roll of Political and Staff Officers present with the Detachment under Captain Hunt, 78th Highlanders, in the Advance upon Ahwaz, on the 1st of April, 1857.

"Captain Kemball, Bombay Artillery, Political Agent in Turkish Arabia.

"Lord Schomberg H. Ker, attached to the Persian Mission.

"Captain Wray, Deputy-Quartermaster-General, P.F.F.

"Captain Malcolm Green, Scinde Horse.

"Lieutenant Baigrie, Commissariat Department.

"J. WRAY, Deputy-Quartermaster General.

"Ahwaz, April 3, 1857.

The next despatch is from Captain Wray, Deputy-Quartermaster-General, P.F.F., to Colonel Lugard, C.B., dated Camp, Mohammerah, April 6, which describes in more minute detail the operations against the enemy conducted by Captain Rennie. It states that the enemy retreated from a very strong position, to the number of 7,000 men, with a perfect swarm of Bukhtiarree horsemen and five or six guns, before a body of 300 infantry.

The following despatch from Captain Kemball, completes the series:—

"Captain A. B. Kemball, Political Agent, to Lieut.-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B.

"Mohammerah, on board of the Hon. Company's ship Comet, April 4.

"(Extract).

"I have much satisfaction in announcing to you the complete success of the expedition, which left Mohammerah about mid-day on the 29th ult., under the command of Captain (Acting Commodore) Rennie, Indian Navy, and of which the political direction was committed to my charge.

"After quitting Mohammerah, the first traces we discovered of the enemy were at a point about three miles beyond Rawali Ali ibn Jacob, or 30 miles up the river, to which our attention was attracted by the remains of fires, shreds of clothing, &c., indicating a recent bivouac. There we anchored for the night, a little before sunset. On landing, however, we failed to obtain the desired clue to the number of guns accompanying the retreating army. Either their stay on the spot had been very temporary, or they had omitted

to range their guns in line, and must have unhooked the horses in the order in which they advanced on the road.

"Leaving Ismailiyeh at 5 a.m. (31st), we reached Oomarra about 3 p.m., without any incident worthy of notice, beyond the capture of a Persian straggler,* from whom, however, we failed to elicit any information whatever. This man, who, but for our timely arrival, must inevitably have perished, was received on board of the Comet, and having been fed and supplied with provisions, was released at Oomarra.

"At Oomarra we ascertained positively that the Persian army had reached Ahwaz the previous morning, and that the boat containing the disabled gun had passed Oomarra the same day. It was likewise reported, that immediately on the receipt of intelligence of the fall of Mohammerah, orders had been given to remove across the river the small force under the command of one of the Shahzada's sons, which formed the garrison of Ahwaz, as well as to withdraw the grain and provisions collected there.

"Time being thus of importance, the vessels resumed their progress towards Ahwaz, now distant only 15 miles, at 3 a.m. (Apr. 1). At 7 we first observed the enemy's cavalry videttes (who retired at our approach), stretching along the right bank; and, having made good our advance to within two and a half miles of their position, we could clearly discern their battalions of infantry, with a large body of horse on the right flank, crowning a low range of hills of sandstone formation which trended westward in a direction at right angles to the river. Here, in the view of the Persian force, we overtook the boat carrying the disabled gun,† and took possession.

"Some time was now occupied in reconnoitring the country, as also in awaiting the return of spies I had despatched the previous evening to obtain information, and, there being reason to believe either that Ahwaz had been totally abandoned,‡ or was so weakly garrisoned as to be liable to a *coup-de-main*, an attack upon the town was speedily determined on. The details of the plan will doubtless be reported to you by the naval and military commanders; but I may be permitted to observe that its adoption fully justified the previous reputation of Captain Rennie for daring and intrepidity, while the judicious disposition of the small force, under the command of Captain Hunt, of Her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, insured its successful execution. The gunboats having taken up the position assigned to them under the shelter of an island within range of the enemy's camp, the troops landed, and were formed up in a manner to assume the appearance of 1,500 men, rather than of 300, to which number they were in fact limited; and at the same time Captain Rennie proceeded in person in the Comet, Captain Selby commanding, to support the former, and as far as possible to cover the march of the latter.

"As we advanced the last of the enemy's pickets were seen to retire on the main body. The battalions on the heights gradually disappeared, and one hour later, when the occupation of the town had been effected, we descried the whole Persian army, with their rear not 1,200 yards distant from us, in full retreat on Dizful. Among the wheeled vehicles the private carriage of the Shahzada was clearly discernible. I must not omit to mention that twice as the troops proceeded the enemy endeavoured to bring a gun to bear upon them, and as often the steady and accurate fire of the gunboats compelled him to relinquish the attempt.

"On our approach to the town§ a number of the inhabitants came out to meet us, with proffers of entire submission and devotion to the British Government. I lost no time in allaying the alarm which so manifestly possessed them; and the assurance I conveyed to them that, provided they would honestly disclose all property belonging to the Persians, their private dwellings should be respected, seemed to have the desired effect. As soon as leisure permitted they conducted us to the different stores of grain and flour, and further delivered up to us 230 sheep, some 50 mules, and 150 new stand of arms (in cases), which time had not been allowed the enemy to remove. The sheep, arms, and mules Captain Rennie caused to be shipped on board of the steamers, but the grain, after removing so much as was required for the subsistence of the animals *en route*, and reserving two boatloads of wheat and barley, there being no other means of conveyance available for transmission to Mohammerah, I distributed among the inhabitants of the town and the outside Arabs.

* "It is probable that throughout our course to Ahwaz we must have passed many stragglers who concealed themselves in the brushwood.

† The carriage had been shattered below the left trunnion. This boat was laden also with valuable property belonging to the Shahada, which, from a distance, we observed the Arabs plundering and carrying into the interior; but time did not admit of our landing to recover it.

‡ Intelligence of our coming had, it seems, preceded us, and the last of the enemy had crossed that morning. We subsequently heard also that a small body of 200 or 300 men had a few days before been sent up the river, on the left bank,—on what errand was not known,—probably to escort provisions.

§ Ahwaz, though formerly a place of some note, is now in a ruined condition, and its population does not probably exceed 3,000 souls.

"While engaged in inspecting the stores of grain, information was brought to me that several stand of arms and a magazine of ammunition had been abandoned by the Persians on the ground they occupied.

"Accordingly, a small detachment, under the superintendence of Major Wray and Captain Green, passed on to take possession; but, having been preceded by the Arabs,* whom from Ahwaz we could observe covering the ground immediately after the departure of the Persians, they were enabled to discern merely powder strewn over the ground, port-fires, shot, shell, &c., and empty and broken cases. The whole were collected in a heap and set on fire.†

"Situated as they were in a position remarkably strong by nature, the precipitate retreat of the Persian army; before a mere handful of British troops, can only be explained by the panic inspired by the defeat at Mohammerah, by their inability from the want of boats, to effect the passage of the river, by the bold front assumed by the expedition, and, finally, by the fact, which would have weighed probably with better troops than themselves, ignorant of our deficiency in field-guns, that the occupation of Ahwaz enabled us to turn their flank, and thus effectually to rake their position. The advantages accruing to us cannot, I think, be overrated. Already had they commenced to entrench themselves, and had made arrangements for the arrival of reinforcements, and for the supply of stores and provisions from Shuster and Dizful; as it is, the loss of the grain at Ahwaz, which in the interim would have maintained the army for fifteen or twenty days, will not only occasion much loss and suffering on their retreat, but by driving them to a distance will destroy their political status in the country, and, for the present, at least, deprive them of any control over the inhabitants.

"From the intelligence derived from natives it would seem that the line of retreat of the Persian army is on the direct road to Dizful; that they have with them seven guns, of which three were present at Ahwaz, or met them on their way thither from Mohammerah; and that the Shahzada, attended by 30 horsemen, has quitted the army and proceeded in advance.

"In conclusion, I take the liberty to bring to your notice the steadiness and admirable behaviour of the military portion of the expedition while employed on shore; their presence in the town was regarded as a protection by the inhabitants of Ahwaz—men, women, and children; and, though for a time isolated in small bodies at different points, in no instance were they charged with any act of molestation or annoyance.

"Nor can I close this despatch without acknowledging the assistance rendered to me by Lord Schomberg Kerr, Attaché to the Persian Mission, who, as you are aware, volunteered his services for the occasion.

"Intelligence having reached me at Ahwaz of the occurrence of disorder at Shuster, I beg to transmit herewith a translation of a letter I addressed to the elders of the latter town in consequence.

"I have despatched emissaries to Shuster and Dizful, to bring me information with respect to the state of the Persian army, and to the state of affairs generally in that quarter.

NOTIFICATION.

"Be it known to all whom it may concern, that the State of Great Britain, being at war with the State of Persia, I, Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., have arrived in this quarter with the English forces, for the purpose of occupying Mohammerah and the districts adjoining thereto.

"Notice is hereby given accordingly that the military operations of the English army, being directed only against the Persian Government, are not intended to affect the condition of the Arab tribes, to whom the British Government is disposed to extend its favour and goodwill. All, therefore, who may abstain from taking part against the English will be left in the enjoyment of peace and security, and need be apprehensive of no molestation. Themselves, their property, their families, and their religion will be, in every sense, respected. The well-known generosity of the British Government and the discipline of its troops furnish the best guarantee that this pledge will be scrupulously redeemed.

J. OUTRAM, Lieutenant-General.

"CAPTAIN A. B. KEMBALL, POLITICAL AGENT TO THE CHIEFS OF SHUSTER.

"A. C.

"Dated April 3.

"I have heard with regret that in consequence of the defeat and dispersion of the Persian army by the English, disorder has

* These for the most part had crossed over from the left bank.

† The quantity of ammunition was estimated at 300 rounds of artillery. The glittering of arms at a distance showed that the Arabs had possessed themselves of some of the new Persian muskets, but the number could not be ascertained.

‡ Estimated at 7,000 men, including cavalry, of which the number seen by us certainly did not fall short of 1,000.

commenced to show itself at Shuster. In sending you, therefore, a copy of the notification issued by the English General, Sir James Outram, K.C.B., I take occasion to advise you that in the event of the march of the British army to Shuster, the General will expect all chiefs to maintain peace and good order among their followers, and that those who molest and commit depredation upon their neighbours, must not look for favour at his hands.

"A. B. KEMBALL, Political Agent."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

The new Parliament met on the 30th April for the election of a Speaker. The speech from the throne was delivered by commission on the 7th May.

HOUSE OF LORDS, MAY 14.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

The *Earl of Shaftesbury* recalled to the recollection of their lordships that at the close of the last Parliament he brought under their notice a series of questions relating to the opium trade, and the mode in which it was carried on by the East-India Company. The result of the discussion upon that occasion was that the question of the legality of the traffic was referred to the law officers of the Crown, and he now wished to ask the noble and learned lord on the woolsack what progress had been made in the inquiry by those functionaries.

The *Lord Chancellor* replied that, in consequence of what passed when this subject was last before their lordships, he immediately communicated to his colleagues, and particularly to the President of the Board of Control, the questions submitted by the noble earl. As soon as the elections were over the President of the Board of Control lost no time in directing the proper officer connected with this department to draw up a case, stating the facts, that it might be submitted to the law officers of the Crown. That was done; but there was some difficulty arising from the circumstance that it was all-important that the facts should be stated accurately,—a task by no means so easy as might at first sight appear. The case, however, was drawn up, and it had now been transmitted by the President of the Board of Control to the Court of Directors, in order that they might see whether, in their view, the facts were correctly given. It was at present in their hands; but he believed that in the course of a few days it would be laid before the law officers of the Crown, for there was no reason to apprehend that the facts were inaccurately stated.

A discussion then arose on a motion made by Lord Clancarde for papers connected with the case of Mr. Thomas, of the Madras civil service, and Bhawanny Lallah, which motion was withdrawn on an assurance given by Lord Granville that the matter was not at present ripe for discussion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 12.

THE KING OF OUDE'S DEBTS.

Mr. Pagan asked the President of the Board of Control whether it was intended to apply any portion of the money borrowed by the Government of India from the King of Oude to the payment of public and *bond fide* debts still unpaid and payable to the creditors of that prince?

Mr. V. Smith said that all the public and *bond fide* debts of the King of Oude would be referred to the Government of India, and, though he was not prepared to say that any particular sum would be allotted for the purpose of defraying them, yet any debt which was shown to be public and *bond fide* would no doubt be paid out of the ordinary revenues of the country.

MAY 15.

INDIAN COURTS.

Sir E. Perry inquired of the President of the Board of Control what are the intentions of her Majesty's Government with respect to the improvement in the administration of justice and the amalgamation of the courts proposed to Parliament by his predecessor, the present First Lord of the Admiralty.

Mr. V. Smith said that the Legislative Council of India was now considering the code of procedure and the penal code which had been recommended by the Indian law commission, and he hoped soon to receive their report. The amalgamation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts would probably require to be confirmed by an Act of Parliament; but, as it was a very important question, and one about which there were great differences of opinion, he did not think that he had acted with more than due deliberation in referring the subject for discussion in India.

A RUSSIAN EMBASSY TO CHINA is reported, by the Russian journals, to be on the *tapis* at St. Petersburg.

THE INDIAN JUNCTION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Mr. Andrew, the Chairman of the European and Indian Telegraph Company, has received a letter from the Secretary of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, of which the following is a copy:—

“East-India House, April 30.

“SIR,—With reference to the correspondence that has passed on the subject of the establishment of telegraph communication between this country and India, by way of Asiatic Turkey and the Persian Gulf, I am commanded to state that the Court of Directors of the East-India Company have resolved to meet the wishes of the European and Indian Telegraph Company by allowing Sir William O'Shaughnessy to accept the appointment of consulting engineer to that company.

“The Court have likewise resolved to sanction the employment, by the Telegraph Company in the construction of the line through Asiatic Turkey, of Captain Charles Douglas, of the Bengal Artillery, and Lieutenant Arthur Hawes, 88th regt. Bengal N.I.; it being understood that the salary and allowances of these officers during such employment are to be paid by the Telegraph Company.

“I am, Sir,

“Your most obedient and humble servant,

“W. P. Andrew, Esq.” JAMES C. MELVILLE.”

MR. TITE, M.P., AND MR. T. ANSTATHEN have been appointed chairman and deputy-chairman of the bank of Egypt.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE INDIAN NAVY.—On Wednesday last, the 13th inst., a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when Captain G. G. Wellesley, R.N., C.B., was sworn in Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy.

IN THE BANKRUPTCY OF CORNELIUS WAUGH, of Branksea Island, who was one of the directors of the London and Eastern Banking Company, the following have been chosen assignees:—Mr. Jay, Regent-street, and Messrs. D. Poole and P. Hughes, Worcester.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION v. CALROW.—On the 8th instant, the Vice-Chancellor gave judgment in this case. The plaintiffs were holders of property which was claimed by Messrs. Stewart and Calrow, and also by the assignees in bankruptcy of Messrs. Syers, Walker, and Co. The chief consideration was what was the relation between the two sets of claimants and the plaintiffs. The demurring defendants, Stewart and Calrow, were drawers of bills on the bankrupts, Syers, Walker, and Co., against the proceeds of cargoes consigned by the former to the latter. The plaintiffs advanced money on the security of the bills thus drawn. When the bills of exchange arrived at maturity they were not paid by Messrs. Syers, Walker, and Co., who in December last were declared bankrupts; and the plaintiffs, in pursuance of the power for that purpose, sold the goods. After they had repaid themselves the amount advanced on the bills of exchange, a balance of 1,586l. 18s. 6d. remained in the hands of the plaintiffs. An action for that balance had been brought by Stewart and Calrow, and another action threatened by the assignees in bankruptcy. The plaintiffs prayed for an injunction to restrain the defendants from proceeding at law, and for permission to pay the sum of 1,586l. 18s. 6d. into court. His lordship decided that the acts of the demurring defendants, and their transactions with Syers, Walker, and Co., made the property now in the hands of the plaintiffs liable to the claim of the assignees of the bankrupts. The injunction would go on the plaintiffs paying the money. The money was then paid into court, intact.

PERSIA AND THE PERSIANS.—On the 4th inst. a large meeting of persons interested in the knowledge of our relations with Persia, attended at the United Service Institution, Whitehall, to hear a lecture on the present state of that country, by Colonel Sir Henry Rawlinson. Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay occupied the chair. Sir Henry Rawlinson, on the 11th inst., delivered to an assembly of the members of the Royal Geographical Society a lecture on Mohammerah and Shat-el-Arib, with reference to the late operations on the mouth of the Euphrates.

MR. HENRY L. MURRAY, brother to our Minister at Teheran, writes to the editor of the *Quarterly Review*:—“On looking over an article headed ‘Persia,’ in the last number of your Review, I find some severe strictures upon the British Minister's conduct. As I cannot believe a respectable journal guilty of wilfully distorting facts, you will, I trust, feel indebted to me when I inform you that a more erroneous statement of the causes which led to his retiring from Teheran could scarcely have been penned by ignorance or concocted by malice. When the blue-book is published the public will judge for themselves. In the meantime, as you have unintentionally administered poison, you will doubtless feel grateful for the antidote herein supplied.” This letter has led to a warm correspondence between the *Quarterly Reviewer* and Mr. H. L. Murray.

THE ORIENTAL GAS COMPANY had their annual meeting on the 6th inst., when a dividend of one shilling and sixpence per share was declared.

The Queen has conferred the title and dignity of a baronet of the United Kingdom upon Sir Jamesjee Jejeebhoy, Knight, of Bombay.

APPOINTMENTS.—*Downing-street, May 8.*—The queen has been pleased to appoint William Stevenson, Esq., to be governor and commander-in-chief in and over the colony of Mauritius and its dependencies, and N. G. Bestel, Esq., to be second puisne judge of the Supreme Court of Mauritius; Sir R. Schomberg, consul at St. Domingo, is appointed consul at Bankock; Mr. W. Van der Spar to be consul in Ceylon, and Mr. F. Schlusser to be consul in Mauritius for his majesty the king of the Netherlands.

THE FRENCH PLENIPOLENTIARY TO CHINA. Baron Gros, has been nominated by the Emperor to go to China in the quality of Extraordinary Commissioner. Baron Gros will be accompanied by a full staff of attachés. One of the objects of the French mission is to demand reparation for the murder of M. Chappeleine the missionary, who was cruelly put to death during the last year. Other wrongs are also to be satisfied, and a fresh treaty of commerce is to be demanded.

THE EAST-INDIA AND CHINA ASSOCIATION has been addressed by Mr. J. de Salis, in a lengthy epistle on the subject of the delays long experienced by the Overland Indian Mail at Marseilles. It appears, from inquiries instituted by Mr. de Salis on the spot, that the principal cause of the delay is the absence of an express mail train on the Marseilles railway, by which the Indian mail ought to be transmitted as soon as possible after its arrival at the Marseilles post-office. With proper facilities Mr. de Salis calculates that the Indian mail could be transmitted to the general post-office, London, in twenty-seven hours, whereas it usually takes from forty to forty-eight hours to transmit it. Another cause of the delay was found to be the practice of the French authorities at Marseilles of keeping the English mail waiting for the French mail, the latter generally being the much heavier of the two, and consequently taking longer to sort at the post-office. The cause of the French mail being so heavy is attributed to the largely increasing trade in silks, carried on with the East-Indies and China by France. Mr. de Salis suggests remedies for the above state of things which are too obvious to need transferring to our columns; but we may state that the trouble taken by Mr. de Salis, and the good sense which marks his suggestions, entitle him to the thanks of all interested in our Eastern possessions.

H.M.'S FORCES IN THE EAST.—The following officers, belonging to regiments serving in India, have received an order from the War Office to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to join the head-quarters of their respective corps with the detachments for India proceeding from Chatham garrison, viz.:—Col. A. G. Blachford, 24th regt.; Lieut.-Col. C. J. Otter, 61st regt.; Maj. W. C. Mollan, 75th regt.; Capt. F. Clark, 24th regt.; Capt. W. Croker and Capt. H. Mitford, 27th Enniskillens; Capt. W. Power, 32nd regt.; Capt. Mure, 43rd L.I.; Capt. C. P. Heathcote, 52nd L.I.; Capt. H. J. Robertson and Capt. Maguire, 60th Rifles; Capt. A. J. O. Rutherford, 70th regt.; Capt. C. Venables, 74th Highlanders; Capt. W. Nott, 83rd regt.; Capt. S. Hughes, 84th regt.; Capt. Welman, 86th regt.; Capt. W. F. Ring, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers; Ens. A. Maynihan, V.C., and Ens. A. D. Corfield, 8th regt.; Lieut. R. H. Travers, Lieut. W. B. Logan, and Ens. J. Johnstone, 24th regt.; Lieut. A. Cottee, Ens. H. M. Caine, Ens. L. W. Desborough, Ens. Dixon, and Ens. Clay, 27th Enniskillens; Lieut. C. R. Ricketts and Lieut. H. S. Stabb, 32nd regt.; Lieut. J. Davis and Ens. H. E. Fryer, 35th Royal Sussex regt.; Lieut. J. B. B. Elliott, Ens. H. C. Talbot, and Ens. J. E. K. Morley, 43rd L.I.; Ens. W. Owen and Ens. S. L. Pidsley, 52nd L.I.; Lieut. H. Buck, Lieut. E. D. Fenton, Lieut. R. F. Stoney, Lieut. C. Bagnall, and Ens. G. C. Sidebottom, 53rd regt.; Lieut. G. B. Macqueen, Lieut. J. Steel, Lieut. E. R. King, Lieut. Harman, and Lieut. J. O. Young, 60th Rifles; Lieut. D. Reed, Lieut. T. E. Gordon, and Lieut. Wilcox, 61st regt.; Lieut. C. H. Laprimandaye and Ens. W. Morrison, 64th regt.; Lieut. W. T. McGrigor and Lieut. J. W. Madden, 70th regt.; Lieut. R. E. Deare and Ens. F. Parry, 74th Highlanders; Lieut. C. C. Abbott, Lieut. L. Brown, and Lieut. W. H. Urquhart, 75th regt.; Lieut. T. Anderson, Lieut. W. W. Young, Ens. E. J. Fitzsimons, Ens. W. Thompson, and Ens. R. P. Butler, 78th Highlanders; Lieut. M. Hanley, Lieut. J. H. Fane, Ens. W. H. M. Jackson, and Ens. S. W. Bell, 81st regt.; Lieut. T. P. Wright, Lieut. C. C. Gore, and Ens. N. Pennefather, 83rd regt.; Lieut. P. Chute and Lieut. Du Vernet, 84th regt.; Lieut. T. R. Hamilton, Lieut. A. N. Wilson, Lieut. V. G. Coates, and Ens. G. S. Jackson, 86th regt.; Ens. G. W. Madden and Ens. F. F. Devereux, 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers.

A SCIENTIFIC MISSION TO CHINA.—At the suggestion of the Admiralty, Mr. Charles Wilford, one of the assistants in the Herbarium and Library at Kew, will have a passage on board the beautiful steam yacht sent out by our Government to the Emperor of Japan, and has already sailed for Hong-Kong. The same gentleman will, when his time for remaining at Japan shall have expired, be attached to H.M.S. *Acteon*, for the survey of the coasts of Northern China, and especially Eastern Tartary.

THE ASSAM COMPANY held its annual meeting on the 1st inst., Mr. H. M. Kemshead in the chair, when a dividend was declared at the increased rate of 8 per cent., and the report and accounts were adopted. The report mentions that the great obstacle to rapid progress—the difficulty of obtaining labour—still continues to exist; but that operations during the past year show a state of continued prosperity and steady success.

OFFICIAL PAPERS ON CHINA.—Some further official papers on China have been published. Particulars are sent to the home Government of an act of perfidy on the part of the Chinese at Whampoa, in kidnapping a gentleman named Cowper; and also copies of correspondence with the Spanish Consul-General, on the subject of the supposed murder of the Spanish Vice-Consul of Macao, in the attack upon the Thistle. On the 9th of December Sir John Bowring sends to the Viceroy of Fuh-keen, &c., a statement of his complaints against Commissioner Yeh, and requesting that the Court of Peking be advised of the same. Upon the replies, Sir John Bowring remarks:—"I think it is to be gathered with tolerable certainty, that there is no present disposition to extend the field of hostilities; and that the Imperial Commissioner will be left alone to settle his misunderstandings with us, unless, indeed, any advantages he might obtain should create a prestige in his favour—a not very likely result." A variety of documents relative to the poisoning at Hong Kong, including protests thereon from the representatives of France and America to Commissioner Yeh, then follow. Yeh, in his reply, expresses detestation of the act. A despatch of Sir John Bowring, dated the 10th of March, contains the following remark:—"I am disposed to think that the Imperial Commissioner will maintain his present position as long as we are unable to visit him with any serious molestation, trusting to the chapter of accidents for some turn in his favour." The remaining papers include communications relative to the capture of the steamer *Queen*, and further despatches from Admiral Seymour, the latter observing on the 15th of March:—"As regards the Imperial High Commissioner, from all that I can learn, his excellency is still animated by feelings of the deepest hostility, and has increased his garrison at Canton; nothing but an adequate military tone can, in my opinion, replace our relations on a proper footing, and ultimately secure the due fulfilment of treaty stipulations. I am in daily expectation of the steam-sloops and gun-boats."

THATCHER v. D'AGUILAR.—An action was brought in the Brighton Police Court on the 13th instant, by Mrs. Thatcher, widow of an Indian officer, against Col. D'Aguiar, son of Sir George D'Aguiar, charging him with being the father of her illegitimate child, and with having neglected to contribute to its support. Both parties are well known in the fashionable circles of Brighton, and the case created a good deal of interest. The circumstances of the case are as follows. In 1853, Mrs. Thatcher was residing at Brighton with her children, in a respectable position of life. In that year Colonel D'Aguiar, being then with his regiment in Brighton, was attracted towards her. He obtained an introduction to her, and ultimately made her an offer of marriage, which she accepted. After that, unfortunately, an intimacy arose between them which resulted in the lady giving birth to a child. Having left Brighton before the birth of the child, Colonel D'Aguiar, on learning that event, did all he could to break off the engagement, and made Mrs. Thatcher an allowance of 30*l.* a year for the maintenance of the child. Upon the payment of this allowance there was this condition, that the plaintiff was not to communicate with the defendant in any way afterwards. Plaintiff, however, had written defendant a letter, and after that defendant stopped the payment of the allowance. After hearing evidence in support of the charge and on behalf of the defendant, whose counsel sought to impugn the moral character of Mrs. Thatcher, the magistrates decided against the defendant, and made an order on him for 2*l.* 6*d.* per week for the support of the child.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
April 20, Her Majesty's ship *Winchester*, China and Cape; West; Mel-drum, Manila.—29 *Aurora* (Russian frigate). Java; Victor Emanuel (steamer), Sheard, Cape; *Heinrich Gustav*, Krensfield, Hongkong (to Bremen); *Douglas*, Ammerouz, Mauritius.—30 *Vimeira*, Swanson, Sydney; *Sea Breeze*, Brooks, Mauritius; *Glaour*, Bourner, Mauritius; *Monarque*, Debois, Mauritius.—May 1, *Iskander*, Passmore, Bengal; *Arcton*,

Short, Tutuoreen; *Craigwar*, Ritchie, Cape.—2. *Aurora*, Holgrens, *Batavia*; *Havana*, Flockton, Melbourne; *Swallow*, Tackler, Shanghai.—4. *Elizabeth Ann*, Parsons, Bengal; *Tiberias*, Todd, Mauritius.—6. *Token*, Ollard, Maulmain.—8. *Thames*, McLean, Goolong; *Calphurnia*, Harding, Mauritius and Madras.—7. *Edwards*, Lyons, Bombay; *Coromandel*, Deverley, Ceylon; *Gomezia*, Connell, Bangoon.—8. *Eckdale*, London, Singapore; *Serapha*, Galdez, Manila.—12. *Competitor*, White, Poochowfoo; *Norge*, Jetmundson, Madras.—13. *Skallmar*, Brown, Bombay; *Hotspur*, Toynbee, Bengal; *James Alexander*, Jones, Bengal and West Indies.—14. *Irene*, Bruce, South Australia; *Southampton*, Roe, Bengal; *Ellenborough*, Hayes, Sydney; *Velocity*, Paul, Java.—15. *Monarch*, Whittshire, Bengal; *Bristow*, Harris, South Australia; *Octavia*, Dale, Bengal; *Industry*, Morday, Bombay; *Spitfire*, Cape; *Vallisneria*, Fowler, Cape; *Bucephalus*, Peppercorn, Bengal and West Indies; *Agnes*, Leetzmann, Shanghai.—16. *Pakenham*, Smith, Bombay; *John Bibby*, Oates, Manila; *Asia*, McMillan, Bengal; *Albion*, Pain, Poochowfoo.—18. *Clysses*, Chivaa, Bengal; *Zwaan*, Cochin; *Spray* of the Ocean, Slaughter, Shanghai; *Ben Muick Dhu*, Lee, Algora Bay; *Typhoon*, Faulkner, Bombay; *Alliance*, Mauritius; *Procyon*, Mauritius; *Tickler*, Mauritius.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—May 4. *Kandian Chief*, Ceylon.—5. *Mary Stuart* (steamer), Calcutta; *Asia*, Corum, Bombay; *Heversham*, Seymour, Calcutta; *Harvest Home*, Rooke, Madras; *J. K. L.*, Stamper, Bombay.—6. *Theresa*, Calcutta.—7. *Cinderella*, Calcutta.—8. *Oscar*, Hong-Kong; *Madras*, Paterson, Madras.—9. *Buchanan*, Algora Bay.—10. *Wilson*, Clarke, Algora Bay; *Oscar Vidal*, Bombay; *Pride of the Ocean*, Hong-Kong; *Iceni*, Colombo.—13. *Anna Mary*, Algora Bay; *Phoenix*, Cape; *Agamemnon*, Hong-Kong.—14. *Radiant*, Calcutta; *Baretto Junior*, Bangoon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Pera* (May 4), from SOUTHAMPTON, to proceed per steamer Bengal, from SOE. For MALTA.—Mr. A. H. Kelly, Mrs. Minney and child, Mrs. Humphrey, Mr. Mould, Mr. J. Moffat, Mr. Beeching. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Seaward. For ADEN.—Mr. J. R. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Ferry. For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Crankshaw, Mr. G. Lord, Miss Robinson, Mr. G. McKenzie, Lieut. J. Somerville, Mr. E. S. Thomas, Mr. Ledger, Mr. C. White. For MADRAS.—Capt. J. Obbard, Dr. Fitzpatrick, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Dr. A. Smith, Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. G. Beckle, Mr. W. Morgan, Mrs. Col. Crawford, Mr. Cherry, Mr. Beeching, Mr. Young, Mrs. Metford, Mrs. Borthwick. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Wynter, Mr. J. M. Quill, Mr. W. J. Galloway, Col. Hinde, Lieut. Col. Tytler, Capt. and Mrs. Farquhar, Mr. A. McQueen, Mr. Durken, Mrs. McFarlane, Dr. Carney, Mr. Morgan. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. P. Pels, Mr. C. G. Hardy, Mr. Hasche, Mr. and Mrs. Ter Meulen, Mr. R. Melbourne. For HONG-KONG.—Purveyor Minney, Adj. Comm. Gen. Midwood, Adj. Comm. Gen. Crookshank, Mr. W. Rutherford, Mr. D. Gilmour. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Bryan.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

LUSHINGTON, the wife of Lieut. col. O.B.S. (still-born), at Lyndhurst, May 12.
RABAN, the wife of Capt. 26th Bengal N.I. d. at Bath, April 26.
SUART, the wife of Capt. W. S. Bombay engineers, d. at 1, Craven-terrace, Hyde-park, May 15.
SWINLEY, the wife of Lieut. col. G. H. Bengal art. s. at Harrow, April 2.
WINTLE, the wife of Capt. A. Bengal art. s. at 20, Waterloo-street, Brighton, May 12.

MARRIAGES.

CLARKE, George S. L. to Sarah, widow of the late Charles H. Pierie, Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, at Emmanuel Church, Forest-gate, Essex, April 30.
CREAGH, William, Bombay army, s. of Major-gen. Sir Michael, to Haidee R. d. of the late John Dopping, at Monkstown Church, Dublin, April 29.
DAVIES, Henry D. of Spring Grove House, Middlesex, to Harriet C. Macgregor, d. of Lieut. col. H. B. Henderson, Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, at Trinity Church, Paddington, April 28.
MISHAM, William R. 43rd Madras N.I. to Rosa Maria, eldest d. of J. L. Bailey, of Southill, in Southill Church, Bedfordshire, by the Rev. J. G. A. Baker, April 29.
MOORE, J. Wardrop, to Emma W. youngest d. of the late Thomas Reed, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at Matlock, Bath, April 23.
MORRISON, George, Capt. military train, s. of Rear-admiral St. Heliers, to Annie A. d. of Maj. Beckford, Bombay army, at St. Saviour's Church, Jersey, May 6.
MOUBRAY, William H. R.N. to Adeline, H. d. of the late Capt. Babington, of the Madras cavalry, at St. Mary's, Bryanston-square, April 22.
TOLLEMACHE, Arthur L. to Emily, d. of the late Major-general Sir Jeremiah Bryant, C.B. of the Bengal army, at St. George's, Hanover square, May 14.
TUCKER, Major-gen. Henry Tod, C.B. late adjutant-general of the army in Bengal, to Maria H. d. of Sir Henry A. Johnson, Bart. at St. James's, Piccadilly, May 2.
WHITE, Francis, to Anne E. eldest d. of the late Thomas Reed, Hon. E.I.Co.'s serv. at Matlock, Bath, April 23.
WILLIAMS, Archibald C. Hon. E.I.Co.'s serv. to Harrietta C. d. of the late Henry W. Harley, at St. Briavel's, Gloucestershire, April 30.

DEATHS.

Boscawen, Sophia, d. of the late Major H. A. B. N.I. at Salisbury, aged 53, April 30.

CAMPBELL, Maj. Calder. Hon. E.I.Co.'s serv. at 27, University-street, aged 59, May 13.
CAMPBELL, Anne J. E. d. of the late Maj. Archibald, Bengal N.I. at Sidmouth, Devon, aged 58, April 28.
CAUTLEY, Proby G. infant s. of Lieut. col. R. at Ryhall, Rutland-shire, May 9.
CHAMPAIN, Frederick De M. s. of Lieut. col. at the Military College, Addiscombe, aged 18, April 30.
DARBY, Catherine A. d. of the late Capt. Frederick, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at Cecil-street, Margate, aged 19, May 6.
LEVIEU, Frederick, s. of John, 10, Devonshire-place, late lieut. 15th regt. Bombay N.I. May 10.
MACFARLANE, Anne, relict of the late Major James, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at 20, Cambridge-square, aged 74, April 29.
PEMBERTON, James H. s. of Gen. Geo. R. Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at 37, Fitzroy-square, aged 1 year, May 5.
RADE, Elizabeth G. widow of the late John, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at 31, Sussex-gardens, Hyde-park, aged 71, May 15.
TUCKER, Samuel Reeve, m.d. late asst. surg. 7th regt. Bengal irreg. cav. at Edinburgh, May 10.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE,

April 29, and May 6 and 13, 1857.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. G. P. Money and G. E. Watson; Sir R. N. C. Hamilton, Bart.; Messrs. — Muspratt, J. Moss, G. B. Willock, R. P. Martin, H. Lushington, jun., W. Blunt, jun., C. Denison, and R. F. Hodgson.
Madras Estab.—Mr. T. B. Roupell.
Bombay Estab.—Messrs. H. B. Lockett, W. A. Ritchie, and J. S. Inverarity.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bombay Estab.—The Rev. R. E. Tyrwhitt.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. H. H. Lloyd, 72nd N.I.; Major J. H. Maxwell, eng.; Brev. major S. Ilire, 22nd N.I.; Capt. C. P. Lane, 6th cav.; Vet. surg. A. Turnbull, 5th cav.; Lieut. col. J. Ramsay, 35th N.I.; Lieut. J. A. H. Moore, 23rd N.I.; Surgs. R. H. Irvine, m.d., and W. H. Ross; Brev. col. F. Manson, 53rd N.I.; Major R. J. Hawthorne, 7th cav.; Brev. major F. C. Burnett, art.; Capt. J. P. Beadle, eng.; Lieuts. A. Corry, 16th N.I., R. Cadell, 20th N.I., and C. J. Godby, 36th N.I.; and Surg. H. Walker.
Madras Estab.—Capts. J. Carpendale, eng., A. Cannan, 22nd N.I., F. Knyvett, 3rd Eur., G. Hare, 20th N.I., and A. G. Davidson, 29th N.I.; Lieut. col. G. C. Hughes, 31st N.I.; Capts. W. B. Fellowes, 3rd cav., and G. Paxton, 44th N.I.; Lieuts. S. R. Smith, art., and Alex. Lindsay, 30th N.I.; Ens. G. B. Stokes, 29th N.I.; Surg. R. H. Renwick; and Vet. surg. T. S. Parker.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. F. S. Kempt, fus., and Lieut. col. J. R. Kelly, 20th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. A. Keys, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—The Hon. Geo. Hobart and Mr. E. P. Robinson.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. col. B. F. Tytler, 37th N.I.; Lieuts. A. Turnbull, 8th N.I., and Lieut. E. P. Lloyd, 24th N.I.; Surg. J. A. Guise; Capt. H. Yule, eng.; Lieuts. C. P. Lucas, 47th N.I., and F. B. Foote, 71st N.I.; Brev. majors J. K. Spence, 20th N.I., and G. K. Elliot, 43rd N.I.; Capts. F. W. Swinhoe, art., and T. C. Blagrove, 26th N.I.; and Lieut. J. C. Bonamy, 32nd N.I.

Madras Estab.—Brev. major J. Fowler, 8th cav.; Capt. F. N. Smith, 30th N.I.; Brev. lieut. col. W. Reece, 3rd Eur.; Lieut. W. W. Mercer, 7th N.I.; Capt. Jonas Barclay, 8th cav.; Lieuts. W. R. Mesham, 43rd N.I., and F. Elms, 16th N.I.; and Brev. major E. W. Boudier, 51st N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. the Hon. W. A. Hobart, 3rd Eur.; Brev. lieut. col. R. A. Bayley, 16th N.I.; Capt. F. E. Francis, 14th N.I.; Lieuts. R. Malcolm, eng., and R. Johnstone, 18th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieuts. A. A. Cookson and H. Jackson, and Mr. F. G. Bone, of the Indian Navy.

Madras Estab.—The leave granted to Lieut. E. C. Blenkinsop, 50th N.I., has been cancelled.

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. C. Trotter and W. J. Hay, 6 months; and Mr. W. M. Beaufort, 3 months.

Madras Estab.—Mr. T. L. Strange, 6 months; Messrs. W. Hodgson and H. Wood, 3 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. col. J. F. Bradford, c.b., 2nd cav., Surg. J. McClelland, Brev. lieut. cols. G. H. Swinley, art., G. Bid-dulph, 45th N.I., and C. Cheape, 51st N.I., Brev. major C. Wright, inv., Lieuts. A. F. Taylor, art., and W. N. Lees, 42nd N.I., 6 months; and Capt. A. Allen, 55th N.I., 1 month.

Madras Estab.—Brev. major A. J. Kelso, 3rd cav., 2 months; Brev. capt. C. T. Collingwood, art., 6 months; Lieut. G. S. Simson, 5th cav., until June 1857; Lieut. C. J. Richards, 38th N.I., Assist. surg. H. T. Shaw, Major A. B. Kerr, 24th N.I., and Lieut. L. H. Pulley, 9th N.I., 6 months; Assist. surg. C. M. Duff, m.d., until August; Brev. col. T. A. A. Munsey, 8th cav., and Capt. T. W. Gibson, 2nd Eur., 4 months; Capt. G. H. Saxton, 38th N.I., 2 months, and Lieut. G. A. Mallock, 25th N.I., 3 months.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. T. B. Heathorn, art., Capt. V. B. D. Carter, 12th N.I., and Lieut. E. R. Anderson, 10th N.I., 6 months; Major J. H. G. Crawford, eng., and Lieut. C. H. Clay, 21st N.I., 3 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. Robert Posnett, B.A.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. E. Ashburner, 21st N.I.

Madras Estab.—Brev. lieut. col. J. S. Du Vernet, 2nd Eur., and Lieut. C. H. Riley, 50th N.I.

RESIGNED THE SERVICE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Fulwar Skipwith and Mr. Abercromby Dick.

APPOINTMENTS.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. John Standiver Senior Sherman admitted a volunteer for the pilot service.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Frederic William Fry admitted a volunteer for the Indian Navy.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

The following appointments have been made to the department, viz.—

Wm. Morley Walbram, Wroughton Moncrieff Eckford, Septimus Man, Chas. B. P. Gordon, Wm. Toulmin, Geo. Charles, Thos. C. P. Hawkes, Rich. B. Plindell, Rich. F. Dallas, Walter S. Stuart, John C. Fitzgerald, Geoffry A. Goslin, Thos. F. Babington, Chas. W. Babington, John H. Babington, Thos. W. H. Plaskett, Keith H. Jenkyns, Wm. R. Brooke.

No. 3 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BENGAL ENGINEERS, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

ENGINEERS.—Chas. Henry Luard (quitted Chatham 6th April) and John Birney (ditto 26th March), 8th June, 1855.

CAVALRY.—Thos. Francis Cosby Rochfort, 4th April; Frederick Bruce Prinsep and Harold Cooper Sitwell, 20th ditto.

INFANTRY.—Lindsay Charles de Lorentz Daniell, Henry Isham Wheler, and John Goodeve Barlow, 6th March; Edward Morris Smith, Thos. Lane Bayliff, and Arthur Marcus Hill Cheek, 20th ditto; Frederick Arthur Bertie, 26th ditto; Wm. Francis Badgley, Frederic Henderson, and Wm. Reid Martin, 4th April; Alexander Lindsay, 18th ditto; Wm. Hamilton and Francis Wm. Grant, 20th ditto; and Philip Henry Mascie Wynter, 4th May.

No. 3 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE MADRAS ENGINEERS, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

ENGINEERS.—James Gavin Lindsay (quitted Chatham 31st March), 2nd Aug. 1855; Wm. Henry Burton (ditto 10th March), 7th ditto.

CAVALRY.—Francis Sawbridge Cherry, 4th May.

INFANTRY.—Wm. George Carr, 7th March; Robert Walter Hesketh, James Stonhouse, Francis Randolph Trevor, Henry Fane Haylett Sewell, and Quintin Shaw Awdry Jamieson, 20th ditto; Francis John Ashley, 26th ditto; Chas. Campbell and Hugh Fraser Wilson, 4th April; Francis Henry Vanderee, 7th ditto; Wm. Douglas, Jas. Henry Gordon, and Arthur Frederick Loughton, 20th ditto.

LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

Dennis Wright, 7th April; Chas. Newel Grant, 20th ditto.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 1, 1857.

- 60th Foot.**—Major gen. Joseph Peterson to be colonel commandant, v. Lieut. general Thomas Bunbury, dec.
- 12th Light Dragoons.**—Brev. major Wm. Murray, from the 10th lt. drags., to be capt., v. Valentine Baker, who exchanges.
- 24th Foot.**—Ens. Jonathan Christian Thomas, from the 71st Foot, to be ens., v. Hill, who has resigned.
- 25th Foot.**—Lieut. George Kirwan, from the 7th Foot, to be lieut., v. G. O. Lewis, who exchanges.—Lieut. George Skene Hallows to be adjutant, v. Horatio Priestly, promoted.
- 60th Foot.**—Lieut. George Charles Henry Waters to be capt., by purchase, v. Hutchinson, who retires.—Ens. James Kiero Watson to be lieut., by purchase, v. Waters.—Ens. Wm. Henry Mosely, from the 82nd Foot, to be ens., v. Orchard, promoted.
- 76th Foot.**—John Nathaniel Gower, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Sinclair, promoted.
- 87th Foot.**—Assist. surg. Henry Higgins Jones, M.D., from the 99th Foot, to be assist. surg., v. Hill, deceased.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 12, 1857.

- 14th Light Dragoons.**—Assist. surg. Rich. Chapman Lofthouse, M.D., from the 86th Foot, to be assist. surg., v. Fasson, promoted in the 53rd Foot.
- 24th Foot.**—Capt. Wm. Winniett, from the 4th Foot, to be capt., v. Clark, who exchanges.
- 29th Foot.**—Lancelot Amelius Shadwell, gent., to be ens., by purchase.
- 53rd Foot.**—Assist. surg. Chas. Hamilton Fasson, from the 14th lt. drags., to be surg., v. Dartnell, deceased.
- 60th Foot.**—George Hewitt Trotman, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Watson, promoted.
- 86th Foot.**—Assist. surg. Wm. Alexander Mackinnon, from the 42nd Foot, to be assist. surg., v. Lofthouse, appointed to the 14th lt. drags.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
4.	India Stock.....	£.	220 @ 222
	India Bonds (£1,000).....		86.
	Ditto (under £1,000)....		2s. dis. @ 1 pm.
	RAILWAYS.		
18	Bombay, Baroda, and Central		
	India (guar. 5 per ct.).....	9	1 @ 1 pm.
20	Calcutta and South-Eastern ..	2s.	
20	Ceylon, B shares ..	1	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2
20	Eastern Bengal.....	2s.	1 @ 1 pm.
Stock	East-Indian ..	100	107 @ 109
20	Ditto Extension C (guar.		
	5 per ct.).....	15	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2 pm.
20	Ditto Extension D (guar.		
	5 p.ct. with full 5 p.ct.int.)	all	
20	Euphrates Valley ..	2s.	par to 1 pm.
20	Great Indian Peninsula (guar.		
	5 per ct.).....	all	21 @ 21 1/2
20	Ditto (New ditto).....	4	1 @ 1 pm.
20	Madras (guar. 4 1/2 per ct.) ..	all	19 @ 20
20	Ditto (guar. 5 per ct.).....	all	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
20	Ditto Extension (guar. 4 1/2		
	per ct.).....	10	1/2 dis. @ 1 pm.
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5		
	per cent.).....	5	1 @ 1 pm.
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5		
	per cent.) ..	5	1 @ 1 pm.
20	Scinde (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	5	12 @ 2 1/2 pm.
20	Punjab ..	2	
	BANKS.		
40	Australasia ..	all	87 @ 89
25	Bank of Egypt ..	18 1/2	12 @ 1 1/2 dis.
20	Chartered Bank of India, Aus-		
	tralia, and China ..	8	1 1/2 @ 1 dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation.....	all	40 @ 41
20	Ottoman Bank ..	15	1/2 dis. @ par.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
10	European and Indian Junction		
	Telegraph ..	10s.	par to 1 pm.
10	Mediterranean Electric Tele-		
	graph ..	all	
1	N. B. Australasian Company.....	all	1 @ 1
1	Oriental Gas ..	all	1 1/2 @ 1
1	Ditto New ..	2s.	per @ 1 pm.
50	Peninsular and Oriental Steam		
	Navigation Company ..	all	65 @ 68
50	Ditto New ..	10	
1	Submarine Telegraph Ship ..	all	1 @ 1
1	Ditto Registered.....	all	1 @ 1

ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 29th April, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA
COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a QUARTERLY GENERAL COURT of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th JUNE next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 29th April, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA
COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the TRANSFER BOOKS of the said Company's Stock will be SHUT on TUESDAY, the 9th JUNE, at 3 o'clock, and OPENED again on TUESDAY, the 14th JULY; and

That the Warrants for the Dividends on the said Stock, payable on the 6th JULY, 1857, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 29th April, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA
COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That they have received from their Government at MADRAS the under-mentioned Schedules, viz. :—

1. Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities, received by the Administrator-General on account of each Estate remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout, and the balances. Prepared up to the 31st December, 1856, under Section XXXIV. of Act VIII. of 1855.

2. Schedule of all Administrations whereof the final balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such balances, and the persons to whom paid. Prepared for the half-year of 31st December, 1856, under Section XXIV. of Act VIII. of 1855.

And that the said Schedules are open, at this House, to the inspection of the public.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 6th May, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA
COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That they have received from their Government at BOMBAY the under-mentioned Schedules, viz. :—

1. Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities, received by the Administrator-General on account of each Estate remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout, and the balances. Prepared up to the 31st December, 1856, under Section XXXIV. of Act VIII. of 1855.

2. Schedule of all Administrations whereof the final Balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such Balances, and the persons to whom paid. Prepared from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1856, under Section XXXIV. of Act VIII. of 1855.

And that the said Schedules are open, at this House, to the inspection of the public.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 13th May, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA
COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 27th INSTANT, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

BELLOWS,
CANVAS,
FIG LEAD;—also,
SERGE FLANNELS;

And that the conditions of the said Contracts (four in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 27th day of May, 1857, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA
COMPANY do hereby publish for general information the following

Extract of a Despatch received from the Government of BOMBAY, and dated the 5th March, 1857, viz. :—

"We beg to suggest that a Notice should be posted at Lloyd's, that no Ship drawing more than 18 feet of water should be sent to Kurrachee."

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 13th May, 1857.

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ORIENTAL PENMANSHIP: an Essay to facilitate the Reading of Indian Manuscripts. By DUNCAN FORBES, LL.D. London: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 7, Leadenhall Street.

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LONDON:—Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, Printer, at the Printing-Office
of COX & WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields,
in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by HANCOCK
WILD, at 13, Catherine Street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-in-Strand,
both in the County of Middlesex.—May 19, 1857.

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AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

Vol. XV.—No. 317.]

LONDON, TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1857.

[PRICE 1s.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Bengal*, with a mail, left Calcutta April 23rd, Sand Heads 24th, Madras 28th, Point de Galle May 3rd, Aden 13th, and arrived at Suez May 20th. The *Ganges*, with a mail, left Bombay May 2nd, Aden May 11th, and arrived at Suez May 17th. The *Madras*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong April 15th, Singapore 24th, Penang 26th, and arrived at Point de Galle May 3rd. The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta May 26th, and Marseilles May 29th (per *Vectis*). The *Perse*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton June 4th.

DEPARTURES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 4th and 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if the 4th or 20th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 3rd and 19th.

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Via Marseilles, on the evening of the 10th and 26th, for letters and newspapers, at any ordinary receiving-house in London. If the 10th or 26th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 11th and 27th, at the General Post-office, London.

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The Mails for China are despatched under the same regulations, and at the same rate of postage, as those to India.

* * The *Marseilles* mails of the 10th and 26th overtake the *Southampton* mails of the 4th and 20th at Malta; from which place they are conveyed by the same vessel.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, June 2.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	April 23	Burmah (Rangoon) ..	Mar. 30
Agra	24	Ceylon	May 3
Madras	28	Bombay	May 2
China (Hong-Kong) ..	April 15.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

IN our last impression we announced the ratification at Teheran of the Anglo-Persian treaty. An official intimation of the fact was received in Paris on Thursday last by Feruk Khan, the Persian ambassador, accompanied by a letter from his government expressing much satisfaction at the success of the negotiation, and flattering acknowledgments of the ability and zeal he had displayed. Mr. Stevens, the British consul at Teheran, left Vienna for London on Saturday, having in charge the ratified document.

By the mail just arrived, which brings advices from China to the 15th April, we are informed that no change had taken place in the position of affairs in the Canton river. Up to that date, indeed, no other result could have been looked for. It was not probable that the Chinese would become the assailants, and any hostile movement on the part of the British would have been unjustifiable, pending the arrival of the expected reinforcements. Intelligence had been received at Hong Kong that her Majesty's ship *Raleigh*, of fifty guns, had struck on a rock near Macao, on her passage from Singapore, and that it had been found necessary to run her ashore. The *Bittern* had been despatched to receive her guns. The authorities at Shanghai, with the concurrence, it is said, of the Imperial Government, have imposed a duty of twelve taels per chest on the entrance of opium into that port. If the statement be correct, and the trade is no longer contraband, one great source of all our disputes with the Chinese will have been removed. For more than half a century the Imperial Government has striven to suppress the traffic in opium; but in spite of severe regulations for its exclusion, the taste for the drug has spread throughout the empire, and is said to have extended to the palace itself. The government at length, satisfied of the impotence of its efforts, has wisely determined to adopt the best remedy in its power, and to legalize the traffic. Great distress, it is stated, prevails at Canton and its vicinity from the scarcity of rice, the staple article of food with all classes. On the 2nd April the boats of the Company's steamer *Auckland* succeeded in capturing

NEWSPAPER

a mandarin junk at Tung-Chung Bay, which was taken on to Hong Kong. A battery on shore, which opened fire on the boats as they were pulling in, was also taken possession of, and held till the junk was got under way. In this service we regret to find that two officers and one seaman were severely wounded, and that four men were wounded slightly. A few days later a further engagement took place, when the boats of her Majesty's steamers *Sampson* and *Hornet*, and ship *Sibylle*, under Commodore Elliot, attacked a strong force of mandarin boats and three lorchas in Deep Bay, at the entrance of the Canton river. Ten boats and the three lorchas were destroyed. The firing that was kept up from the shore, where a great number of Chinese soldiers were congregated, was very heavy, but the only accident on our side was one man severely wounded. An atrocious murder had been perpetrated at Hong Kong. Mr. Charles Markwick, government auctioneer, formerly a servant in the East-India Company's service in Canton, and one of the oldest European residents in China, was strangled while confined to his bed by sickness, by one of his house-servants, for the sake, it would appear, of some little property which was in the house. The miscreant had escaped; but a large reward had been offered by the Government for his apprehension.

From Calcutta we learn that the disbanding of the 19th regiment of Native infantry has produced the most salutary effects, and that the late mutinous spirit in the army may be regarded as virtually suppressed. With regard to the 34th Native infantry, it is believed that the discharge of some of the disaffected Sepoys will obviate the necessity of resorting to the extreme measure of breaking up the regiment. The jemadar of the 34th, who commanded the guard which refused to assist Lieutenant Baugh when resisting a murderous attack made upon him by one of the Sepoys, had been sentenced to death by a native court-martial. The sentence was confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief, and the jemadar has been hanged. The unhappy man seems to have hoped for mercy to the last, and then, finding that the sentence would be carried out, addressed the men as follows:—"Sepoys! listen to me; I have been a traitor to a good Government, I am about to be punished for my great sins, I am about to be hanged, and I deserve my punishment. Sepoys! obey your officers, for they are your rightful and just rulers, or else you will, like me, be brought to the gallows. Sepoys! obey your officers, listen to them and not to evil advisers; I listened to evil advisers, and you see what I am come to. I call upon God to bless the Governor-General, all the great gentlemen, the general, and all the *sahib logue* [gentlemen] here present—Seeta Ram! Seeta Ram! Seeta Ram!" The men who attempted to tamper with the Mint guard, with the view of seizing the building and plundering the vaults, have been sentenced to transportation for fourteen years. In this instance also the trial was conducted by a native court-martial. The war with China appears to be viewed with the utmost favour. Meetings have been held at Singapore, congratulating Sir James Brooke on the success of his decisive measures during the late insurrection. A similar feeling prevails at Calcutta, where the merchants were about to attend Lord Canning with an address, expressing their unanimous sympathy with the policy of Lord Palmerston, and their conviction that the time for concession to the Chinese had passed. Fuzl Ali,

the notorious outlaw, who murdered Mr. Boileau, one of the commissioners in Oude, has at length forfeited his life as the penalty of his crime. Lieut. Longueville Clarke, of the 3rd regt. of Oude irregular infantry, on the evening of the 7th April marched with forty men across the Nepaul frontier, through the dense jungle which constitutes the boundary, and surprised the bandits in a grove of trees. The men fought desperately, Lieut. Clarke having one man killed and four wounded, out of his small party. Fuzl Ali, and two of his brothers, equally notorious bandits with himself, were killed, and two others of the gang. The importance of this service is very great, as it will probably restore peace to the province, and relieve the administration of much anxiety. Lieut. Clarke was himself slightly wounded.

Gholab Singh, the ruler of Cashmere, is believed to be on his death-bed. His legitimate successor is his son, Runheer Singh; but the feelings of the people have been much embittered by the tyranny and oppression of Gholab, and it is not improbable that, at his death, the succession may be disputed between his son and his more popular nephew, Jowahir Singh, each being supported by a section of the soldiery. The issue will probably be determined by the decisive interference of the British Government.

Nothing of importance has been communicated from Caubul, save the announcement that Major Lumsden, and the British mission, were at the fort of Koorun (in the valley of that name, which was lately entered by a force from Peshawur), on the 20th of March. The commandant of the fort turned out his garrison to receive the party, and showed them all the civilities in his power. A troublesome clan being in arms to impede their further progress, he detained them in his fort, while with a strong body of men he advanced to clear the way for them.

From Madras we hear of General Grant's investiture with the insignia of the Bath, at the hands of the Governor of the presidency.

Major-General Ashburnham was expected at Bombay by the ensuing mail, on his way to China. A meeting of the Bombay shareholders of the London and Eastern Bank was held on the 30th of April. It appeared, from the accounts submitted to the meeting, that the assets of the branch were amply sufficient to meet all engagements. An explanatory statement was given of the arrangements entered into by the London directors with the Oriental Bank, and of the advantages to be derived from the assistance tendered by that corporation. Those arrangements were unanimously approved, and all the shareholders present agreed to sign promissory notes, payable to the Oriental Bank Corporation, for the 50% per share not yet called up, in respect of the shares held by them in the London and Eastern Banking Corporation.

PASSENGERS BY THE PRESENT MAIL.

TO MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Finch and infant, Mr. Jervis, Hon. D. Elliott, Maj. Rice, Capt. McVicar, Mr. and Mrs. Haworth, Hadjee M. Bophur, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Muir, Mr. Aitken, Mrs. Daha, Capt. Nation, Mr. Currie, Mr. Brodie, Mr. McKim, Mr. H. Ramsay, Mr. and Mrs. Dymes, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Godineau, Sir and Lady H. Montgomery and son, Mr. and Mrs. Key, Le Conte de Courcey, Mr. Walker, Mr. Dekker, Mr. Read, Mr. Little, Mr. Grieve, Lieut. Robinson, Mr.

Broomhall, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Col. Wheeler, Capt. Richardson, Capt. Allgood, Col. and Mrs. Ramsay, Lieut. Gully, Capt. Girdlestone, Lieut. Barnardiston, Dr. Tres-tait, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Pardis, Capt. Elliott, Mr. Pertah, Mr. Arlequin, Lieut. E. M. Bright, Lieut. Hall, Mr. Sterry, Mr. E. W. Saunders, Mr. Sur-man, Mr. Smith, Mrs. Hoyte.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Pera*, June 4. — Mrs. G. Norris, Mrs. O. Sullivan, Miss Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Preston and 4 children, Mr. Beasley, Capt. Inkerman, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Smith, Mr. Hay, Mr. Jeffrey and child, Mr. and Mrs. Carter and child, Mrs. Mann and 4 children, Mrs. Moore and child, Mr. Hurrier, Capt. Tytton's 3 children, Capt. Smith and child, Capt. and Mrs. Warburton, Mrs. Wilson and child, Capt. Rogers, Col. Seaton, Col. and Mrs. Patten, Capt. Beresford, Rev. G. Alcock, Mr. Fernandez, Capt. and Mrs. O'Shea, Mrs. Cowper, Capt. Richards, Capt. Vincent and 2 infants, Mrs. Inglis and 2 children, Mr. E. H. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Finlay, Mr. Affleck, Mr. Lyle, Mrs. Carey, Col. Hope, Mr. Roberts, Mrs. Bolland, Mr. and Mrs. Dickinson, Mr. Morgan, Mrs. Maitland, Mr. A. M. Wilson, Mr. R. Rowley and infant, Capt. Blunt, Mr. Hissard, Dr. Kenny, Mr. Seward, Dr. Simpson, R.N., Qr. Mr. O'Connor, Mrs. and Miss Hampshaw, Mrs. and Miss Graves, Miss Clough, Miss Rose, Mrs. Knoss, Mrs. Hoyte, Mrs. H. Gains, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Rowley, Mr. Marrogate, Capt. Gardner.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Capt. H. P. Wildig, 34th N.I., at Lucknow, April 8.

MADRAS.—Capt. Henry Hughes, 18th N.I., at Vellore, April 18; Capt. William Johnstone, 51st N.I., at Trichinopoly, April 19; Capt. R. L. J. Ogilvie, 33rd N.I., at Jackatalla, April 8; Capt. W. T. K. Rolston, 14th N.I., at Bangalore, March 31.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—The *Englishman* tells two good stories concerning the Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency, on inspecting a regiment at Delhi, inquired of an officer commanding a company, "How many men there were in his company? When he last inspected the company? How many medal men there were present?" To each of which questions the officer answered, "About 25 men. About last Wednesday. About 29 men." "I don't want to know about the number," replied his Excellency, "give me the exact numbers and period." The subaltern, becoming slightly confused, hesitated in giving his answer. Upon this the colonel of the regiment turned round to the subaltern, saying, "This is really too bad, it is shameful; I could not have believed it." The Commander-in-Chief, with the most courteous demeanour, said to the colonel, "Pray do not be annoyed with the young officer; it strikes me his conduct coincides admirably with your system of discipline." Again, whilst inspecting the artillery at Meerut, the Commander-in-Chief asked an officer the age of a horse he was then looking at; the officer, seeing 52 on the horse's back (this being the year he came out of the stud) answered 52 years. These stories point to two fundamental principles. In an infantry regiment, an officer should know the history of every man in his company; and in a cavalry regiment not only the history of every man, but the history of every horse. We hold their little of *enani* if such studies were carried out.

BENGAL.

THE SALE LAW, AND THE REVENUE OFFICERS.

The Legislative Council has published another mass of papers upon the proposed change in the revenue Sale Law. They profess to contain the opinions of the Lieut.-Governor, and some of the revenue officers of the presidency upon the details of that measure. We confess that we have glanced through the collection with a feeling of almost bitter indignation. Could its character be comprehended in England, it would inflict the heaviest blow ever yet felt by the civil service of Bengal. The measure proposed by Mr. Grant is acknowledged, whatever its intrinsic merits, to be worthy of a statesman. It is acknowledged that it will effect an instant change in the tenure of land throughout Bengal; that it will ameliorate, if not remove some of the evils of the settlement; that it may lead the way to a mighty social revolution. It is acknowledged that there are great practical difficulties in the path, that there are arguments to be met as weighty as those which impeded the Encumbered Estates Act at home. This measure, thus wide and thus difficult, is submitted to the revenue officers of a presidency, to the board, to the commissioners, to collectors, to the men upon whose skill its success must ultimately depend. And what is the result? Of eight commissioners, five only condescend to reply in decent time. Of some thirty collectors only fourteen send any replies at all, and some of those which do arrive are rather the careless jottings of a note-book than well-weighed reports. Of the remainder, Mr. Loutour says his experience is confined to minor revenue matters. Mr. W. Tucker writes just one page and a quarter, and certainly does not make up for his brevity by condensed argument. Mr. E. Russell has "but a very short time entered the Revenue line." Mr. H. V. Schalch has acquired "his experience in a district, temporarily settled under Regulation VII. of 1822, and therefore feels great diffidence in expressing his opinion on an Act which will have effect through the permanently settled districts." Mr. Shore says, it "is so long since he has been employed in the revenue branch of the service, and he has re-entered it so recently," that he also feels considerable diffidence. The commissioner of Nuddea says he has had no time to write the opinion he formed while in the board, but transmits his collector's views, which "will not greatly assist the board." That seems probable, for

"I shall conclude with a few words on the collector's returns. Mr. Mangles has begged to be excused giving any opinion on the plea of his inexperience in revenue matters. Mr. F. Lushington, Mr. Pigon, and Mr. Fowle, have altogether missed the points on which their opinions were required. On pointing this out to the two former gentlemen, and on requesting them to ascertain the views of their deputy-collectors on the probable working of Sections XXXVI. and XXXVII., I obtained the further returns which are also submitted. In the case of Moorshedabad the second return is not a more satisfactory one than the first. In the case of the twenty-four Pergunnahs I have thus obtained the opinions of three deputy-collectors of experience. That of Serchander Deb should, I think, carry weight with it."

This is a little too bad. Here are ten gentlemen employed in the revenue department, dealing every day with questions of the highest importance to every agriculturist in Bengal, deciding on claims which involve the right to areas larger than England, who are unable to give an opinion on the broadest question of tenure ever presented to the community. Most of them plead inexperience. Every one has three times the experience of Mr. Peacock, and we will be bound to say that when Mr. Peacock speaks upon the Bill, his opinion will not be obscure, or based on defective information. Others talk of want of time. How much time has an Indian journalist at his disposal, yet there are at least three in India who have contrived to analyse the new Bill with some effect. One gentleman actually says he has not time to write his opinion. Suppose he had sat up all night for once in his life, as some hundreds of students do every year who are not paid for it. One week's study would have enabled all these collectors to form, if not an accurate, at least a definite opinion on every clause in the Act. We have no scruple in saying that every one who has thus declined to consider a great question has been guilty of a positive dereliction of duty. We can suggest no fitter punishment than that each should be sent to serve for six months under Sir John Lawrence, to be taught what work really means. It is occurrences like these which make even Conservatives doubt whether the independence afforded by a covenant, is not counterbalanced by the mental laziness it is so apt to foster.

We have already noticed the minute by the Lieut. Governor. Disagreeing as we do with its conclusions, it is impossible to deny either its clearness or its force. Mr. Halliday writes as we wish his subordinates would write, adhering firmly to his own scheme, but striking at the principles rather than the details of the rival proposal. The next in ability is Mr. Ricketts. This gentleman,

not content with objecting to a material part of Mr. Grant's project, considers it, justly enough, his duty to suggest a remedy. He thinks it impossible for the collector to decide what is the "fair proportion" of the jumma, which will entitle the under-tenant to demand registration. This opinion is shared by the majority of the revenue officers, but it is worthy of note, that only two, the Lieut. Governor and Mr. Ricketts, have added to their objections a practical suggestion. Mr. Ricketts would replace the words "a fair proportion" by a "suitable" proportion, as one much more easy to be ascertained:—

"If the lands are in the hands of Ryots, under ordinary circumstances the rent should be about fifty per cent. on the ryottee rental. If the land is to be held immediately by the lessee without the intervention of any Ryots, the rent should be about thirty per cent. of the gross proceeds. When circumstances are peculiar, special inquiry and special terms of registry will be needful."

The alteration would probably simplify the working of the Act, but the rates suggested appear exorbitant. Mr. Ricketts, moreover, is almost the only official who has perceived the enormous importance of the commutation clause. We make no apology for giving his opinion this prominent place:—

"This section certainly provides for redemption of the land-tax and in the manner proposed I see no reason why the tax should not be redeemed. It is not probable that many will take advantage of the rule; and if it were probable, still I would have the rule. It is not intended to decrease the resources of posterity; while the redemption will have the effect in promoting improvement by a complete exemption from all liability to the State, the resources of posterity will be in no way affected by the transaction. The existence of the debt and the necessity for paying the interest thereof are facts. The transaction will be equivalent to redemption of the land-tax for a money payment at twenty-five years' purchase, and the immediate application of the money to the liquidation of so much of the debt; supposing the debt to be extinguished by redemption, or, in other words, supposing all the public securities in existence to be deposited under the Act, I do not see how posterity could suffer. There would be less land revenue to receive, but there would be no interest to pay. I do not see but that the condition of the country would be improved in many respects. Imagine Bengal with no Collectors' offices, no last days of payment with all their griefs and anxieties, no settlements with "unfortunate" over assessments, no turning out escorts for treasure at unreasonable times, all the cost of collectors' and deputy-collectors' establishments, guards, &c. &c., saved and laid out in improving the courts and the police. I can see no object in the land-tax except to meet State expenditure. Unless it be denied that the landed interest would prosper more without the tax than with it, payment of debt by redemption of tax would be advantageous."

Dimly and faintly, but not the less certainly, the idea of a perfect tenure begins to rise in the Indian official mind. Ten years ago Mr. Grant's proposal would have been hooted down as revolutionary. Five years ago, the bare idea of annihilating the land revenue of Bengal would have been received as a symptom of financial insanity; and now the Legislative Council talks freely of commutations. A member of the Sudder Board thinks the land might possibly not prosper the less if it were less taxed. A President of the Board of Control regrets deeply the want of permanence in our tenures. An Indian journal talks of allodial tenure as yet possible, and is not believed to dream. Municipality after municipality proposes and accepts an income-tax as the fairest of all modes of taxation; and, lastly, the Court of Directors, the stronghold of short leases, acknowledges that the value of land depends on the fixity of tenure. The process is slow, as all social changes ought to be; but the end, sooner or later, is inevitable. The burden of the empire will be thrown on all alike. Land will be what the public funds now are—the best and most tangible security; and the Government, with an elastic revenue, will be enabled to commence improvements now pronounced Utopian. We have not space to notice Mr. Ricketts's plan for investing Government with a power over under-tenures not conceded to any other purchaser. It appears to us to leave open that possible chance of loss which already vitiates every perpetual lease in the country, and which it is the object of Mr. Grant's Bill to remove. We pass on to the third formidable opponent of the reform.

Mr. Samuells' paper on the law may almost atone for the carelessness of the majority of his colleagues. It deserves to be read by every one who has taken the slightest interest in the proposed change. Flinging details somewhat contemptuously aside Mr. Samuells strikes straight at the vital principle of the bill. He declares that it will not tend to encourage the devotion of capital to land. It will rather render such expenditure impossible. The under-tenure, he argues, would be under the new law the only proprietary tenure. The zemindar would have merely a superi-

ority. The middleman would only buy and sell the right to certain rents. No one possessed of capital would have the faintest interest in the improvement of the soil, for he would have no power to increase his rent. Nobody improves land out of philanthropy. The owner wants a *quid pro quo* in India as well as England, and under the new law he will not get it. If this objection were correct, it would be impossible to overrate its force. The first object of the act is to secure the application of capital to the soil, and if its fails to secure that end, it is not worth its cost. It is not, however, correct, for this simple reason. The state of affairs Mr. Samuells deprecates exists already. The zemindar has only a superiority. The middleman can only—so long as he does not cheat—deal with certain rents. The farmer is the only person really and permanently interested in the improvement of the soil. And therefore on the great underlet estates there is no improvement. Mr. Samuells says—

"I cannot believe, for instance, that the improvement of the District of Burdwan would not proceed much more rapidly if the leases were under the control of the rajah, than it is likely to do while the estate is sub-divided among putneers who enjoy fixity of tenure and who alone therefore have an interest in improving its resources."

We will accept his illustration, and we say that if the Burdwan estate were to be improved into a garden, instead of the pauper warren it now is, the revenue of the rajah would not be improved one rupee. He has exactly that bare superiority of which Mr. Samuells complains. Nay, we are wrong. He has one thing more; the right, if he pleases, of committing a colossal fraud, of letting his estate lapse, and buying it in cleansed of its encumbrances. We fear to mention the sum he might clear by such a proceeding. Tenants doubtless under the rajah are as safe as under the Stanleys, but that is an accident. Suppose the estate divided, as great estates are every day, among half a dozen poverty-stricken sons, each making it his point of honour to keep up the original scale of living! Will Mr. Samuells guarantee their principles? Or would any planter in his senses take a talook under them, and triple its value by covering it with date trees? It is to enable him to do this that the act is really required. The evil is not in this or that detail, in the sunset law or the existence of middle-men, but in the broad patent facts that for a capitalist to improve his estate in Bengal is to run the risk of losing it, and that the ratio of the risk is in exact proportion to the ratio of improvement. The point seems so clear that we are weary of the reiteration. A Bengal talookdar pays for a perpetual lease. He gets a tenancy at will instead. Has the legislature a right to secure him his lease? We maintain—like the collectors with due diffidence—that it has, that the prevention of fraud is one of the objects for which legislatures exist.

Lastly, Mr. Samuells endorses the objection of the zemindars:—

"At present, when a zemindary is sold by the collector, it passes into the hands of the purchasers free, for the most part, of encumbrances, and capable, under judicious management, of improvement to a greater or less extent, according to the circumstances of the case. It commands, therefore, a price calculated not merely according to its present rental, but according to the extent to which there is reason to expect that rental may be raised. But introduce fixity of tenure, and the zemindary is worth merely the market value of the existing rental, minus the cost and risk of collection."

That is plain English. The zemindar not only sells what is his own, but a right of stealing besides. The good-will of the shop is sold plus some rare recipes for adulteration. Doubtless the recipes increase the value of the shop; but that is no reason the legislature should not render the adulteration penal.—*Friend of India.*

THE MUTINIES AND THEIR CAUSE.

The difficulty is not over. The men of the disbanded regiment are wending their way back to their homes, ruined and dispirited. The spirit which pervaded them exists, however, in other regiments, and needs the vigilant watchfulness of the military authorities. We shall not enlarge on the motives and designs attributed to the 34th N.I. at Barrackpore. There is little wisdom in giving currency to stories one half of which are inventions, and the other half coloured by native imagination. The broad fact that the regiment is disaffected, is only too patent, and that is sufficient. Whatever the reason or the excuse, it is certain that the decree of a court-martial cannot be carried out at Barrackpore without the presence of Europeans. There are whispers of troubles at Dinapore averted by tact, and the presence of H. M.'s 10th. The men selected to practise at Umballah and Sealkote look anxiously at the English cartridges. Wild rumours, each more preposterous than the last, float about the cantonments of the North West, and we expect speedily to hear that the sensation has crossed the

Indus. A panic so unreasonable, and so widely spread, must in India be always inconvenient. Touching as it does the point of honour of a credulous Native army, it becomes not only inconvenient, but dangerous.

The danger is not diminished by the fact that the most experienced officers are still doubtful as to its cause. Of the many explanations offered not one suffices to render all the phenomena intelligible. The sepoys, it is said, believe that Lord Canning has pledged himself to convert them all to Christianity. A dim hazy conviction that Christianity is winning the game, that conversion is only a question of time, is undoubtedly a sign of the hour in all ranks of native society. But if this be the belief of the soldiery, why do any regiments remain loyal? The 43rd would be as sensitive to such a suspicion as the 34th. They live in the same station. They are subjected to the same influences. They hear the same news. They have the same caste, the same creed, the same point of honour. Yet it was perfectly well understood on the 31st, that the 19th had no sympathy to expect from the 43rd. The irregulars are as Hindoo as the line, and they quiz the regulars for their perturbation. The Goorkhas belong to the race who nearly dethroned Jung Bahadoor on a rumour that he had forfeited his caste in England, and the Goorkhas clamour for the cartridges. The Sikhs have a horror of bullock's fat, and the Sikh soldiers at Barrackpore are said to have expressed simple disgust at the entire movement. There is nothing in the training of the cavalry to make them indifferent to their creed, and no sound of disaffection has been heard from that arm. The theory must be dismissed as a mere excuse put forward by mutineers to excuse and conceal the cause of their disobedience.

The next theory is more tangible. It is surmised that the movement is part of a plan having for its object an increase of pay. The price of provisions is rising rapidly. The sepoys detest Bengal for itself. They hate the climate; they hate the people, who tremble before them, and fleece them as easily as a gamester fleeces an unfledged lordling. But they accumulate money by eating rice instead of wheat, and money is a sepoy's *summum bonum*. Rice is now dear, and the Bengal regiments of course are discontented. Knowing, however, that they will obtain little sympathy from the mass of the army, which is buying grain beyond the Sutlej at thirty-five seers to the rupee, they start the only rumour which will wake up every sepoy from Calcutta to the Indus. There is something very plausible in this explanation. Questions of pay have been at the bottom of almost all sepoy mutinies. The facts assumed are all correct. Provisions are very dear, and will be dearer still. The stalking-horse put forward is exactly such a one as a clever drill Nainque, very much in debt, would be apt to suggest. But the old difficulty still recurs. Why should the desire for more pay be confined to a portion of the brigade? The 43rd would like an extra rupee as well as the 34th. Why does the latter regiment only hope to obtain it by disobedience? It is no answer to say that one regiment may have the same desires as another, yet disapprove of its method of expressing them. It would at least ask, in however temperate a tone. Nor would any grievance of this sort produce an expression of irritation against the officers. The men know as well as we do that no one but the Sirkar can increase their pay. They are under no delusion as to the authority to which, in such a case, they must appeal. This theory like the last is inconsistent with the known facts.

Again, it is surmised that the movement is instigated from the outside. This impression is favoured by the fact that there is obviously a secret somewhere. The men reply vaguely even to officers whom individually they trust. Promises have been made of revelation which still is not revealed. Two or three incidents have occurred betraying anxiety on the part of the men, lest the truth by accident should get wind. Moreover, a secret grievance is *prima facie* impossible. Men conceal a conspiracy, not a complaint. A regiment in mutiny is a mob, and the instinct of a mob is to roar out its trouble, in the roughest and most intelligible of phrases. Thus far therefore the idea of outside intrigue seems reasonable. But even here we are met on the threshold by the old rule of evidence. Whose interest is it to spread disaffection among the sepoys? No foreign power, supposing it to have the will, has the means. No Indian power except the Mahrattas and the Nepaulese could profit for an hour even by a general outbreak. The Mahrattas have shown no disposition to intrigue. Nepal is still ruled by Jung Bahadoor, and Jung Bahadoor has never forgotten London. As to the King of Oude, supposing him mad enough to make the attempt, what are his means? He can have no influence over the Hindoos. The attempt to buy the men, head by head, seems possible, but it must be remembered that the high offers from Moolraj were contemptuously rejected, and we doubt if any amount would induce a native officer to risk his pension. Who else is there who, by any stretch of the imagination, could be supposed to gain by a quarrel between Government and its native army?

Finally, there are some few observers, chiefly unconnected with the army, who point to the general service order, and talk of an unwillingness to serve in Persia. The conjecture scarcely deserves a reply. It is refuted by the simple fact that the 19th offered with one consent to re-enlist as a general service corps and go to China, or the world's end. There are as many recruits as ever, and the order if disliked at all, is disliked, because the older soldiers see that it will not do to plead caste while their younger comrades are on their way to battle.

As yet, we submit, the balance of evidence is in favour of the opinion at first expressed. The mutinies are really the result of the "cartridge question." The secret to be kept is not the cause of discontent, but the plan devised by the sepoys for allaying it. The reason for the difference of opinion among the regiments is the different degree of their previous impatience. The spark passes through the whole, but ignites only the combustible matter. Without the cartridges there would have been no overt mutiny. Without the disorganization, consequent on the separation between officers and men, the cartridges would never have excited an emotion. They will excite none in the Irregulars. They will excite none in regiments where the commanding officers have gained the confidence some Europeans so easily inspire.

We hope next week to discuss at least one plan for the permanent removal of this source of danger. But it is not by plans however broad or however thoroughly matured that it must be met. They all require time, and there is no time to spare. The immediate difficulty must be met now, by such commanding officers as we have, and with such means as they may have at their disposal. In every regiment the local grievance, whatever it be, should be instantly redressed. In every regiment the officers should patiently and quietly impress on the men that Government is totally indifferent to their creed. In every regiment there should be a new and persistent effort to ascertain what the Sepoy really thinks, hopes, and wishes. There is too much of the kidglove system in vogue, which it behoves commanding officers to remove. The Subaltern who entertains his mess with his dislike for natives, his contempt for men who can share their sports on the wrestling ground, his impatience of Subadarjee's prose, may be a gentleman. He is no officer. In nine cases out of ten we believe a little kindly talk, an exhibition of real personal sympathy with the men would remove much of the discontent. Sepoys are just like continental servants. They can be managed as easily as Englishmen, but not in the same manner. You cannot rule either if you keep up the harsh line of separation drawn by our insular etiquette. The danger of over familiarity, a military crime in an European regiment, does not exist among Sepoys. The distance is too great, the line of colour too impassable for kindness to be misinterpreted. The regiment which has confidence even in one officer will never be misled by rumours of conversion.—*Friend of India.*

— THE UNFORTUNATE SHIP "LADY NUGENT." —

Some of our readers may perhaps recollect that, two years or more ago, when endeavouring to account for the mysterious loss of the unfortunate ship *Lady Nugent*, with half or two-thirds of a Madras regiment on board, leaving Madras Roads as she did, a stout, well-commanded vessel, as we knew from the most undoubted authority, and at a time when no bad weather was known to have occurred in the Bay of Bengal, we urged it as probable, or more than probable, that the loss had arisen through neglect of the deviation of the compasses on board, which would certainly be effected by the arms of the troops, and probably by the cargo of military stores; and that, as now well ascertained, this new deviation would go on increasing from day to day, and thus, unless most carefully watched, it might become in a few days a fearful source of error, especially at night or in thick weather.

We were reminded of this subject by the singular discovery made by Mr. Leighton, the chief officer of the *Enterprise*, which we published in our paper of the 23rd of February, of the remains of a ship, and some 2,000 rupees in money, on the Alguada Reef—the very place where a westerly deviation of her compasses might have placed the unfortunate *Lady Nugent*, as an easterly one might have led her on the reef-bound shores of the Andaman Islands; and our readers, nautical ones, at all events, will remember that by the account of the starving natives, who were taken off from the Alguada Reef about fifteen months ago by Mr. Hulke, of the *Fire Queen*, they state, that their vessel, with 300 coolies on board, went to pieces immediately! No doubt the utmost care has been taken by the officers of the *Enterprise* to have the most diligent search made, and every relic brought off which can give a chance of identifying the wreck, which, from the money, we have no doubt must have been a European one; and one would think the make and numbers on the muskets, if, as we suppose, they are numbered in

the Madras army, would give some clue. As to the approach to the reef, it is very true that there are deep water soundings of 30 to 35 fathoms, which would keep a ship at a safe distance from it, and guide her into the mid-channel passage; but there are 24 fathoms at seven miles due west from it, and strong tides setting due east at the springs; so that with any error in the chronometers, which, by the way, might also have arisen from the same cause as that of the compasses, and unless with an attention to the lead which we could only look for now-a-days in a man-of-war, the casts would scarcely be taken frequently enough, if at all, to warn a ship of danger in thick weather, when she was moreover beguiled by the error of her treacherous compasses.—*Englishman*, March 10.

PATRIA CARA, CARIOR LIBERTAS.

A correspondent, whose letter on another page will well repay perusal, informs us that Col. Wheler, commanding the 34th N.I., is to be removed from his command. He is accused, it appears, of preaching in the bazaars, of exerting himself personally for the spiritual welfare of those with whom he is brought in contact. His sentence will, we fear, be approved by more than half our readers. Even zeal, it will be argued, cannot excuse the utter want of discretion manifested by a commanding officer preaching in the presence of sepoys. Admitting even the doctrine that every man is bound to preach the truth, he is not bound to risk the conversion of millions for the sake of the conversion of a few. The success of Christian teaching throughout India, the progress and even the safety of the mission-work, depends upon retaining the British sovereignty unimpaired. That sovereignty is endangered the moment the sepoys are alienated, and there is no practice so certain to alienate them from our rule. If Colonel Wheler wishes to teach, it will be said, let him teach, but not his own sepoys. There is in such a proceeding an obvious indecorum. The words which from the lips of a missionary are healthy arguments, become from those of a commanding officer, commands. The sepoys, who never understand individual eccentricity, interpret these speeches as official orders, and Christianity is discredited by its association with force. At all events, granting that logically the opponents of such a practice are in the wrong, there is a political necessity in the matter, to which even fanatics must submit.

We recognize the force of all these arguments, and many more which our contemporaries will scarcely fail to urge. We confess to a regret that the zeal of men like Colonel Wheler is not more tempered with discretion, that this should be the time of all others selected for efforts which, right or wrong, are perhaps distasteful to our soldiery. But still the great question remains untouched. Offences against taste, or even against prudence, are not errors; and conduct like that attributed to Col. Wheler is simply the logical consequence of religious liberty. There is no compromise possible in the matter. If it be right to address Hindoos at all for the purpose of conversion, it is right to address the class whose conversion would have the greatest moral weight. If it be the right of every individual to speak freely on religious topics, it is the right also of soldiers, even though they should be in the invidious position of commanding officers. There is not one of the arguments now brought forward which was not equally applicable to the admission of missionaries into India. Then, as now, it was said that the minds of the Hindoos were inveterately attached to caste. Then, as now, it was declared that missionary teaching would alienate the natives from our rule. Then, as now, universal insurrection was predicted from such presumptuous intermeddling with the prejudices of our subjects. And the British people, believing all this, still deliberately put the empire to hazard, sooner than allow the freedom of Christian teaching to be restrained.

We can see no way whatever out of the conclusion to be drawn from such an act. To punish Colonel Wheler for preaching, is simply to punish him for being a Christian, to assert that religious freedom, to whomsoever it may belong, does not belong to British officers. It is to declare that Christianity is to be preached only where the congregations are willing to hear, or in other words, to prohibit the spread of the Gospel altogether. That is not a result which in this nineteenth century Englishmen will be disposed to tolerate.

Some writers, in their terror of Hindoo disobedience, write of a soldier who practises Christianity as if he were some new phenomenon. It is forgotten that Colonel Wheler preached and taught amid the most bigoted population in the world, in the centre of the city of Peshawar. It is not remembered that Colonel Martin in the same district itinerates from village to village, teaches in every serai, and finds from a bigoted race the forbearance he is not to find from men of his own creed. Let us not be told that this differs greatly from preaching to sepoys. "Another promising inquirer," said Colonel Edwardes, in his address in Calcutta, is "Jemadar Dilawur Khan, an Afghan native

officer in the corps of Guides, who was formerly a professed robber, living entirely by violence and plunder. He afterwards enlisted in the corps to which he now belongs, and is noted as an able and daring soldier. He had received a tract of Dr. Pfander's from Col. Wheler, and soon became convinced of the falsehood of Mahomedanism. Then he professed himself 'a seeker of truth,' and declared that he would be a Hindoo or a Christian, or anything else, if he could be satisfied of the truth of the creed. Mahomedanism he wholly disbelieves; he well knows the wicked lives of the moolahs, who inculcate crime and receive tithes of the spoil; and he says to them and to others, that as the Koran enjoins them to convert all men by itself or by the sword, and as they cannot convert the English by the Koran, and are afraid to take up the sword against them, they are nothing better, by their own showing, than 'kafirs' or infidels. The jemadar has frequent discussions with the missionaries, obtaining leave from his duty for the purpose, and it is hoped that he is favourably disposed to embrace the truth." Is Government prepared to put a final stop to such movements, to inform men of Col. Edwardes' stamp, that to organize a mission is an act unbecoming an officer and a gentleman? We presume not, yet where is the halting-place to be found?

As to the wisdom of the proceeding, opinions may reasonably differ. For ourselves we believe it will undo half the effect of the really wise counsels which have hitherto prevailed. If a sepoy is to dictate to his commanding officer what he is to believe or say, there is an end of discipline. We shall soon have sepoys prohibiting their officers from attending church, or petitioning against family prayers, as likely to impair the faith of the punkah-pullers. Every man who is discontented, or sulky, or idle, will declare that he is the victim of some converting captain. A grave and decorous life will mark an officer for suspicion, and the only "real soldiers" will be the few of the old school who still swear, drink, and worse. Is that the end for which we control India? We do not believe that in India respect can be earned by a timid denial of our faith. Abd-el-Kader, when he taunted his French prisoners as dogs, for like dogs they lived without a prayer, spoke the genuine feeling of the East. The moment we suppress teaching by force, it becomes dangerous if only because the distrust of the audience appears justified by the law.

It is the vague terror of some movement to follow the preaching which, if anything, agitates the sepoys. What better device to reassure them, than to show them that nothing does follow? When they are certain that the preaching even of a colonel is followed by no order abolishing caste, their distrust must, if only by the experience which teaches a child, be permanently removed. We will not argue the question whether this preaching is or is not the cause of the recent mutinies. Even if that assertion were as clearly proved as it is still doubtful, however much we might regret such occurrences, our views would be unchanged. But we will remark one fact. The Mussulman is, of all fanatics, the one most sensitive to the praise of another creed. It is notorious that even in the 34th the Mussulmans are not irate, stand wholly aloof from the whims and projects of their Hindoo fellow-soldiers.

One word more. While deprecating, as we have always done, any interference with caste prejudices, and approving therefore of the order which condemned the bullock's fat, we have no intention of slipping back to the days of Mr. Adams. If we cannot hold the empire without treating Christianity as a crime, let us stake the empire on that issue, and stand or fall with the faith to which we pretend. Major-General Hearsey, throughout the recent affair, acted with a judgment and gallantry few men and soldiers would have shown. But the menace to the missionaries conveyed in his speech on parade was simply an anachronism. There is no man in India, however successful or however respected, whose commission would be worth three months' purchase, after removing a missionary by military force out of a cantonment.—*Friend of India*.

THE OUTLAW FUZIL ALI.

The notorious and bloody outlaw, Fuzil Ali, has at last been killed by Lieutenant Longueville Clarke and his party. An extra of the *Central Star* gives the following account of the affair:—

"News was received last evening by express from Gonda, stating that Lieutenant Longueville Clarke, 3rd regiment Oudh irregular force, had attacked Fuzil Ali, and his band of marauders, killing him and his brother, who was equally as notorious a scoundrel, and as much dreaded as Fuzil Ali himself on the frontier; their heads being brought into Gonda. Lieut. Clarke had one man killed and five or six wounded, and himself slightly wounded also. Too much praise cannot be accorded to Lieut. Clarke for his conduct throughout his pursuit after these marauders. He employed himself incessantly for weeks past in tracking the outlaw through the dense forests and hills along the frontier

and, together with his men, has undergone an immense deal of fatigue and privations, at times scarcely with a meal in twenty-four hours, and constantly without tents or any shelter whatever. At length, however, these trying and persevering efforts of the gallant party were crowned with signal success, which we doubt not will elicit praise from the highest quarter. We hope to receive further particulars before our Saturday's issue."

The following further particulars regarding the end of the notorious outlaw Fuzil Ali, are from the columns of our *Lucknow contemporary* :—

"It appears that Lieut. Clarke's party came upon Fuzil Ali and his gang on the 5th instant, in a tops of trees on the lower range of the Nepal hills, at a place called Deokah, when a short skirmish ensued, which eventuated as above stated, with this difference, however, that Fuzil Ali and two of his brothers, instead of one only, with two of his followers, were killed; the heads of all five having been brought into Gonda. Co.'s Rs. 500 in cash, also some of the late Mr. Boileau's property, were found in the dacoit's retreat. All agree in praising the conduct of Lieut. Clarke; and even we, who are not very prodigal of our encomiums, cannot withhold our warm admiration of it. He was the only officer who managed to obtain correct information as to the outlaw's whereabouts, and had nigh captured him twice before the final result. The news of his success has taken the natives here completely by surprise, as they were under a strong impression that Fuzil Ali would never be caught, with all the opportunities of escape which were before him;—and this certainly might have been the case had he wished to avail himself of them. The wonder is that he did not. It has, however, all turned out for the best; for, irrespective of the 'moral effect' which the freebooter's total extinction is likely to have on the people, the relief which it will afford the officers and troops which have been long engaged in the pursuit, will be great. They will now be able to return to their quarters, and pass the hot weather in peace and quietness, should no other Fuzil Ali turn up in the interim, which we hope not."

"The subjoined further particulars have been placed at our disposal by a friend :—'Just one line to convey the glad news that Fuzil Ali, his brothers, and two of his followers, have been killed by Clarke and his party. Clarke surprised them in a grove of trees; he is slightly wounded, and has had one sepoy killed, and four wounded. Captain Boileau went up one pass, whilst Clarke took another; both ascended the hills on the 5th instant, and Clarke had the luck to fall in with the miscreant, and successfully put an end to his doing any more mischief.' So ends the drama for the present. A *third* account adds that at the sight of Lieutenant Clarke's party, Fuzil Ali's followers deserted him, leaving him, his two brothers, a nephew of his, and a couple of others, to their fate. The Oudh Irregulars, it will be seen, have no hesitation about using the obnoxious cartridge, as proved to Fuzil Ali's cost."

THE LONDON MAIL, of March 10th, arrived at Calcutta, April 19 (per *Hindustan*).

AT AGRA there have been two incendiary fires in the sepoy lines.

THE MANCHESTER MEN AND COTTON.—The *Englishman* mentions that the Manchester manufacturers are planning a cotton league. Their object is to remove the official difficulties which exist in India to the culture of cotton. It is strange that these men will not read the report of their own agent, Mr. Mackay. If they will give an extra penny a pound for cotton, they may have as much as they like. If they will not, they must go without, league or no league.

VIADUCT ACROSS THE SUTLEJ.—The *Englishman* informs us that some time since Lieut. Greathed submitted to Col. Baker a report regarding the formation of a viaduct across the Sutlej between Ferozepore and Lahore. It will be required for the extension of the railroad from Delhi to Lahore. The Court of Directors have ruled that since the present contract with the railway provides only for the construction of the line from Calcutta to Delhi, any extension of the works requiring a new agreement is at present premature. The Government of India, however, concur with Lieut. Greathed in the opinion that the proposed line across the Sutlej should be at once determined on, and that a report should be sent in by the rainy season of 1857.

THE PORTRAIT OF MR. THOMASON, the late Lieut.-Governor of the N.W. Provinces, painted to the order of the Thomason Testimonial Committee, is on its way to India. The portrait will probably be placed in the Metcalfe Hall, Agra. The *Hurkaru* says that the subscribers to the portrait can have no idea what sort of a place the Metcalfe Hall is, otherwise the portrait would not be placed there. The building is a ruin, and dismal in the extreme.

MR. J. B. ROBERTS has been vested with the powers of a deputy coroner.

THE BOZDARS.—A letter from Dhera Ghazee Khan reports that the Bozdars have submitted. A fine of Rs. 150 has been levied for each murder committed by the tribe during the last year. All their joks have been burnt down, and their crops destroyed. They are to furnish 400 "dhombas" for the use of the troops, and restore all the cattle which, during the past year, they have carried off from British territory. The Bozdars fought well, and were reduced to great straits before they acceded to terms.

CHOLERA AND SMALL POX have broken out at Mirzapore.

THE MEMBERS OF THE MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION have taken umbrage at a circular which has been issued from the office of the Inspector of Gaols, ordering that all prisoners shall have the hair shaved off from chin and face. The committee, in a letter to the Inspector of Gaols, state that "No Mahomedan can contemplate without acute pain the social and the spiritual consequences of throwing off the hair on his chin." The Inspector of Gaols has very properly refused to reply without the sanction of the Government. The circular of the Inspector of Gaols contained no such provision. The beards and whiskers are simply to be trimmed, the mustaches to be retained. If no appeal is preferred, then the head and face of each prisoner is to be shaved.

IN THE BENARES NORMAL SCHOOL there are 430 pupils, 200 of whom are in the Model School, 22 in the Amlah Class, and while 22 in the Special Class, 186 are pupil teachers. The pupil teachers are arranged in three classes. The Tehseel Class has 38 pupils, each receiving Rs. 5 a month. The Halkabundee Class contains 84 pupils, each receiving Rs. 3 a month, and the Omedwar Class consists of 60 candidates, who wish for nominations to vacancies. Out of the 186 pupil teachers, 114 are Hindus. There are only 71 Mahomedans, and but 1 Christian. We suppose the pupils receive the ordinary rudiments of education; but Mr. D. Tresham in his report only mentions plan and map drawing and surveying. Once a week, the assistant-surgeon delivers a lecture upon the symptoms and treatment of various diseases. This school is intended to do for India what Cheltenham and Battersea are doing for England.

RIFLE EXERCISE.—A revised edition of the "platoon exercise and different firings for the ordinary or rifle musket," having, with the approval of the Government of India, been published for the use of the troops, European and native, of the Company's service, to be issued to all regiments concerned from the office of the Adjutant-General of the army, the Commander-in-Chief desires that the alterations and amendments in the exercise therein contained shall be brought into operation at once; and his excellency further desires that no deviation whatever shall be made from the instructions laid down in the book now furnished.

DURING THE CHURUCK, two officers of the disbanded 19th regiment, forced their way through a crowd of natives, collected in one of the streets at Serampore. In so doing, they caused some annoyance to a Baboo, who immediately collared the smaller of them. A fight commenced, in which the Baboo and the crowd appear to have been worsted. The officers, at the conclusion of the affray, obtained two bamboos from some native shop, pursued the Baboo into his garden, and thrashed him. Again a crowd collected, which began to pelt brickbats, and this time the officers had to flee for their lives. As they were running, a woman rushed out, and attempted to seize one of them. She received, in some way unexplained, a wound which caused instantaneous death. The whole affair is most unfortunate, and we sincerely trust that some extenuating circumstance will render unnecessary the terrible punishment which will otherwise fall upon the young men for an act of perhaps merely thoughtless folly.

INEFFICIENCY OF MOFUSSIL COURTS.—The *Englishman* inserts a letter from Mr. Biddle describing the inefficiency of the Mofussil courts. When Mr. Smith was judge of Rungpore, a man was accused of murder. The circumstantial evidence against him was so strong, that Mr. Smith was compelled to condemn. Mr. Smith, believing the man the victim of a conspiracy, requested that the sentence should be commuted into imprisonment until the supposed murdered man was forthcoming. The Nizamut angrily reprimanded Mr. Smith, and ordered the criminal to be executed. Ten days after execution, the supposed murdered man was arrested, and brought before Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith reported the arrest to the Sulder, and requested to be informed what steps he should take if charged with murder. He received no answer, and was ever after employed as a collector.

THE BANK OF BENGAL RATES are still falling. On the 16th April, it was notified that private bills and notes at or within three months would be discounted at eight per cent. Government acceptances having more than 15 days to run at 6 per cent.; and having less, at five, as before. Interest on loans and cash credits is now at 7 per cent., and on deposit of goods eight.

MR. LODGE is to succeed Mr. H. Pratt as inspector of schools.

FIGHT WITH A TIGER.—The *Delhi Gazette* contains the following story:—The day after the Sirmoor battalion arrived at Dhoon, a Goorkha, armed with a flint and steel musket, went out to shoot tigers. A tiger soon rose close to the man, who immediately fired. The tiger acknowledged the shot with a growl, proving that he was hit, and made off as fast as he could. The Goorkha pursued. The tiger turned round, and charged. Again the musket was fired; but this time it flashed in the pan. The tiger came upon the sepoy with open mouth, when the Goorkha thrust the barrel of the musket down the animal's throat. The tiger backed, and the Goorkha followed him up; but at last the tiger got off with the musket in his mouth. Another Goorkha, at this instant arriving, fired, and wounded the tiger in the leg. A second bullet, through the head, despatched the brute. It is only Goorkhas and Englishmen who attack tigers on foot.

GOVERNMENT has ordered a school to be established at Hooghly for the instruction of the children of dacoit approvers.

LUCKNOW.—A correspondent at Lucknow writes as follows:—“You will have seen in the *Central Star* that some person or persons unknown burnt down Dr. Wells' bungalow. I believe that he was so imprudent as to taste some medicine by putting the phial to his mouth. This immediately set the Hindoos to work, who refused to take any medicine lest they should lose caste. They complained to their Colonel (Palmer, of the 48th), who sent for the pundit of the regiment, and for the Hindoo Native officers, and in their presence broke the phial. They seemed quite satisfied, and even delighted at the Colonel's explanation and conduct, and all went merry as a marriage bell, when lo! that very evening, shortly after ten, Dr. Wells' bungalow was set on fire, and destroyed. Nothing is known as to who did the deed, or how it happened; but the owner of the bungalow believes it to be the work of the sepoys.”—*Hurkara*, April 14.

MUTINY.—A correspondent of the *Phoenix* writes from Dacca, that the disbanding of the 19th Regiment N. I. at Barrackpore, has created a great sensation among the native sepoys in Dacca. No more boasting words are heard; they have been completely cowed down. The 34th N. I. appears to have been the very focus of discontent and insubordination. The 44th N. I. at Dinapore is reported to be untrustworthy.

Mr. James Graves has been appointed to officiate as Principal of the Kishnagur College in succession to Mr. Lodge, who is now acting for Mr. H. Pratt as Inspector of Schools.

THE CALCUTTA AUCTION COMPANY.—The whole of the 7,500 shares reserved for India in the Calcutta Auction Company having been subscribed for, the directors have resolved to retain for local distribution part of the 2,500 intended for England.

A THREAT.—The following is from our own correspondent at Benares:—“We have just heard that it is currently reported amongst the native community here, that the sepoys (for some imaginary grievance, we suppose,) threaten to rise *en masse* and slay every European inhabitant of this station. We do not exactly give credence to the rumour, but supposing for a moment such a threat was really put into execution, what should we do? There are no European soldiery here. Why do not the authorities, to prevent such an occurrence taking place, quarter at least three companies of European artillery. Surely such a number could be spared? It is not exactly our intention to become alarmists; but, seriously speaking, the sepoys are of late beginning to show evident signs of dissatisfaction. Increase of pay and new cartridges are merely pretences to show cause for mutiny. There must be some other cause, which had better be left for the powers that be to institute inquiries upon. The natives also in these parts complain bitterly of some new taxes of late; surely that is worthy of being inquired into. They entertain also a singular idea that the Governor-General has been ordered (only recently) by Government to *Christianize* all India *nolens volens*. Three steamers are aground between this and Ghazepore, viz., the *Sir Frederick Currie* and *Mirzapore* on their upward trip, and the *James Hume* on her downward trip; all, it is stated, in the same vicinity. The *Mirzapore* is at present seven days after her usual time.”—*Bengal Hurkaru*, April 17.

LIEUT. BORRODAILE.—We regret to notice, from General Orders by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, that the name of Lieutenant Borrodaile, of the 52nd N.I., has been ordered to be struck off the strength of the army, under conviction of drunkenness when on parade for adjutant's drill. The Court would appear to have recommended Lieut. Borrodaile to mercy, although this unfortunate officer had been only five years in the service, and had, on a previous occasion, been pardoned for a similar offence. The Commander-in-Chief, however, wisely, we think, declined to accede to the recommendation of the Court, and the otherwise promising career of this young officer has been cut short by an act of folly which it may take years of repentance to eradicate or repair.

DEATH OF CAPT. WILDIG.—The *Delhi Gazette*, of the 8th April, announces the death of Capt. W. P. Wildig, Brigade Major, Oudh field force. He died on the evening of the 7th, at the house of Colonel Sherwill, in cantonments. The deceased had long been ailing, and was on the point of proceeding on furlough to Europe. He was a most excellent officer, and his loss will be much regretted by all who knew him. It was only the other day that he was bereaved of his wife, a misfortune which seems not a little to have hastened his own end.

THE KING OF DELHI.—It has been decided by the Governor-General in Council, that the eldest son of Bahadour Shah shall succeed his father.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

NEW ABSENTEE RULES.

Fort William, Financial Department, March 16, 1857.—The following extract, para. 1, from a despatch from the Court of Directors, addressed to the Government of India in the financial department, No. 6, of 1857, dated the 14th January, is published for general information:—

Para. 1. The question here put as whether the reckoning for privilege leave under Section XII. of the new rules is to be considered as interrupted by the grant of special leave on private affairs for six months under Section XIV., and to be therefore subject to renewal from the date of the civil servant's return from the latter leave. We have no hesitation in answering this question affirmatively; any other construction of the rules would be at variance with our decision in the case of Mr. F. A. Lushington, and with the instructions which we have on several recent occasions communicated to you, to which we feel it necessary to adhere.*

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council,
C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Gov. of India.

FORAGE CAPS.

Head Quarters, Simla, April 8, 1857.—With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct that a forage-cap of the description now authorized for non-commissioned officers of the Artillery battalion staff, shall be worn by the non-commissioned officers employed in the Ordnance Commissariat, Army Commissariat, and Public Works' Departments, in substitution of the round hat ordered for them in the present dress regulations.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS OF OFFICERS IN H.M.'S SERVICE.

Fort William, April 9, 1857.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct that the following military letter, from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the address of the Government of India, be published in general orders:—†

Military Department.—Our Governor-General of India in Council; reply to military letter, dated 17th July, 1856.

1. In consequence of the want of an adequate number of officers of the Company's army available and qualified for staff and detached employments, we consented, in the year 1853, to relax the rule under which the employment of her Majesty's officers serving in India was limited, in time of peace, to (General commands, divisional commands, brigade commands, staff of her Majesty's forces in India, and regimental duties.

2. The several Governments were then permitted, whenever the necessity should arise, to employ duly qualified officers of her Majesty's regiments as

Surveyors, revenue surveyors, and in the department of public works.

3. It was proposed by the late Commander-in-Chief in India that the rule should be still further relaxed by admitting qualified officers of her Majesty's regiments to the departments of the quartermaster-general, judge advocate-general, assistant adjutant-general of divisions, brigade majors of stations, and to appointments in the irregular cavalry and infantry; and the field-marshal lately commanding in chief transmitted the proposal to us, and recommended it to favourable consideration.

4. We have now been furnished with the sentiments of the Governor-General and the other members of the Government of India on this important question.

5. The Governor-General has remarked as follows:—

“It is, I think, sufficient to say that which I believe can be said with truth, that the opening of staff employment, under certain restrictions, to officers of the Queen's army will place at

* Letter from the Governor of India, dated 17th July, 1856, No. 110.—Submit for the Court's Orders a question raised by the officiating civil auditor, N. W. Provinces, with reference to Sections XII. and XIV. of the new civil absentee rules.

† Forward for Court's consideration and orders correspondence on the subject of allowing to officers of H.M.'s service an increased participation in staff and other military appointments in India.

the service of the Government of India in posts of responsibility, not always easily filled, men of capacity and energy, whose usefulness beyond the ranks of their regiments are at present lost to the Government. That it will act as a stimulus to honourable and wholesome rivalry between the two armies to the great benefit of each; that it will partially relieve the Indian army of the inordinate drain upon its officers, which, under the requirements of the staff, joined with other growing necessities, has become a serious impediment to its regimental efficiency, and that the general result will be to improve and enlarge the machinery of Indian government.

6. In pursuance of those views, his Lordship recommends the admission of her Majesty's officers to the offices and departments already specified in certain fixed proportions, and also to corps of irregular cavalry and infantry, in the proportion of one per regiment, provided they can be so employed without liability to sudden removal.

7. These appointments, being intimately connected with native troops, have hitherto, as a general rule, been strictly limited to officers of the Company's army, not for the personal advantage of those officers (although their just claims are entitled to the highest consideration), but on account of the obvious necessity of securing the services of officers well acquainted with the languages, customs, and feelings of the native troops, and therefore especially qualified for these particular duties. The maintenance of this general rule we consider to be absolutely necessary, although the exigencies of the public service and the peculiar qualifications of individuals may justify occasional and temporary deviations from it.

8. We do not think it desirable to sanction the employment of fixed proportions of her Majesty's officers in the department and corps above mentioned; but we are prepared, under the emergencies of the service, to accede to the recommendation so far as to extend the authority given as above mentioned in the year 1853 to the employment, when the necessity shall arise, of officers of her Majesty's army serving with their regiments in India in the following offices on the staff, viz.:—

Assistant and deputy assistant adjutants-general of division; brigade majors; assistant and deputy assistant quartermaster-generals of divisions; and deputy judge advocates.

9. It will be indispensably necessary that the officers of her Majesty's regiments to be selected for these appointments, when the necessity may arise, shall be possessed of all the qualifications in respect of the knowledge of native languages which are required in officers of the Company's forces, as reported by committees, and that they shall be familiar with the habits and feelings of the native troops, also that no such appointment be made without the previous approbation and authority of the Governor-General in Council, or of the local Governments of Madras and Bombay.

10. The officers of her Majesty's regiments serving in India have such limited opportunities of acquiring the peculiar knowledge requisite to qualify for service with corps of irregular cavalry and infantry, to which usually only three European officers are attached, that their admission to that service could only be justified in special cases, when any of her Majesty's officers, after a lengthened service in India, had evinced remarkable aptitude for those duties. In such cases we authorise their being so employed, subject to our confirmation, the special grounds in each case being immediately reported to us. In fact, when an officer of her Majesty's service exhibited these exceptional qualifications at a former period, your Government did not fail, notwithstanding the existence of the general rule, to avail itself of his services in an irregular corps, as manifested in the instance of Lieut.-Colonel Fisher, formerly of her Majesty's 3rd dragoons. Fitness equally signal can alone justify the employment of other than our own officers in times to come.

11. By the rules of the Company's service the term of qualification for staff employment is three years' regimental duty. We consider that the same term of service, and in India, should be required to render her Majesty's officers eligible for staff employment in the Company's service.

12. Officers so appointed to the staff are not to hold office for a period exceeding five years, unless re-appointed; and they will cease to hold staff appointments if placed upon half or unattached pay, or if their regiments are removed from the establishment in India, or if, on promotion, officers of the Company's service, similarly circumstanced, would be required to vacate the appointments. As a matter of course, no officer is to be appointed to the general staff of a presidency other than that to which his regiment is attached.

13. It is understood that the establishment of the Queen's regiments in India will not be augmented in consequence of this arrangement.

(Signed) W. H. SYKES,
and nine other Directors.

London: 24th December, 1856.

SPECIAL LEAVE.

Fort William, Financial Department, April 17, 1857—Notification—Read the following papers relative to the grant of special leave to civil servants for the period intervening between departure from station to the commencement of reckoning authorized absence on sick leave, or between the end of reckoning absence on sick leave and re-arrival at station:—

Clause 4 section VI. of the covenanted civil service absentee rules, dated 8th June, 1855.

Financial Notification No. 25, dated 27th June, 1856.

Section V. of the uncovenanted civil service absentee rules, dated 22nd February, 1856.

Financial Notification No. 36, dated 11th July, 1856.

Letter from the officiating secretary to the Government N.W. Provinces, No. 804, dated 11th March, 1857.

Resolution—Clause 4 of section VI. of the new covenanted civil service absentee rules allows for the interval elapsing between departure from station to the commencement of reckoning absence, or between the end of reckoning absence and re-arrival at station of the grant of a special leave, for an additional period of one month, two months, or three months, according to the distance to be travelled, on half salary not exceeding 10,000 rupees per annum.

It was found, however, that in cases of sick leave taken in India, the above proposition was open to abuse, and it was accordingly notified on the 27th of June, 1856, that the special leave in question should, from that date, be calculated at the rate of one day for every ten miles of the distance to be travelled, provided that the limit of three months was not exceeded, and that the whole time claimed was spent *bona fide* between the place of departure and the place of destination.

A like provision was made on the 11th July, 1856, for uncovenanted civil servants proceeding to Europe on sick leave, with these alterations, viz., that the time allowed to them should be calculated at the rate of one day for every fifteen miles of the distance travelled, instead of one day for every ten miles, as stated above; and that the limit of two months should not be exceeded, instead of three months, as in the case of covenanted servants.

In reference to these rules, it has been usual for officers, to whom leave on medical certificate has been granted, to submit separate applications for the special leave referred to.

The Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor N. W. Provinces, however, considers that these separate applications are unnecessary, and suggests that the civil auditors be permitted to pass the allowances of officers proceeding on an authorized leave to the hills or to sea for the period which may be occupied in travelling to and from the place of leave or port of embarkation, when satisfied that the conditions upon which such leave is permitted by the existing orders of the Supreme Government have been duly fulfilled.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council sees no objection to the course suggested by his honour in cases of sick leave granted to covenanted servants, and in cases of sick leave to Europe granted to uncovenanted servants. In cases of furlough on private affairs, separate applications for leave for the purpose of travelling must still be submitted.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing resolution be forwarded to the departments,* the governments,† and the officer‡ specified in the margin, for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that the resolution be published in the Calcutta official Gazette for general information.

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ADDITIONS TO THE STAFF.

Fort William, April 17, 1857.—Under authority of the Hon. Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to add the following officers on the staff to the list published in general order by the Governor-General, of the 21st Sept., 1855, in which service as lieut.-col. shall be held equivalent to actual regimental command as lieut.-col. in qualifying officers to be promoted to the rank of col.

Sec. to the Government, Military Department.

Dep. Sec., ditto ditto.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AITCHISON, C. U. to be asst. commissr. of 3rd class, April 8.

ASTELL, H. G. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Azimgurh.

BARNES, G. C. commissr. of Cis-Sutlej States, resumed ch. of du. Mar. 19.

BECHERS, J. offic. dep. coll. in zillah, Benares, placed in ch. of treasury of that district, April. 7.

* Foreign. Home. Military. Public Works.

† Madras. Bombay. Bengal. N. W. Provinces. Straits Settlements.

‡ Civil Auditor, Fort William.

BELL, W. extra asst. commissr. in Bassein district, rec. ch. of his du. at Ngatboing Kyoung on Dec. 31 last.
 BLUNT, G. res. E. I. Co.'s civ. serv.
 BOULDERSON, A. qual. for public service, attached to N.W. province's, the Punjaub, and Oude, April 14; to be an asst. comm. of 3rd class in Oude, v. McNeile, trans. to the Punjaub, April 13.
 BUTLER, W. qual. for public service, attached to Bengal div. of Pres. of Fort William, April 15.
 CLIFFORD, R. H. attached as asst. to Agra div. for employ in Muttra dist. with pow. of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. Mar. 30.
 COCKS, A. H. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Mynpoory fr. May 4, v. Routh, to England.
 COOPER, F. H. transferred to N. W. provs. Punjaub and Oude.
 COOPER, G. transferred to N. W. provs. Punjaub and Oude.
 DAMPIER, H. L. to be mag. of Tipperah, but to continue to offic. as jt. mag. of Pubna, March 31.
 DONOUGH, T. A. dep. coll. in Rungpore, to be also a dep. mag. in that district, March 26.
 DUMERGUE, J. S. to be civ. and sess. judge of Allgurrh, April 8.
 EDMONSTONE, G. prom. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Banda, dur. abs. of Thornhill, April 6.
 GALLOWAY, W. to be asst. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade, posted to Hissar district, April 4.
 GARLAND, R. fr. 3rd to 2nd grade of extra assts. in Oude, April 17.
 GRANT, D. jt. mag. of 2nd grade, posted to Humceerpore district.
 GREY, J. to be mag. of Howrah, March 31.
 GUBBINS, F. B. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Benares, and to succeed to the appt. v. Beeher, to Europe.
 GUBBINS, C. to be civ. and sess. judge of Cawnpore, April 8.
 HALL, F. E. to be an ex-officio member of local committee of pub. instruc. at Saugor.
 HAY, Lord F. app. a member of the C.S. on this estab. reported his arrival, April 1.
 HENESSY, J. B. N. to be a commissr. for the settlement of Mussoorie.
 HORNE, C. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Azimghur district dur. abs. of McChlery, to make over ch. of Bareilly district to C. Currie.
 HOUGH, G. extra asst. commr. of Promie, returned to duty, Jan. 24.
 HUTCHINSON, L. W. to offic. as sudder ameen of Nuddlea and moonsiff of sudder station of that district, March 23.
 JENKINS, A. attached to N.W. provs. Punjaub and Oude, April 6.
 JOHNSTON, A. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Meerut, dur. abs. of Dunlop.
 JONES, W. B. to be asst. commissr. of 3rd class in Punjaub.
 LAUTOUR, E. to be civ. and sess. judge of 24-Pergunnahs, April 4.
 LODGE, E. to offic. as inspector in dept. of public instruction in lower provinces, April 4.
 NASMYTH, J. transferred to N.W. provs. Punjaub, and Oude.
 OLDFIELD, R. C. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade, but to perform du. of asst. sec. to Govt. and asst. acct. N.W. provs.
 PEARSON, E. S. to be temp. add. judge of Backergunge and Dacca.
 PERKINS, H. E. to be asst. commissr. of 3rd class in Punjaub.
 POWER, J. to be mag. and coll. of Mynpoory.
 RAIKES, C. to be a judge of sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut, N.W. provs.
 RICKETTS, G. H. M. transferred to N. W. prov. Punjaub and Oude, Apr. 6.
 SANDS, E. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Noacolly, to continue to offic. as coll. of Tipperah, Apr. 4.
 SAPTE, B. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Boolundshuhur, Apr. 6.
 SCOTT, R. J. to be add. judge of Behar and Patna, Apr. 4.
 SHERER, J. W. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Futtchepore dur. abs. of Edmonstone, Apr. 6.
 THORNHILL, R. B. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Futtchegurrh.
 THORNTON, T. H. to be asst. commissr. of 3rd class in Punjaub, Apr. 8; reported qual. for the pub. serv. attached to N. W. prov. Punjaub and Oude.
 TORRENS, J. S. to be a judge of court of sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut, to exercise powers of special comm. Apr. 4.
 TROTTER, T. C. to be civ. and sess. judge of Behar, Apr. 4.
 TUCKER, St. G. to be mag. and coll. of Mirzapoor, April 6.
 TURNBULL, G. D. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Cawnpore.
 TURNBULL, G. chief engr. of the East Indian Railway, to be a fellow of the university.
 VANSITTART, H. to offic. as accountant to govr. N.W. prov. dur. abs. of Grant.
 WAKE, H. C. to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, Mar. 31.
 WEDDERBURN, J. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Hissar, April 9.
 WIGRAM, F. S. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, posted to Meerut dist. March 30.
 WILLIAMS, F. to be civ. and sess. judge of Meerut.
 WYLLY, E. M. to be civ. and sess. judge of Agra, v. Morland.
 WYNARD, W. to be mag. and coll. of Etawah, v. Beeher, to England.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ABREY, W. 2 mo. m.c.
 BULLER, F. P. 15 mo. m.c.
 D'ROZARIO, E. 6 mo. in ext. m.c.
 DENLOP, R. H. W. 6 mo. m.c.
 FORBES, W. A. 6 weeks, fr. May 1, prep to furl.
 LOW, W. M. 7 mo. to hills n. of Deyrah, m.c.
 McLEOD, D. F. 6 mo. to England.

MORLAND, E. H. to May 1, pres. prep. to resigning the service.
 MORRIS, J. H. 3 mo. fr. July 15 next.
 SIMSON, H. B. 1 mo. fr. April 10.

ECCELESIASTICAL.
APPOINTMENTS, &c.

MACKAY, Rev. J. to offic. as chapl. of Ghazepoor and Azimghur.
 STUART, Rev. J. R. chapl. of Peshawur, 1 mo. and 20 days in ext.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABBOTT, Capt. H. D. brig. maj. and paymr. Hyderabad conting. to act as comdt. dur. abs. of Clagett, April 7.
 ALEXANDER, Lieut. R. W. 3rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindostani.
 ALEXANDER, Capt. W. C. to com. 11th irr. cav.; and take ch. of stat. staff, April 8.
 ANGELO, Lieut. R. F. 41st N.I. permitted to proc. to study at Thomason coll. of engrs. Roorkee, till Nov. 1.
 BARLOW, Col. to be a commissr. for the settlement of Mussoorie.
 BARLOW, Capt. G. R. P. to be brig. maj. and paymr. Oude irr. force, v. Wildig, dec. April 18.
 BRAIR, Ens. J. J. 54th N.I. doing duty with 11th, proc. to Meerut, to do duty with 6th N.I. pending result of applic. for transfer to 31st N.I. March 23.
 BOLTON, Lieut. A. W. interp. and qu. mr. 50th N.I. Nagode, to act as station staff, v. Fellowes.
 BRIGGS, Capt. J. P. dep. commissr. of Amherst (Pegu), del. ov. ch. of treasury to Lieut. W. P. Harrison, April 3, and proceeded into the interior on public duty.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. A. 15th N.I. act. adj. 9th, to offic. as adj. and 2nd in com. of 14th irr. cav.
 CAMPBELL, Capt. J. asst. comm. 1st class, Hyderabad assigned districts, to be a dep. comm. of 3rd class in those districts, in succ. to Johnston, transf.
 CAMPBELL, Capt. J. P. W. 2nd in com. 3rd inf. to be 2nd in com. 2nd inf. regt. of Sikhs, v. Gordon, April 16.
 CARTER, Capt. J. W. 5th inf. Gwalior cont. offic. com. to be com. v. Harris, to Eur. April 7.
 CAULFIELD, Capt. J. P. 3rd N.I. to proc. to Umballah by dawk, and relieve Lieut. Bernard from du. with musketry depôt.
 CHALMERS, Lieut. H. B. sub. asst. comm. gen. to act as dep. asst. comm. gen. of 2nd class dur. time Lieut. col. Nuthall may offic. as comm. gen. April 7.
 CHAMIER, Ens. F. E. A. 24th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 8, v. Wildig, dec.
 CHAMPAIN, 2nd Lieut. J. U. engs. placed at disp. of public works dept. April 16.
 CLARK, Lieut. E. G. asst. commr. in Oude, fr. 3rd to 2nd class, v. Cunliff, app. to 1st class.
 CLERK, Capt. T. supt. of Astagram div. in Mysore, ret. to his duty March 30.
 CORBETT, Lieut. R. A. 61st N.I. to be 2nd in com. 3rd Sikh inf. v. Campbell, April 16.
 DAVIDSON, Lieut. W. 1st Eur. fus. to act as 2nd in com. 3rd cav. Punjaub irr. force, dur. abs. of Fane, April 16.
 DICKSON, Lieut. J. C. 33rd N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. April 7.
 D'OYLEY, Capt. G. F. asst. commr. of Tounghoo, rec. ch. of office fr. E. O. Riley on Feb. 13.
 DUNDAS, Lieut. R. B. to do duty with 3rd Sikh inf. v. Pierson.
 DURAND, Col. H. M. offic. agent to gov.-gen. for Central India, rec. ch. of Central India agency fr. Lieut. Shakespear, April 5.
 EARLE, Capt. J. M. 2nd in com. 4th inf. to act as comdt. 5th inf. Punjaub irr. force, April 7.
 EWART, Ens. C. H. to do duty with 5th N.I. at Umballah.
 FAGAN, Ens. H. C. fr. 62nd to 36th N.I. at Jullunder, as 4th ens.
 FANE, Lieut. W. removed fr. 1st to 3rd Punjaub cav. as 2nd in com. exchanging with Lieut. Watson.
 FELLOWES, Lieut. H. 31st N.I. to be station staff at Nagode, fr. April 1, v. Baker.
 FENWICK, Capt. C. F. 30th N.I. to act as adj. (temp.) v. Fisher, removed.
 FITZGERALD, Lieut. C. M. asst. comm. gen. 2nd class, to act as asst. comm. gen. 1st class, dur. time Lieut. col. Nuthall may offic. as comm. gen. April 7.
 FRASER, 1st Lieut. J. M. art. passed colloq. exam.
 FRASER, Lieut. Col. H. c.n. engs. to be a chief eng. of 1st class, v. Boileau, ret. posted to N. W. Provinces, April 14.
 GLASFORD, Lieut. col. J. eng. to offic. as chief eng. in N. W. provinces, fr. Feb. 14, pending arr. of Lieut. col. Fraser.
 GOODWYN, Lieut. H. engs. placed at disp. of public works department, April 16.
 GORDON, Lieut. F. J. C. 6th N.I. to proc. to Darjeeling in ch. of convalescents, arr. fr. Rangoon, after which to join his corps at Allahabad, March 14.
 GORDON, Brev. capt. R. K. 72nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Jan. 1, in succ. to Maitland, ret.
 GORDON, Capt. R. K. 72nd N.I. serv. placed at disposal of C.-in-C. for regl. duty.
 GRAHAM, Ens. O. M. 7th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 GREENE, Lieut. O. acting 2nd in com. 2nd inf. to be 2nd in com. 9th inf. Oude irr. force, April 16.
 GRIERSON, Lieut. W. M. 70th N.I. to be interp. and qr. mr. v. Impey, pro.

GERDON, Lieut. B. P. adj. of 7th regt. inf. Gwalior contingent, joined app. at Neemuch.

HAMILTON, Lieut. W. C. to be a member of local committee of pub. instruction, at Saugor.

HARWARD, Lieut. T. N. art. to offic. as dep. comm. of ordnance, v. Griffith.

HENNESSY, Ens. G. R. 34th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

HILDEBRAND, Lieut. rec. ch. of office of asst. commr. of Thayetmyo, in Promé dist. fr. Capt. D'Oyley, on Jan. 19.

HOGGAN, Maj. gen. J. col. 45th N.I. perm. to draw his pay fr. Umballah instead of Meerut circle of payment.

HOPKINSON, Capt. H. offic. commr. of Tenasserim and Martaban provs. assu. ch. of his office, March 25.

HUGHES, Capt. E. J. 2nd in com. 4th inf. Oude irr. force, to act as comdt. dur. abs. of Babington, April 7.

HOMFRAY, Lieut. R. P. to act as adj. 4th inf. Punjab irr. force, v. Paul, April 7.

JEFFREYS, 2nd Lieut. W. engs. pl. at disp. of public works dept. April 18.

JELlicoe, Lieut. F. G. 53rd N.I. to offic. as interp. to 1st and 56th N.I. March 16.

JONES, Capt. L. B. 56th N.I. to de dep. judge adv. gen. to troops in Saugor dist. April 7.

LEWIS, Capt. H. 1st class com. of ordnance to act as prin. com. of ordnance, April 16.

LIND, Lieut. J. B. adj. 5th inf. Punjab irr. force, to act as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Williamson, April 7.

LUDLOW, Lieut. col. J. (retired), to be col. by brev. fr. Nov. 28; 1854.

MACQUOID, Lieut. 2nd in com. 5th inf. Hyderabad contingent, to act as adj.

MARTIN, Lieut. J. R. art. to offic. as dep. com. of ordnance.

MARTIN, Capt. J. M. jun. asst. to com. of Mysore and offic. supt. of Coorg, to be supt. fr. date of Maj. Gustard's dec.

MASON, Lieut. G. H. M. pol. agent at Joudpore, assu. ch. of duties.

MAYNE, Capt. R. G. comdt. 3rd irr. cav. to ch. of adj. office, v. Cory, proc. on leave.

M'DOUGALL, Lieut. C. A. offic. 2nd in com. Gwalior contng. to be 2nd in com. April 7.

M'NEIL, Lieut. A. C. rec. ch. as act. agent for suppression of human sacrifice, &c. in Orissa, fr. Capt. M'Vicar, April 1.

MCNEILE, Capt. W. 5th N.I. to be an asst. comm. 3rd class in Punjab; app. as asst. comm. in Oude is cancelled, Apr. 18.

MILLET, Lieut. H. H. 28th N.I. to rank fr. July 21, v. Mackenzie, res.

MOXON, Capt. G. G. 52nd N.I. to be station staff at Jubbulpore.

NICHOLL, Lieut. T. dep. comm. to act as 2nd class comm. of Ordinance, Apr. 16.

OMMANNEY, Maj. J. L. engs. to offic. as chief eng. 1st class, posted to the Punjab, v. Fraser, April 14.

PACKE, Lieut. C. F. 4th N.I. to offic. as 2nd asst. to comm. of Ajmere, Apr. 7.

PASLEY, Lieut. G. J. 7th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Apr. 8.

PAUL, Lieut. W. adj. to act as 2nd in com. 4th inf. Punjab irr. force, v. Earle, Apr. 7.

PETT, Ens. W. W. 28th N.I. to be lieut. v. Mackenzie, res. to rank fr. Nov. 23, for the augmentation.

PRAYRE, Maj. made over current duties of his office to Capt. C. D. Grant, dep. commissr. of Rangoon, April 8.

PHILLIPS, Lieut. col. B. T. (retired) to be col. by brevet fr. Nov. 28, 1854.

PHILLIPS, Lieut. G. F. M. 30th N.I. to do du. Punjab irr. force.

PIERSON, Lieut. W. S. 2nd inf. Gwalior cont. offic. adj. to be adj. v. Clarke.

RIGBY, Maj. H. engs. offic. supt. eng. permanently app. to that grade, posted to 1st circle of the Punjab, April 14.

ROGERS, Lieut. B. 68th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

RUSSELL, Lieut. W. T. 2nd class comm. to act as 1st class comm. of ordnance, April 16.

RUTHERFORD, Ens. G. W. 28th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 4, in succ. to Costley, res.

SALMON, Lieut. M. M. 28th N.I. to be capt. fr. April 4, in succ. to Costley, res.

SCONCE, Ens. H. 74th N.I. to do duty 2nd inf. Punjab irr. force, v. Rice, transf. to 4th cav. April 7.

SCOT, Capt. P. G. offic. interp. and gr. mr. 12th N.I. to charge of mil. chest, v. Grindlay.

SCOTT, Maj. J. C. asst. comm. gen. 1st class, to act as dep. comm. gen. lower circle, dur. time Lieut. col. Nuthall may offic. as comm. gen. April 7.

SCOTT, Ens. A. J. 47th N.I. doing du. with 11th (ord. for Meerut), to do duty with 6th N.I. till arr. of his corps fr. Burmah, March 23.

SHAKESPEARE, Col. Sir R. kt. resident at Baroda, rec. ch. of duties fr. Maj. C. Davidson.

SHARPE, Ens. C. F. 72nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, in suc. to Maitland, ret.

SIBLEY, Lieut. T. H. dep. asst. comm. gen. 2nd class, to act as dep. asst. comm. gen. 1st class, dur. time Lieut. col. Nuthall may offic. as comm. gen. April 7.

SIMPSON, Col. D. 6th, to assume com. of 11th N.I. on dep. of Finnis, April 8.

SIMPSON, Capt. E. J. dep. asst. comm. gen. 1st class, to act as asst. comm. gen. 2nd class, dur. time Lieut. col. Nuthall may offic. as comm. gen. April 7.

SMITH, Lieut. C. B. L. offic. asst. commr. at Raepore, pl. in ch. of treasury of that district, v. Singer, April 17.

SINCLAIR, Lieut. J. de C. Hyderabad contng. reported his arrival, and resumed ch. of 4th comp. art. on joining.

SOPPETT, Lieut. A. adj. to act as 2nd in com. 4th inf. Oude irr. force, v. Hughes, April 7.

STONE, Lieut. E. G. 40th N.I. to act as adj. 5th inf. Punjab irr. force, v. Lind, April 7.

TANDY, 2nd Lieut. F. L. eng. passed colloq. exam.; placed at disp. of public works dept. April 16.

THOMSON, Lieut. W. B. to offic. as dep. commr. of Jubbulpore, dur. abs. of Pinkney.

THORPE, Maj. R. inv. estab. perm. to res. in pres. div. and draw his pay and allowances fr. pres. pay office, March 19.

TICKELL, Capt. J. 73rd N.I. to act as interp. fr. March 27, and gr. mr. to corps, fr. Oct. 23, 1856.

TROTTER, Lieut. L. J. 2nd Eur. fus. returned to duty.

TYRWHITT, Lieut. E. adj. 11th irreg. cav. to offic. as com.

WARD, 2nd Lieut. D. eng. passed colloq. exam.

WARD, Lieut. P. 25th N.I. to com. of Bengal depot at Rangoon, v. Robertson, proc. with his corps.

WARRAND, Lieut. W. E. 4th class execut. eng. to ch. of western Sirhind div. v. Faddy, res.

WARREN, Lieut. C. H. L. 8th N.I. to do duty with 4th inf. Punjab irr. force, v. Homfray, April 16.

WATSON, Lieut. J. removed from 3rd to 1st Punjab cav. as 2nd in command, exchanging with Lieut. Fane.

WAY, Ens. G. A. 35th N.I. passed colloq. exam.

WHEELER, Ens. R. 61st N.I. passed exam. in Hindostance.

WHISH, Lieut. E. S. inv. est. perm. to reside at Darjeeling, and draw his pay and allowances fr. pres. pay office.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. E. C. S. engs. to be a fellow of the University of Calcutta.

WILLIAMS, Lieut. G. A. 2nd in com. 4th regt. Sikh inf. to continue to act. as adj.

WOOD, Capt. 2nd in com. Nagpore irr. force, to perform duties of adj. to cav. regt. fr. date of Lieut. Rickett's dept. to join his regt.

YORKE, Lieut. J. 3rd N.I. ret. to du.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.
EVANS, R. N. April 3.
GRANT, J. W. April 3.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALEXANDER, Maj. gen. J. c.b. art. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe, old reg.

ANDERSON, Lieut. A. M. 38th N.I. 1 mo. fr. March 24, to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m.c.; 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c. old regs.

BARLOW, Lieut. M. 9th L.C. April 15, to July 15, Calcutta.

BAZELY, Maj. F. R. art. 2 mo. fr. May 1, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for leave to Europe.

BEADOR, Cornet R. 10th L.C. 3 mo. fr. April 15, in ext. to Landour, on m.c.

BOGLE, Col. Sir A. kt. comm. of Tenasserim and Martaban provinces, to Calcutta, on m.c.

BOULDERSON, Lieut. S. S. asst. comm. at Hazara, 1 mo. fr. Dec. 1.

BRIIGGS, Lieut. W. 71st N.I. April 15 to Oct. 15, Simla.

BRISTOW, Capt. J. W. 19th N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.

BURTON, Lieut. J. P. 62nd N.I. April 15, to Oct. 16, Cashmere.

BUSH, Capt. A. L. 66th regt. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.

CUNNINGHAM, Capt. F. 1st asst. and sec. to comm. of Mysore, 30 days fr. March 25.

DIXON, Lieut. K. 9th L.C. April 1 to Oct. 1, to Cashmere.

DWYER, Capt. H. A. 59th N.I. 4 mo. fr. June 1, to Simla, new regs.

ECKFORD, Lieut. A. H. 69th N.I. April 15 to Oct. 15, Simla.

EDGCOMB, Lieut. W. H. supt. of topog. survey of Pegu, 1 mo.

EVANS, Brev. lieut. col. F. R. 26th L.I. fr. April 1 to Nov. 15, to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c. old regs.

FANE, Lieut. W. 2nd in com. 1st Punjab cav. 2 mo. to Bombay, prep. to Europe under new rules, on m.c.

FELLOWES, Lieut. C. M. N. 3rd Eur. regt. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla, and hills north of Deyrah, old regs.

GOODWYN, Col. H. engs. 15 mo. to Europe on m.c. under new rules.

GRIMES, Brev. maj. H. S. 46th N.I. March 20 to Nov. 20, Simla, on m.c.

GUISE, Capt. H. J. com. 13th irr. cav. fr. March 8 to 11, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.

HALKETT, Lieut. col. J. 20th N.I. fr. Apr. 6 to Nov. 6, to Simla, on m.c.

JACKSON, Lieut. W. asst. eng. 2nd class, Peshawur dist. 6 mo. fr. Apr. 15, to the Murree hills and Cashmere.

LOCH, Cornet J. L. 5 mo. fr. Apr. 17, in ext. to remain at pres.

LOCKHART, Lieut. D. B. 7th N.I. Nov. 30, 1856, to September 1, in ext.

LOWE, Lieut. J. R. A. 11th N.I. fr. March 7 to Apr. 10, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, new regs.
 MACKENZIE, Brev. col. J. 8th L.C. Apr. 15 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere.
 MARSDEN, Maj. F. C. dep. commiss. of Mysore, 1 mo.
 NATION, Brev. capt. J. L. Ramghur L.I. batt. Apr. 5 to Apr. 23, to pres. prep. to Europe for six months' leave; 6 mo. to Europe on furl. new regs.
 OGILVIE, Lieut. F. D. 46th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 9, to Calcutta, prep. to Europe, on furl.
 ORCHARD, Lieut. J. F. 4th N.I. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere.
 OWEN, Lieut. W. 61st N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe on m.c. old regs.
 PHILLIPS, Capt. J. G. 63rd N.I. 3 yrs. to Eur. on furl. old regs.
 PINKNEY, Capt. F. W. dep. commiss. of Jubbulpore, 30 days.
 PRENDERGAST, Lieut. M. M. 10th L.C. April 5 to Oct. 15, to Madras, old rules.
 RICE, Maj. J. G. A. 6th N.I. 1st asst. to Govt. of India, 6 mo. to Europe on m.c. new regs.
 RICHARDSON, Lieut. col. R. E. T. 62nd N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 10, to Nynee Tal, old regs.
 ROGERS, Capt. S. 73rd N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe on furl. old regs.
 THOMPSON, Lieut. E. 67th N.I. 15 mo. to Eur. m.c.
 SEATON, Lieut. col. D. 1st. Eur. fus. 18 mo. to Eur. on m.c. new rules.
 SPEKE, Lieut. E. 65th N.I. April 1 to Sept. 30, hills north of Deyrah.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. R. N. asst. commr. Raichore Doab, 1 mo. fr. May 1.
 THELLUSSEN, Brev. capt. F. G. 29th N.I. April 20 to Oct. 15, Nynee Tal.
 VETCH, Maj. H. 54th N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c. old regs.
 WADDILOVE, Capt. G. M. 24th N.I. 5 days fr. March 1, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
 WALE, Capt. F. brig. maj. Peshawur, April 15 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere, under old rules.
 WARBURTON, Capt. R. art. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
 WHEELER, Brev. col. F. 1st L.C. 11 mo. to Europe, new regs.
 WYLD, Capt. W. 4th L.C. April 15 to Oct. 15, Simla and hills.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Surg. F. M.D. 10th L.C. to med. ch. of 57th N.I. on dep. of Wylie, March 17.
 BOWLING, Asst. surg. J. P. 56th N.I. to offic. as civ. surg. Cawnpore station, March 20.
 BROWN, Surg. G. G. M.D. to be supt. surg. fr. April 10, in suc. to Renny.
 BROWNE, Asst. surg. J. to proc. to Umballah in med. ch. of detach. of 1st and 2nd Eur. fus. March 19.
 BRYDEN, Asst. surg. J. L. M.D. in med. ch. of detach. of recruits in progress to Benares, to report himself to supt. surg. Cawnpore circle on completion of that duty, March 14.
 BRYDON, Surg. W. 71st N.I. to ch. of staff and 2nd comp. 8th batt. art. v. Pitt, March 19.
 BUSHMAN, Asst. surg. F. C. do. du. at gen. hosp. to do duty under supt. surg. Sirkhind circle, April 8; passed colloq. exam.
 CLAPPERTON, Surg. J. B. inspector-gen. of hospitals, to be surg. gen. fr. Apr. 10, in suc. to Renny.
 CLARKE, Civ. asst. surg. J. J. to afford med. aid. to a detachment of 56th N.I. at Banda.
 CLEMENGER, Asst. surg. W. G. W. to offic. as civ. asst. surg. of Meerut dur. abs. of Dr. Thung on m.c.
 CORBYN, Asst. surg. 15th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 1st rest. Oude mil. police.
 COTES, Asst. surg. J. M. placed at disp. of C-in-C. April 3.
 DALLAS, Asst. surg. M. doing du. with 4th batt. art. Lahore, to assume med. ch. of 26th N.I. dur. abs. of Tomkyns.
 DARBY, Asst. surg. E. M.D. 10th Oude irr. inf. to rec. med. ch. of jail, civ. establs., and mil. police at Mullaon, and of detach. of 41st N.I. fr. Asst. surg. Lowdell.
 DE RENZY, Asst. surg. A. C. C. doing du. in Meerut circle, posted to 15th N.I., to join.
 DIXON, Asst. surg. E. L. to proc. towards Peshawur in med. ch. of detach. of Eur. troops, Mar. 11.
 DUFF, Asst. surg. A. G. att. to art. at Dum-Dum, to do duty under supt. surg. Meerut circle, April 8.
 EDWARDS, Asst. surg. W. doing duty gen. hosp. to div. art. at Dum-Dum, April 8.
 FARRELL, Asst. surg. G. to med. ch. of reg. of Loodianah, March 17; passed colloq. exam. March 28; to rec. med. ch. of 2nd comp. 2nd batt. art. fr. Asst. surg. Thornton.
 GANE, Asst. surg. H. J. United Malwa conting. serv. re-placed (temp.) at disp. of Govt. of Bombay.
 GARDEN, Asst. surg. A. to be civ. asst. surg. of Goruckpore fr. March 28.
 GLOVER, Asst. surg. J. T. M.D. passed colloq. exam.
 HOMAN, Surg. S. A. 61st N.I. to afford med. aid to art. at Jullundur station, in add. to other duties, v. Reid, on leave, Mar. 14.
 HUNTER, Surg. T. C. rem. fr. 15th to 29th N.I.
 IRELAND, Asst. surg. M. W. do. du. at gen. hosp. to do du. und. surg. Sirkhind circle, April 8.
 JAMES, Asst. surg. W. H. att. to H.M.'s 53rd, to do du. und. surg. Cawnpore circle, April 8.

JONES, Asst. surg. do du. with 67th, to proc. to Alligurb, by dawk, and assu. med. ch. of 9th N.I. and civ. establs.
 KIRTON, Asst. surg. W. H. do. du. gen. hosp. to do du. H.M.'s 53rd foot, April 8.
 KNAPP, Asst. surg. J. M. res. surg. Indore, serv. replaced (temp.) at disposal of Govt. of Bombay.
 McEGAN, Asst. surg. W. B. to be civ. asst. surg. of Jhansie, v. Tucker.
 MURRAY, 2nd Lieut. A. fr. 1st Eur. fus. to 60th N.I. at Umballah, as 3rd ens.
 O'CALLAGHAN, Surg. D. J. 11th N.I. to afford med. aid to a detach. of 56th N.I. marching from Allahabad towards Cawnpore, from March 26.
 PASKE, Asst. surg. C. T. placed at disp. of lieut. govr. N.W. provinces, April 7.
 PATON, Dr. G. resu. ch. of offic. of post-mr. gen. N.W. provinces, fr. S. Clark, April 1.
 RICE, Asst. surg. W. H. att. to gen. hosp. to do du. und. sup. surg. Cawnpore circle, April 8.
 ROW, Surg. J. supt. surg. to be inspector gen. of hospitals, fr. April 10, in suc. to Renny.
 STEWART, Asst. surg. H. to make over ch. of Delhi gar. to Asst. surg. Dopping, on ass. med. ch. of 29th N.I. March 14.
 THOMSON, Asst. surg. Bhopal contingent, serv. replaced (temp.) at disposal of Govt. of Bombay.
 THORNTON, Asst. surg. J. H. to ass. med. ch. of 37th N.I. v. Broughlam.
 TOMKYNs, Asst. surg. A. P. 26th N.I. Lahore, to proc. in med. ch. of detach. escorting treasure towards Peshawur.
 WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. H. L. Mundlauris, serv. replaced (temp.) at disposal of Govt. of Bombay.
 WILSON, Asst. surg. Gwalior conting. serv. replaced (temp.) at disposal of Govt. of Bombay.
 WISE, Asst. surg. J. H. N. att. to H.M.'s 53rd, to do duty under superin. surg. Meerut circle, April 8.
 WYLIE, Asst. surg. J. D. M.D. 57th N.I. to proc. on med. ch. of a wing of 45th N.I. escorting treasure to Lahore.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.
 ABBOTT, M. T. April 3.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

IRVINE, Surg. R. H. M.D. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
 JESTON, Asst. surg. R. P. 1 yr. to Europe.
 PAGE, Vet. surg. T. P. 1st L.C. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. under new rules.
 ROBINSON, Asst. surg. H. W. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
 STRATTON, Asst. surg. J. P. M.D. to Bombay.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.

9th Lancers. Lieut. R. Mills, 2 yrs. to England, doing duty with invalid on voyage.

INFANTRY.

29th Foot. Asst. surg. J. S. Chartres, 2 mo. to Calcutta, and 1 year to England, on m.c.—53rd. Capt. W. Payn, April 1 to Nov. 1, to England.—60th. Lieut. R. W. Hinxman, April 1 to Sept. 30, to Mussoorie and hills N. of Deyrah; Lieut. J. M'Gill to April 5, to rem. at Umballah; Lieuts. J. D. Dundas and J. Hare, April 1 to Sept. 30, to Mussoorie and Cashmere.—61st. Lieut. G. S. Twynam, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere, Murree, and hills N. of Deyrah; Lieut. R. R. Daly, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere and Simla; Lieut. A. C. Young, 6 mo. to Cashmere and Murree; Lieut. J. Sloman, 6 mo. to Cashmere, Simla, and hills N. of Deyrah.—75th. Capt. C. E. P. Gordon, to July 31, to Simla, in ext.—81st. Lieut. M. Hanley, 6 mo. fr. May 21, to Simla, on m.c.—84th. Col. C. Franklin, 1 yr. fr. April 30, in ext. to rem. in England.—86th. Brev. maj. A. C. Anderson, 2 yrs. to England.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BAKER, wife of H. s. at Calcutta, April 8.
 BRIGGS, wife of G. d. at Jullundur, April 7.
 CANTOPHER, wife of J. W. d. at Midnapore, April 8.
 CARCY, Mrs. W. H. s. at Roorkie, April 12.
 COOPER, wife of J. s. at Nowshera, April 16.
 EWART, wife of Dr. J. s. at Kherwara, April 9.
 FITZGERALD, wife of Lieut. C. M. 31st N.I. d. at Sealkote April 10.
 FOOKS, wife of Capt. G. A. St. P. 50th N.I. s. at Nagoda, April 9.
 GOMES, wife of J. B. s. at Calcutta, April 15.
 HAY, wife of Dr. J. M. s. at Bareilly, April 10.
 McLANDERS, wife of T. M. s. at Cawnpore, April 13.
 MONEY, wife of Capt. K. horse art. s. at Umballa, April 16.
 PROBY, Mrs. F. M. d. at Dacca, April 9.
 SALIS, wife of G. H. D. d. April 15.
 SHEPHERD, wife of W. J. d. at Cawnpore, April 7.
 SHORE, wife of R. N. d. at Pooree, April 10.
 URQUHART, wife of Lieut. B. C. 39th N.I. d. at Jhelum, April 19.
 WEIPPERT, wife of A. S. s. April 12.
 WHITE, wife of J. H. s. at Kolapore, April 6.
 WOOD, wife of Rev. T. s. at Fort William, April 14.

MARRIAGES.

COLVILLE, Sir James W. to Frances E. d. of J. P. Grant, at Calcutta, April 13.
 HEALE, G. B. to Miss Charlotte Hall, at Calcutta, April 16.
 LEVINGE, H. C. to Ellen, d. of R. Barnes, at Colgong, April 6.
 LYNE, J. D. to Lucretia S. L. Sakes, at Delhi, April 20.
 PHILLIPS, A. M. to Mary, d. of H. B. Harrington, at Agra, April 14.
 SIMSON, H. B. to Madge, d. of Lieut. gen. Vincent, at Poonah, April 14.
 STEWART, Lieut. H. R. 18th N.I. to Sarah H. M. d. of J. Moule, at Delhi, April 16.
 TODD HUNTER, J. E. to Miss Annie Dutton, at Indore, March 31.

DEATHS.

ADLEY, Geary H. at Serampore, aged 20, March 12.
 BATCHELOR, Mrs. Catherine, aged 75, April 19.
 BROWN, John, at Goordaspore, aged 40, April 19.
 BURNELL, Mary E. inf. d. of Capt. T. A. at Calcutta, March 26.
 COOPER, Edwin A. at Nowshera, April 18.
 EVANS, inf. d. of Lieut. H. J. at Hoshayarpore, April 4.
 FLEWKE, Leslie M. inf. s. of Maj. J. at Jullundur, April 11.
 GRIFFIN, Frank C. B. at Calcutta, aged 4, April 18.
 HALE, Henrietta G. F. d. of Lieut. G. H. Hale, at Secroa, April 18.
 MILLER, Rev. Ebenezer, on board the steamer *Scotland*, aged 58, March 26.
 O'BRIEN, inf. s. of Lieut. J. T., I.N. at Peshawur, April 12.
 OMAEL, wife of P. T. at Calcutta, aged 42, April 15.
 PLATTS, Mr. R. G. at Bhaugulpore, March 25.
 ROCHE, D. M. at Calcutta, aged 38, April 17.
 SHORE, inf. d. of R. N. at Pooree, April 13.
 SINCLAIR, James A. R. at Calcutta, aged 21, April 5.
 TRITTON, Edmund F. at Kidderpore, aged 20, April 4.
 WEBSTER, Ada E. d. of H. B. at Banda, April 18.
 WEIPPERT, inf. s. of A. S. at Calcutta, April 18.
 WILDIG, Capt. H. P. 34th N.I. at Lucknow, April 8.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 7. Brilliant, Pignet, Marseilles.—8. Intrepid, Gardner, San Francisco.—9. Ella K. Badger, Lewis, Liverpool.—10. Luncefield, Oliver, Hong Kong; France, Gouffre, Dunkirk.—11. Wild Ranger, Sears, Akyab; Royal Saxon, White, Sydney; South Shore, Lothrop, Boston.—12. Sul-Crowe, Hong-Kong; Rajah, None, Hong-Kong; Gloriosa, Patterson, London.—13. Land o' Cakes, Miller, Melbourne; Cincinnati, Wood, Mauritius.—14. Augusta Kaufman, Weiland, Adelaide; Astraca, Davis, Melbourne; Lockett, Topham, Liverpool; Colorado, Bicker, London.—15. Hornet, Benso, London.—16. John Craig, Ezek, Liverpool and Cape Madras.—17. Clarissa Currier, Knap, Liverpool; Cornwallis, Keer, London, Madras, and Rangoon.—22. Cromwell, Adams, Melbourne; steamer Lindsay, —, —.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Cromwell.—R. B. Edwards, Esq.
 Per Earl of Windsor.—A. Thompson, Esq.
 Per Gloriosa.—A. Brewster, volunteer.
 Per steamer Rajah.—Mrs. Jeffers, and Mrs. None.
 Per South Shore.—Elizabeth Wright, F. E. Taylor, Henry Wright, and Sewall.
 Per Wild Ranger.—R. Olin, and A. Moore.
 Per Kurr-ajong.—I. Hughesdon.
 Per screw steam-ship, Cape of Good Hope, from MAULMEIN.—M. R. Currie, Esq.

From Rangoon.—Major Phayre, Mrs. Ingalls, Mrs. Fallon, Misses Young and Ingalls, Mr. Forsyth, Capt. Dick, H.M.'s 29th drags. Moorhead, A. G. A. Syed Haslin Sait, Lieut. Sanderson, H. Mead, Esq., Mr. H. A. Brown, R. Hotson, Major Reddie, Dr. Dawson, Conductor Jahan, Mrs. Jahan and 4 children, Conductor Norris, Mrs. Norris and 2 children, and Staff-serjt. Harding. From AKYAB.—Rev. Mr. Berbe, Drs. L. Tournie and Macows.

Per Eng.—Mr. Winter.
 Per Zehie.—Mr. J. J. Clark.
 Per steamer Hindoostan (April 10).—Messrs. Shaw, Gerard, Martin, Bothcar, Knox, O'Brien, and Royan; Captains McKenzie, Grey, Walter, and Burney; Lieut. Downing, Scott, Campbell, Jennings, and Haytel; Mr. and Mrs. Melford, Lieut. and Mrs. Crump, Messrs. Ollevant and Marston, Lieut. Turner, Capt. and Mrs. Travers, Messrs. Apel, Venour, Brand, Maviqut, Hajee Taseemany, Mrs. Wilson and Miss Wilson, Mrs. Miller, Dr. Sherlock, Mr. Lee, Dr. Poppeewell, Mr. W. Barlow, and D. Macknight.

Per Ella E. Badger.—Mrs. Tarlton and child.
 Per Cornwallis.—Col. Patt, Major Daniel, Lieuts. Walcott and Buttonshaw, and Dr. Lee.

Per Circassian.—Mrs. Glastaun, and Mr. S. Anthony.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 7. Napoleon III. Versine, Dunkirk.—8. Eugene and Marie, Blav, Bourbon; Gynn Castle, Whitbycombe, Liverpool; Meander, Richard, Bourbon; F. E. Althouse, Pasley, Liverpool; Blendina Dudley, Atwood, Boston; Gosforth, Lansdown, London; Bushire Merchant, Woodhouse, Singapore and China; Royal Alice, Gammon, Havre; steamer Manchester, Row, Maulmein and Rangoon.—10. Joseph Sanderson, Lucas, Liverpool; Hanover, Banes, Hong-Kong; Ocean Rover, Pickering, Havre; St. Louis, Larozon, Reunion Island.—12. Merlin, Borlase, Liverpool.—13. Clasmorden, Bennett, Hong-Kong; Lord Hungerford, Hurst, Hong-Kong; Lady Franklin, Millard, Mauritius.—14. Coromandel, Thompson, Liverpool; Arabia, Forrest, China; Timandra, Sargent, Liverpool.—15. Stag, Mackenzie, Demerara; Gertrude, Ramsey, London.—16. Travancore, Voisin, Bourbon; Kensington, Edwards, Mauritius; Lafayette, Biard, Marseilles.

—18. Lord Raglan, Flanagan, London; British Lion, English, London.—22. Steamer Bengal, —, Madras and Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Bengal (April 22), to MADRAS and SUEZ.—To MADRAS.—Sir Charles and Lady Jackson and 2 children, Capt. Babington, Dr. Morehead, Syed Oodeen, and Ahmed Saib. To GALLA.—Mr. Mrs. Miss, and Master Bedell, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Grapel. To BOMBAY.—Mr. Julien, Alexander, and H. T. Mahomed and wife. To ALEXANDRIA.—Gen. and Mrs. Mendes, Miss Mendes, and 2 children, Mrs. and Miss Scullian, Schlagentwert. To MARSAILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Finch and child, Hon. D. Elliott, Mr. Jervis, Maj. Rice, Capt. M'Vicar, Mr. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Hawthorth, Mr. Townsend, Mr. Aitkin, Hadjee Bokhar, Mrs. Dickha, Mrs. Maitland, Mr. Currie, Mr. Brodie, Mr. McKim, and Mr. Ramsey. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Jeffrey and child, Mrs. More and child, Mr. and Mrs. Carter and infant, Mrs. Marur and 4 children, Capt. Tytler's 3 children, Capt. Smith and 1 child, Capt. Warburton, Mr. Warburton, Col. Seaton, Mrs. Stewart, Mr. Lambert and child, Mr. Neale, Mr. Purney, Mrs. Keelan and child, and Mr. M'Evoy.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, April 22, 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 4 per cent.	dis.	12 0	to 12 8
Third Sica 4 do.	dis.	16 8	to 16 12
New Co.'s 4 do.	dis.	15 0	to 15 4
Public Works, 5 do.*	dis.	0 2	to 0 4 par

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	6400 to 6450
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	690 to 700
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400)	300 to 350
India General Steam Shares	1170 to 1180

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	6 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	8 per cent.
Do. on Mint certificates	5 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper.	7 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	7 per cent.
On deposit of goods, &c.	8 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, each Co. Rs. 4000	2425 to 2450 prem.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each	Rs. 10 0 to 10 10
Doubloons	..	31 8 to 31 10
Madras Gold Mohurs	..	16 3 to 16 10
Old Gold Mohurs	..	20 4 to —
New Gold Mohurs	..	14 8 to 14 10
China Gold Bars	per sa. wt.	15 0 to 16 0
Gold Dust	..	13 0 to —
Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100	..	104 4 to 104 10
Spanish Dollars	per 100	221 8 to 222 2
Mexican ditto	..	220 12 to 221 4

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1½ to —
Do. with documents, do.	2 1½ to 2 2
American Bills under credit, do.	2 1½ to 2 1½
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	2 0 to —
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	2 0 to 2 0½
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2 0 to 2 0½

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 3l. to 3l. 17s.

EXPORTS (*Calcutta*, April 21).—Operations have been on a smaller scale, consequent on the scanty supply and ruling high prices of most staples, and high rates of freights. Very little has been done in *Indigo*, the quantity remaining unsold in the market being very small and consisting of low and mixed up country, and held at high prices. In *Sugar*, *Saltpetre*, and *Rice* there has been less business for the home markets. *Raw Silk* of March bund is coming down freely; but the market within the last few days has not been so active as it was last reported, and prices have somewhat receded. *Linseed* is in moderate request for Great Britain, but continues to move off for America. *Rape* is being taken only for Great Britain. There is no particular change in the position of all other produce.

IMPORTS (*Calcutta*, April 21).—No decided reaction has as yet taken place. *Mule Twist* has attracted some attention at slightly advanced rates; the demand has been for Nos. 30, 40, and 50, for immediate wants. The accounts from the Upper Provinces report stocks very heavy and prices receding. There has been no animation for Manchester fabrics; grey goods of heavy makes, have become very dull, and barely maintain former prices. Almost all descriptions of metals have remained firm at previous quotations. *Chintzes* and *Prints*.—The market as reported in our last, continues inactive in the absence of demand. A few fancy style cambric chintz continue to be taken for local requirement at former prices. Sales reported are cambric chintz, at Rs. 4 to 4'12; striped chintz

at Rs. 1-12 per piece; and Turkey red chintz at 4 annas 6 pie per yard. *Coloured Cottons*.—Turkey Red Goods are saleable to a limited extent, at about former prices. The reported sales are, Turkey Red Twills at 4-4½ to 6-4 annas per yard; Turkey Red Cambrics at 4-3½ to 6 annas per yard; Turkey Red Jaconets at Rs. 5-6 per piece; Turkey Red Mulls at Rs. 4-10 to 5-4 per piece; Colored Lappets at Rs. 2-1 per piece. *Shirtings*.—Grey, 39 to 40 inches 6 to 7 lb. low to middling qualities, continue to sell freely at a slight advance in price. Heavier makes are dull of sale, and barely maintain former prices; 45 inches middling qualities and light makes fully maintain former prices; heavier goods are not inquired for; 51 inches scarcely saleable. White low to middling qualities are dull of sale, and have fallen in price; finer descriptions are wanted at former prices; figured are neglected. *Madapolams*.—Grey middling qualities continue to sell at former prices—heavy makes are dull of sale, and scarcely obtain previous rates. White are neglected. The reported sales are Grey at Rs. 2 to 3-4 per piece. *Cambrics*.—Grey, 21 yards by 50 and 60 inches, are saleable to a moderate extent at Rs. 3-6 to 3-8. White are dull of sale. *Jaconets*.—Grey; owing to some forced sales lately, the market has become a little easier, and purchasers are rather cautious in buying at present—sales have been rather moderate at Rs. 1-6 to 2-7 per piece. White have been sold to a fair extent; upwards of 50,000 pcs. have found buyers since last week, at prices ranging Rs. 1-9 to 4-4 per piece. *Book Muslins*.—A limited business doing for local requirement only at Rs. 3-0-6 to 5-2-6 per piece. *Swiss Muslins* are also selling to a very limited extent at Rs. 5-4 to 5-6 per piece. *Lappets* continue selling to a moderate extent, at Rs. 1-6 to 2-9 per piece; Dacca Pattern Lappets, at Rs. 7-4 per piece. *Mull Mulls* are in limited inquiry. A few sales have taken place, at Rs. 1-3 to 1-15 per piece. *Japan Spots* continue in limited request. A few sales have taken place at Rs. 1-14 to 2-8-6 per piece.

MADRAS.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF MADRAS.

It was not our intention to have noticed the occurrence in the Supreme Court on the first day of sessions, because it is not our wish to press hard upon any fallen man. But the circumstance has been so much talked of in society, that we find it impossible to pass it over altogether in silence. Colonel Colbeck contrives to keep himself pretty constantly before the public, and we cannot altogether congratulate him upon the part he plays. It is ever through some grave indiscretion that we are kept informed from time to time of his existence; all the more pointedly from our reminiscence of the consummate tact of his predecessor. Colonel Colbeck has lately been raised in dignity, has had an increase of pay, a magnificent house to live in, and the labours of his post lightened by the charge of two divisions being handed over to other magistrates. High emoluments are only justified by high qualifications, and we place discretion among the highest essentials of a chief magistrate. The occurrence of such a functionary being bodily turned out of a Supreme Court we will undertake to say never occurred before in India; what effect it may produce in lessening the respect due to the magistracy, it is too early to judge; but we are bound to say that the least perception of his own position and of the relative positions of himself and the Chief Justice, would have prevented what we cannot but regard on many accounts as a most unfortunate collision. The facts were these. A gross case of murder had been sent into the Clerk of the Crown's office on the very morning of the sessions. It was committed by the coroner, and naturally most defectively got up. There was, in fact, scarcely a piece of evidence to warrant a conviction, except a statement that he was guilty, said to have been made by the prisoner to a policeman, immediately on apprehension. Yet, as the poor woman had lived for several days after the assault, it seemed strange that there was not even a dying declaration. The Chief Justice, in his charge to the grand jury, made some general observations on the propriety of the magistrates always taking up charges of murder, independently of the coroner, the latter of whom, he observed, had not the same means of investigating crime, as the former. No personal allusion was made to any one. Colonel Colbeck, shortly after the grand jury had retired, came into court, and asked if he might be permitted to offer some explanation. The Chief Justice informed him that he did not desire to hear any. But we had perhaps better throw this into the form of a dialogue.

Col. Colbeck.—I wish, my lord, to offer some explanation.

Chief Justice.—I have already told you that I do not desire any. My observations were public, and the public time must not be occupied thus.

Col. Colbeck.—I also wish my explanation to be public.

Chief Justice.—You ought to know that it is highly improper to attempt to reply upon a judge, who has just delivered his charge. My observations were general; however, if the cap fits, I trust you will learn a lesson from what has occurred. Retire, sir.

Col. Colbeck.—(After a pause) It does not fit.

Chief Justice.—I have ordered you to retire, sir. (A pause, during which Col. Colbeck showed no symptom of moving.)

Chief Justice.—Officer, remove that gentleman from the body of the court. (Two officers hereupon went up to Col. Colbeck; the court-keeper, we believe, placed a hand upon his shoulder.)

Col. Colbeck.—Am I in custody?

Chief Justice.—I have already said you are to be removed from the body of the court (and this was immediately done by the officers, who ushered Colonel Colbeck into the lobby, and returned to their duties).

We think that the feeling of the public will be with the Chief Justice. We do not see that any explanation was necessary; no imputation had been cast upon any individual whatsoever, but some very proper observations made upon the general duties of the magistracy. Colonel Colbeck could have explained anything he wished in a five minutes' interview with the judge upon his retiring to his chambers; it was most injudicious to take the course he did, and, we will add, highly indecent to enter into any personal altercation with the Chief Justice, and not at once to take the many broad hints, if not positive orders, to retire. Colonel Colbeck's position is no doubt humiliating; Lord Harris may well be disgusted, if not embarrassed, at the false position in which the man whom he hath so lately delighted to honour has placed himself. For our own part, it would be affectation in us to express any surprise. You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow's ear. —*Athenæum*, April 19.

THE LONDON MAIL, of March 26th, arrived at Madras, April 22nd, en route to Calcutta (per *Alma*).

TRAVANCORE.—The *Madras Athenæum* says that the Government of Madras threatens the Rajah of Travancore with the loss of his dominions, on account of misgovernment, yet counsels him to rely upon the very persons by whom that misgovernment is occasioned. The late Rajah many years ago remonstrated against a certain person being forced upon him as a minister. He was unsuccessful, and died either of poison administered by himself or of a broken heart.

THE FAMILY AND DEPENDENTS OF THE LATE NAWAB OF THE CARNATIC will receive a monthly stipend of Rs. 48,212, of which 35,097-5-4 will be paid to the immediate family, and 13,114-10-8 to the dependents.

COL. PATTON.—A Board of Medical Officers have been ordered to assemble at the Royal Hotel this morning, for the purpose of examining and reporting upon the state of health of Lieut.-Col. W. D. P. Patton, of H.M.'s 74th Highlanders.—*Spectator*, April 20.

DEATH OF CAPT. HUGHES.—Tidings were received yesterday at the Presidency by electric telegraph, of the death from cholera, at Vellore, on Saturday, of Capt. H. Hughes of the 18th Native Infantry. This casualty will promote Lieut. A. Stevens of the season of 1840 to the rank of captain, and Ensign J. K. Clibbey of the season of 1854 to the rank of lieutenant.—*Ibid*.

MAJOR DAVIDSON, the newly appointed Resident, arrived at Hyderabad on the morning of the 16th of April, and took charge of his duties on the same day. The Nizam was to hold a public Durbar in a day or two, for the reception of the resident.

COURT MARTIAL ON LIEUTENANT J. W. F. TAYLOR.—From the Madras General Orders we observe that Lieut. (Brevet Captain) J. W. F. Taylor of the Artillery has been found guilty by a court martial assembled at Kamptee, of having made a false statement, and sentenced to three months' suspension from rank and pay. The Commander-in-Chief has confirmed, but does not approve the sentence, as it is not calculated to establish a just appreciation of an offence of this quality, nor to satisfy the requirements of discipline.

SUFFERINGS OF H.M.'S 43RD FROM CHOLERA.—The *Madras Spectator* details the sufferings and losses of H.M.'s 43rd from cholera. A wing of the regiment 550 strong started from Bangalore en route for the presidency. At the first encamping-ground after leaving the village of Venkatagerry, at the foot of the Ghaut, the cholera appeared. In seven days sixty-six men were attacked, and so far as we can learn from our contemporary, who gives a most confused account, thirty-five men, two women, and ten children have since died. Since the arrival of the men at Madras, health has been partially restored to the regiment. It is impossible to state what has been the mortality amongst the camp-followers. Dr. Innes, Dr. Bean, Dr. C. D. Madden, and the Rev. Mr. Murphy, a Catholic priest, with one other European, whose name has not reached us, have been indefatigable in their attentions to the sick. The cholera has likewise attacked the 39th native infantry, en route from the French Rocks to the Madras presidency, and a detachment of artillery proceeding from Mercara to Bangalore.

EASTERN COAST CANAL.—We quote thus prominently the following notification, which appeared in the last *Fort St. George Gazette*. It will be interesting to the general public:—"It is hereby notified for general information that the Eastern Coast Canal has now been so far completed from the river Adyaur to the post town or station of Sadras, a distance of 35 miles on the coast road to Pondicherry and Cuddalore, that it is open for the use of the public. The new Canal passes near Vanien's Choultry, Covelong, and the Seven Pagodas, and will be open throughout the year to boats drawing 1'5" of water.—C. A. Faber, Colonel, Chief Engineer General office of P. W., Fort St. George, 18th of March, 1857."

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

Notification.—*Fort St. George, Mar. 31, 1857.*—The Government of India having directed the establishment of universities at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify the establishment of the University of Madras, and the following appointments in connection with it:—

Chancellor.

The Right Honourable the Governor of Madras for the time being.

Vice-Chancellor.

The Honourable Sir Christopher Rawlinson, Knight, Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

Fellows.

The Bishop of Madras.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The Honourable Members of the Council of Madras.

The Honourable Sir Henry Davison, Knight, Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Madras.

The Chief Secretary to Government.

The Secretary to Government in the Departments of Revenue and Public Works.

The Secretary to Government Military Department.

The Director of Public Instruction.

The Physician-General.

The Principal of the Presidency College.

The President of the Medical College Council.

The Principal of the Doveton College.

The Principal of the Government Normal School.

The President of Patchespah's Institution.

William Ambrose Morehead, Esq., Provisional Member of Council at Madras.

Guy Lushington Prendergast, Esq., Accountant-General.

Colonel Arthur Thomas Cotton, Commandant of Engineers.

Colonel Charles Edward Faber, Chief Engineer in the Department of Public Works.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Townsend Pears, C.B., Consulting Engineer for Railways.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Balfour, C.B.

The Rev. John Richards, M.A.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Conyers Cotton, Acting Mint-master.

Chittur Rungganadum Sastry, Head Interpreter in the Supreme Court of Judicature.

John Emilius Mayer, Esq., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the Madras Medical College.

The Rev. Robert Kerr Hamilton, M.A.

The Rev. George Hall, M.A.

The Rev. Peter Royston.

James Sanderson, Esq., Surgeon in the Madras Army.

The Rev. John Braidwood, M.A.

John Dawson Mayne, B.A., Professor of Law, Moral and Mental Philosophy and Logic, in the Presidency College.

Richard Burgass, Esq., M.A., First Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

Lieut.-Col. John Joseph Losh, Military Auditor-General.

William Judson Vansomerem, Esq., M.B., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the Madras Medical College.

Samuel Jesudasan, Native Surgeon.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council.

T. PYCROFT, Chief Secretary.

ABOLITION OF THE MILITARY BOARD.

Fort St. George, April 7, 1857.—Pursuant to instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors and the Government of India, the Military Board will cease to exist from the 30th of the present month, and the appointment of Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines will take effect on the 1st May.

2. From and after the latter date, the following arrangements

for the performance of the duties hitherto conducted by the Military Board are directed.

3. The superintendence and direct control of the Ordnance Department of this Presidency are vested in the Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, on whom devolve all duties connected with the Ordnance Department hitherto performed by the Military Board, except those below mentioned.

4. The Inspector-General has individual and direct authority over every part of the Ordnance Department and Ordnance establishments, bearing direct and individual responsibility to Government for the right management of the department, and is to correspond direct with Government.

5. The salary of the Inspector-General is the same as that of the present stipendiary member of the Military Board.

6. The duties of audit connected with the ordnance accounts, heretofore confided to the Military Board, are transferred to the Military Auditor-General, under whose superintendence the additional duties caused by the transfer will be conducted by the Ordnance Assistant Military Auditor-General (an artillery officer of not less than ten years' standing), who will receive the same staff salary as the First Assistant Military Auditor-General. Such addition as may be found necessary for the due performance of the additional duties will also be made to the office establishment of the Military Auditor-General.

7. The forage accounts of the cavalry, hitherto under the Military Board, will be made over to the Commissary-General, on or before the 1st May next, as may be arranged between the Military Board and Commissary-General.

8. Further orders will hereafter be issued respecting the Barrack Department, barrack supplies, stationery, saddlery and harness, office furniture, and other miscellaneous duties, which, in the mean time, will be under the control of the Inspector-General, as at present under the Military Board.

9. As soon as the Inspector-General has taken charge, he will communicate with the Accountant-General and Military Auditor-General, and these three officers will collectively submit to Government such a revised system of accounts of the Ordnance Department as may be necessary in consequence of the separation of the duties of audit.

10. The Inspector-General, after taking charge, will report on the arrangements which may be required for his office.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

Fort St. George, April 17, 1857.—The following arrangements are ordered consequent on the return to Madras of the 1st Fusiliers.

11. M.'s 43rd regiment to be stationed at Fort St. George.

1st Madras Fusiliers to be stationed at Bangalore.

Fort St. George, April 24, 1857.—The 49th Regiment Native Infantry is to be removed to Bellary instead of to Kurnool as notified in G. O. G. 10th March, 1857, No. 63.

OFFICERS TO WEAR UNIFORM.

Head-quarters, Choultry Plain, April 21, 1857.—No. 12.—Officers of the army are peremptorily prohibited from wearing plain clothes when employed on duty of any description. On all such occasions the uniform prescribed by the regulations is invariably to be worn.

The Commander-in-Chief finds it necessary to notify, in order to obviate misapprehension and insure uniformity of practice, that "dress" uniform should invariably be worn at the funerals of officers.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, F. perm. to resign the service, April 24.

ARBUTHNOT, W. H. to act as 2nd asst. to accountant-gen. dur. employ. of Brecks on other duty.

BAYNES, C. R. civ. and sess. judge of Madura, rec. ch. of court fr. A. W. Phillips, April 6.

CHERRY, J. W. act. civ. and sess. judge of zillah of Salem, rec. ch. of the court fr. J. R. Gordon, April 8.

COOK, H. D. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Calicut.

MARTIN, R. to be a marriage registrar of Salem district of Græme.

PHILLIPS, A. W. sub-judge of Madura, resumed ch. of court fr. J. R. Cockerell, April 6.

PLUMMER, C. G. to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Tinnevely.

POCHIN, C. N. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Arcot.

SILVER, J. coll. of Tinnevely, to be a lay trustee of Palamcottah chaplaincy.

TAYLOR, G. N. to act as coll. and mag. of Nellore, dur. abs. of Elton, on leave.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

McIVOR, W. G. 1 mo.

THOMPSON, S. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DEANE, Rev. B. O'M. to offic. as jt. chapl. of Vepery, April 21.
LUGARD, Rev. F. G. to act as garrison chapl. of Fort St. George dur. abs. of Alcock, April 21.
McKEE, Rev. J. to act as chapl. of Quilon dur. abs. of M. W. M. James, on m.c. April 21.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALCOCK, Rev. A. H. 15 mo. leave to Europe, on m.c.
BLENKINSOP, Rev. W. T. 3 mo.
DEALTRY, Rev. T. 60 days' leave.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLAN, Ens. F. posted to 39th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. Feb. 6, to join on arr. at Madras, April 21.
ARBUOTHNOT, Cornet A. E. to do du. with the body guard of Rt. Hon. the Gov. April 20; posted to 8th L.C. as 1st cornet; to continue doing du. with Hon. Gov.'s body guard, April 21.
ATKINSON, Brev. capt. G. 6th N.I. to command of details proc. to Rangoon.
BAIRD, 1st lieut. J. S. 2nd batt. art. to be adjt. and qr.-mr.
BEDINGFIELD, Ens. F. W. 26th N.I. removed to Madras Eur. regt. April 15.
BLAGROVE, 1st lieut. E. R. to be distr. eng. of Vizagapatam, but to act in Ganjam dur. abs. of Boileau, April 21.
BOERDAILLE, Ens. W. T. posted to 48th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. Feb. 20, to join under orders fr. adj. gen. April 21.
BOSWALL, Lieut. J. R. 51st N.I. to be capt. fr. April 19, in succ. to Johnson, dec.
BROWN, Capt. D. 1st fus. asst. commiss. of Tharrawaddy dist. serv. replaced at disp. of Madras gov.
BUUCE, Ens. E. B. posted to 51st N.I. as 4th ens. to rank fr. March 4, to do duty with 50th N.I. until Oct. 31, then to join April 21.
BUDD, Maj. gen. R. to gen. staff in succ. to Maj. gen. Cleveland, whose tour will expire on the 12th of May.
CHALON, Cornet T. H. T. posted to 5th l. cav. to join; to rank fr. Jan. 20, 1857.
CHAMIER, 2nd Lieut. S. H. E. art. fr. do. du. B co. 3rd batt. posted to B co. 4th batt. April 23.
CHRISTIE, Ens. A. posted to 18th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. Feb. 20; to join April 21.
CHURCH, Capt. R. 47th N.I. res. private secretaryship and a.-de-c. to gov. of the Straits Settlements; his serv. are replaced at the C.-in-C.'s disp.
CLELAND, Ens. W. posted to 1st Eur. fus. as 6th 2nd lieut.; to rank fr. March 4; to join April 21.
CLOETE, Ens. J. G. posted to 31st L.I. as 3rd ens.; to rank from Feb. 6.
CLUBLEY, Ens. J. H. 18th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 18, in succ. to Hughes, dec.
CODRINGTON, Lieut. R. 5th L.C. ret. to duty Feb. 6.
COOKE, Brev. maj. C. J. art. to act as dep. comm. of ordnance at Bellary, dur. emp. of Maj. Gumm, April 21.
COTTON, Ens. W. F. posted to 34th L.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. Jan. 20; to continue to do du. with 4th N.I. April 21.
COTTON, Lieut. col. W. 4th N.I. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Palamcottah.
CROSSMAN, Lieut. C. P. 41st N.I. to be an asst. eng. of 2nd class fr. Nov. 1.
DANGERFIELD, Lieut. E. civ. eng. dept. pub. works, to rejoin staff app. April 21.
DAVIDSON, Lieut. A. fr. late prom. posted to 2nd N.V.B.
DIXON, Ens. E. G. posted to 10th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. Feb. 20; to join under orders fr. adj. gen. April 21.
DOBBS, Ens. F. H. posted to 1st fus. as 5th 2nd lieut. to rank fr. Jan. 4; to join, April 21.
DREYER, Lieut. W. S. 31st L.I. to be an asst. eng. April 21.
ELPHINSTONE, Brev. capt. J. 20th N.I. to be a memb. of committee on claims to pension, in succ. to Spottiswoode, Apr. 21; passed exam. in Hindustani; qual. as interp.
FASKEN, Lieut. E. T. art. to be capt. fr. Apr. 12, v. Pears, ret.; to be asst. mil. aud. gen. in ordnance dept. fr. May 1; posted to B co. 4th batt. Apr. 23.
FITZGERALD, Ens. C. J. O. to rank fr. March 4, 1857; posted to 42nd N.I. as 3rd ens.; to join, under orders fr. adj. gen. Apr. 2.
FOORD, Ens. W. O. posted to 47th N.I. to continue to do duty with C comp. 4th batt. art. until Oct. 31, then to proc. and join; to rank fr. Feb. 20.
FORREST, Lieut. F. C. 41st N.I. to be adj. Apr. 21.
FURLONG, Ens. M. posted to 47th N.I. as 2nd ens.; to rank fr. Jan. 4; to join under orders of officer com. Mysore div.
GOSLING, Ens. H. M. posted to 50th N.I. as 3rd ens.; to rank fr. Feb. 20; to continue to do duty with 45th N.I. April 21.
HENDERSON, Cornet P. D. 2nd L.C. to do duty with 7th L.C. until Oct. 31, and then to proc. and join his corps, April 20; to rank fr. Feb. 20; posted to 2nd L.C. as 1st cornet.
HITCHINS, Brev. capt. B. C. art. fr. B co. 1st batt. to B co. 5th batt. April 23.
HOLLOWAY, Ens. E. G. V. posted to 13th N.I. as 3rd ens.; to rank fr. Feb. 20; to join under orders fr. adj. gen. April 21.

HOSEASON, Capt. H. 24th N.I. to act as brig. maj. and paymr. v. Abbott.
HOSKEN, Ens. J. T. posted to 33rd N.I. as 3rd ens.; to join under orders fr. adj. gen. April 21; to rank fr. Feb. 4.
HOWES, Ens. A. J. posted to 50th N.I. as 2nd ens.; to rank fr. Jan. 4; to join under orders fr. adj. gen. April 21.
HUME, Lieut. col. J. G. to be col. in the army by brev. fr. Nov. 15, 1856; this cancels his prom. in the Bombay inf.
JOHNSON, Ens. H. S. to do du. with 2nd Eur. L.I. April 9, posted to 7th N.I. as 3rd ens.; to continue to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I. April 21, to rank fr. Feb. 20.
JONES, Ens. J. W. 51st N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 19, in succ. to Johnson, dec.
JONES, Lieut. A. C. art. fr. A co. 1st batt. to D co. 2nd batt.
KERRICH, Lieut. W. D. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. April 12, v. Pears, retired; posted to B troop, April 23.
KIERNAN, Capt. T. 10th N.I. to rec. ch. of Bengal depot, at Rangoon, till arr. of Lieut. Ward.
LEGGETT, Ens. J. B. 47th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 22, v. Fife, dec.
LOGAN, Lieut. A. G. D. 37th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
MAGRATH, Lieut. J. R. art. to be an asst. to supt. of electric telegraphs, March 30.
MAGNAV, Lieut. J. 38th N.I. to be an asst. eng. April 21.
MCGREGOR, Capt. J. M. 6th L.C. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Jaulnah, v. Strange.
MCNEIL, Lieut. A. C. 46th M.N.I. to offic. as agent for suppression of Meriah sacrifice in Orissa, and to succeed to the office on the consolidated salary of Rs. 2,000 per month, v. Mac Viccar.
MERRITT, Ens. P. W. posted to 24th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. March 3.
MOBERLY, 1st Lieut. F. J. eng. to be superint. E. coast canal, in succ. to Sankey, pl. at disp. of the Govt. of India, April 24.
MORRIS, Lieut. W. J. 4th L.C. to act as adj. of Nagpore irr. cav. and to assume ch. fr. Capt. Wood.
NOTT, Brev. maj. H. 9th N.I. will act as paymr. at Bangalore, instead of Brev. maj. R. Hamilton, dur. his abs. on leave.
OAKES, Ens. G. H. posted to 4th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. March 4; to join, under orders fr. adj. gen. April 21.
OGLIVY, Ens. D. S. 20th N.I. to be a memb. of the com. for exam. of army clothing, in suc. to Hodson, April 21.
OLIVER, Ens. C. L. (with 19th N.I.) to rank fr. Feb. 4; posted to 26th N.I. as 3rd ens.; to join, under orders fr. adj. gen. Apr. 21.
PEARS, Maj. A. C. art. to be inspector of schools, ret. from the service on pension of a capt. fr. April 12.
POPE, 2nd Lieut. R. art. fr. B comp. 5th, to B comp. 1st. batt.
PRENDERGAST, Ens. J. H. posted to 38th N.I. as 3rd ens.; to rank fr. March 3.
RENAUD, Maj. S. G. C. 1st fus. dep. judge adv. gen. Mysore div. to rejoin staff app. April 21.
ROCKE, Ens. F. M. posted to 30th N.I. as 3rd ens.; to rank fr. Jan. 20; to join under orders of adj. gen. in the meantime continuing to do duty with 36th N.I. April 21.
SCOTT, Capt. A. N. art. temp. pl. at disp. of resident for ch. of 4th comp. art. Hyderabad cont. services available for duty with his corps.
SHAW, Ens. E. W. 27th N.I. to do duty 36th N.I. until 27th at pres. April 21.
SLADEN, Lieut. E. B. 1st fus. asst. commr. of Tenasserim and Martaban provs. serv. repl. at disp. of Govt.
SPOTTISWOODE, Capt. M. C. 24th N.I. to be pres. of committee on claims to pension, v. Mayne, rel. April 13.
STEPHENSON, Maj. J. L. 1st Fus. com. Bangalore dépôt of instruction in rifle musketry perm. to resign app. April 21.
STEWART, Ens. G. posted to 14th N.I. as 3rd ens.; to join under orders of officer com. Mysore div., in the mean time continuing to do du. with 36th N.I. April 21.
STEVENS, Brev. capt. A. 18th N.I. be capt. fr. April 18, in succ. to Hughes, dec.
STEWART, Ens. G. (with 36th N.I.) to rank fr. Jan. 20.
STEWART, 1st lieut. J. H. M. eng. to be distr. eng. in Kurnool.
STONE, Lieut. T. H. E. 9th N.I. appt. to act. as adjt. of 3rd inf. Hyderabad contingent cancelled; services pl. at disposal of govt.
STROVER, Ens. G. A. posted to 52nd N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. Jan. 20; to join under orders of officer com. Mysore div.
TENANT, Lieut. T. B. E. 26th N.I. to be an asst. eng. April 21.
THORPE, Ens. R. D. 27th N.I. to do du. with 7th N.I. April 9.
VERTUE, Ens. W. posted to 22nd N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. Jan. 20; to continue to do du. with 34th L.I. until Oct. 31; then to proc. and join, April 21.
VERTUE, 1st Lieut. J. eng. to act as eng. in Vizagapatam dur. empl. of Blagrove, April 24.
WILKINSON, Ens. J. posted to 35th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. March 4; to join under orders from adj. gen. April 21.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

COTTAM, W. J. April 15.

INFANTRY.

BRUCE, E. B. April 15.
CLELAND, W. April 15.
FITZGERALD, C. J. April 15.
GRAHAM, D. April 18.
OAKES, G. H. April 15.
RAIKES, E. April 15.
SHAW, E. W. April 15.
WILKINSON, J. April 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLOUNT, Lieut. W. 7th N.I. 3 mo. to pres. prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe.
 CLAGETT, Capt. T. W. 3rd L.C. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c.
 DEVEREUX, Capt. W. P. 2nd L.I. to Nov. 26, in ext.
 ELLIOT, Ens. C. J. 11th N.I. to Aug. 31, in ext. to Ramandroog and Bangalore, on m.c.
 ELLIOT, Capt. C. S. 1st fus. furl. to Europe.
 FANE, Lieut. W. 11th N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c.
 GABBETT, Lieut. col. W. M. commissary of ordnance, Trichinopoly, leave can.
 GRANVILLE, Lieut. G. H. 34th L.I. to Aug. 1, to Bangalore, on m.c.
 GREEN, Maj. H. 18th N.I. fr. April 21 to Oct. 9, to Bangalore, Neilgherries, and S.E. coast.
 HALSTED, Capt. C. F. 11th N.I. 30 days in ext.
 HALY, Maj. G. T. comdt. Malabar police corps, 30 days in ext.
 HUGHES, Maj. J. E. 47th N.I. to May 30, in ext.
 MACLEAN, Lieut. J. N. 7th L.C. fr. May 5, for 4 mo. on m.c.
 MACVICAR, Capt. J. 41st N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c.
 PEARS, Brev. maj. A. C. to Apr. 12, in ext. to pres.
 PINSON, Brev. lieut. col. A. 34th L.I. to visit Bangalore, Madras, and Eastern coast dur. period of leave.
 POWER, Capt. E. H. 7th L.C. 3 mo. on m.c. prep. to Europe or to sea.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. F. C. 20th N.I. doing du. sappers and miners, 1 mo. to rem. at pres.
 WALLACE, Lieut. J. D. C. 20th N.I. fr. Apr. 14 to Aug. 15, to Neilgherries.
 WRIGHT, Brev. capt. J. A. 27th N.I. to May 13, prep. to Europe.
 YOUNG, Ens. G. A. 52nd N.I. 30 days fr. March 26, to rem. at Vellore.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARCLAY, Surg. C. fr. 44th to 18th N.I. April 21.
 BOGGS, Asst. surg. A. rel. fr. 43rd foot, and to do du. (temp.) with 18th N.I.; passed exam. in Hindustani.
 CROCKEY, Asst. surg. H. fr. doing du. 3rd Eur. reg. to do du. und. superint. surg. Malabar and Canara, April 21.
 EVES, Asst. surg. C. T. perm. to enter on gen. duties of the army.
 FITZGERALD, Asst. surg. P. G. M.D. posted to 27th N.I. returned to duty.
 KEES, Asst. surg. J. to do duty sup. pres. div. April 18; to do duty with left wing H.M. 43rd L.I. April 20.
 LESLIE, Asst. surg. W. A. to act as civ. surg. of Cochin dur. emp. of Montgomery, April 21.
 MACPHERSON, Surg. D. M.D. returned to duty.
 MONTGOMERY, Asst. surg. H. B. to act as asst. assay-master dur. employ. of Dr. Scott.
 PEACH, Asst. surg. W. fr. und. ord. of com. off Pegu div. to 51st N.I. April 21.
 RAE, Asst. surg. P. C. from A. troop horse art. to 11th N.I.
 STEVENS, J. B. Surg. of 3rd L.I. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Cannanore, v. Snow, res.
 TRIMNELL, Asst. surg. D.W. perm. to enter on gen. duties of the army, April 21.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASTAN, Vet. surg. T. 8th L.C. 3 yrs. to Europe on m.c. old rules.
 MACKENZIE, Asst. surg. D. 37th gren. to Nov. 30, in ext. to Neilgherries and Bangalore, on m.c.
 THEOBALDS, Asst. surg. J. R. 9th N.I. leave can.
 URQUHART, J. M.D. 15 days on m.c.
 WILLIAMS, Surg. J. 27th N.I. 3 mo. to pres. on m.c. prep. to app. for leave to Europe.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BOND, wife of J. s. at Black Town, April 18.
 CARRUTHERS, wife of Maj. G. T. S. s. at Waltair, April 15.
 CURETON, wife of Maj. 12th Lancers, s. (stillborn), at Bangalore, April 14.
 DOUGLAS, wife of W. d. at Paulghant, April 16.
 EDWARDS, wife of J. E. s. at Cuddalore, April 15.
 EVELEIGH, wife of W. J. d. at Cannanore, April 11.
 GRANT, wife of P. s. at Cuddalore, April 18.
 HIGHLAND, wife of F. jun. s. at Madras April 24.
 LACEY, Mrs. B. s. at Toomkoor, April 9.
 LLOYD, wife of Lieut. M. B. S. art. d. (stillborn), at Rangoon, March 31.
 MAYNE, wife of Lieut. J. O. engs. d. at Rancepet, April 24.
 ROZA, Mrs. H. V. De. d. at Chittoor, April 12.
 ROZARIO, wife of L. D. d. at Madras, April 17.
 SAUNDERS, wife of Brev.-Capt. E. A. d. at Chindwarra, April 8.
 SILVER, wife of J. d. at Palamcottah, April 11.
 SIM, wife of W. C. S. at Trichinopoly, April 12.
 STUART, wife of G. d. at Madras, April 26.
 THOMAS, wife of C. S. at Black Town, April 23.
 WILLIAMS, wife of W. R. d. at Bellary, April 9.

MARRIAGES.

FRANKLIN P. to Phoebe, widow of the late R. Byrns at Madras, April 15.

MACKENZIE, J. T. to Julia M. d. of C. C. Linton, at Waltair, April 14.

VICKERS, Rev. R. H. to Mary Anne, d. of Rev. T. Brotherton, at St. Thome, April 15.

DEATHS.

BERNARD, Joseph B. at Rozapettah, aged 10, April 16.
 BOND, inf. s. of J. at Black Town, April 19.
 BOND, Sarah, wife of J. at Black Town, aged 29, April 20.
 CLARKE, Clarence L. C. s. of T. A. at Bundara, April 15.
 CLARKE, Edward, at Coonoor, April 8.
 GOMES, George C. at Black Town, April 22.
 HELTH, Mrs. Maria, at Purseswalam, April 20.
 HUGHES, Capt. Henry, 18th N.I. at Vellore, April 18.
 JOHNSTONE, Capt. William, 51st N.I. at Trichinopoly, April 19.
 MADEIRA, Andrew, at Chicacole, April 7.
 MAINWARING, T. A. at Madras, aged 35, April 16.
 OGILVIE, Capt. R. L. J. 33rd N.I. at Jackatalla, April 8.
 RALPH, James, at Aurungabad, aged 76, April 15.
 ROLSTON, Capt. W. T. K. 14th N.I. at Bangalore, March 31.
 WILLIAMS, Joseph, E. H. at Sectabuldee, April 3.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 16. Templar, Poustie, Liverpool and Colombo.—17. Gem of the Ocean, Thurston, Cape of Good Hope; Mars, James, Mauritius and Galle.—18. Steamer Lindsay, Palmer, Cape, Mauritius, and Galle.—19. Bleunheim, Main, London.—20. Steamer Oriental, Kinton, Bombay; Tasmania, Nourse, Bombay; Canning, Robertson, Port Philip; Endymion, Macpherson, Liverpool.—21. Neptune's Bride, Weatherburn, Melbourne.—22. Arab, Crosby, Jun. Colombo.—23. Steamer Coromandel, Campbell, I.M. Rangoon.—25. Steamer Alma, Paterson, Suez, Aden, and Galle.—28. Steamer Bengal, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Lindsay (April 18), from CAPE, MAURITIUS, and GALLE.—Miss Beaumont, Miss Harris, Miss Wilkinson, Mr. Ballye, Mr. and Mrs. Leeds, Capt. and Mrs. Hicks, Miss Cripps, Mr. Dayrell, and Mr. Seyer.
 Per steamer Oriental, from BOMBAY.—Col. Stevenson and officers of the 1st Mad. fus.
 Per Tasmania (April 20), from BOMBAY.—Maj. Rinaad, Capt. Grant, Lieut. Dangerfield, Lieut. Seton, Lieut. Richardson, 2nd Lieut. Bertie, Chisholm, Dale, and Duncan, Asst. surg. Rae, M.D.
 Per steamer Coromandel (April 20), from Rangoon.—Capt. Yates, Maj. O'Grady, Capt. and Mrs. Mockson, Mr. Arnold, and Mrs. Handyside.
 Per steamer Alma (April 25), from SUEZ and GALLE.—Capt. and Mrs. Harkness, Messrs. Stonehouse, Jamison, Trevor, French, Hesketh, Hutchings, Irvine, Barry, Reade, and Hepworth. Mr. and Mrs. Morehead, 3 Misses Morehead, Mrs. Rogers and child, Capt. and Mrs. Gill, Maj. Wesshure, Rev. S. Wynn, Mr. and Mrs. Fullerton, Capt. and Mrs. Molesworth, Messrs. Western, Sewell, Whitton, Haggi, Madame Cassin, Maj. Holloway, Mr. Magrath, and Messrs. Wheeler, Wright, Harley, Hay, and Montclair, Mr. Cheek, Maj. Bell, Mrs. Weinhol, Miss Malveriff, Messrs. Fairlie, Cayley, Smith, Yorke, Little, Newburn, Bayliff, Simpson, and Piffard, Lieut. Morland, Capt. Power, Capt. Sheppard, H. Beauchamp, W. A. Round, Mr. Montero, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson and daughter, Lord Dunkellin, Dr. Covorton, and Mr. Wemholt.
 Per steamer Bengal (April 28), from CALCUTTA.—For MADRAS.—Sir Charles Jackson, Lady Jackson, and child; Dr. Morehead, Syef-ood-Deen and Ahmed Saheb.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 15. Clarendon, McGregor, Masulipatam and Rangoon; Mary Ann, Lambert, Masulipatam and Rangoon.—18. Steamer Lindsay, Palmer, Calcutta; Autumnus, Harrison, Liverpool via Cochin.—19. Amelia, White, Northern Ports.—21. Amelie, Angeli, Pondicherry; Stately, Wycherly, Bassien; Canning, Robertson, Northern Ports.—23. Gem of the Ocean, Thurston, Calcutta; Fanny, Middleton, Northern Ports; Edendale, Paddle, London via Munsoorectah; Appleton, McDonald, Calcutta.—25. Steamer Alma, Paterson, Calcutta.—28. Steamer Bengal, —, Madras.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Clarendon (April 15), to MASULIPATAM and RANGOON.—Lieut. Samwell, Rev. Mr. Capel, Lieut. Bayley, 8th N.I. Mrs. Williamson, Lieut. Radon, art., Capt. Fergusson, Mrs. Fergusson, and 4 children, Ens. Keith, Capt. and Asst. qr.-mr. Phillips, Lieut. and a-lj. Grant, Lieut. Williams, Lieut. Hay, and Asst. surg. Ogg.
 Per Mary Ann (April 15), to MASULIPATAM and RANGOON.—Lieut. Buckle, Lieut. Pace, Lieut. Atkinson, Lieut. Bonds, Ens. Johnson, Ens. Gosling, Ens. Learmonth, Surg. Donnelly, of H.M.'s 35th regt., Capt. Stone, and Lieut. Lowndes.
 Per Amelia (April 21), to NORTHERN PORTS.—Capt. and Mrs. Hodson, Lieut. T. M. Raynsford, Capt. and Mrs. Wetherall, Mrs. T. Gahan, Mrs. Williamson, Mr. C. Ricks, Mrs. Wilson, Qr. mr. serjt. Dolding and wife, and Mr. J. W. Wilkins.
 Per steamer Alma (April 25), to CALCUTTA.—H. Marshall, Esq., Mrs. Marshall, and infant.
 Per steamer Bengal (April 28), to SUEZ. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. and Mrs. Patton, F. F. Fernandez, Esq., Capt. G. Delapour Beresford, and Rev. G. H. Alcock, A.B. To MARSEILLES.—D. D. Dymes, Esq., Mrs. Dymes, J. Broomhall, Esq., S. Thomson, Mons. Godicau, Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., Lady Montgomery, J. B. Key, Esq., and Mrs. Key. To MALTA.—F. Anderson, Esq. To ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. R. J. Blunt, W. R. Arbuthnot, Esq., and Capt. C. S. Elliott. To SUEZ.—J. W. Fawcett, Esq. To GALLE.—H. M. T. Graham, Esq., and Ens. J. Denton.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, April 27, 1857.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Securities 6 per cent.
 On Private Bills, at 3 months 6 „

RATES OF ADVANCE.			
On Government	5 per cent. Promissory Notes	97 per ct.	
Do.	4½ do. do.	90 "	
Do.	4 per cent. Stock Receipts	86 "	
Do.	4 per cent. Prosy. Notes Sicca	78 "	
Do.	4 per cent. do. Company's.	80 "	
Do.	3½ do. do. do.	65 "	
On Tanjore	do.	50 "	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan for public work ½ disct. to par.
 4 per cent. loan of 1832-33 15½ to 16½ disct.

1835-36 do.

1842-43 14½ to 15 do.

1854-55 do.

5 per cent. transferable } No transactions.
 book debt

Tanjore Bonds do.

Bank of Madras Shares .. 18 prem.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, at 6 months' sight,	2s. 1½ d.
H.M. Treasury Bills,	2s. 0½ d.
Bank of England Post Bills,	2s. 0½ d.
Mauritius Government Bills,	2s. 0½ d.
Ceylon do.	2s. 0½ d.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight, par to ½ per cent. pm.	
Agents' Bills to Calcutta, 30 days, par to 1 disct.	
Do. Bombay, " par to 1 pm.	

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10 1 6 each
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	do.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3*l*. 10*s*. to 4*l*. 5*s*.

BOMBAY.

MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE LONDON AND EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.

The Bombay shareholders of the London and Eastern Banking Corporation held a meeting at the Bank premises yesterday afternoon, March 31, Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, Esq., in the chair. Amongst those present were the following gentlemen:—Cawasjee Jehangier Jussawalla; Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, Shroff; Purmanund Meghjee, Vied; Purshotumdass Pranjeevandass; Shoojawoodin Tyabjee; Sorabjee Nusserwanjee, Dundass; Tricumdass Megjee; Dorabjee Coverjee, Majoo; &c. &c. A statement of the assets and liability of the branch, and a list of the Bombay shareholders, having been laid before the meeting, the chairman explained at some length the nature of the arrangements entered into by the Directors in London with the Oriental Bank Corporation, and urged the shareholders present to give their co-operation to an arrangement so advantageous to themselves, and he showed the unhappy consequences that might ensue if they refused to do so.

It was proposed by Cawasjee Jehangier Jussawalla, Esq., and seconded by Shoojawoodin Tyabjee, Esq., "That the shareholders in Bombay now present approve of the arrangement entered into by the Directors and a body of the London shareholders with the Oriental Bank Corporation, and agree to sign promissory notes, payable to the Oriental Bank Corporation, for the 50*l*. per share not yet called up, in respect of the shares held by them in the London and Eastern Banking Corporation."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

It appeared, from the accounts submitted to the meeting, that the assets of the branch were amply sufficient to meet all its engagements, and it was stated that every liability would be met in due course.

Resolutions expressive of confidence in the Bombay management, and condemnatory of the management in London, were then passed; and the shareholders having each signed promissory notes to the Oriental Bank, in conformity with the first resolution, the meeting separated.

The following is a list of the shareholders on the Bombay register, with the number of shares held by each:—

Cawasjee Jehangier Jussawalla	..	..	5
Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, Shroff	..	..	5
Captain H. D. Daly	..	..	4
Edujee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla	..	..	5
Hormusjee Cawasjee Mestry	..	..	14
Lieut. M. R. Haig	..	..	3
Jumnadass Runchordass	..	..	10

Jayram Liladhur	..	..	2
Madhowrao Blaskerjee	..	..	2
Merwanjee Pestonjee	..	..	5
Permanund Meghjee Vied	..	..	2
Purshotumdass Pranjeevandass	..	..	5
Runchore Chotalall	..	..	5
Shoojawoodin Tyabjee	..	..	5
Sorabjee Nusserwanjee, Dundass	..	..	5
Tricumdass Megjee	..	..	2
Toolseydass Vurrudass	..	..	7
Total	..	..	86

THE LONDON MAIL, of March 26th, arrived at Bombay, April 20th (per *Ganges*). The Mail of April 26th had left Suez for Bombay (per *Bombay steamer*).

THE LATE CAPTAIN ETHERSEY.—We are informed on unexceptionable authority that Government is quite guiltless of the charge of garbling the proceedings of the inquest held on the late Captain Ethersey at Bushire. The whole of the proceedings received from the Gulf were placed at our disposal; and we are assured that equal surprise is felt by the Government as by the public, that no mention whatever is made in those proceedings of the contents of those despatches and that memorial, the oversight of which, intentional or accidental, has given rise, necessarily, to suspicions of the most unpleasant nature. We are not informed whether any remonstrance has been addressed to the president of the Court on the subject, but can hardly doubt that such either has been, or will be. It is plainly a matter of necessity that these documents should be produced, and we think no man can have so strong an interest in their publication as Sir Henry Leake himself. The despatch which was said to contain a reprimand from the Government to the unhappy Ethersey was conceived, as we are told, in terms of extreme mildness, and can hardly be believed to have had much influence upon his state of mind. Let the public however be the judges.

LAUNCH OF THE "LADY CANNING."—The H. C. new steamer *Lady Canning* of 527·79·94 tons and 160 horse-power, built on one of the slips of the dockyard, was launched on Saturday at 11 A.M., on which occasion the dockyard gates were thrown open to the public, and two salutes were fired—one from the saluting battery and another from the *Achbar*. There were present Sir H. Leake, Miss Leake, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence; Major-General Waddington, Drs. Haines and Coles, Messrs. Standen, Compton, Ritchie, Atkinson, and Pryce; Captains Jenkins, Young, Powell; Lieutenant Hallard, and Messrs. Ardasir Cursetjee, Cursetjee Rustonjee, Jehangir Nowrojee, Heerjeebhoy Jehangir, Nasarwanjee Ardasir, Rustonjee Ardasir, and several officers of the dockyard. The ceremony of christening was gracefully performed by Miss Leake. As the *Lady Canning* was loosened from the slip, she glided smoothly into the water, but stopped after having proceeded right beyond the wall. After a few minutes, the impediment, whatever it was, was removed, and she was enabled to continue her course, as if nothing amiss had occurred. The customary appendages of such ceremonies, rose water and nosegays, were distributed among the spectators, who dispersed about half-past eleven o'clock.—*Bombay Times*.

NETHERLANDS CONSUL AT BOMBAY.—Under the authority of the Honourable the Court of Directors, the Government of Bombay have been pleased to recognize Mr. John George Volkart, of the firm of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, as consul at Bombay for the Netherlands Government.

DIVORCE.—At a sitting of the Supreme Court, Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Mr. Acland, moved, in the matter of the divorce between Mr. Robert Keays and Maria Eliza his wife, that the warrant of the Lord Chancellor of England, directing the judges of the Supreme Court to take evidence in this matter, may be filed; that a special court be held on Monday, the 11th of May next, and following days, to take such evidence; and that a notice of the day of hearing be published in the *Government Gazette* and the three English daily newspapers. The motion was granted by Sir M. Sausse, the presiding judge.

ITALIAN ROBBERS IN THE DESERT.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Telegraph and Courier*, writing from Egypt, states that the Egyptian police have captured a gang of Italian robbers. For some time past they have been plotting an attack upon the English passengers crossing the desert. Thirty are in custody, and will probably be deported. They call themselves the "sons of Italian liberty," illustrating the old proverb that patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel.

MR. ARTHUR JAMES LEWIS, appointed advocate-general of Bombay, was sworn, on the 23rd ult., a barrister of the Supreme Court of Bombay, before Sir Matthew Sausse. The gentlemen of the bar congratulated their fellow-associate after his admittance.

STATISTICS OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The *Bombay Gazette* publishes certain statistics of the General Hospital in that presidency, for the ten years from 1846 to 1856. During that time there were 12,925 cases under treatment. The number of deaths was 702, or 5·695 per cent. The number of cases admitted for delirium tremens and ebrietas, was 1,146: more than ten per cent. of the patients for these diseases were women.

ACCIDENT TO THE SHIP "THOMAS CAMPBELL."—This vessel left Kurrachee on the 3rd April, laden with grass, &c., for Bushire. Owing to a strong current and high winds she was, after beating about for several hours, carried to the southward, and eventually grounded near the Hujamree mouth of the Indus.

LIEUT. J. CARNEGIE, of the 5th regt. N.L.I., is permitted to resign the Hon. Company's service.

ECCLESIASTICAL FEES.—The chief secretary to the Government of Bombay has forwarded to the Government of India a revised scale of fees for the performance of sacred offices, prepared by the Lord Bishop of Bombay, and has asked the opinion of that Government on the subject, with a view to the preparation of a general scheme of fees applicable to all India.

LIEUT.-COL. WELLS.—We, *Telegraph and Courier*, have been informed that Lieut.-Col. Wells, superintendent of police at Poona, has tendered his resignation of his appointment to Government, and will shortly proceed to England on furlough. The reason assigned for this rather unexpected step is a difference of opinion on official matters with Mr. Bettington, the police commissioner. The Poona public will regret losing Colonel Wells, as he is a very excellent man, and most meritorious officer.

CIVIL. APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABBUTHNOT, F. F. fr. 6th to 5th class, fr. Feb. 23.
BARTON, R. W. sub. asst. exec. engr. to be an asst. exec. engr. fr. April 7.
BOSWELL, H. B. fr. 5th to 4th class, fr. March 8.
CHAPMAN, F. S. fr. 5th to 4th class, fr. March 8.
COGHAN, W. M. 3rd asst. coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry, ass. ch. of duties.
ELLIOT, G. W. to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Dharwar.
ERSKINE, N. B. fr. 6th to 5th class, fr. Feb. 23.
GRAY, A. acting dep. comm. of customs, salt and opium, pres. div. ass. ch. of duties, March 28.
HOBART, Hon. G. A. fr. 5th to 4th class, fr. March 8.
HOGG, C. M. placed under coll. of Poona, to prosecute studies in Murathee, March 30.
HOPE, T. C. fr. 6th to 5th class, fr. Feb. 23.
JERVOISE, A. A. C. placed under coll. of Tanna, to prosecute studies in Murathee, April 6.
LEIGHTON, D. C. R. 1st asst. mag. of Poona, vested with powers of mag. in that collectorate, April 4.
PAILE, J. B. to be an asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.
PHILLIPS, R. fr. 6th to 5th class, fr. Feb. 23.
RAMSAY, W. to be an asst. to coll. and mag. of Surat.
SHOWELL, R. U. ret. fr. furl. to res. duties as dep. coll. and mag. of Tanna, April 6.
WALTER, C. fr. 5th to 4th class, fr. March 8.
WHITE, J. G. fr. 6th to 5th class, fr. Feb. 23.
WHITE, R. fr. 5th to 4th class, fr. March 8.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HEARN, E. to May 31, in ext. on m.c.
LOCKETT, H. B. 15 mo. fr. April 3, to Europe, on m.c.
MACTIER, R. F. 1 mo. fr. April 25.
YOUNG, H. 6 mo. fr. April 28, to Europe.

ECCLESIASTICAL. APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CHURCHILL, Asst. chapl. J. to be chapl. fr. Feb. 17, v. Morrisson, res.
DICKINSON, Rev. E. N. to April 30, in ext.
LIZ, Rev. C. H. L. to be an asst. chapl.

MILITARY. APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BANNOR, Cadet G. H. to do duty with 7th N.I.
BATE, Capt. J. C. 11th N.I. ret. to duty, April 6.
BERTHON, Ens. W. to do duty with 10th N.I. April 9.
BLOWERS, Cadet G. F. to do duty with 5th L.I.
BONUS, 2nd lieut. J. engs. to rank fr. June 8, 1855.
CARNEGIE, Lieut. J. 5th L.I. perm. to res.
CLOSE, Lieut. J. B. G. to be exec. engr. of Ahmednuggur collectorate.
COMBE, Capt. J. 18th N.I. to act as asst. to pol. resident at Aden.
COTGRAVE, Lieut. R. E. F. to act as exec. engr. of Ahmedabad and Kaira collectorates.
COWPER, Lieut. A. supt. rev. surv. Guzerat, to be an asst. coll. and mag. in the collectorates of the province.
DICKSON, Capt. D. offic. asst. gen. supt. for suppression of Thuggee, passed colloq. exam. in Canarese.

EDWARDS, Ens. H. B. 2nd Eur. L.I. to do duty with 3rd Eur. regt. April 9.
EDWARDS, Cadet S. D. B. to do duty with 6th N.I.
ELLIOTT, Lieut. H. H. 21st N.I. qual. in surveying.
FARQUHARSON, Lieut. J. C. 2nd L.C. ret. to duty April 6.
FERGUESON, Ens. J. T. 26th N.I. att. to depôt of that corps at Poona, April 11.
GOODFELLOW, 2nd Lieut. C. A. engs. to rank fr. June 8, 1855.
GRANT, Cornet C. posted to 2nd L.C. to rank fr. Jan. 4.
GREEN, Capt. F. G. 7th N.I. fr. April 8, to remain at Bombay until arr. of his corps at pres.
HASELWOOD, Maj. A. M. supt. of police Khandeish, del. over ch. of office to Capt. Birch, March 16.
HANCOCK, 2nd Lieut. C. engs. to rank fr. June 8, 1855.
HEYMAN, Capt. H. 15th N.I. returned to duty April 6.
HOLBROW, Capt. W. F. 12th N.I. 1 mo. fr. March 25, in ext. to Bombay, old regs.
JAMES, Ens. C. F. 20th N.I. to do du. with 10th N.I. April 9.
JAMESON, Lieut. C. 15th N.I. to return to Ahmedabad and ass. ch. of depôt of that corps, which he will conduct to regt. hd. qrs.
KINLOCH, Lieut. D. J. ret. to duty, to be act. director of art. depôt of instruction at Ahmednuggur dur. abs. of Capt. Pottin-ger, on field serv. v. Barlon.
LECKIE, Capt. W. M. 13th N.I. to act as paymr. of Poonah div. dur. abs. of Willoughby, on service in Persia, April 11.
LESTER, Maj. gen. F. P. posted to southern div.
MCGREGOR, Capt. J. 21st N.I. ret. to duty April 6.
MELVILL, Lieut. col. P. M. to be colonel in the army from Nov. 17, 1855.
NEWPORT, Cadet C. P. to do duty with 3rd Eur. regt. at Poona, to join April 6.
PENNY, Lieut. engs. to be act. asst. exec. engr. at Aden, dur. abs. of Lieut. Greig on special duty.
PHAYRE, Maj. R. to be gr. mr. gen. with the offic. rank of lieut. col. subject to the approval of the Hon. Court of Directors.
PITTMAN, Lieut. R. art. ret. to duty April 6; fr. 2nd batt. to horse-brig. to join 1st troop, April 9.
SCOTT, Capt. C. to act as exec. eng. of Ahmednuggur collectorate.
SHEPHEARD, Lieut. col. 20th N.I. to com. 1st brig. 1st div. of the force in Persia.
SMITH, Lieut. E. M. 21st N.I. ass. ch. of duties as probationary asst. executive eng. in Scinde.
SWANSON, Lieut. art. to act as asst. comm. gen. N. div. dur. abs. of Brev. maj. R. J. Shaw, on leave.
SYKES, Lieut. W. P. 2nd L.C. to be act. a.-de.-c. to Maj. gen. Lester. com. S. div. of the army.
TREMENEHERE, Maj. C. W. engs. to act. as supt. eng. central province, March 28.
WALLACE, Lieut. acting brig. maj. of art. to perform duties of gunpowder agent dur. abs. of Maj. Woosnam.
WILLAUDE, Cadet E. J. to do duty with 6th N.I. at Poona, to join, Apr. 6.
WILLOUGHBY, Ens. E. C. P. 10th N.I. ret. to duty, Apr. 6.
WILSON, Maj. gen. G. J. fr. southern to northern div. Apr. 1.
WILSON, Brig. to com. 1st div. of inf. force in Persia, consequent on decease of Maj. gen. Stalker.
WODEHOUSE, Cadet C. to do duty with 10th N.I. April 9.
WYLLIE, Super. lieut. col. W. to be col. of inf. fr. March 14, v. Stalker, dec.
YATES, Cadet W. H. to do duty with 5th L.I. Apr. 9.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.	
MOORE, T. H. April 6.	
INFANTRY.	
EDWARDS, H. B. April 6.	WILLAUDE, E. T. April 6.
JAMES, C. F. April 6.	WODEHOUSE, — April 6.
NEWPORT, C. P. April 6.	YATES, W. H. April 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAUGH, Capt. C. R. 9th N.I. 4 mo. fr. May 15, to Bombay and Poona, old regs.
CAMPBELL, Capt. E. 3rd Eur. regt. to April 13, in ext. to remain at pres.
CURRIE, Lieut. J. 2nd class dep. coll. of Mehur, in Shikarpoor collectorate, to Bombay, and 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c.
COWPAR, Capt. R. dep. coll. of Hyderabad, in Scinde, 1 mo. to pres.
DRUMMOND, Lieut. J. H. 22nd N.I. to April 30, in ext. to rem. at pres.
DUCAT, Ens. A. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. 1 mo. fr. April 1, in ext. to rem. at Mahableshwur, on m.c.
EYRE, Maj. T. 3rd L.C. 1 mo. fr. April 9, in ext. to Mount Aboob.
FORBES, Capt. J. 3rd L.C. fr. March 13 to April 30, to Mahableshwur, on m.c.
GEACH, Capt. G. O. 13th N.I. 1 mo. fr. April 1, in ext. to remain at Mahableshwur on m.c.
GLEIG, Lieut. D. M. 2nd N.I. 1 mo. fr. April 1, in ext. to remain at Surat on m.c.
GRANT, Cornet C. 1 mo. fr. April 6 in ext. to remain at pres.
HOWISON, Lieut. S. Y. 12th N.I. fr. April 8 to 30, to remain at pres. on m.c.

JOHNSON, Lieut. L. F. inv. est. to April 30, in ext. to remain at pres.
 KIRKLAND, Lieut. N. 29th N.I. 1 mo. fr. March 27 to Bombay, on m.c.
 OSTREHAN, Ens. E. S. 25th N.I. 18 mo. to Europe on m.c. new rules.
 OTTLEY, Maj. T. H. inv. est. to April 30, in ext. to remain at pres.
 POPE, Lieut. col. J. 17th N.I. to April 30, in ext. to remain at pres.; 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new rules.
 SCOTT, Lieut. S. 9th N.I. 1 mo. fr. April 1, to Bombay, on m.c.
 SHAW, Brev. maj. R. J. asst. comm. gen. N. div. fr. date of dept. fr. Deesa to Bombay.
 WOOSNAM, Brev. maj. J. B. agent for gunpowder, 30 days to Matheran.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATKINS, Asst. surg. H. serv. pl. at disposal of C.-in-C. of I.N. for duty.
 BOXWELL, Asst. surg. R. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. of I.N. for duty.
 HAINES, Asst. surg. R. to act as educational inspector, pres. div. dur. abs. of Dr. Peet, m.c.
 JOHNSON, Asst. surg. C. passed colloq. exam. April 13.
 KELSEY, Asst. surg. A. attached to 1st Eur. regt. fus. to proc. in med. ch. of recruits of that regt. under orders for Kurrachee.
 REMINGTON, Asst. surg. J. S. fr. 13th to 15th N.I. April 11.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.
 LALOR, J. April 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ATKINSON, Surg. J. J. 1 mo. fr. April 1, in ext. to rem. at Mahableshwur on m.c.
 DON, Surg. gen. J. M.D. 30 days.
 ROOME, Asst. surg. H. M.D. 1 mo. fr. April 1, in ext. to remain at Mahableshwur, on m.c.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

YOUNG, Capt. J. W. to be commodore in the Persian Gulf, in suc. to Ethersey, dec.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BARTON, wife of Lieut. C. art. s. at Bombay, April 18.
 ELSAM, wife of H. B. s. at Colaba, April 21.
 STIRLING, wife of Maj. H.M.'s 64th regt. d. at Poona, April 16.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN, J. to Mrs. Mary Anne Henshaw, at Bombay, April 28.
 KEARNEY, J. to Frances C. E. d. of Maj. E. V. P. Holloway, at Bombay, April 3.

DEATHS.

ARKINS, Mary, d. of C. at Bombay, April 25.
 ELLIOT, Sarah R. wife of G. W. at Dharwar, April 4.
 KENDERDINE, Hannah M. d. of W. J. at Bombay, April 6.
 PELLY, J. H. Bombay civil service, at Mahableshwur, April 19.
 TERRELL, Ann M. wife of Capt. T. K. at Vypeen, April 10.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 17. Steamer Aden, Bernard, Bushire; Affghan, Colebank, London; Ohio, Tracey, Liverpool.—18. Great Britain, Curriek, Aden; Atiut Rahimon, Butwell, Calcutta; Plantagenet, Ashy, Aden; Conway, Dugind, Sydney; Stamboul, Reid, London; Caduceus, Cass, London.—20. Punjab, Long, Calcutta; Frank Johnson, Loathorp, Boston; Euroclydon, Wright, London; Admiral Randin, Le Forrester, Havre; Belle Virginie, Riello, Bourbon; Louisa, Montongisel, Havre; steamer Ganges, Bowen, Suez.—21. Abyssinian, Heaton, Cape of Good Hope; Louis Gaveaux, Huet, Marseilles; Jacques Elizabeth, Vian, Bourbon.—22. Marion, Blyth, Adelaide; Esther, Verrou, Maloes; Septree, Pinel, Melbourne; Thomas Campbell, Clark, Kurrachee; Borgund, Alvey, Newcastle; Ville de Aignes Mortes, Oliver, Marseilles; Southern Cross, Manley, Sunderland.—24. Steamer Erin, Bayley, Hong Kong, Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, and Cannanore.—25. St. Eloi, Roux, Marseilles; Anelie Armiquier, Marseilles.—26. Torando, Crighton, Persian Gulf; Rose Ellis, Wilson, Kurrachee; J-nidin, Freywer, Calcutt and Goa; Antoine, Jardine, Bourbon; James McHenry, Henderson, Aden; Africa, Shadwell, Melbourne; Alexandra Rilli, Teiras, Marseilles.—27. Caroline Elizabeth, Pascol, London.—29. Black Douglas, Donnell, Greenock.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

For steamer Ganges (April 20), from SUEZ.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Rev. C. and Mrs. Leigh Lyo, Miss Copland, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer and child, Mr. and Mrs. Thelwall, Mr. Ducat, Mr. King, Mr. Smart, Mr. G. Cook, Mr. L. Hall, Mrs. Gray, child, and sister, and Mr. R. Andrews. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. A. J. Lewis, Mrs. Seaton Karr, Mr. White, Mr. Frere, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Webster, Mr. Bean, and Mr. J. H. Crawford. From ALEXANDRIA.—Lieut. Cooto and Lieut. Kincaid. From SUEZ.—Lieut. col. Bruce, Rev. J. Weber, and Rev. S. Brummen. From ADEN.—Lieut. Stevens.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 15. Louis Napoleon, Gaidit, Marseilles; Yacht Club, Lack, Soanabaya; Royal Victoria, Nacoda, Colombo.—16. Elizabeth Perrie, Thompson, Liverpool.—17. Steamer Bombay, William Curling, Aden and Suez; steamer Norma, Rogers, China; Royal Victoria, Nacoda, Colisaghar-

patam.—18. Quick Step, Smith, China; Dominion, Green, London; Mystery, Mathews, London; St. Vincent, Lilley, London; Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Fitzmaurice, Bushire; Regina, Rowe, Bushire; Gala, Wade, Bushire; Fearnought, Hogg, Bushire.—20. Steamer Berenice, Chitty, Bushire.—22. Alma, Munce, Liverpool; Prado, Gandolphe, Marseilles; British Flag, Johns, Persian Gulf.—23. Elizabeth Yeo, Scott, Hull.—24. Charles Buck, Smally, Eastern Monarch, Morrice, and steamer Pottinger, Stead, Persian Gulf; Robert Morrison, Cumming, Persian Gulf; steamer Victoria, Banks, Kurrachee.—27. Vizir, Cantier, Marseilles.—28. Johanna, Johnson, North Sea; Perekop, Pope, London.—29. Marie Clarie, Canry, Marseilles; Helios, Nason, Liverpool; Zouave, Malcolm, Liverpool.—May 1. Steamer Ganges, Bowen, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Ganges (May 1), to SUEZ.—For ADEN.—Capt. and Mr. MacKenna, Lieut. Penny, Rev. W. H. Cummins, Ozoof Oomer, Jaber Syed. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. T. S. Cowie, and Mr. A. B. Collett. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Young, Col. Wheeler, Capt. Richardson, Capt. Allgood, Col. and Mrs. Ramsay, Lieut. Gully, Capt. and Mrs. Girdlestone, and Lieut. Barnardstone; Asst. surg. Trestrail, 5th regt. N.L.I. For MALTA.—Lieut. Greentree. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. O'Shea, Mrs. Cowper, Capt. Rickards, Capt. Vincent and 2 children, Master Jenkins, Mrs. Inglis and 2 children, and Mr. Horsfall.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, May 1, 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 92
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 88½ Sa.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 85½ p. Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 85½ do.
New 5 Do. do. now open ..	Rs. 100½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10
Bank of England Notes	per £, " 10
Spanish Dollars	per 100, " 232
Republic Dollars	" 222
German Crowns	" 212
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola, " 106
Gold Leaf (range of quality) per tola	" 16½

BANK SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each	38 prem.
Oriental Bank	" 250 each	250 pd. up 62 p. ct. dis.
Commercial Bank ..	" 1,000 each	500 do. 5 p. ct. prem.
Agra Bank	" 500 each	500 do. 48 p. ct. pm.
Bank of Madras	" 1,000 each	1,000 do. 18½ pm.
Apollo Press Com...	" 1,200 each	12,000 do. 21,500
Colaba Press Com...	" 7,000 each	7,000 do. 2,500
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	" 500 each	400 do. 7 p. ct. dis.

On London—at	EXCHANGES.
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1½d.	For doc. bills.
6 2s. 1 11-16d.	For cred. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100...	99½
..... 30 days' sight	99¼
..... at sight	100½
On Madras at 30 days'	99½
..... at sight	100
On China at 60 days' sight	Rs. 214 to 215

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2l. 15s. to 3l. per ton.

EXPORTS (Bombay, April 30).—*Cotton Wool*.—The market continues dull, and prices have declined, owing to the arrivals being freer. *Oil Seeds*.—These continue in the same declined state as last reported.

CHINA.

LEGALIZATION OF THE OPIUM TRADE AT SHANGHAI.

The *Overland Friend of China* makes the following most important announcement:—

"Our readers will remember that, on various occasions within the last year or two, we have told of a reported intention of the Chinese Government to legalize the trade in opium at Shanghai by the levy of a duty of twenty dollars a chest. But there has been until now an obstacle in the way. The brokers were willing enough to assist in the proposed legalization, but demurred to the handling of the money by the local authorities, whose honesty they doubted. Impressed, however, with a sense of the necessities of the Government, and desirous of aiding the military operations before Nanking, the brokers have formed an excise company among themselves, and intend, without the interference of the provincial Government, to collect a tax of twelve taels per chest, or a little over three per cent. on the price, which money, to be paid by the broker or middle man, after deduction of expense, will be remitted direct into the coffers of the general Commanding-in-Chief, to be by him disbursed in payment of the army. The arrangement actually commenced on the 12th ult., Koogkwak, a Kiung-siman, being the director-general. It is proposed, we

hear, to have sixteen boats, with six men in each, to be stationed on the Woosung river, and up the Number and Soochow creeks, and places where attempts are likely to be made to evade the imposition. The monthly sales of opium in and about Shanghai average not less than three thousand chests; so that a tax of twelve taels per chest will amount in the year to the large sum of 141,200*l.* sterling, and will prove of considerable importance to the poverty-stricken imperialists."

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

DEMPSTER, wife of James C. staff and colonial surg. d. at Hongkong, April 9.

KING, wife of R. A. d. at Shanghai, March 31.

MARRIAGE.

KEEF, Antoine W. P. to Jane Mary, d. of John Moreton, at Hongkong, April 9.

DEATH.

MARKWICK, Charles, at Victoria, Hongkong, aged 63, April 2.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 9. Alliance, Mason, Labuan.—9. Nera, Backerville, Liverpool.—11. Rajah of Sarawak, Geles, Bombay; Chrysolite, M'Clelland, London; Cadiz, Aldham, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Mazeppa.—Lieut. Joy, 59th regt. and Mr. Markham.
Per Lily.—Mrs. Sullivan and Miss Brown.
Per Fiery Cross.—Messrs. Fisher and Recke.
Per Cadiz.—Mrs. Griffiths, Mr. Robinson, Capts. Ozorio and Jesus, and Mr. Remedios.
Per Chrysolite.—Mrs. Moresby and 3 children, Mrs. Selth, Mr. M'Farlane, and Capt. Stockdale.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 1. Maria Hay, Middleton, Melbourne.—6. Auckland, Drought, Singapore.—7. Zenobia, Bate, Madras.—13. Baracouta, Fortescue, England.—15. Steamer Madras, —, Point de Galle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Erin.—Mr. Bealey.
Per Auckland.—Mr. Roberts.
Per steamer Madras (April 15), to POINT DE GALLE. For BOMBAY.—Messrs. Surifiboy Cumbloy, P. Cassumbhoy, and S. Chatto. For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. E. Ribouson, Peru Navy. For ALEXANDRIA.—Dr. Joaquim Arlequi and Mr. R. C. Antrobus. For CADIZ.—Revs. C. Mayor Domo, J. Garcia, A. Cerrano, and W. Jemenez. For MARSEILLES.—Count de Courcy, and — Walker. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Purstau and 2 children, Mrs. T. O'Sullivan, Miss Brown, and Mr. G. Norris.

BURMAH.

ANOTHER FIRE IN PEGU.—There has been another great fire in Pegu. This time the rising town of Bassein has been totally destroyed. The *Rangoon Chronicle* of the 25th March furnishes the following account of the conflagration:—"We are sorry to hear that Bassein has become a heap of smouldering ruins. About four or five days ago a fire broke out there, the origin of which no one seems to know, which spread with frightful rapidity over the town, not sparing even the Court houses, residence of the commissioner, treasury, church, nor in fact anything on which it could use its devouring strength. Poor Major Fytche has been rendered houseless, and deprived of all his worldly effects; the treasury has had its rupees and other coins converted into shapeless molten masses, the opium has had its narcotic property well extracted, and in a word, the destruction has been so complete as to serve all alike, sparing nothing and making no distinctions."—*Phoenix*, April 18.

STRIKE AMONGST THE DRIVERS.—The *Rangoon Chronicle* records a strike amongst the drivers. They were required to wear a bright brass plate, showing their number. Pay and the badge, however, won the day over no pay and no badge. The victory was achieved, and now in Rangoon there are no more extortionate cabmen. Our contemporary remarks, "that notwithstanding all the facilities of the big city (Calcutta), we seem to manage things infinitely more satisfactorily in this our little one." Rangoon has no municipal commissioners.

THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT IN PEGU has been transferred from the charge of Bengal to Madras officers.

SCINDE.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY OF COAL.

We are happy at being able to announce that the existence of coal in Scinde is an established fact. It has been found in the Sehwan district. The credit of the discovery is due to the deputy-collector, Captain Phillips. We look upon it as one of the most important discoveries ever made in this country, not second to anything connected with the province. Both as a commercial matter and a revenue matter, it must have great effect in bringing this province into competition with other parts of India.

We shall have the nearest coal-fields in India to the sea. The facts connected with this discovery are the following:—Captain Phillips was engaged in sinking a well in the Vera plain, Mookan Gundee, about twenty-eight miles from Kotree, and at a depth of 40 feet from the surface the workmen came on a seam of coal 8 feet thick, and a few feet lower down another seam 18 inches thick has been discovered. About 300 maunds have been dug out of the well, and the supply from the country surrounding the spot is probably very large. The well has been sunk to a depth of eighty feet, without, however, coming either to water or to any other strata of coal. Ten camel loads have been sent to the Naval Department, for an experiment, and we shall look with much interest for the official report of the quality of the coal, and its value for steam purposes; there is, however, no doubt of its burning well, and it burnt in the Kotree factory to a white ash. We trust Government will pursue the important discovery, and a few hundreds expended now may lead to a future revenue of thousands. Our acting commissioner, Mr. Ellis, with expected promptness, has at once acceded to Captain Phillips's wish, and has granted money for the purpose of further excavations. The result we shall not fail to lay before our readers. The collector of Kurrachee, Major Preedy, in bringing the discovery to the notice of the Government, has mentioned that it might prove worthy of inquiry, whether, instead of the railway being taken direct to Sehwan, a diversion might not be made so as to take the line through the Scinde coal-fields, and we have no doubt the collector's accurate geographical knowledge will have great weight with the Government, and the inquiry will be made. But the advisability of such a step must weigh against the fact that there is at present nearly two million sterling value of trade, requiring the most direct route it can get to Kurrachee; and at Sehwan itself the Government returns give 21,00,000 maunds of traffic, the largest portion at any place on the Indus. We think Captain Phillips should not be tied down to the expenditure of "one hundred rupees;" just fancy a landlord at home discovering upon useless barren land a coal seam eight feet thick, and his agent being tied to the expenditure of ten pounds to discover its value and extent.

Captain Phillips should be empowered to sink wells throughout his district, and we venture to predict that he will find coal at other places, perhaps on the plain, this year under cultivation, north of the Munchur Lake; the sandstone formation is the same; and should it be found, it would be on the main line of the railway, as its course may be determined upon, so that coal may be found and become a source of revenue to the railway company, and yet the great principles upon which the Sehwan line has been chosen by General Jacob will not be lost sight of. This discovery of coal will force the construction of a railway through Scinde; the mineral productions of the earth itself will be one of the most potent causes for preventing the traffic of the Punjab and the North-west being carried round to Bombay. While we are talking about railways, canals, and steam-boats on the Indus, the Bombay people are laughing at us, and are forcing their line up to Agra, with what intention can easily be understood. Attention should not unnecessarily be attracted from the great national object of a Scinde railway, which was, and is, to make this the road to England! The railway must be pushed on with vigour, or Scinde will be Scinde, but it will never be a part of India! One of two things must shortly be decided. Is this to be an isolated Province, or is it to be the highway for the traffic of the Punjab, the North-West Provinces, and the increasing riches of Central Asia?—A bold and pushing policy will make it the last.

It may appear to some of our readers, that the thickness of the seam of coal now found promises a small supply; it may not, generally be known that the seam at Burdwan, in Bengal, is only 9 feet thick; and it is found 90 feet below the surface, the coal pits, with this thickness of seam, produce from 20,000 to 30,000 tons per annum. The sample of the coal we have had given us is so small that we can hardly judge of its kind; we are inclined to think, however, it is of the kind generally known as *Anthracite* (mineral charcoal or glance coal), and is the kind which contains the smallest amount of hydrogen, and no bitumen. The other two kinds of coal are *common* or *slaty coal* (*houille*), and differs from the Anthracite in containing bitumen. *Cannel coal*, which is very compact with an even texture and scarcely any lustre—we are not sure the coal found is not of this latter kind. We are not professed geologists. We will not lose sight of this subject, and any additional particulars of Captain Phillips's discoveries that comes to hand shall be duly published. In the meantime we would hint at the great advisability of Captain Phillips being assisted by Captain Hamilton, Forest Ranger, than whom no one is more fitted to assist in carrying out the inquiry with vigour and success. Of course, we claim the right of being the first chairman of the Scinde Coal Company—and our P. D. to be secretary.—*Scindian*, April 18.

** * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.*

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friends who favour us with communications will greatly add to their obliging kindness by writing on one side only of their paper. All persons acquainted with the details of a printing-office know how much this promotes convenience.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON.

TUESDAY, June 2, 1857.

THE VACANCY IN THE EAST-INDIA DIRECTION.

AMONG the various names which have been mentioned in connection with the new appointment to the East-India Direction, to supply the vacancy occasioned by Colonel Oliphant's retirement, the one which now appears to be the most likely to meet with the approval of her Majesty's Government is Sir Lawrence Peel, late Chief Justice at Calcutta. Most sincerely do we trust that the Government will make so good a choice.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHoy, BART.

FIFTEEN years ago Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, of Bombay, received the honour of knighthood from the British Sovereign. The dignity was conferred in recognition of the munificence which had been displayed by the wealthy merchant in constructing works of public utility, and the favour of her Majesty could scarcely have been more worthily bestowed, since, though intended as a reward for the past, it seems but to have added fresh stimulus to the public spirit of the worthy knight. Bombay owes him much; but with his new honours the liberality of Sir Jamsetjee took a wider range, and thenceforward was not restricted within the confines of his native city. Our limits will not permit us to give even a list of his donations. Some idea, however, may be formed of their magnitude, when it is mentioned that to one undertaking alone—that of supplying the city of Poonah with water—the contribution of Sir Jamsetjee amounted to no less a sum than 17,500*l*. The uninterrupted flow of his beneficence appears at length to have been regarded as entitling him to further distinction, and we were rejoiced to observe, by the *Gazette* of the 22nd ultimo, that “the Queen had been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, of Bombay, Knight, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten.” The elevation of Sir Jamsetjee has doubtless been dictated by a sound policy. Honorary titles are nowhere more highly prized than in India; and though the Crown of England does not sell its dignities, the native millionaires will not fail to discover that it is ever ready to confer distinction upon those who prove themselves the real benefactors of their country.

TEA-GROWING IN INDIA.

If India is to become a great commercial country, it must be by the improvement of its agriculture. Its circumstances are not such as to foster the development of manufacturing industry. If, then, the chief exports of our Eastern possessions are to be restricted to the products of the soil, it behoves us to stimulate to the utmost the culture of the older staples of the country, and to facilitate the introduction of such new specimens as may afford a fair prospect of being cultivated with success. Fortunately, the work has not to be undertaken afresh. India is already rich in agricultural products which are in great demand. Between the Himalayas and Cape Comorin combinations of soil and climate are found in such diversity as to be equally favourable to the growth of cotton, opium, silk, sugar, and indigo. Of these staple articles, some are indigenous and others are exotic in India. Among the latter are opium and indigo. The opium poppy, though introduced from the North, is raised better and cheaper in Bengal than in any other part of the world, and the produce of India monopolizes the markets of China. Formerly the indigo used in Europe was imported from Guatemala; now the principal supply for the whole world is raised in the delta of the Ganges. Why should not similar success attend the culture of the tea plant? Some shrubs and trees, indeed, are of such extreme delicacy as scarcely to bear removal. Others, as the clove, the nutmeg, and the cinnamon, are limited within narrow geographical boundaries. The hock and claret grape both deteriorate when transplanted to other spots than those they occupy. This, however, is not the case with the tea plant. This shrub is found in a naturalized state over an extent of territory comprising no less than thirty degrees of latitude and as many of longitude. It flourishes within the tropics as far south as Cochin China, and beyond the equatorial regions as far north as Peking and the upper part of Japan. But the principal culture is carried on within a belt of territory lying between the 27th and 31st parallels of north latitude. Its favourite sites are the declivities of hills, and it appears to be brought to the highest perfection in a climate where the thermometer ranges between 30° and 80°, where the heat of summer is not scorching nor the winter marked by severe frost. Now these characteristics are to be met with as readily in India as in China. In the former of these countries, vast tracts exist which agree so perfectly with the tea provinces of China in all the conditions necessary to the naturalization of the tea plant, that no doubt can be entertained of their capability to produce tea quite equal to the best kinds obtained from the Celestial Empire. These tracts are situated for the most part at the base of the Himalaya mountains, in the British provinces of Kumaon, Gurwhal, and the Dhera Dhoon. They contain the same description of soil as those of China; they have the same mean temperature in summer and the same degree of cold in winter. Speaking of these tracts, an eminent botanist observes: “They constitute the northern and western corner of Hindostan, extending from the plains of the adjoining provinces to boundaries beyond the Snowy Mountains. In regard to climate and elevation they are extremely diversified, possessing every degree of temperature, from the scorching heat of a tropical sun, or the temperate atmosphere of the tea provinces, to the severe winter of Chinese

Tartary and the eternal snow of the Himalaya, with all the intermediate gradations; and rising from a comparatively low level to the height of the loftiest peaks in the world. They are watered by the Sutlej and the upper course of the Ganges, and by the countless tributary streams of both those rivers. They, moreover, possess every variety of soil. To these advantages," continues Dr. Wallich, "must be added the very striking and almost exclusive similarity of their general flora with that of China and Japan, amounting in some instances to absolute identity of species, and in others to close similarity." Public attention seems to have been directed to these facts so far back as the year 1834. The subject at the time excited considerable interest, and the ruling authorities at Calcutta participated largely in the general feeling. A Tea Committee was appointed, and it was in contemplation to depute agents to China for the purpose of procuring seeds and cuttings; but while the plan of operations was still under discussion, an unexpected occurrence took place. The tea-tree was found to be indigenous in the British territory of Assam. This province, it will be recollected, has its boundaries almost on the very frontiers of the Chinese empire, and sufficient evidence was adduced to show that the shrub growing wild on its hills was the genuine tea plant of China. A discovery so opportune could not fail of being regarded as one of the most important that had occurred in India in connection with the agricultural and commercial resources of the empire. Tea nurseries were speedily established. These plantations rapidly multiplied, and in a few years a general conviction prevailed that the tea plant could be cultivated with great success in Assam. This impression led to the formation of a joint-stock association, termed the Assam Tea Company, and in the year 1841 a considerable number of the state nurseries were made over to this company. The remainder were retained by the Government until it should be ascertained that the objects contemplated when the experiments were commenced had been fully attained. Later experience fully satisfied the Government upon this point. About the year 1845 it became manifest that the undertaking had been conducted to a successful issue, and that it no longer required the aid of the State to induce parties to engage in a project which experience proved to be highly remunerative. The Government accordingly withdrew from the cultivation, and the remaining plantations were transferred to the Assam Company. Success so complete stimulated the Government to revert to the original project of testing the capabilities of the north-west frontier of India for the growth of tea. Upon this occasion it was deemed preferable to introduce the plant direct from China, and agents were accordingly despatched to Canton in furtherance of this object. A large supply of seeds and plants having been secured, various nurseries were formed in Saharunpore and other hill districts in the vicinity of the Himalayas. These endeavours on the part of the Government gave rise to another joint-stock association, which was formed in London in 1852, under the title of the Himalaya Tea cultivation Company. This association failed, however, to secure the support necessary to the commencement of active operations, and the experimental cultivation in this part of India still remains in the hands of the Government. In the mean time the plantations have not been neglected. In 1852 upwards of 100,000 trees had been planted, and further supplies had been ordered from

China. In March, 1854, the number of acres under tea cultivation amounted to 670, and the plants had increased to a million and a half. A Government tea plantation has also been made at Kangra, in the Punjab. In this locality the experiments were commenced upon a petty scale in 1851. Now six hundred acres are under cultivation, and, according to late returns, three millions of seedlings had been planted, while as many more were ready for distribution. The area under cultivation by the Assam Tea Company amounts to about 4,500 acres, and the annual produce is now estimated at about 700,000 lbs. Such is a brief sketch of what has been done to promote the growth of tea in India. If the progress has not been so rapid as could have been wished, it is something to have smoothed the way for future exertions. The Chinese may, perhaps, smile at a rivalry which, after the lapse of twenty years, still leaves them the monopoly of the European markets; but future success is not to be measured by past difficulties. All obstacles have now been swept away, and the state and prospects of tea cultivation in India are highly encouraging. Considerable tracts already yield a rich return, large plantations are successively arriving at maturity, and the breadth of cultivation is annually extending. It would not, indeed, be easy to point out in what consists the advantage of China over India. If China possesses a vast belt of territory in which the tea tree may be brought to perfection, so does India; if China commands an unlimited supply of cheap labour, so does India. The same markets are open to both, and in the means of transit India will shortly have the superiority. We see no reason, therefore, to distrust the expectation that in a few years the tea of India may be brought into successful competition with the tea of China.

THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S CIVIL SERVICE.

THE following are the names of the Examiners who have been selected for the examination of candidates for admission to the Civil Service of India next month:—

- In English Literature, &c.* ... W. Smith, Esq., LL.D., of the University of London, and Bonamy Price, Esq., of Worcester College, Oxford.
- Classics* Rev. W. Lake, Balliol College, Oxford, and T. Hewitt Key, Esq., of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the University College, London.
- Mathematics* Rev. W. Griffin, St. John's College, Cambridge, and Rev. R. Carmichael, Trinity College, Dublin.
- Moral Science* Rev. Dr. Moeran, Trinity College, Dublin.
- Natural Science* ... Dr. Dickie, Queen's College, Belfast.
- French Literature, &c.* ... Rev. T. Marziac, of the University of Paris.
- Italian* A. Panizzi, Esq., Librarian of the British Museum.
- German* Dr. Bensbach, Queen's College, Galway.
- Arabic* Col. Ouseley, Professor at Haileybury College.
- Sanscrit* Monier Williams, Esq., of the University of Oxford, and Professor at Haileybury College.

THE FOUNDATION STONE OF A NEW CAVALRY COLLEGE was laid on the 25th ult., at Richmond, by Lady Combermere.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

The third report of this company commences by regretting the retirement from the Board of two colleagues, the late noble chairman (the Earl of Devon) and Mr. Lewis, whose valuable services are lost to the company in consequence of the former having changed his residence to a remote part of England, and the latter having been appointed to a high legal position in the East Indies. In consequence of these retirements, Colonel French has been appointed chairman, Captain Scott vice-chairman, and Mr. Kay and Mr. Mackenzie have been appointed members of the Board.

The report of the consulting engineer, Lieut.-Col. Kennedy, supplies the fullest information as to the progress of the works in India.

According to estimates based upon the working plans and sections for the 143 miles of line between Surat and Ahmedabad, it appears that the most costly portion of the line will probably reach 7,995*l.* per mile, the least costly 4,164*l.* per mile, and the average cost will be 5,516*l.*, exclusive of rolling stock. The cost of shop tools and rolling stock for one train daily in each direction will average 628*l.* per mile additional, making the maximum average, including rolling stock, for one train, 8,623*l.* per mile, the minimum average 4,792*l.* and the mean average 6,144*l.*

It will, however, be unreasonable to hope that even one train daily in each direction should be filled on the remote detached portion of line between Surat and Ahmedabad, until the company shall have been permitted to effect a junction with the commercial focus of the line at Bombay. To obtain this permission from the Government appears to be the most important duty of the directors, whether in reference to the interests of their shareholders or the Indian population, whose industrial requirements the company have undertaken to furnish with the means of internal intercourse, of which they are now totally deficient. On this subject it is satisfactory to observe, from the answer given by the Local Government of Bombay to the urgent solicitation of the mercantile bodies of that presidency, that the conviction of the Local Government continues as strongly in favour of opening the Bombay and Surat Junction as it ever has been; and that in reference to the memorial forwarded by the shareholders at their last half-yearly meeting, the Bombay Local Government have reiterated their solicitation to the Home Government for the immediate extension of the line from Surat to Bombay.

There appears, therefore, to be nothing now impeding the progress of the work, in the vital point, which every well-informed authority admits to be the main element of its ultimate utility and success; but the concurrence of the Home Government of India, in the reiterated recommendations of the Supreme Government of India, of the Local Government of Bombay, of the commercial interests of the Bombay Presidency, of the Manchester commercial bodies, who are interested in Indian progress, and of the shareholders and directors of this company. It is, therefore, clear, after the fullest consideration of the entire subject, that the most important benefit which the directors can confer upon the shareholders, and upon the population of Western and Central India, would be to obtain the concurrence of the Home Government in the unanimous recommendations of the above high authorities for the immediate construction of the Surat and Bombay Junction.

Those who are best qualified to form an opinion on the subject, including Mr. Forde, the chief engineer of the company in India, attribute the notorious disinclination of labourers to the company's employment to the system adopted of paying the labourers fortnightly, and having suggested that a system of daily payment should be introduced instead, it is to be hoped that the recent decision of the Board requiring that the labourers should be paid their wages daily (but carefully avoiding the introduction of any modification of the shop-trust or truck system, which has been found to act so injuriously to the labourers of this country), will tend to remove the objections of Indian labourers to the service. This and a judicious application of the small contract system or piece work, by enabling industrious labourers to earn additional wages, proportioned to the amount of their exertions, will no doubt produce that competition for employment on the railway which is desirable, and give the required supply of labour.

There have been forty-eight contracts entered into with British manufacturers for the supply of various materials and machinery. These contracts include two-thirds of the entire permanent way, some of the bridges, ballasting engines, &c., and it is satisfactory to find that the contract rates range below the rates calculated in our estimates.

5,000 tons of the first materials required on the works have been shipped at different British ports for India.

The debt incurred for advance of guaranteed dividends up to last December was about 18,000*l.*, which, in June, 1857, when there can be no doubt that the line shall have been opened, may be expected to exceed 100,000*l.*, or upwards of 700*l.* per mile; this

amount would require above four years to pay off, assuming the revenue to reach 10 per cent. on the capital, above working costs, giving a liquidation fund of 2½ per cent., and leaving 7½ per cent. divisible among the shareholders.

The capital account showed that 467,273*l.* had been received, and 165,102*l.* expended, leaving a balance of 294,082*l.* in the hands of the East-India Company, and 8,088*l.* at the banker's. The interest account showed that 18,330*l.* had been paid to the shareholders, leaving a balance of 115*l.* in hand.

THE WILL OF THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT, EARL AMHERST, G.C.H., has been proved in London, under 140,000*l.* personalty.

THE 93RD HIGHLANDERS were presented with new colours at Dover on the 22nd May, by H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief preparatory to their embarkation for China.

THE EASTERN STRAM NAVIGATION COMPANY have made a call of 2*l.* per share, payable on the 10th instant.

A GOLD MEDAL was presented by the Royal Geographical Society, at the annual meeting, on the 25th ult., to Lieut.-Col. A. S. Waugh, Surveyor-General of India.

IN RE CHRISTOPHER HALL.—This bankrupt, described as an East-India merchant, of Sun-court, Cornhill, passed his final examination on the 25th May. The liabilities of the estate are small.

CAPTAIN JAMES PEAT, late of the ship *Golden Age*, who went out in February to Old Calabar, committed suicide on the voyage.

REID, IRVING, AND CO.'S ESTATE.—A dividend of 6*d.* in the pound was declared on the 19th ultimo in the estate of Reid, Irving, and Co., making, in all, 3*s.* paid thereon. Promises are held out of further and better dividends, as the Mauritius property is turning out well.

THE DEATH OF MISS MACNAGHTEN.—The eldest daughter of Sir Edmund C. Macnaghten, Bart., met with a distressing accident on the 18th ult., which terminated fatally. The young lady was occupied in the drawing-room in writing a letter, and it is believed that she struck a light in order to seal the letter, when a spark lodged unperceived in a portion of her muslin dress. In a short time she rushed from the room shrieking loudly, and descended the staircase to the hall, entirely enveloped in flames. One of the domestics, alarmed by the cries, ran up stairs, and rushed into the dining-room, and seizing a baize table-cover, had the presence of mind to wrap it round the unfortunate lady. Medical aid was promptly obtained, when it was ascertained that she was so dreadfully burnt that she could not recover.

THE CADETS AT ADDISCOMBE AND TOUTING TAILORS.—The parents and guardians of cadets at the East India Military College, Addiscombe, have been furnished with the following circular, which tells its own tale, and shows how infamous is the practice to which the document refers:—"Some unprincipled tradesmen in London, usually calling themselves 'tailors' or 'outfitters,' have long been in the habit of pressing upon young lads at schools and colleges money and goods, sometimes to large amounts. Their process of recovery is either by charging the amounts in bills for imaginary outfits to India, or by suing the parents in the courts of law. A late legal decision having, however, nonsuited one of these 'touters,' their tactics are changed, and they now supply nothing but clothes; but they introduce a third person generally a Jew, who offers to buy up the clothes so provided, paying ready money. If, then, after such a transaction payment is refused, the tailor threatens his victim with an action for felony, or conspiracy to defraud. It is most strongly urged upon parents to warn their sons of the dangerous and illegal character of these transactions, and to assure them that if after such warning they should be wicked enough to engage in them, they will be left to bear the punishment of their folly. The names of some of these touting tailors are known to the head of this college, and they will be communicated to those parents and guardians who would avoid the employment of such unprincipled men in supplying the Indian outfit. Parents are assured that a young man proceeding to India requires very little outfit beyond the articles of apparel necessary for a voyage of six or seven weeks. The head of this college will be happy to give advice on all such subjects."

TRADE WITH CHINA.—The declared value of British manufactures exported to China last year amounted to 2,216,123*l.* in 1855 to 1,277,944*l.*

THE OPIUM TRADE.—Some papers relative to the opium trade with China were on Friday published by order of the House of Lords; they include a mass of correspondence between the Government and the local authorities in China on the subject of opium, the dates extending from 1842 to 1856. It may be gathered from these papers that both the extent of opium-eating in China, and its baneful effects have been grievously exaggerated.

DREDGING THE NILE.—The Committee of the Board of Trade have requested the assistance of an engineer and shipwright officer, of Woolwich dockyard, to inspect the first of forty iron barges, built expressly to dredge the Nile.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—A dividend and bonus of 7 per cent. for the last six months were declared at the annual meeting, held on the 25th ult. Reference is made in the report to the destruction of British factories at Canton. The directors state that they are advised, that previously to the commencement of the disturbances, all their books, money, and valuable property had been removed to Hong-Kong. The actual loss, therefore, is confined to the building and furniture, and for these compensation has been applied for in the right quarter. It is stated that two months ago an application was made to the directors on behalf of the London and Eastern Bank, which was in difficulties. The corporation held none of the obligations of that bank, but some of our most valued constituents being interested, the directors agreed, in conjunction with other establishments connected with India, to assist in the liquidation of its affairs, in order to save the expense and probable litigation consequent on a judicial winding-up. The corporation has ample security for any advances it can be required to make for this purpose, and the liquidation is being carried out under the superintendence of one of its officers. The insurance fund of the bank which in 1855 stood at 10,960*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, has increased to 38,183*l.*

THE GOVERNMENT OF CEYLON.—On the 28th ult. was published a copy of a letter, dated January 17, addressed by Viscount Torrington to the Colonial-office on his administration of the government of Ceylon, with reference to the remarks of Governor Sir H. G. Ward on the subject, together with the reply of Mr. Labouchere, dated February 11th. Mr. Labouchere replied to the effect, that he did not think it would be a proper or a convenient course to express any general opinion on the merits of Lord Torrington's administration; and he felt it the less incumbent upon him so to do, because he (Mr. Labouchere) was persuaded that it was not Sir Henry Ward's intention to cast any imputation upon his lordship's government; but, on the contrary, to declare that, in his opinion, the prosperity now enjoyed by the island of Ceylon is in great part to be attributed to able and vigorous measures adopted by his lordship and Sir George Anderson under very difficult circumstances, in order to place the finances of the colony on a sound foundation.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 19. Ellen Stewart, Brown, and Bomarsund, Burnett, Bengal; Forest King, Luce, Bombay; Albert Franklin, Snow, Singapore; Ellen, McCann, Ceylon; Crimes, Harrington, Maulmein; Kirkcounell, Hunter, Mauritius; War Cloud, McKay, Bengal; Talavera, Blair, Bengal; Layard, Bell, Algoa Bay; Anne Jane, Little, Mauritius to Amsterdam; War Eagle, Taylor, Bombay; Priam, McFarlane, Singapore.—20. Cambodia, Palke, Bengal; Derwentwater, Wrangmore, Van Diemen's Land; Stranger, Ireland, Mauritius; Lord Delaval, Hedley, Ceylon.—21. Verbiha, Ridley, Penang; Princess Royal, Hamilton, Shanghai; Anglia, Ball, Bengal; Royal Shepherdess, Java; Aurora, Ryan, Bengal; Victoria, Stephens, Madras; Sir George Seymour, Bengal; Alliance, Cole, Mauritius.—22. Agamemnon, Hyne, Bengal; Ramilies, Hodder, Maulmein; Allison, Bennett, Bombay; Carb, Williams, Ceylon; Stirling, Jameson, Singapore; Regina, Calum, Mauritius; Agiae, Bassein; Balarat, Thirkell, Cochín; Caurasui, Todd, Bombay; Hepscott, Richardson, Tutuoreen; Africa, Jordan, Bombay; Miles Barton, Darlington, Bengal; Vauban, Bengal; Earl of Shaftesbury, Adamson, Bombay.—23. Granton, Robertson, South Australia; Dolphin, Cochín; Andrews, Clausen, Singapore; Choice, Bulman, Mauritius.—25. Suttley, James, Bengal; Seringapatam, Gimblett, Bombay; Albuera, Smith, Maulmein; Paragon, Murray, Mauritius; Alliance, Calabar, Williamson, Bengal; Auguste, Meyer, South Australia; Jane Maria, Bovey, Singapore; Bombay, Flamank, Bombay.—26. Spirit of the North, Tomlinson, China; Frances, King, Swan River; Catherine, Willey, Singapore; Joseph Steele, Bengal; Wilhelmine, Maulmein; Lord Dufferin, Ramey, Bombay.—27. Spirit of Trade, Ledger, Hong-Kong.—28. Blenheim, Atkinson, Bengal; Strathmore, Mann, Foochowfoo.—29. Duke of Northumberland, Binet, Bombay; Charles Leclerc, Rangoon.—30. La Hogue, Neatby, Sydney.—**JUNE 1.** Donald McKay, Warner, Melbourne; Alawick Castle, Hight, Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—**MAY 21.** Hadassah, Stewart, Mauritius; Queensberry, Cassidy, Shanghai.—23. Ocean Wave, Grey, Cape.—25. Marlborough—(from Shields), Aden; Thomas Lowry, Dempster, Bombay.—26. Victory, Garbutt, Singapore; Ivanhoe, Rankin, Bombay.—27. Archibald, Clark (from Sunderland), Calcutta.—Wellesley, Smith, Madras and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Colombo, from SOUTHAMPTON (May 20), to proceed per steamer Hindostan from SUZ. FOR MALTA.—Lieut. Coaten, Capt. A. Forbes, Miss Spedding, Lieut. W. F. Moore, and Mr. Napper. For BOMBAY.—Capt. Hon. E. Forrester, Capt. and Mrs. W. Walker, Mr. H. Gardner, Mrs. G. Pocock, Capt. and Mrs. Wellesley, Maj. Blagrove, Mr. Bain, Mrs. Hawkes, Mr. L. Miller, and Capt. and Mrs. Burn. For CEYLON.—Capt. and Mrs. Williams. For MADRAS.—Maj. Porter, Mrs. Ford and infant, Miss Randall, and Capt. and Mrs. Dundas. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Moran, Mr. L. Martin, Col. and Miss Napier, Mr. and Mrs. L. Robertson and infant, Mr. C. M. Boswell, Mr. and Mrs. Sutcliffe,

Mr. T. A. Scott, Mr. J. P. Harris; Mr. H. Child, Mr. Beckett, Mr. W. Ferris, Mr. H. Marshall, Mr. Condie, Mr. Hermenthal, Mr. C. E. Endicott, Mr. G. Smith, Mr. J. Barry, Mr. W. J. Bayes, Mr. Cumins, and Capt. Yule. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. E. Schellhass, and Miss Blundell. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. G. H. Bridges, Mr. A. Joost, and Mr. R. D. Silva.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN, the wife of Capt. A. 55th Bengal N.I. d. at Sevenoaks, Kent, May 24.
FISHER, the wife of Capt. G. A. Bengal army, s. at Elmwood, St. Peter's, Isle of Thanet, May 20.
GEOGHEGAN, the wife of Lieut. col. late of the Madras army, s. at Maryville, Galway, Ireland, May 21.
JACKSON, the wife of Lieut. col. T. late 10th Bombay N.I. s. at Harbledown Lodge, near Canterbury, May 15.
ROBINSON, the wife of Lieut. H. L. 20th Bombay N.I. s. at Bridlington, Yorkshire, May 21.
SALE, the wife of Maj. Henry, Bengal eng. d. at Ramsgate, May 29.
STAFFORD, the wife of Lieut. col. Conway, retired list Madras army, s. at Exeter, May 20.
WARD, the wife of Lieut. C. Y. Indian navy, prematurely s. (still-born), at Dawley Lodge, May 22.

MARRIAGES.

ARDAGH, Capt. R. D. 11th Madras N.I. to Frances J. P. d. of Lieut. col. J. Hutchings, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Walcot church, Bath, May 16.
ESTRIDGE, Rev. Henry, to Mary Eleanor, d. of the Rev. James Drummond, rector of Achurch, Northamptonshire, at St. Peter's, Croydon, May 19.
MACDONNELL, Æneas, of Tobenclaire, to Emily M. d. of Æneas MacDonnell, at Lara, county Kildare, May 19.
SMYTH, Major, Madras engineers, to Mary, d. of Capt. Deans, R.N. at Cheltenham, May 19.
SURREY, William, to Mary, d. of the late William Poole, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at St. James's church, Paddington, May 22.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON, Louisa M. d. of Lieut. col. E. H. 19th Madras N.I. at Bathwick, Bath, aged 17, May 18.
BROWN, Capt. F. J. late of the Madras art. in Lower Canada, April 29.
CUMBERLEGE, Henrietta, wife of col. com. 4th Madras L.C. on board the *Blenheim*, on her voyage from Calcutta, her infant daughter died a few days previously.
LANDERS, Fanny d. of H. W. of China, at Brighton, aged 2 years and 9 months, March 13.
LANDERS, Harriet, d. of H. W. of China, at Chigwell, Essex, aged 5 years and 10 months, April 28.
KINSEY, Charlotte M. wife of R. B. surg. Bengal army, at sea, on board the steamer *Bentinck*, aged 41, May 4.
PRINSEP, William Haldemand, eldest s. of William, at Esher, Surrey, aged 35, May 25.
RANDELL, George, of Middleton, Suffolk, formerly of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s Service, May 12.
WALKER, Henry, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, late professor of physiology and comparative anatomy in Calcutta Medical College, at Hendon, aged 54, May 22.
WELBANK, Robert, capt. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, and one of the elder brethren of the corporation of the Trinity House, at Tanderidge Priory, Godstone, aged 80, May 28.
WILLIAMS, Sarah, relict of Joseph G. late of the E. I. Co.'s service, at Amptill-square, aged 73, May 22.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

May 20 and 26, 1857.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. R. P. Jenkins, H. Lushington, J. Russell (uncov.), G. A. Wright (uncov.), G. A. Pepper, F. P. Buller, W. Roberts, and G. H. Freeling.

Madras Estab.—Mr. J. L. Lushington.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. H. Liddell.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. T. F. Tait, c.b., 2nd Eur., A.D.C. to the Queen; Brev. major W. Freeth, inv.; Capt. F. W. Brownlow, 1st cav.; Vet. surg. T. P. Page; Capt. T. H. Chamberlain, 3rd Eur., and J. Clarke, 25th N.I.; Lieuts. H. D. Magniac 15th N.I., and R. H. Tulloh, 16th N.I.; Surgs. R. B. Kinsey and J. Tresidder; Assist. surg. R. S. Thring and G. E. Givins.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. R. R. Ricketts, 48th N.I.; Assist. surg. J. Ratton; Capt. W. Shelley, inv.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. C. Ransom, pilot service.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. G. S. Benson.*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. Gregor Grant.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. col. R. Napier, eng.; Lieuts. A. Darling, art., W. F. Ireland, 25th N.I., and R. Creighton, 55th N.I.*Madras Estab.*—Capt. H. D. Taylor, 1st fus.; Lieut. R. Cadell, art., and D. Mackechnie, 16th N.I.*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. W. Walker, 1st N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. Y. Ward, Indian Navy.

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. H. Elliott, 3 months; Mr. A. W. Beauland (uncov.), 6 months; Mr. W. Biss, 3 months; Mr. J. H. Prinsep, 6 months.*Madras Estab.*—Mr. T. Prendergast and Mr. E. B. Powell (uncov.), 6 months.*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. M. Larken, 3 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. col. Claud Douglas, 67th N.I., and Capt. R. T. H. Barber, 63rd N.I., 6 months; Capt. A. D. Turnbull, eng., 4 months; Lieut. J. G. S. Matheson, 2nd Eur., Surg. G. Harper, and Brev. major G. G. Channer, art., 6 months; Lieut. D. McNeill, art., 3 months; Assist. surg. F. P. Strong, 6 months; Assist. surg. M. W. Mott, 4 months.*Madras Estab.*—Capt. W. T. Nicolls, 21th N.I., Lieuts. A. A. Davidson, 4th N.I., T. Weldon, 42nd N.I., F. Pietet, 49th N.I., and H. Cherry, 42nd N.I., 6 months.*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. J. W. Savile, 2nd Eur., and Brev. col. H. James, 15th N.I., 6 months; Lieut. G. C. Grant, 6th N.I., 4 months; Surg. D. Ritchie, 6 months.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. Dicey (uncov.), 4 months.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. H. Macauley, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. M. S. Ottley, inv.; Lieut. W. J. Lord, 46th N.I.*Bombay Estab.*—Vet. surg. C. A. Gooch.CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 15, 1857.

8th Foot.—Ens. Alfred Downie Corfield to be lieut., by purchase, v. M'Dermott, who retires.*32nd Foot.*—Capt. Wm. Redman, from half-pay unattached, to be capt., v. Henry Wm. Baco, who exchanges.*75th Foot.*—Lieut. Thos. Milles to be capt., by purchase, v. Hotham, who retires.—Ens. Geo. C. Norris Faithfull to be lieut., by purchase, v. Milles.*98th Foot.*—Ens. Thos. Francis Lloyd to be lieut., by purchase, v. Twyford, promoted in the 1st West-India Regiment.—Charles Edward Woodward, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, v. Lloyd.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 22, 1857.

8th Foot.—Wm. Edgeworth, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Corfield, promoted.*60th Foot.*—Assist. surg. Peter Joseph Hoey, from the staff, to be assist. surg.*75th Foot.*—Montagu Cholmeley Morris, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Faithfull, promoted.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 29, 1857.

60th Foot.—Capt. John H. Chads, from half-pay 23rd Foot, to be paymaster, v. Coxen, dec.*86th Foot.*—Assist. surg Edward C. Ryall, from the 18th Foot, to be assist. surg., v. Assist. surg. W. A. Mackinnon, whose removal from the 42nd Foot, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 12th instant, has been cancelled.

B R E V E T.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 1, 1857.

The undermentioned cadet of the East-India Company's service to have the local and temporary rank of ensign during the period of his being placed under command of Col. Sandham, at Chatham, for field instruction in sapping and mining:—
Julius Moxon, gent.

WAR OFFICE, MAY 22, 1857.

Major and Brev. lieut. col. G. J. Carey, Cape Mounted Riflemen, having completed three years' service as military secretary to Lieut. gen. Sir James Jackson, K.C.B., exercising the chief command at the Cape of Good Hope, to be colonel in the army.

Memoranda.—In pursuance of a memorandum dated in October, 1854, the Queen has been pleased to confer upon Lieut. John A. Ballard, C.B., of the Bombay engineers, and lieut. col. in the service of his Majesty the Sultan, the equivalent honorary rank of lieut. col., such honorary rank, however, to confer no privilege as a British lieut. col. on that officer; Dec. 5, 1856.

B O O K S.

THE STUDY OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

1. *The Study of Oriental Languages.* A Letter by MAX MÜLLER, in the *Times* of January 13, 1857.
2. *Instruction in the Oriental Languages considered, specially as regards the Education of Candidates for the East-India Civil Service, and as a National Question.* By W. NASSAU LEES, Member and Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Principal of the Muhammadan College, &c. &c. Calcutta. Williams and Norgate, London, 1857.

WITHIN the last few months two of our ablest Orientalists (the one a Sanskrit the other an Arabic scholar) have endeavoured to arouse public attention to the importance of the study of the Eastern languages, and to the utter neglect into which it has fallen in England. Whilst the Continental nations of Europe are vying with one another in the cultivation of this field, some—like the Germans—apparently from an inborn love of linguistic and scientific pursuits, others—like the Russians—with a view to political aggrandizement, we islanders, who have more at stake in the East than any of them, are content to remain in ignorance of the languages of those countries in which our widest and fairest possessions lie. France has its "Ecole spéciale des Langues Orientales vivantes;" Russia and Austria the magnificent Academies of St. Petersburg and Vienna; England has—we may now almost say had—only Haileybury; and that school must, we fear, be looked upon, on the evidence of Mr. Lees, as a failure; for, whilst he found (pamphlet, p. 28) Austrian students "who could not only read fluently printed books, but who could themselves write the Oriental character, and decipher readily ordinary MSS. in Turkish, Arabic, and Persian," his testimony regarding Haileybury is (p. 11) "that the young men who came from it did not bring with them to India an adequate knowledge of the Oriental languages;" and (p. 12) that "it is certainly an extreme case in which a young man lands in India with sufficient knowledge of the (Sanskrit) language to read even the character decently."

We often hear it alleged that it is useless to give instruction in the Oriental languages in this country to young men going out to India; that they will learn more in six weeks there than in almost as many years here. The idea is a mistaken one. Our own experience goes to prove that those who have studied French and German to some extent at home, and then gone to reside on the Continent, come back at the end of a few years much better scholars than others who went abroad at the same time, but without previous preparation. And if this be true of the European languages, much more must it hold in regard to the Oriental tongues, which differ so completely from our own in their grammatical form and modes of expression. Mr. Lees goes into lengthy details to show the loss of time and waste of public money incurred by the arrival of young civil servants in India in a state of total, or almost total, ignorance of any native language. In a Minute on the subject, written in May, 1854, he estimates the expense of maintaining the average number of twenty-five to thirty students at the College of Fort William (abolished in January, 1854) at about half a million of pounds sterling per annum; in return for which the Company had not received a single day's service. "What a deal of money," adds he, "would be saved, and what a load of anxiety would be removed from the shoulders of Government, could the civil servant proceed at once to his station on landing in India!" Sound common sense, good judgment, and an intimate acquaintance with the native languages of India, are the qualifications necessary to enable a civil servant to perform his duties efficiently; but the last is the *sine quâ non*; without it all other mental qualities and accomplishments are of no avail. A man may write Greek like Thucydides; his Latin verses may cast those of Horace and Virgil into the shade; he may be a Newton in mathematical science, or a Bacon in philosophy; but he will not be fit to preside in an

ordinary Indian cutcherry. Have, then, the authorities decided on dispensing for good and all with the second of the two Indian examinations? Or may we hope, with Max Müller, that this state of things is not likely to continue long?"

We are not, however, contending for a single examination; we plead with Müller and Lees for the establishment of a school of Oriental languages, where we can educate not only our Indian civil servants, but also the attachés of our embassies, the employés of our Foreign Office, our missionaries, and our merchants. Arabic is, as every one knows, the language spoken at the important settlement of Aden, the Gibraltar of the Red Sea; yet such is the scarcity of Arabic scholars in the Company's service, that one officer, distinguished for his knowledge of it, has been kept at that station for nine years. Good Persian scholars, too, seem, at least among the military men, to be equally rare; and the consequence is that the Indian Government has suffered some inconvenience during the late war for want of them. Whilst M. di Marchi, an attaché of the Sardinian embassy at Constantinople, is preparing an extensive work on Muhammadan law, our embassy is frequently in difficulties for want of properly qualified officials, and has been in some instances obliged to apply to the Porte for assistance. Whilst Mordtmann, Wetzstein, von Kremer, and Blau are making large and valuable collections of MSS., coins, and other treasures of art, we never hear that any of our consuls in Turkey or Asia Minor are similarly occupied. The Russian Governor of Georgia receives information of a conspiracy in his territory from St. Petersburg; our Foreign Office gets a letter from a Circassian Prince, and has either to send it for decipherment to St. Petersburg or to leave it unread. Germany and Denmark send out to the East missionaries properly qualified for their task—witness the labours of a Graul, a Krapf, and a Kölle; but with us a Caldwell is a rare phenomenon indeed. Lees is, doubtless, not far wrong when he says (p. 24) that our missionaries in India "are, as a general rule, so ignorant of the native languages as to be unable to communicate with any degree of fluency with those whom they term the heathen; and that, from the same cause, their translations of religious tracts are too often unintelligible—nay, sometimes even blasphemous!" How can such men, devoid in many instances of any knowledge whatever of the languages in which the sacred books of their opponents are written, make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the religion of those whom they seek to convert? How can they overturn by argument systems of which they are ignorant, or which they have studied only in the writings of a Ward or a Charles Forster?

In short, the state of Oriental learning in this country at the present moment is disgraceful to us as a nation, and detrimental to our interests in the East. Russia understands these things better. She has concentrated, since 1854, her Oriental scholars at St. Petersburg, and established there an Oriental Faculty, with professorial chairs for the following languages:—1. Arabic; 2. Persian; 3. Turkish and other Tatar dialects; 4. Mongol and Kaimuck; 5. Chinese; 6. Hebrew; 7. Armenian; 8. Grusinian, or Georgian; 9. Manchu; 10. Pushtu; 11. Tibetan; 12. Sanskrit. Among the professors are not only German and Russian scholars, such as Dorn, Chwolsohn, Beresin, Wassiljew, and Tschubinow, but also native Orientals of the first literary reputation in their own land, such as Mirza Kasembeg and the Shaikh Tantāwī. A similar institution ought, we think, to be brought into operation in this country without delay. In the first instance, it would be sufficient to found Chairs for Sanskrit and the principal modern dialects of India (namely, Bengali, Hindustani, Maharrati, Punjabi, and Guzerati), not neglecting the southern Tamil and Telugu; for Arabic, Persian, Pushtu, Turkish, and Armenian; for Burmese, Malay, and Chinese. The countries in which some of these languages are spoken are subject to the British sway, but governed by their own laws administered in their own tongue; with others we carry on an extensive and lucrative trade; whilst in the case of others, such as Afghanistan and Persia, it is at least important to be thoroughly informed as to their political state and the designs of other powers in regard to them.

Regarding the constitution of such a college as has been proposed, the suggestions of Müller in the *Times* are especially deserving of notice. He proposes that the East-India Company, the Foreign Office and commissariat, the Universities, the various missionary and Bible societies, great commercial firms, and private individuals, should subscribe the amount necessary for its foundation. "The money thus contributed," he proceeds, "should be vested in private trustees, and the institution itself should be entirely independent of Government. The Board of Control, the Foreign Office, the War Office, the missionary societies, the Universities, and private subscribers, should each have the right of appointing trustees. The trustees should have the control of the funds, and appoint a president. The president should have the management of the whole institution, and the right of appoint-

ing the teachers and professors, subject to the approval of the trustees. Now, with regard to the teachers, it seems desirable that, whenever it is possible, well-educated natives should be procured, to give instruction in the languages which they speak. For the most important languages of the East there will be no great difficulty in getting natives who have received a literary education in their own country, and who have a certain knowledge of English, French, or Italian. At a public school, as, for instance, at Haileybury, where the experiment was tried, men of this class might find it difficult to keep their classes in proper order; but at an institution where pupils go voluntarily and in their own interest to acquire useful knowledge, this difficulty would hardly be felt. Besides these native teachers, it would be necessary to have a small number of English professors, who should lecture on some of the chief branches of Oriental literature and history, and at the same time assist and guide the native teachers whose languages fell within their respective departments."

Supposing the teaching of the college restricted to the languages above mentioned, there would be required, according to this plan, one native teacher for each of the modern Indian dialects, with two English professors, one of Sanskrit and another of Tamil, since it is extremely improbable that one man could be found combining an adequate knowledge of both. For Arabic, besides the professor, three native teachers might be necessary, because the dialects of Syria, Egypt, and Algiers differ not inconsiderably from one another. Persian and Turkish might be combined under one professor, or the Persian might be joined to the Arabic chair. In either case two Persian teachers would be required, as the pronunciation and idiom of Muhammadan India is very different from that of the court of Teheran. For each of the other languages, one teacher would probably be found sufficient.

It is to be hoped that Government and the influential public bodies enumerated by Müller, more especially the East-India Company, will shortly give their serious attention to the plan proposed. The East-Indian civil service examinations cannot, we fear, be long conducted upon their present footing, without producing results the reverse of beneficial to the public service. Prevention is better than cure; and the sooner an academy for the study of Oriental languages is established in London, the better for British interests in the East.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 29th April, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a **QUARTERLY GENERAL COURT** of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 17th JUNE next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 29th April, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the **TRANSFER BOOKS** of the said Company's Stock will be **SHUT** on **TUESDAY**, the 9th JUNE, at 3 o'clock, and **OPENED** again on **TUESDAY**, the 14th JUNE; and

That the **Warrants** for the Dividends on the said Stock, payable on the 6th JUNE, 1857, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 26th May, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the **Finance and Home Committee** will be ready, on or before **WEDNESDAY**, the 10th JUNE next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

**COPPER SHEETS, BOLTS, AND PIPES;—also,
PIG IRON;**

And that the conditions of the said Contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 10th day of June, 1857, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY have lately received from the Government of **BENGAL** the following Notification, which is published for general information.

HOUSES OF REFUGE

AT THE

ENTRANCE OF THE MUTLAH, FOR SHIPWRECKED MARINERS.

The Houses of Refuge are numbered in succession to those already erected on the Sea-face of the Sunderbunds, and are situated as follows:

No. 4, PAINTED WHITE.

Erected on the South-east part of Dalhousie's Island, at the Eastern entrance of the Mutlah River, on a sandy patch, about five feet above high-water mark, and about 100 feet in shore, distinguishable by a White Flag from a long spar and bamboo, which have been put up close alongside of the House, visible considerably above the surrounding trees.

No. 5, PAINTED WHITE.

This House is erected on Bangadoonee Island, about seven miles Eastward of No. 4. It stands on the S.E. part of the Island, above a small sandy beach, about 100 feet from high-water mark. A long spar and bamboo, with a Flag, have been put up alongside, and may be seen considerably above the trees.

In each House, there is a supply of water and biscuit, a Catamaran and paddles, a letter of instructions, and a Chart of the Sunderbunds.

By order of the Officiating Superintendent of Marine.

H. HOWE, Secretary.

Fort William, the 7th March, 1857.

Published by Order of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby publish for general information the following

Extract of a Despatch received from the Government of **BOMBAY**, and dated the 5th March, 1857, viz. :—

"We beg to suggest that a Notice should be posted at Lloyd's, that no Ship drawing more than 18 feet of water should be sent to Kurrachee."

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, the 13th May, 1857.

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Barham	1200	A. Parish	Ditto	25 —
Monarch	1400	C. Wiltshire	Calcutta	25 July
Sutlej	1200	H. N. A. James	Cape and Calcutta	5 Aug.
Agamemnon	1700	C. Hyne	Calcutta	20 —
Prince of Wales	1350	A. Conitt	Ditto	10 Sept.
Alfred	1400	W. H. Pope	Ditto	25 —
Trafalgar	1250	J. H. Taylor	Madras	5 —
Vernon	1000	E. Voss	Ditto	20 —
Agincourt	1050	H. H. Conitt	Ditto	10 Oct.
Windoor Castle (new)	1250	W. H. Fare	Coast and Bombay	20 July
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Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent
 under cover to Messrs. Wm. H. Allen & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

LONDON:—Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, Printer, at the Printing-Office
 of COX & WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields,
 in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by LANCELOT
 WILD, at 13, Catherine Street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand;
 both in the County of Middlesex.—June 2, 1857.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

Vol. XV.—No. 318.]

LONDON, TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1857.

[PRICE 1s.]

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(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this evening, June 9.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	May 4	Burmah (Rangoon)..	April 15
Agra	April 24	Ceylon	May 12
Madras	May 9	Bombay	May 11
China (Hong-Kong)	April 25.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

AFTER an interval of only seven days, instead of the accustomed fortnight, another mail has been received from India. Its premature arrival is attributable to the arrangements made at the several presidencies for its earlier departure in anticipation of the delay which might possibly be occasioned from the setting in of the south-west monsoon. It brings intelligence to the 12th May. We are concerned to find that the mutinous spirit in the Bengal army has not, as we were induced to hope, been yet quenched. A jemadar of the 34th regiment Bengal Native infantry, it will be recollected, was hanged at Barrackpore on the 20th April for mutinous conduct, as was also one of the Sepoys who wounded Lieutenant Baugh; and it was hoped that these examples of just severity, coupled with the discharge of some of the disaffected Sepoys, and the entire disbanding of the 19th regiment Native infantry, would have had the effect of checking further outbreak, and of restoring a due sense of order and discipline throughout the service. These hopes, we regret to say, have been disappointed. From a telegraphic despatch received at Bombay, just before the departure of the mail, it would appear that the 3rd regiment Bengal Native cavalry were in open mutiny, that the lines and officers' bungalows had been burned down, and that several of the officers and men had been killed and wounded. It appears that a court of inquiry was held at Meerut on the 25th April last, Major Harrison, the judge-advocate, presiding, to investigate the conduct of this regiment with respect to the use of the newly-issued cartridges. The men who were examined stated, we are informed, that they could discern nothing impure in the composition or glazing of the paper, but that they had heard that it was impure, and believed it be so. Further, they expressed contrition for their disobedience in refusing to make use of the cartridges, and their readiness to use them when called to do so again. Yet a few weeks later we hear that this regiment is in open mutiny. It was also reported at Calcutta that a correspondence had been discovered in the possession of a native officer of the 22nd

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Nubia*, with a mail, left Calcutta May 4th, Sand Heads 5th, Madras 9th, Point de Galle 13th, and arrived at Suez May 27th. The *Madras*, with a mail, left Bombay April 12th, and arrived at Aden May 20th. The *Cadiz*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong April 26th, Singapore May 3rd, Penang May 5th, and arrived at Point de Galle May 13th. The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta June 3rd (per *Jura*), and Marseilles June 6th (per *Cambria*). The *Jura*, with the heavy portion may be expected at Southampton June 9th.

DEPARTURES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 4th and 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if the 4th or 20th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 3rd and 19th.

Postage (pre-payment optional), letters under	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	0s. 6d.
" " " "	1 oz.	1s. 0d.
" " " "	2 oz.	2s. 0d.
" " " "	3 oz.	3s. 0d.
" " " "	4 oz.	4s. 0d.
" " " "	5 oz.	5s. 0d.
" Newspapers (stamped or unstamped)	One penny each.	

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lb. in weight), can be sent through the post, *via Southampton*. Postage-stamps must be affixed:—Under $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 8d.; under 1 lb., 1s. 4d.; under 2 lb., 2s. 8d.; and under 3 lb., 4s.

Via Marseilles, on the evening of the 10th and 26th, for letters and newspapers, at any ordinary receiving-house in London. If the 10th or 26th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 11th and 27th, at the General Post-office, London.

Postage (pre-payment optional), letters under	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	0s. 9d.
" " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1s. 0d.
" " " "	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1s. 9d.
" " " "	1 oz.	2s. 0d.
" " " "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	3s. 3d.
" " " "	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	3s. 6d.
" Newspapers (stamped or unstamped)	3d. each.	

The Mails for China are despatched under the same regulations, and at the same rate of postage, as those to India.

* * The *Marseilles* mails of the 10th and 26th overtake the *Southampton* mails of the 4th and 20th at Malta; from which place they are conveyed by the same vessel.

Bengal Native infantry, proving the existence of a conspiracy for organizing a general rising of the entire army. Excesses of such character doubtless demand prompt repression. It behoves the Government, however, to bear in mind that the suppression of mutiny should be followed up by a speedy but cautious investigation into the causes of the disaffection, and by the adoption of vigilant precautions against its recurrence. If the Sepoy, like the rest of his countrymen, is under the influence of deep prejudices, those prejudices must be scanned with forbearance. Under mild usage he has always proved himself tractable and obedient, and it is both the duty and policy of the Government to see that his officers treat him with consideration and kindness.

From the north-west it was reported that the British mission to Candahar, whose progress by the fort of Koorun, under the escort of Major Lumsden, we noticed in our last, had reached the frontier of the territory appertaining to the southern capital of Afghanistan. It is stated, however, by the *Madras Overland Atheneum*, that upon attempting to prosecute the journey from Koorun, a force amounting to between six and seven hundred men, belonging to the Kookhee Khail tribe, had assembled for the purpose of barring the further progress of the mission. The fort chief is stated to have sent out five companies of infantry and three hundred horsemen to clear the way; but as no later intelligence than the above had been received, the result of this operation was not known. The same journal observes, "there could have been no more damaging comment on the frightful folly of sending a mission to Dost Mahomed than this event, as it shows that that ruler is powerless to provide for the safety of the gentlemen composing it, and that there are hostile men in sufficient numbers to extinguish it some of these days. The disastrous retreat from Cabul is recalled to one's mind by this transaction, and we may well ask, if the mission is compelled to force its way through the country after this fashion, what will be its fate when the destination is reached, and will it ever return?"

The rumour respecting the death of Gholab Singh gathers strength. It is now repeated by the *Delhi Gazette*, which hears, that in consequence of the rumour, and the train of events in the kingdom not being clearly foreseen, "officers at Peshawur who had obtained leave to visit Cashmere, have been interdicted from going thither."

A Madras paper announces the death of the Nizam, the ruler of Hyderabad. It appears, however, that that prince, though very ill, was alive on the 1st May. The telegraphic messages received at Bombay from Hyderabad down to the 8th make no mention of the death of the sovereign.

General Ashburnham, with his staff, arrived at Bombay on the 4th May, and, it was expected, would leave for China about the end of the week.

By advices from the Persian Gulf, it would appear that the expeditionary force is to remain within the Persian territory for the space of three months after the ratification of the treaty of peace. By that time, it may be presumed that the frontier city of Herat will have been abandoned by the Persians, and restored to the family of Yar Mahomed. The fact of its restoration must, however, be first ascertained. In the mean time the British troops will be exposed to the enervating influences of an unfavourable climate during the whole of the summer.

The head-quarters, staff, and the first division will remain at Bushire; the second division at Mohammerah.

From Hong Kong the advices are ten days later than those given in our last; but up to the latest date, the 25th April, no fresh operations had taken place in the Canton river. The viceroy, Yeh, is beginning to feel the inevitable consequences of his barbarous and short-sighted policy. Having ruined the trade of Canton, the prime source of his revenue, we are not surprised to hear that he is much embarrassed by want of money. Hopes are entertained that the efforts made to save her Majesty's ship *Raleigh*, of fifty guns, which we mentioned in our last as having struck on a rock near Macao on her passage from Singapore, will prove successful. The rock on which the *Raleigh* struck is said not to have been marked on the English charts. At Foo-chow-foo uneasiness had been caused by accounts of disturbances, and the presence of the rebels in the tea districts.

PASSENGERS BY THE PRESENT MAIL.

TO MARSEILLES.—Mr. T. C. Hope, Mr. and Mrs. Scovell, Lieut. Haig, Dr. Murray, Col. Goodwyn, Mr. Purdan, Mr. J. T. Barnes, Maj. Roberts, Mr. J. P. Blumb, Mr. Gordon, Mr. T. and Mrs. Pycroft and two children; Lieut.-Col. E. H. Atkinson, and Mr. Ross.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Jura*, June 9.—Capt. J. Lawder, Miss Lawder, Lord Harris and two children, Mr. Sullivan's two children, Mr. J. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Moreland, Mr. and Mrs. C. Allen and child, Maj. and Mrs. Ouseley, Mrs. Hewitt, child, and infant, Mrs. D. Wallace, Mrs. W. Wallace, Mr. H. Mackenzie, Mr. A. Meyers, Mr. J. Kemp, Mr. E. J. Baker, Lieut. James, Mrs. Browne, Lieut. and Mrs. Kirkland and infant, Mr. G. McKnight, Mr. and Mrs. Newberry.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Lieut.-Gen. C. R. Skardon, 44th Bengal N.I., at Hastings, aged 72, May 29; Lieut.-Col. E. Pratt, H.M.'s 9th Lancers, on board the *Gosforth*, April 8.

MADRAS.—Ensign C. Mellish, 5th N.I., at Berhampore, April 19.

INDIGO PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION.—Proceedings of meeting of the central committee of the Calcutta Indigo Planters' Association held April 25; Sir Albert Larpent in the chair. The acting secretary stated, that he wished for the opinion of the meeting as to the expediency or otherwise of obtaining from the Theobald deputation committee information respecting Mr. Theobald's movements and proceedings in London, with a view to circulate such information among the *Mofussil* members of the association. The acting secretary having previously obtained the permission of chairman of the Theobald deputation committee, placed before the meeting the letters received from Mr. Theobald, detailing his proceedings since his arrival in London. The letters were therefore read, and it appeared by his last letter that Mr. Theobald is preparing and printing for circulation in India a summary of his statements and arguments submitted to the President of the Board of Control, and other gentlemen, and that copies of his pamphlet will most probably arrive by the next steamer, it was considered advisable to wait until the pamphlets arrive. A member then referred to the correspondence that has lately taken place between the Chamber of Commerce and the Bengal Government respecting the Eastern Canals, and suggested that the Government of Bengal, as also the Government of India, be addressed on the subject, and urged to complete the new canal. The matter was discussed, and the acting secretary was requested to place himself in communication with the Government of Bengal and the Government of India on the subject as soon as possible, with the view of impressing on the Government the absolute necessity of their completing the canal or of throwing open its completion to private enterprise, if, as is reported, they are unable from want of funds to finish it themselves.

BENGAL.

HOW ANNEXATION PAYS.

It is a generally received maxim at home that the people are wiser than their rulers. Government is not only slow to embody new truths in practice, but the last to apprehend their significance and value in theory. The ablest minister is the demagogue's latest convert; the policy of to-day was advocated a score of years back. And like sunshine, the wisdom comes, as it were, without human help. Social instinct—law of progress—manifest destiny—call it what we will, the force that urges nations onwards comes from below, and not from above. It is at first a groundswell, and not a surface-current. Men are moved by it long before they can understand the nature of the impulse; the boat drifts on the voyage before the oars can be put out and the rudder got to act. The tide that flows without thinking, the skiff that must float with it, the helm that can only guide when the crew do their appointed work; how these typify the labour of our countrymen, the governors and the governed, at home and abroad! How it abates the pride of caste to discern the community of error! how charitable we can afford to be when it is found that we are all in the wrong!

A despatch from the Court of Directors half a century ago, urging the Government of India to enforce the law against adventurers, and a modern speech against the policy of annexation, stand in the same category of foolishness, the instincts of trade were wiser than the maxims of authority, the list of eastern exports furnishes the best argument for the increase of our dominion. We have heard enough of what a favoured few amongst the conquering race have gained by the extension of the red line on the map of Asia; let us now compute the profit, if any, that has been realized by the subject masses, and endeavour to strike a fair balance.

It is about thirty years since we obtained a footing on the eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal, and five years since Pegu became a British dependency. During this period, civilians and soldiers have had opportunities of distinguishing themselves at the expense of native lives and native treasure and at this moment the country, from Akyab to Maulmain pays for the security of life and property, for trade and teaching, say half a million sterling per annum. Let the whole truth be known as to the inefficiency of our courts of law, and the sternness with which revenue demands are enforced. Say that the police do not always protect; that the schools teach no good thing; and that our Christianity, like our wares in general, is bartered less for the profit of the receiver than for the advantage of the vendor. Still, it is a fact that for all which we do, to say nothing of what we only profess to accomplish, the charge to the three provinces is but fifty lakhs of rupees. That sum represents the entire wages paid to England for the labour of governing. What do we pay, on the other hand, for the privilege of trading with them? We are speaking of a single strip of coast, and are content to allude to a single article of export.

Two hundred and fifty thousand tons of rice were shipped last year from the Eastern coast of the Bay of Bengal. The average cost of the grain at Akyab was 5*l.* 10*s.*, and at the other ports 4*l.* per ton; the aggregate sum paid to the dealers amounting to 1,150,000*l.* Under the Burmese rule, the average rate would have realised for the same export, 150,000*l.*, and hence the extra million was clear gain. In other words, the people pay nothing for houses or lands, for soldiers or schooling. We return the whole amount of their taxation, with a bonus of 50 per cent. in addition.

And this marvellous change in the condition of the country is the work not of generations, but of a few years in the case of Arracan, and scarcely more than a few months in the case of Pegu. The distinguished man who has just vacated the post of Governor General's agent, which he has held so long in the latter province with signal credit to himself, has witnessed the progress of it from the beginning. He has seen in Rangoon and Bassin the cultivator leap from poverty to wealth almost at a single bound, and heard him express, in the fulness of his heart, his sense of happiness at the prospect of being held permanently in subjection.

Turn from Pegu to the Punjab; compare the current values of eastern exports in the markets of the world with the prices obtained in the time of native dominion, and then judge if annexation has not been more profitable to the people of every state than to their foreign rulers. If it is urged that for this result we deserve no credit, since it was not contemplated in the scheme of conquest, still it is not the less a fact, that the all but universal boon is only to be enjoyed under European domination. It is idle to suppose that in this part of the world trade is independent of politics. Commerce will open a bridge path through the thickest jungle, but it is the soldier who makes the broad highway, and the anniversaries which Exeter Hall would observe in sackcloth

and ashes are marked with a white stone in the annals of the subject nations.

We cannot, if we would, impart to the people of Asia our institutions and ideas, the exigencies of civilisation will not permit us to tolerate their kings and nobles; but in lieu of the independence which was never more than transitory, we give absolute security, and enforce the observance of laws which are at least better than native codes. And to high and low we open the gates that lead to wealth, and offer a career which affords scope for the exercise of every faculty. For the first time in the history of the East the masses have had a beneficial interest in the Government, for it is the lordship of England that has affiliated them to the industry and riches of the Western world. The zemindar who owns a hundred miles of land, and the peasant whose little store of rice is the sum of all his possessions, are equally concerned in the maintenance of our rule, for with them it means peace such as was never before enjoyed, and prosperity to which there appears no limit.

And we may safely endorse the belief in the exhaustless extent of European wants and resources. There is a limit to the power of production, but there would seem to be no bounds to the faculty of consumption. The more that is sent forward, the greater the demand; the supply creates the want. Hitherto competition has excited fears and hatred, but now it is welcomed wherever the true interest of trade is understood. The soldiers of commerce fight a common battle, and must help each other to gain a common victory.

We look to the future of the East with deep satisfaction. Our countrymen have to atone for past shortcomings by new conquests, and the duty is not likely to be neglected. There is much of wrong to be repaired in the old dependencies, but in the new territory we start fair. We have yet to put the presidencies on the footing of Pegu, Arracan, and the Punjab, and when that is done, we may claim absolution for Clive and Wellesley, for Napier and Dalhousie. The evil that they have wrought is transitory, the good evolved from their actions will continue multiplying, so long as England holds her place in the universe.—*Friend of India.*

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

A few days ago we noticed that a proposition had been made by Mr. Dorin to import from England men to fill the various subordinate posts in the Uncovenanted Service. We regret that such a proposition has been made, as we think it one, the carrying out of which would involve a vast deal of suffering to the body from which the ranks of that service are ordinarily recruited.

There has been of late a tendency to overrate the value of Europeans, and to depreciate that of East-Indians, which has been productive of a good deal of injustice to the latter, and given them a juster ground than usual for representing themselves as a grievously oppressed body.

Up to this time, the tendency has manifested itself in a comparatively unimportant manner. This last blow, however, is of a very different nature. If it fell with full effect it would cut away at once all that supports perhaps three-fourths of the entire body of East-Indians, and involve them in inextricable ruin. Such a fate would be entirely undeserved, and we feel confident that Government has too just an appreciation of the claims of these men to sanction the proposed measure. The claims of the class in question we are by no means inclined to over-estimate, believing, as we do, that a directly truthful and moderate statement of them is not alone the safest, but that it is the only way in which they can hope to obtain ample justice, and that the extravagant demands which have been made in their behalf have retarded rather than accelerated a recognition of their just rights. That their position is not without its hardships cannot be denied, but that those hardships have been in many instances grossly exaggerated is equally undeniable.

We hear and read a great deal of the extraordinary prejudice entertained by Europeans generally against this class, but we look in vain for any evidence of its existence. Much of it is purely mythical,—where it does exist it is almost exclusively confined to men of weak and vulgar minds, and being so, cannot be productive of any injurious effect. People when they conceive an idea, rarely find much difficulty in heaping up a mass of what they consider to be conclusive evidence of the truth of their supposition; and we can readily imagine that many of the instances, which have been cited to prove the existence of this prejudice, are traceable to the cause which we have already glanced at, viz., a natural desire on the part of Englishman in this country to have their countrymen, rather than strangers, around them. This is a feeling which may exist in, and be yielded to, by a man, however cordial his appreciation of the good qualities of his new countrymen, and we are firmly persuaded that the great majority of East-Indians, if left to themselves, would gladly adopt such an easy and satisfactory solution of the matter.

There are persons, however, who find it their interest to fish in troubled waters, and to earn a comfortable, though hardly a reputable living, by ministering to the evil passions of a class. It may be urged that it makes no very material difference whether the preference given to Europeans, in the cases to which we have alluded, results from a partiality of feeling on the part of their countrymen, or from a prejudice against East Indians. It does make this very important difference, that if attributable to the former cause it would merely make itself evident in places where the influence of one man, or a small body of men, was all powerful; while, if traceable to the latter, it would pervade every branch of the service, both public and private. That it does not prevail in the latter will be evident to any one who takes the trouble of examining the rolls of the Uncovenanted Service. As far as practicable, we should like to find posts in the public service filled by East-Indians, whose priority of right, founded upon their being natives of the country, we have ever most cheerfully granted. Beyond a certain point we do not think it possible, nor desirable, to go at present; but we feel convinced that, in the space of a very few years, the measures which are now in progress for the diffusion of learning amongst the different races in this country will exhibit their grandest and most successful result, in a marked advance of East-Indians in intellectual power, and, as a necessary consequence, in an improvement in their social status. There is no lack of ability in their ranks, but they are strikingly deficient in energy generally speaking; and if the hopes of a brilliant future for the race, which are now entertained, prove deceitful, to this deficiency will their failure be justly ascribed.—*Hurkaru*.

A STAFF CORPS.

There is one point connected with the formation of a staff corps on which some misapprehension appears to exist in the public mind. It is assumed that such a change in the existing arrangements must be most expensive, and that it must still leave our regiments to be commanded by men who have had no regimental experience. Both objections seem to be the result of an incomplete apprehension of the plan proposed.

The popular plan at this moment is to strike off every officer selected for the staff from the regimental list, and fill up his place at once. Such a plan obviously would add greatly to the expense of the army. We should have instead of twenty-two from twenty-eight to thirty officers for every regiment, an expenditure the finances would scarcely be able to endure. But this proposal assumes that the strength of officers on a regiment is never to be reduced. The most experienced officers in the country, however, hold that, provided every soldier remained permanently with his corps, the strength might with safety be reduced. Suppose, for instance, that the twenty-two officers were reduced to sixteen; there would still be a commanding officer, an adjutant, one officer for each of eight companies, and four supernumeraries to supply the place of absentees on sick leave or on a furlough.

This would leave six officers, the present average, available for civil employ without increased cost. Meanwhile, the regiment would always, except in the event of unusual sickness, be adequately supplied with men who could never leave it, who must from sheer want of occupation attend to their soldiers, and who aware that their own profession offered the only chance of distinction or reward, would devote themselves to a study of its necessities. That unhealthy craving for staff employ which now sends the ablest of the service to civil work, or leaves them with their regiments discontented, would be finally abolished. They must live with their regiments, and the work which a man must do—the life task before him—is pretty sure to be tolerably done. Of course in such a revised organization we do not contemplate colonels living in England on full pay, useful only to interrupt younger men in their progress to brigade and divisional commands. Nor do we look forward to the perpetual existence of that fifth wheel of a coach, the regimental major, without duties or responsibilities, and useful only to fill up accidental gaps, which may be supplied as well by the senior captain.

A regiment thus officered would leave funds enough, not only for the staff corps, but for that redistribution of pay, which if the funds continue to be mismanaged, if expensive luxuries like bands continue in vogue, and if prices increase at their present rate, will soon be indispensable to the solvency of the army. Nor can we perceive that there would in consequence be any diminution of efficient strength. There are rarely more than ten officers present with a regiment. Even in a campaign, the number seldom rises above sixteen, and the small loss on service would be amply compensated by the improved tone of the remainder, the revived confidence between them and their sepoys.

As to the second point, we fail to perceive the necessity that men who devote their lives to administrative employ, should still be considered soldiers. Their pay and rank may run on, as the

easiest mode of securing them a minimum of allowances, social status, privileges of leave and furlough. But there is no necessity for permitting them to resume regimental duty. They usually themselves regard a call which summons them to unaccustomed duties as an inconvenience. In their regiments they are of necessity almost useless.

There is no charm in the name of Colonel which can enable a man who has for thirty years never put on uniform, perhaps never mounted a horse, at once to assume command of a regiment. Many staff officers have never done any duty except in the one or two years during which, as escaped schoolboys, they learnt the mysteries of the goose-step. Every man in the ranks knows how the business of regiments so commanded is usually transacted. If there be a smart adjutant, the routine work is well done. If there be a lax adjutant, the routine work is badly done. But well or ill, there is nothing else done. To introduce improvements, to raise the tone of a lax regiment, to impart a high military spirit to men half out of order, is beyond the power of any officer of the kind. One or two commissioners may be possessed of the instinctive military genius which his friends attribute to Sir H. Lawrence, but we speak of the mass. What can a soldier who has been all his life teaching irregular verbs, like Col. Marshall, or mathematics, like the head of the Poona college, or reforming revenue details, like Major Phayre, know of the management of a regiment, any more than any other schoolmaster or collector? All India would laugh at the idea of sending Mr. Clint, or Mr. Thwaytes, or an old member of the Sudder board, to command a regiment. Why was it less ridiculous to send Col. Marshall?

It is often objected to this plan that staff officers wish to remain soldiers, that they dislike to lose the opportunity of distinction. The answer to this is simple. They cannot have what they like. If they prefer military glory let them stick to the red coat. If they prefer pay, a broader field of action, a larger space in the public eye, they must resign honours to comrades who look on them as their only reward. It may be prejudice, but we confess we do not see the fairness of an officer who has held high civil employ for a quarter of a century, putting himself into a battle with which he had no concern, and claiming for that act of disinterestedness a K.C.B. A knighted commissioner, not so long since, did that very thing. The staff officers must make their choice, between the bit of ribbon, and the bank balance, the momentary if magnificent excitement of battle, and the continuous interest an administrative officer with brains must feel in his work.

The immediate effect of such a plan, we submit, would be to give us a valuable administrative corps composed as at present without increase of expense; to leave the army with sufficient and sufficiently qualified officers, and to place at the head of every regiment on service an officer, who, whatever his defects, could not be lacking in experience.—*Friend of India*.

MAJOR LAUGHTON AND LIEUTENANT CHESNEY.

We heard months ago of a committee being appointed to investigate certain charges made by Major Laughton, superintending engineer, second Punjab circle, against Lieutenant Chesney, executive engineer. We have never heard of any progress having been made in the inquiry, and we now find that the delay has been caused by the prosecutor himself, who neglects to come forward to prove his case. We are certain that the Government cannot be aware of the injustice which they are permitting by not compelling an immediate settlement of the matters in dispute.

It would be an unprofitable task to enter into particulars of the controversy between the two officers. It commenced three years ago, when Major Laughton was superintending engineer of the Grand Trunk Road, and Lieutenant Chesney had charge of the Puttiala district. Since that time Lieutenant Chesney has been continually calling for an inquiry, which he had the more right to insist upon, since his denial of the charges made against himself involved charges against Major Laughton, which the Government were bound not to overlook. Sir John Lawrence at last consented that an inquiry should take place; but, with a most singular misconception of the duties of an impartial governor, he directed that Major Laughton should be required to bring forward only such charges as he chose, leaving any number of injurious statements or insinuations neither established nor withdrawn, and open to any opinion which any person might choose to form of them. A direct reference to the Supreme Government, however, had the effect of causing an order to be issued, directing that Major Laughton should, once for all, bring forward everything he had to say against Lieutenant Chesney, and that the court should investigate the whole of the charges.

One would have fancied, that so admirable an opportunity to establish the case, would have been at once seized. But here the difficulties on the part of the prosecution seem to have begun. Lieutenant Chesney was kept waiting at Umballa for six weeks

after the date appointed, before the proceedings were commenced. The delays thrown in the way were of a most vexatious character. First, two of the members of the committee were objected to as being inexperienced, notwithstanding that they were members of a Court which had just finished investigating Major Laughton's charges against Captain Grindall, which duty they had performed in a manner that had obtained the high approval of the chief engineer. Then, the prosecutor found that he could not prepare his case without legal assistance, which, we believe, was refused to him, or should have been if it was not. At last, after some other objections by which, as in the case of the preceding ones, the prosecutor gained nothing but time, the case was commenced, and the prosecutor brought forward, as capable of proof, only two out of the scores of charges which he had made at various times. One of these charges, moreover, was worded in so invidious a manner, was so mixed up with insinuation, and other extraneous matter, that the committee rejected it in its existing form. Colonel Fraser approved of the rejection; but Sir John Lawrence over-ruled both the chief engineer and the committee, and declared that the charge should stand. And, as this was not the first instance of interference with the course of justice from the same quarter, Major Cobbe, the president of the committee, resigned his post in disgust.

At this crisis—whether from the effect of his active exertions in bringing forward the case, or from some other causes, we cannot say—the prosecutor has found it necessary to go upon the sick list, taking his charges with him of course, and when he will go off the list and on with his charges it is difficult to say. Perhaps he will get sick leave, and take the charges up to the hills with him, in order to increase their soundness and strength. Perhaps he will take his furlough, and take the charges home with him, in order to give them a constitutional airing, and the benefit of the best legal advice. All this is possible. But the general opinion is, that Major Laughton does not want to proceed with the charges at all, and that his object from the first, has been to let the affair drop, in which object he was assisted by Sir John Lawrence, until the inquiry was forced upon the pair.

This would have been by far the best way of settling the matter, had Major Laughton withdrawn the statements and insinuations which he so freely made. But, it was due to Lieut. Chesney's character, that either the one course or the other should be taken. As it is, Lieut. Chesney is kept waiting at Umballa, upon half allowances, until Major Laughton shall happen to be in a state of health and inclination to take another false step in the matter. What would be the length of that period if determined by Major Laughton and Sir John Lawrence, it would be difficult to say. But we should fancy that the Supreme Government would need only a hint of this gross abuse of subordinate authority, to give a healthy impetus to the proceedings which would render justice to all concerned.—*Hurkaru.*

MHAIRWARA IN MINIATURE.

Travelers' stories have long since yielded to the powers of steam and of the electric telegraph. We hear no more of an "adversum mare," an uphill sea,—or of an "ultima thule," the natives of which hear the hissing of the sun as, after the toils of the day, he bathes in the ocean. These lying wonders have gone by, and their place is filled, and worthily filled, by facts as strange as any which the gullibility of our forefathers credited. There are still spots unknown to fame, where the silent hand of improvement is hastening that time when the earth shall be cultivated as a garden, and the wilderness shall in its turn suffer invasion from the tilled field. Very few of our readers have heard of the Thurr and Parkar districts, or a people inhabiting those districts, who besought the English resident not to leave the country, or to deliver them to the Government of the Rao of Kutch. We, living in Bengal, are apt only to regard the spots and moles upon the face of our Government, and to lose its manliness of form in the ugliness of some of its features. This, we are happy to say, is not the case of all in India. There are many who regard the Company's administration as the plank which alone separates them from the waters of tyranny and confusion.

Geographically, the districts of Thurr and Parkar are nothing more than the southern extremity of the great desert which, from the Ruin of Kutch to Ferozepoor, separates the valley of the Indus from the rest of India. These districts, bounded on the north by the great desert, on the south by the Ruin, on the east by Marwar and an arm of the Ruin, and on the west by an almost uninhabitable tract which separates them from the fertile district of Lower Sind, are in their geological formation and physical appearance essentially distinct. The Thurr, composed of sand-hills shaped, probably by volcanic action, like the waves of the sea, is, in the south, covered with coarse nutritious grass. In the Parkar district, which is situated to the south-east of the Thurr, and forms a sort of peninsula jutting into the Ruin, rocks of primitive formation take the place of sand-hills. The

population of Thurr, according to the estimate of Lieutenant Raikes, amounts to 23,700. Of these, 13,700 are Hindoos, and 10,000 Mussulmans. Parkar contains 26 villages, and about 10,700 inhabitants. The staple commodities are ghee, gum, googul, and grain which is exported to Kutch. Antiquarian remains, and tradition point to a period when the inhabitants of these districts were under a strong government, and when they were much more advanced in civilization than at present. Till within the last few years, however, they have only been known to their neighbours as robbers and cattle-lifters. A change has been effected, and they are now as orderly and quiet as they were before lawless and restless. This has been brought about by Captain (now Colonel) Roberts at the time he was in command of a body of irregulars forming part of the Kaswa detachment, who will take his place amongst that band of Indian administrators the utility of whose works have only been equalled by the silent and unassuming manner of their performance. To the value of Captain Roberts' services Mr. Frere, the commissioner of Sind, whose report is now before us, bears impartial testimony. He says:—

"A complete history of Colonel Roberts' proceedings would form an instructive chapter in that most interesting portion of future Indian history which will record the gradual civilization of the wilder parts of India by its English conquerors. He appears to have guided the operations of the detachment with a sagacity and vigour which secured the invariable success of his operations, while he used the influence acquired as a daring sportsman and a successful soldier, to give to the wretched people about him their first experience of power used for other purposes than tyranny and oppression, and of intelligence directed to protect the right and punish the wrong-doer."

On the conquest of Sind much alarm was created by the rumour that these districts were to be governed from Hyderabad. The principal men accordingly went in a body to Colonel Roberts, then resident at Bhooj, and requested that they might be governed by him. Their petition was forwarded to the governor of Sind. As the resident of Bhooj was then subject to the government of Sind, no more politic arrangement could have been made. Colonel Roberts accordingly set himself to effect three objects: 1st, To raise a body of irregular horse, to perform the duties of police; 2nd, To provide some means of subsistence for the Soda Chiefs; 3rd, To abolish the transit duties. The abolition of the transit duties was a great boon. In seasons which formerly would have been years of famine, and in which all the inhabitants would have left the country; now a few men only leave, and feed their families, who remain behind, with imported grain. To the chiefs grants of land have been given with the best effect. The Thurr and Parkar districts are now far from useless possessions. They are great cattle-breeding districts, and afford a direct line of passage to the trade between Manvaree and Marwar. The expenses, however, of the Thurr and Parkar districts considerably exceed their income. In 1853-54 the Revenue was 6,515 Rs., expenditure 42,794, leaving a deficit of 36,279 Rs. In 1854-55, the revenue was 7,172, and the deficit Rs. 28,220 in 1854. On this account, there was in 1854 a proposition to make the Government of these districts over to the Rao of Kutch. When this became known to the inhabitants, they said "that the supposed wish of the government to get relieved from so unprofitable an acquisition was not unreasonable, that the Rao was an excellent ruler, and that they had great confidence in his governing them with justice—but that he was mortal, and they had no guarantee for the character of his successor; that they had been for many years under the British government, in the enjoyment of such a degree of peace and good government of which the memory of man, in their remote corner of the world, afforded no precedent; person and property were more secure than in any of the provinces around; and they wound up with the most urgent prayer that Government would leave them under Lieut. Raikes, and not sell them to any one; neither to the Rao of Kutch nor to their own chiefs collectively, nor to any one of them." On this point the chiefs and the people were unanimous.

The Government, we are glad to say, complied with their wishes. They did not sell their subjects either to the Rao of Kutch or to anarchy. They recognized their destiny, and were as ready to fulfil it when at a loss to themselves as when to their own immediate advantage. And what political Cobden, whose sole estimate of patriotism and generosity is what they will bring in the market, will say that Government have acted wrongly in fulfilling their trust, and refusing to desert these poor people. What English fanatic with such facts as these staring him in the face will not acknowledge our Eastern rule to be a blessing, will deny that the sooner our influence extends over China so much the better will it be for a nation whose spawning power and industry but preserves their existence in the internal sea of fraud, violence, and cruelty in which they are immersed.—*Friend of India.*

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

A day or two ago we published some specimens of the orthography of the "competition wallahs" for the Civil Service at home. They are finer—in a comic sense—that anything of the kind we have seen in India, including the instance of the major who obtained a painful degree of notoriety about two years ago for habitually spelling the word "rabbit" with only one *b*. But they are altogether beaten out of the field by the historical blunders of these youths of parts, who long to be small placeholders. We publish some of these modern instances as given by the commissioners:—

"To remove, say they, any possible impression that we may have, in these divisions, assumed too high a standard, we think it right to state that some of the answers in history which were presented to us in the papers of the rejected candidates were such as these—namely, that 'the Star Chamber consisted of twelve members, whose business it was to invent torments for the prisoners whom they thought were against the safety of the country;' that 'trials of ordeal were employed in the trial of Warren Hastings, and were legally prohibited in the reign of George I.;' that 'George II. is the sovereign to whom the name of the English Justinian has been sometimes applied;' that 'Marlborough fought a battle against the Spanish Armada, and completely destroyed it in Elizabeth's reign (1588 to 1563);' that 'Hotspur was the principal leader of the army in the reign of Henry VIII., 1509;' that 'Richard II. was a bad king, who, after arranging the peace of Versailles, entered into a second treaty with the King of France;' that 'the Roman walls in England were built to keep the Tartars from invading the country;' that 'the great plot which was discovered in the year 1678 was the South Sea scheme;' that 'William Wallace invaded England in the reign of Henry VIII.;' that 'the battle of Culloden was between the Earl of Leicester and Edward IV., and Marston Moor between Bruce and Edward IV.;' that 'in the Seven Years' War the Danes were opposed to the Britons in consequence of the massacre of the former Sovereign;' that 'the Thirty Years' War was between England and America in consequence of the unjust taxation;' that 'the war of succession was that between the Pretender and George I.;' that 'Bannockburn was a battle in which the Scots were defeated,' and 'Marston Moor a contest between the Roses.'"

We fancy that an irruption of Indian youths into the Home Civil Service has never been contemplated, and therefore no measures have been taken to keep them out. We mention this as a hint to Young Bengal, the youngest of whom would beat any of the above answers by chalks of no ordinary length. We had an opportunity, the other day, of seeing some answers given to random questions from English History, by the students of the Hindoo Metropolitan College; and we are assured that, if they have only to fear competition of the above kind, they might take their passage by next mail, and walk into any of the "open" offices where there was a vacancy, and perch themselves upon their high stools at once, without any chance of being eventually dislodged. We should be glad to see an onslaught of this kind made by some of the aspiring youths in this city, and can assure them that Government employment in England would be a much pleasanter position for them—as well as for us—than that of an Indian doctor or a judge, in either of which situations Europeans wish to have as little to do with them as possible.—*Hurkaru*.

THE CAUSES OF MUTINY.

The following is from a marching correspondent of the *Englishman*:—

The mutinies, and the mutinous spirit in the line regiments of the Bengal native army, have not been caused by pig's fat, or bullocks' suet, or fear of conversion to Christianity, or of loss of caste; nor by anything else recently springing up in the mind or the apprehension of the native soldiery, Hindoo or Mussulman; but they have been caused by the Government, which is now naturally perplexed and alarmed by them; that Government which General Hearsey, the other day, in his speech to the misguided mutineers and the brigade at Barrackpore, truly, and without exaggeration characterized as "the most just, and kind, and liberal to its soldiers and servants, in the world." Here, then, you will say, is a fatal incongruity to commence with! No such thing. Have a little patience; it is the very pith and pivot of my explanation. When I say that the Government has caused these mutinous outbreaks, and is very deeply responsible for them, I do so on a principle which can never be fairly set aside, or ignored in cases where a Government administers its military affairs, as almost all free Governments must, through intermediate instruments or officials acting between the State and its soldiers for the former, and over the latter. This principle is the well-known one that "*qui fecit per alium, fecit per se*;" the application of which in the present lamentable state of affairs as regards

the Bengal regiments, I will proceed to explain. During the last twenty years or more, the Indian Government, acting through the instrumentality, and accepting and sanctioning the acts and orders of the general officers of the Queen's army, commanding that of Bengal, has been steadily and perseveringly mining the character of the Bengal sepoy, and in the vain and ignorant endeavour to assimilate him to the British soldier, has changed the simple, obedient, and humble sepoy of former times into a cunning, intractable, litigious, and self-sufficient armed man. These general officers, totally and profoundly ignorant of the native character, have, by a series of concessions, grants, indulgences, and flatteries, by humouring every whim and caprice, and even by anticipating or inventing all kinds of claims and privileges, so raised the ignorant sepoy in his own opinion and estimate, that he has at length learned to look upon himself as the employer of the Government, an item in the aggregate of a military dictatorship, the master, not the servant of the State. He has been pampered into insolence, flattered into very unfounded pride, and bribed into doing his duty by pecuniary largesses; and even history itself has been made to lie, in order to turn his head, and urge him into a position false as regards himself, and dangerous to the State which he has sworn to serve, and the officers which he is bound to obey. The sepoy is, like every one else, subject to the impulses of human nature, and consequently is ready at a moment to assume a position higher than he is entitled to, especially when urged and coerced into it by those whose duty it is to keep him at his proper level; and it is their fault, not his, if, ignorant and semi-barbarous, he is drawn into false ideas of his own importance and power by mistaken indulgence and uncalled-for concessions, until he no longer recognizes or recollects his real position and intrinsic insignificance. Any other soldier, or any other class of society similarly treated would be similarly spoiled; and here let me observe, in passing, as the solution of the question so often and so warmly discussed in the journals and military circles of this presidency, viz. whether or not the Bengal sepoy of the present day has deteriorated from the sepoy of former days? The man has not changed, the system has; and the change has ruined the soldier. The sepoy who now enlists, is, at the time of enrolment, the same as was his father or his grandsire, ignorant, primitive rustic, simple, and ready for any impression; but the impressions he receives now-a-days on entering the lines of his regiment, are very different indeed from those which impinged upon the mind of his father or grandfather; and the ruin of his character as a good and useful soldier commences from the day he takes the oath of fidelity to the best and most liberal of masters. Formerly the sepoy saw, on first joining his regiment, a commanding officer invested with almost summary power and authority; feared, respected, and almost invariably beloved and looked up to; supporting, and supported by subordinate officers, whose favour or disapprobation influenced the fate and welfare of every sepoy who came under their orders, control or notice; and in his lines he heard these officers, the service, and the Government, spoken of with deference, respect, and fear. It pains me to reverse the picture, and sketch the relative position of the rustic just enlisted now-a-days into a native regiment of the line in the Bengal army. He sees a colonel with scarce the slightest power to punish or reward, officers who can neither promote nor degrade, stripped of all supremacy and of all the privileges which elevated them formerly in the eyes of their soldiers,—mere *automata* to carry out the forms of a lax and ridiculed discipline, rendered nerveless by the paralyzing influence of army headquarters. These officers represent the Government in the eyes of the sepoy: need anything more be said on this point? It has, then, been the policy of the Government, acting through the commander-in-chief of the royal army, steadily to depress for many years past, and to strip of all the privileges that elevated them in the eyes of their soldiers, the officers of the native army of Bengal; and it has, through the same agency, simultaneously carried out the policy of pampering, flattering, and fooling the sepoy to the top of his bent, and to overflowing, as at Berhampore and Barrackpore. Never on earth was effect more certain from cause, than that the steady depression of the sepoy officer which has been studiously carried out for the last twenty years or more, and the senseless pampering of the sepoy himself, would end, as they now have, sooner or later, and turn the ignorant and low-born rustics and villagers of Oude into *praetorian* mutineers, flying in the face of the Government, alarming the country, and endangering the British empire in India.

But the military secretaries, and other such advisers of the Government, who have been during this time mainly instrumental in reversing the position of the officers and soldiers of the native army, conceived and represented that the sepoy would see with pleasure his officer stripped of all his power and his few privileges; and that he would also understand, appreciate, and receive in a proper spirit of humility and gratitude, the novel indulgences, im-

munities, and even largesses, conferred upon himself. Never was a greater error. The good old sepoy of former days saw with regret his officer gradually deprived of all the attributes of authority, and of all those regimental privileges, which, in times gone by, kept him and his soldiers in constant contact and association; and to the present moment he cannot, like an Asiatic as he is, attribute to any other motive but fear, indulgences of which he never dreamed, favours now assumed to be rights, and concessions which have ended in mutiny. A sepoy cannot look further than his officer. He sees the Government in him, and through him. It was not wise to degrade the *medium* of vision; and in lowering the representative, to destroy the reverence for the represented. It has been asked, how is it that the irregular regiments have taken no part in the recent mutinies, and appear to be loyal and untainted? They are loyal and untainted, and the reason is obvious. The irregulars are still, as regards the officer and the soldier, somewhat like what native infantry regiments of the Bengal army were in times gone by; the former has present power and prospective influence; the soldier obeys and likes him, and they are in constant association together. Is not the example most apposite and to point, taken as it is from the very circumstances of these unfortunate and deplorable mutinies? You and other editors have blamed the staff system, and the paucity of officers with native infantry regiments, as the cause of these mutinies; but, believe me, you are mistaken, and that a thousand cypher officers in each regiment would in no way check the disease, which lies not in fat or suet, but deeper in an evil system, and an army ruined by pampering and indulgence. I, however, am one of those who see in almost all agitation or commotion something ultimately productive of benefit and amelioration, of improvement for that which is im-provable, of dissolution for that which is unsound and bad; and I shall rejoice at, rather than regret, these mutinies, if, as I anticipate, they should hasten the moment when the days of the Bengal sepoy as at present constituted shall be numbered, and his power of mischief and turbulence at an end. I assert that the mischief is now irradicable; that this mutinous spirit will manifest itself again on pretences as trivial as those put forward on the present occasion; and I only hope that the appeal to arms may not hereafter be raised upon wider and higher grounds than pigs' fat, bullock's suet, or coloured cartridges. It is time, then, and it deeply behoves the British and Indian Governments, to prepare the counterpoise, and be ready with their resources. Every one will understand what I mean. The native army must be rendered obviously subordinate, auxiliary, powerless for successful mutiny or mischief, and repressible or frangible in a moment.

THE DISCONTENT AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

THE 3RD CAVALRY AT MEERUT are in open mutiny. They have burnt down the lines and officers' bungalows. Several officers and men killed and wounded; names unknown.

On the 23rd of April, Col. Smyth, commanding the 3rd cav., ordered a parade of the skirmishers of his regiment with carbines, to show them the *new way* of loading, without *biting the cartridge*, thinking the men would be much pleased to hear of it. He had the havildar major and the havildar major's orderly at his house to show them how it was to be done; the latter fired off a carbine twice; and at night his tent was burnt down, and also a horse hospital close to the magazine, and at ten o'clock at night, Colonel Smyth was informed that some of the men would not receive their cartridges, and one officer wished him to put off the parade; but considering it would be giving in to the men, and supposing they would think better of it by the morning, this was not done.

The men assembled on the parade; the havildar major fired off one cartridge to show them how it was to be done, but out of 90 men, only five would receive the cartridges, though they were the very same they had been using the whole season, and *not* the new cartridges! The circumstance was immediately reported to the officer commanding the station, and 85 men have been put off duty, and ordered to remain in their lines; and it is to be hoped the Commander-in-Chief will order them all to be dismissed the service. A court of inquiry has been ordered by the general.

UMBALLAH, APRIL 21.—“For some days rumour had it that the sepoys were dissatisfied, and would not receive the cartridges when the time came to offer them. About 8 P.M., 16th, an alarm of fire was given, and found to proceed from the N.I. hospital that was given over to the European portion of the musketeers, and vacated by them but a few days ago, when they proceeded to join their regiments. The artillery and 9th lancers' engines were sent to the spot (from 1 to 1½ miles from their lines); I cannot vouch for the truth, as I was not on the spot, but hear that the sepoys were very apathetic in endeavouring to put the fire out. About half-past ten the engines returned, and as nearly everybody had made up their mind that this was only the beginning of a series of fires, we were on the *qui vive*: about two or three,

A.M., alarm was again given, and the fire was found to be at the 2nd barrack (from the left) European infantry lines, in which were 400 hogsheds of beer. The fire commenced at the rear end next the N.I. lines. The station engines played on the other barracks to prevent their catching fire, and sepoys and Europeans worked well; it was useless trying to save the barrack on fire; about twenty casks of beer only were saved; they were dragged out by hooks and chains, well scorched. The wise people said that it was the intent to harass the Europeans, and when the lancers were at the infantry barracks, to fire the lancers' barracks, which would bring out the artillery to the rescue, and then fire the artillery barracks.

17th.—During the day orders were issued that no man except the fire picquet was to leave his barracks when the alarm sounded. A mounted and dismounted picquet of the 9th were held in readiness. 8.30 P.M. The alarm sounded through the lines. Lieut. Whiting's bungalow (empty) on fire, Col. Yule and his troops went down and patrolled the station; 3 A.M., some butts in the Sepoy lines on fire; soon out. 18th. Line parade for General Order about the Sepoys Bhoolleall Tewarrey and Bhubadur Sing, all quiet this night. 19th. The cartridges are to be served out to-morrow to the musketry Depôt, they are to grease them themselves; 8 P.M., a fire at the 60th Lines (said to be) Captain Coare's stables—1 A.M., the huts beyond the bridge on the Telegraph Road, near where the Chobham camp lay, on fire; the 9th lancers' picquet were patrolling in the E. I. Lines, and galloped to the spot; the two sowers on duty there, or living there, were made prisoners; the picquet of the 4th lancers and sepoy guard soon after arrived, and saw the fire out. Next morning (20th) the two prisoners sent to the Cantonment Magistrate; since the fire at the beer godown, a chain of sepoy sentries are posted round the E. I. barracks, and the cross road between the European and Native Lines. Here is an extract from the Station Orders, dated 20th April, 1857:

“The Officer Commanding the 5th and 60th N. I. will be pleased to cause picquets to mount at sunset in the different streets of their respective lines (*Officers*), and to take measures to prevent the men leaving their lines after dark; any sepoy not on duty found out of his lines after dark to be confined. Lieut.-Colonel Greathead will be pleased to adopt similar measures to prevent the men attached to the Depôt quitting their lines after the time specified. Officers' servants returning from mess to be directed to keep along the main roads.”

The 6th light cavalry marched in yesterday, the 20th. Committees ordered to assemble to cast sepoys and horses unfit for active service. The niggers have it, the chief is coming down.

On Saturday night, about eleven P.M., a man of the 9th lancers, by name Brunton, called out that he was stabbed (as he lay in his barrack on his cot), by whom not known (of course laid to the niggers); strict search was made, but nobody found; the mounted picquet was going to the horse lines at the time, and could not find any strangers or see anything to throw a light on the subject. The man is in the hospital, doing well; there are two or three scratches, and one hole, about one and a half inch long, on his left side over the spleen, his shirt and flannel have two holes in them. I hear he says he did not do it himself, but that a native did it.

Another letter says:—“The man of the 9th lancers, said to have been stabbed, is generally believed to have done it himself, and I think it likely he will be tried by court martial yet. I was at the brigadier's yesterday to see the new general, who is staying until he suits himself with a house, and met Col. Greathead, who stated that *none* of the sepoys refused to fire the cartridges greased, but I found on inquiry they were left to themselves to grease previously to the day of firing.” The precaution taken, I really believe to be the means of saving the cantonment from being fired, and the sepoys, although no proof as yet has been brought home to them, I verily believe to be the guilty parties, and I think it the opinion of all the European inhabitants. Several of the N.I. officers have all their good traps packed in boxes in their verandahs, ready to pull out at a moment's notice.

NOTICE JUST OUT.—One thousand rupees will be paid by the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, to any person who will give such information as may lead to the conviction of any party or parties of creating such conflagrations as have lately taken place at the station.

By Order,
(Signed) A. S. JONES, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, 9th Lancers.

Umballa, 21st April, 1857.

A COURT OF INQUIRY.—The Court of Inquiry, regarding the 3d cavalry, took place at Meerut on the 25th, the Deputy Judge Advocate, Major Harriott, presiding. All the men stated they could see no objection to the cartridges, but that they had heard there had been something put on the paper, and they believed it to be true. Some men of the artillery, in Meerut, have refused to

use their cartridges (of one squad), but as they were recruits, the commanding officer had the power to dismiss them, and he did so at once. It is said they have not tried any of the other squads, and the infantry are not using any cartridges at present; it is said they have received a hint not to do so. All is very quiet, and it is reported that the men of the 3d cavalry are very sorry for what they have done, and would fire now if ordered to do so.—*Mofussilite*, May 5.

AN OFFER.—A correspondent at Nagode, Central India, says:—"A sepoy of the 37th, at Benares took a letter from the Havildar of the 34th to the Reewah Rajah, offering the support of 2,000 men if the Rajah would rise against the English. The Rajah, on the contrary, seized the sepoy and sent him in to Nagode, where he is now under confinement. The sepoy pretends madness. He holds a leave certificate from the 37th B. N. I.—*Mofussilite*, May 5.

THE SUBADAR MAJOR OF THE 34th has been arrested. He is shortly to be tried by court-martial. The jemadar who was lately hanged, made certain disclosures which have implicated this man. There is a rumour at Barrackpore that the late 19th regiment is to be re-organized, and the men re-admitted to the service. This requires confirmation. The Government have had hitherto no reasons to suspect the subadar major.

THE PLOT TO TAKE THE FORT.—A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* says it seems clear that there was really a plot to take the fort on the night first fixed for Scindiah's party at the gardens. The plotters did not know the party was put off, nor did Colonel Cavanagh, the town-major, whose departure from the fort was to be the signal for men to go out and try and get the guards in Calcutta to come in and join in the assault.

THE ENGLISH SHIP *William Parker* capsized, and was lost in the Mutlah.

MURDERS AT FEROZEPUR.—During the last month no less than eight murders have been committed in Ferozepore. A lad of eighteen years murdered a boy of fourteen, for the sake of his silver ornaments, in the presence of a child only six years old. He buried the body. After some time, dreading discovery, he exhumed the body, buried it in another place, and substituted the body of a goat, which he had killed for that purpose, in the former grave.

THE DAINMARREE CASE.—The following is the result of the Dainmarree case. A murder was alleged to have taken place within the Dainmarree tannah district. The darogah reported to the magistrate, and five men were sent in as being either the murderers or accessories. They were all tried by Mr. G. D. Wilkins, sessions judge. He deemed the case fictitious and would have released the prisoners. The Moulvie, however, differing in opinion, the case was referred to the Sudder. The prisoners were admitted to bail in Rs. 100 each. After two or three months, the Sudder decision was announced. One man was to be hanged, two imprisoned for life, and two for seven years! The men when called for quietly accompanied the summoning peon, being told that they were about to be released from their bail.

THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—Men enlisted as subordinates in the Public Works Department are not liable or rather seizable for debts under Rs. 400. The *Delhi Gazette* publishes some extracts from certain letters of Mr. A. A. Roberts and Captain Ludlow, showing that the system works admirably. The officials attached to this department cannot get into debt, because no one will trust them.

CAPT. McDUGALL AND ENSIGN KNATCHBULL, the two officers alluded to in the last number of the *Indian Mail* as being concerned in an affray at Serampore, have undergone their trial for manslaughter. They have been acquitted. There was no evidence to criminate them. They were also charged with causing an affray; on this count they were fined fifty rupees.

THE GOGRA is to be bridged over by boats during eight months in the year. Lieut. Anderson, of the engineers, is collecting boats for the purpose.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF has ordered that the applications of all officers desirous of selling out shall be accompanied with certificates of the commanding officer, to the effect that all pecuniary claims have been paid. When the commanding officer cannot satisfy himself that all claims have been paid by the officer about to sell out, then some portion of the proceeds shall be lodged in the agent's hands, to liquidate any possible claims.

SERIOUS CHARGES.—We regret to learn that certain charges of a serious nature have been brought against a principal assistant commissioner in the Arracan division, and we sincerely hope for the sake of the valuable services rendered by this gentleman to this country, that they may prove false. We understand that the matter is now under the consideration of the local government.—*Hurkaru*, April 29.

CHAIR OF GEOLOGY.—It has been definitely settled that the professorship of geology shall be attached to the Presidency college. The Supreme Government has approved of the terms upon which Mr. Blanford has been engaged to deliver a course of lectures on geology and natural history in the college. Before deciding whether the attendance of the students upon these lectures shall continue to be compulsory or not, the Supreme Government desired to have a report on the subject from the principal of the college after the expiration of a session.—*Hurkaru*, April 30.

MAJOR RICHARD OUSELEY is going home as agent to the king of Oude.

MR. G. MACKINTOSH, Accountant-General to the Government of Bengal, will, it is said, in the course of the next month, proceed to Europe on leave for fifteen months, and will eventually retire from the public service on his annuity, for which he has applied.

LIEUT.-COL. D. SEATON.—Our readers are probably aware that some time ago Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel D. Seaton published a pamphlet in the form of an appeal to the sympathies of the army and the public at large, on the score of an alleged grievance suffered by him in regard to the promotion made in the corps of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, on the retirement of Major Bennett. On the publication of this pamphlet, the Governor-General of India in Council called upon Lieutenant-Colonel Seaton to explain his conduct in having put forth this improper and unmilitary publication, and that officer was obliged to tender an apology to Government, a copy of which will be found among the general orders published in our columns to-day.

URGENT PRIVATE AFFAIRS.—The *Hurkaru* instances the following *bona fide* case of "urgent private affairs," as the groundwork of an application for leave:—"We learn that an officer recently applied for a month's leave on *u. p. a.*, and availed himself of it with the punctuality usual in such cases. A fortnight after its expiration, he made another application for another month's leave upon the same grounds. In reply he was reminded, that it was not usual for renewed leave to be granted after so short a period, and was requested to state the peculiar nature of the *u. p. a.* which again called him from his duty. The officer thereupon rejoined in an official letter, to the effect that his object in making the first application was to make an offer of marriage to a young lady, and since she had done him the honour of accepting him, his object in making the second application was to be united to the object of his affection, since his intentions, he begged to state for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, were of a strictly honourable character."

FUZZ ALI.—A doubt has been thrown on the death of the notorious malefactor Fuzl Ali. A correspondent of the *Mofussilite* favours that journal with the following from Lucknow:—"From all that I can learn, and from pretty good authority too, the general opinion is, that Fuzl Ali is still in the land of the living. It is true that Clarke's party came upon them, and let drive at them, knocking over three of the outlaw's party, but we have no further information, although further information has been promised for some time by the Oude paper. On our side one man was killed, and two or three wounded, including Clarke; and I am informed, that Fuzl Ali had at least 100 men with him, and if this be true, is it not strange that three brothers should have been the only persons knocked over? Should it be true that Fuzl Ali is really alive, between ourselves, Clarke must have studied 'Box and Cox,' 'Heads I win, tails you (John Company) lose.' I can tell you my authority regarding Fuzl Ali should not be slighted."

ANOTHER STIR AMONG THE SANTHALS.—A correspondent at Raneeunge, whose letter is dated the 22nd instant, informs us that there is another stir up among the Santals, which, if not put down at once, may cause much bloodshed. "From information received from Mr. Wilson's talooks, near Komerabad, it would appear that money was being collected for some Rajah or Suba, and that the Santals were in an excited state. This led to an inquiry, when it was ascertained that all the Santals in the Raneeunge quarter had also paid, and one of them who is working at Mr. Wilson's, gave information of the Maha Rajah Matab Narain Singh being somewhere in the Raneeunge bazar. Messrs. Biddle and Wilson having quietly ascertained the fact, and marked the house, gave information to Mr. Broadhurst, the magistrate, who immediately accompanied them, and the Maha Rajah with all his papers was seized. These show that communications have been made to all the Santal villages from Cutrack to Bhagulpore; Purwannahs ready sealed for despatch to different Purgunnahs having the amount to be paid, as also accounts of the receipts of money from the different villages. In these Purwannahs the Maha Rajah Suba Bahadoor states, that Mr. Clarke and others having won their case in the Supreme Court, it is necessary to pay all law charges before the order will be carried out; that the decree in their favour is that they are to have jageers, that the Government will restore all their cattle, as well as all money

extorted from them by the Mahajans. This rascal's proceedings are very dangerous; had the whole of the money been paid, the Santhals would, even if they do not now, refuse paying rents to the Zemindars. Enough mischief has already been done to put the Government and authorities on their guard, for truly these poor wretches know not what they do. Mr. Broadhurst is going through the papers seized, and will doubtless find enough in them to convict all the principals, who should be sent through the fleet—that is, get flogged in every Santhal village, and then hanged; the code is for such men as the Santhals, better get a good police." These good people are thus deceived and incited to insurrection by scoundrels who are making a trade of the grievances. It is to be hoped that this rajah will be made an example of for the benefit of all extortionate Zemindars in Bengal.—*Hurkaru, April 25th.*

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

BREVET LIEUT.-COL. D. SEATON.

Head-quarters, Simla, April 11, 1857.—Brev. Lieut.-col. D. Seaton, 1st European Bengal Fusiliers, having published a printed pamphlet containing an appeal to the sympathies of the army and the public, on the score of an alleged grievance suffered by him, in regard to the promotion made in this corps in succession to Major Bennett, retired; and representing as unjust and untenable the decision of the Supreme Government of India and the Hon. the Court of Directors, by which his claim to the majority on this occasion was disallowed;—this officer was, by order of the right hon. the Governor-General of India in Council, called upon to explain his conduct in having put forth this improper and unmilitary publication.

2. In reply, Lieut.-col. Seaton tendered the following apology, which the Government has accepted, but desired that it shall be published in General Orders to the army:—

"His excellency the Commander-in-Chief concurs with the Government of India in thinking I have committed a grave military offence in putting forth this pamphlet, and calls upon me to apologize for doing so, and to withdraw the document. To this expression of opinion I defer unreservedly, and beg to apologize for the act, to express my regret for the same, and to withdraw the pamphlet, which I request may be considered as cancelled.

"I respectfully beg his Excellency to make this expression of my regret and apology acceptable to the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council.

"I trust I may be permitted to add that, in putting forth the pamphlet I had not the remotest intention of impugning the acts of the Supreme Government or the Hon. the Court of Directors, either collectively or individually. I utterly repudiate any such intention, or any such motive, as that of attempting to enlist the sympathies of the army or the public in my behalf.

"I further beg to express my regret and apology for having, in the pamphlet in question, commented upon the official acts of the Secretary to the Government of India in the military department."

CIVIL LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Fort William, Financial Department, April 24, 1857.—*Notification.*—Extract from a letter addressed by the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, to the Civil Auditor, Fort William, dated the 24th April, 1857.

Para. 1. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 852, dated the 6th instant, forwarding copy of a correspondence with the Honourable R. Forbes, Civil and Sessions Judge of Tirhoot, who inquires whether preparatory leave to reach the port of embarkation can be taken by a civil servant before resigning the service.

4. The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council thinks it will be but reasonable to allow the same preparatory leave to officers retiring from the service as is allowed under the notification* of the 14th November last to officers proceeding on furlough on private affairs, provided it can be granted without detriment to the Government service.

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

COURT MARTIAL.

LIEUT. FREDERICK RICHARD NORMAN FORTESCUE, 73RD N.I.

Head-quarters, Simla, April 9th, 1857.—At a general court martial, assembled at Fort William on F-b. 24th, 1857, Lieut. F. R. N. Fortescue, interpreter and quarter-master of the 73rd N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances: viz.—

1st. In having, some time during the month of Feb. 1856, dispatched to Banda from Secroa, in Oude, Rikhaee, quarter-master's lascar of the 73rd N.I., with instructions to sell a quantity of serviceable ammunition appertaining to the regiment, and then in store at Banda; in pursuance of which instructions the said Rikhaee sold about twenty-six thousand rounds of serviceable ball cartridges, about one hundred and five thousand percussion-caps, about seven hundred and fifty pounds of gun-powder, about seventy-eight quires of cartridge-paper, and about four pounds of twine: and the money produced by the sale of which articles was retained by him, Lieutenant Fortescue, until about the 29th of July, 1856, with the intention of appropriating the same to his own use.

2nd. For having, on or about May 1, 1856, at Secroa, for the purpose of concealing the sale of ammunition referred to in the first instance of the charge, falsified the half-yearly return of arms, accoutrements, ammunition, camp-equipage, &c., attached to the regiment, by returning as having been expended at target practice, or at exercise, the ammunition which had been sold at Banda by Rikhaee, as alleged in the first instance of the charge.

Finding—

On the first instance of the charge, guilty of having retained, until about the 12th July, 1856, the money produced by the sale of stores at Banda, as alleged in this instance of the charge; but the court find Lieut. Fortescue not guilty, and acquit him of having given instructions for the sale of such stores; and not guilty, and acquit him, of retaining the money with the intention of appropriating the same to his own use; and the court also find that the classic was despatched by Lieut. Fortescue from Baraitch, on 1st March, 1856.

On the second instance of the charge, guilty; and guilty of the preamble of the charge.

Sentence.—To be severely reprimanded, in such manner as his excellency the commander-in-chief may be pleased to direct, and, in addition, to be placed one step lower in the list of lieutenants of the 73rd regiment Native Infantry.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) GEORGE ANSON, General,
Commander-in-Chief, East Indies.

Simla, April 8, 1857.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—The Court, besides the loss of rank to which Lieut. Fortescue has been sentenced, have awarded him to be severely reprimanded. No further reprimand seems called for from the Commander-in-Chief than the publication of this trial in General Orders, and with it this expression of his full approval of the finding, and an intimation to the army, that had it not been for the previous high character borne by Lieut. Fortescue, a consideration which no doubt had much weight with the Court, General Anson would have returned the proceedings for revision of the sentence, which is quite inadequate to the modified offence of which Lieut. Fortescue has been convicted; and had the revised award been dismissal from the service, that sentence should have been carried out.

Lieut. Fortescue is to be released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty, and his name is to be transposed in the list of lieutenants of the 73rd regiment of native infantry, in accordance with the sentence of the Court, and will in future stand next below that of Lieut. E. Dandridge.

The Commander-in-Chief cannot allow Lieut. Fortescue to retain his staff appointment, and he is accordingly removed from the situation he held of interpreter and quarter-master of his regiment.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

C. CHESTER, Colonel,
Adjutant-General of the Army.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAMS, G. perm. to resign fr. May 1.
AITCHISON, C. W. pl. at disp. of gov. for employ in Punjaub.
BARNARD, A. C. to be at asst. to jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bancourah, April 21.
BUTLER, W. to be an assist. to mag. and coll. of Behar, March 31.
CHRISTOLM, J. W. dep. coll. in Kumaon proper, pl. in ch. of treas. at Almora.
DAVIS, H. offic. dep. mag. of Shergotty in Behar, to offic. as dep. coll. April 15.
DOVETON, H. dep. mag. of Buherah in Tirhoot, to be also dep. coll.
FORSYTH, T. D. to be dep. commis. 3rd class in the Punjaub.
GUTHRIE, J. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bareilly, April 13.
JONES, W. B. pl. at disp. of gov. for employ in Punjaub.
LEVIEN, A. to be assist. commis. 1st class, in the Punjaub.
LYNCH, J. F. dep. mag. of Sewan in Sarun, to be also dep. coll.
MACGEORGE, H. J. pl. in ch. of treas. sillah of Baitool.

* No. 61, page 1719, of *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 15th Nov. 1856.

MACKENZIE, C. J. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Noacolly.
 McNABB, J. W. to be asst. commissr. 1st class in the Punjaub.
 OUSELEY, G. to be dep. commissr. 2nd class in the Punjaub.
 PERRY, B. R. dep. mag. of Kishengunge in Purneah, to be also dep. col. April 15.
 PERKINS, H. E. pl. at disp. of govt. for employ in Punjaub.
 PLOWDEN, W. C. to be asst. commissr. 2nd class in the Punjaub.
 RICKETTS, G. H. M. to be dep. commissr. 3rd class in the Punjaub.
 ROBERTS, A. A. to be comm. and supt. of Lahore div.
 ROGERS, F. sub. asst. comm. in Sonthal pergunnahs, to offic. as asst. comm. dur. abs. of W. C. Taylor.
 SAPTE, B. to be mag. and coll. of Boolundshuhur, April 13.
 TAYLER, W. V. G. to be asst. to mag. and coll. Monghyr, April 9.
 THOMPSON, G. extra asst. Punjaub, placed in ch. of treasury of Leah, April 28.
 THORNHILL, R. B. to off. as ag. to lieut. gov. of Furruckabad.
 TURNBULL, G. D. to be mag. and coll. of Hissar, v. Dumergue.
 VINCENT, F. A. dep. mag. of Barb, to be also dep. coll. in Patna and Monghyr, April 15.
 WATSON, J. to offic. as coll. of Moorshedabad, April 23.
 WILSON, A. G. dep. mag. of Burhie, in Hazareebaugh, to be also dep. coll. April 15.
 WORSELEY, J. T. dep. mag. of Nowadah, in Behar, to be also dep. coll. April 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BELLI, C. S. 10 days.
 FAIRFAX, T. E. 6 mo. on m.c. to Nynee Tal.
 HALSEY, W. T. 1 mo.
 HAY, A. J. 15 mo. on m.c.
 JOHNSTON, W. 5 mo. to England.
 MASSON, W. P. 2 mo. fr. April 15.
 ROSE, H. 7 days, on m.c. to pres.
 SIMSON, F. B. 2 mo.
 TAYLOR, W. C. 3 mo. in ext. on m.c.
 TWEEDIE, T. 6 mo. fr. March 6.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

D'AGUILAR, Rev. J. B. chaplain of Roorkee, 1 mo. leave of absence.
 MADDOCK, Rev. E. K. to be chaplain of St. James's church.
 THORP, Dr. E. C. to be regr. of deeds and marriage regr. in Hooghley.
 VIRET, Rev. F. C. 3 mo.
 YATE, Rev. G. E. to be chaplain of Kidderpore.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BATTYE, Ens. A. posted to late 19th N.I. as 2nd ens. Barrackpore, April 27; to rank fr. Jan. 6.
 BAX, Lieut. G. J. 2nd in com. 1st Oude irr. inf. to rec. ch. of reg. until arr. of Forbes, April 4.
 BEAUMONT, Ens. E. E. posted to 38th N.I. as 4th ens. Delhi, April 27; to rank fr. Feb. 20.
 BEATSON, Lieut. col. W. F. 43rd N.I. (on furl.) to be brev. col. fr. Nov. 15, 1856.
 BECHER, Lieut. D. W. adj. and act. 2nd in com. to offic. as comdt. on dep. of Capt. Richardson, on leave, April 16.
 BEGRAVE, Lieut. col. B. to be col. in the army fr. Dec. 6, v. Morgan, dec.
 BERMORE, Maj. H. dep. coll. of Martaban, res. ch. of Shoay Green treasury fr. Lieut. Williams.
 BEWSHER, Ens. C. posted to 34th N.I. as 3rd ens. Barrackpore, April 27; to rank fr. Jan. 20.
 BISHOP, 1st Lieut. G. A. 2nd fus. to rank fr. July 2, 1856.
 BOISRAGON, Lieut. T. W. R. 69th N.I. to be 2nd in com. Nusseree batt. v. Baker.
 BRACKEN, Lieut. R. D. O'C. adj. 2nd regt. Seikh inf. to act as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Campbell, on leave.
 BRIND, Ens. F. S. S. posted to 44th N.I. as 4th ens. Agra, April 27, to rank fr. March 4.
 BURN, Lieut. R. C. asst. comm. del. over ch. of district of Mergui, to Capt. E. M. Ryan, Feb. 28; res. ch. of sub.-div. of Martaban, March 17.
 BURNE, Lieut. H. K. 2nd asst. to offic. as 1st asst. sec. to Govt. of India in mil. dept.
 BUSH, Major J. T. 24th N.I. perm. to retire on pens. of lieut. col. fr. May 1.
 BUSH, Lieut. A. L. to be dep. commiss. 2nd cl. in the Punjaub.
 CAMPBELL, Ens. W. posted to 71st N.I. as 4th ens. Lucknow, April 27, to rank fr. March 4.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. A. 15th N.I. to be adj. 17th irr. cav.; to continue to offic. as adj. and 2nd in com. of 14th irr. cav.
 CHAMBERS, Ens. W. E. posted to late 19th N.I. as 3rd ens. Barrackpore, April 27, to rank fr. Feb. 20.
 CHAMPAIN, 2nd Lieut. J. M. eng. to be probat. asst. eng. and posted to the irrigation dep. N. W. Prov.
 CLOUGH, Ens. E. posted to 57th N.I. as 3rd ens. Ferozepore, April 27, to rank fr. Jan. 20.
 COUCHMAN, Lieut. W. C. art. pl. at disp. of foreign dept. April 23; to act as comdt. of art. united Malwa cont. dur. abs. of Mayne.

CODD, Ens. P. S. posted to 73rd N.I. as 3rd ens. Jelpigoree, April 27, to rank fr. Feb. 20.
 CROMMELIN, Capt. W. A. dep. consulting eng. railway dep. to offic. as supg. engr. 1st circle, lower provs. v. Capt. C. B. Young.
 DASHWOOD, Ens. C. K. posted to 18th N.I. as 2nd ens. Bareilly, April 27, to rank fr. Jan. 20.
 DAVIDSON, Maj. C. resident at Hyderabad, rec. ch. fr. Thornhill.
 DAYRELL, Ens. T. to rank fr. Jan. 6; posted to 58th N.I. as 2nd ens. Rawul Pindee, April 27.
 DOWNING, Ens. A. E. posted to 51st N.I. as 4th ens. Peshawur, April 27, to rank fr. Mar. 4.
 DE MONTMORENCY, Ens. R. H. posted to 28th N.I. as 2nd ens. Shahjehanpore, April 27, to rank fr. Jan. 4.
 DELEMAR, Capt. J. W. 56th N.I. to offic. as brig. maj. at Cawnpore, dur. abs. of Capt. Crossman, Apr. 16.
 DORAN, Capt. J. 24th N.I. to offic. as brig. maj. at Peshawur, dur. abs. of Capt. Wale, April 16.
 EWART, Ens. C. H. posted to 46th N.I. as 3rd ens. Sealkote, April 27, to rank fr. Feb. 20.
 FADDY, Capt. S. B. 36th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for regtl. duty, April 21.
 FARQUHARSON, Brev. col. G. 46th N.I. to be a brig. of 2nd class, dur. abs. of Moule on leave, April 29.
 FERGUSON, Corn. W. F. posted to 8th L.C. Meean Meer, Lahore, April 27, to rank fr. Jan. 4.
 FORSYTH, Ens. J. posted to 49th N.I. as 3rd ens. Meean Meer; to rank fr. Feb. 20.
 FRENCH, Cornet F. posted to 7th L.C. April 27.
 FREE, Brev. col. J. dec. to rank fr. April 2, 1856, v. Wilson, dec.
 FYTCHE, Maj. A. dep. com. of Bassein, to offic. as com. of Tenasserim and Martaban prov. v. Hopkinson, April 27.
 GRAHAM, Lieut. J. to act as 2nd in com. 1st Oude irr. inf. Apr. 4.
 GREGORY, Ens. G. C. posted to 58th N.I. as 3rd ens. Rawul Pindee, April 27; to rank fr. Jan. 20.
 GOODWYN, Lieut. H. engs. to be an exec. eng. of 4th class, and posted to ch. of Midnapore div. of embankment, v. Short.
 HALE, Lieut. G. H. adj. of Oude irr. force, to act as 2nd in com. dur. time Lieut. Greydon may act as comdt.
 HARE, 2nd Lieut. S. 2nd fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. Nov. 23, in suc. to Wilson, res.
 HARE, Ens. Hon. H. H. posted to 17th N.I. as 3rd ens. Azimgurh, April 27; to rank fr. Feb. 20.
 HAYTER, Ens. J. Y. posted to 25th N.I. as 4th ens. ord. to Benares, April 27; to rank fr. March 4.
 HEATH, Lieut. A. H. art. supt. of Pangee timber ag. to be an exec. engr. of 3rd class, and posted to Sealkote div. v. Maxwell.
 HENDERSON, Ens. R. W. posted to 72nd N.I. as 3rd ens. Neemuch, April 27; to rank fr. Jan. 20.
 HEWETT, Ens. G. L. K. to rank fr. Jan. 20; posted to 41st N.I. as 3rd ens. Seetapore, Oude, April 27.
 HICKS, Capt. W. J. ret. to duty, April 23.
 HOPKINSON, Capt. H. offic. comm. of Tenasserim and Martaban provinces, to offic. as comm. of Pegu and Gov. Gen. agent dur. abs. of Maj. Phayre on leave, April 27.
 HYDE, Lieut. E. to be prob. asst. eng. and posted to Dalhousie, Bassein.
 IRWIN, Capt. W. B. 2nd in com. 6th regt. inf. Gwalior contingent, joined app. April 15.
 JEFFREYS, 2nd Lieut. W. to be prob. asst. eng. and posted to the Irrigation dept. N.W. prov.
 JENNINGS, Lieut. A. D. 10th L.C. ret. to duty.
 JERVIS, Ens. W. S. posted to 1st Eur. Bengal fus. as 6th 2nd lieut. Dugshaie, April 27, to rank fr. Feb. 4.
 JOHNSTON, Ens. T. B. posted to 28th N.I. as 3rd ens. Shahjehanpore, April 27, to rank fr. Jan. 20.
 JONES, Capt. L. B. 56th N.I. to be a dep. jud. adv. gen. on estab. previous appt. cancelled.
 LINDSAY, Ens. W. S. posted to 40th N.I. as 3rd ens. Dinapore, April 27, to rank fr. Jan. 20.
 LLOYD, Lieut. E. P. 24th N.I. to be capt. fr. May 1, in suc. to Bush, ret.
 LOCH, Corn. J. L. posted to 2nd L.C. Cawnpore, April 27, to rank fr. Jan. 20.
 MACANDREW, Lieut. J. F. adj. of 19th N.I. to offic. as 2nd asst. sec. to govt. of India, mil. dept. dur. abs. of Maj. Rice.
 MACDONALD, Capt. D. 20th N.I. to offic. as interp. to H.M.'s 6th dragoon guards, April 16.
 MACKENZIE, Lieut. A. M. 61st N.I. returned to duty.
 MACLEAN, Capt. W. G. M. 71st N.I. to ch. of station bazaar, at Lucknow, April 16.
 MAINWARING, Corn. C. posted to 6th L.C. April 27; to rank fr. Feb. 20.
 MARTIN, Lieut. J. R. art. prob. asst. eng. 3rd div. grand trunk road, pl. at disp. of mil. dept. April 21.
 MARTIN, Lieut. J. P. to offic. as a jun. asst. to commr. of Assam, April 13.
 MAXWELL, Capt. W. art. supt. of irrigation in Rohilcund, to offic. as supg. engr. lower prov. v. Ommanney.
 MCNEILE, Capt. W. to be asst. commr. 2nd cl. in the Punjaub.
 MILLETT, Lieut. H. L. adj. 1st reg. Punjaub cav. to offic. also as 2nd in com. on dep. of Fane, on leave.
 MORLAND, Lieut. J. 1st Eur. fus. ret. to duty.

MURRAY, Ens. W. G. 24th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 1, in suc. to Bush, ret.
OLIPHANT, Ens. S. posted to 34th N.I. as 2nd ens. Barrackpore, April 27; to rank fr. Jan. 4.
OLLIVANT, Ens. A. posted to 35th N.I. as 4th ens. Sealkote, April 27; to rank fr. March 4.
PALMER, Ens. C. posted to 5th N.I. as 3rd ens. Umballah, April 27; to rank fr. Feb. 20.
PARSONS, Lieut. Q. D. 8th N.I. to act as adj. of 3rd irr. cav. and to offic. also as 2nd in com. April 16.
PEARSON, Ens. J. R. posted to 27th N.I. as 3rd ens. Peshawur, April 27; to rank fr. Feb. 20.
PLATT, Brev. col. J. to rank fr. May 18, 1856, v. Syers, dec.
PONSONBY, Brev. col. G. C. 2nd L.C. to be a brig. on estab. v. Bird, proc. to Europe, April 29.
QUIN, Lieut. T. 2nd in com. 6th regt. Punjab inf. to act as adj. on app. of Lieut. Kennedy, to act as comdt. of cav. of guide corps; to offic. also as comdt. and to retain ch. of adj. office on dept. of Lieut. C. P. Keyes, on leave.
RALEIGH, Corn. W. F. K. posted to 7th L.C. Lucknow, Apr. 27; to rank fr. Jan. 4; to be lieut. 7th L.C. fr. April 27.
ROBINSON, Corn. J. S. posted to 1st L.C. Mhow, April 27; to rank fr. Jan. 4; to be lieut. fr. April 27.
RUSSELL, Lieut. L. engs. exec. eng. 2nd class, 1st div. Arracan road, to offic. as dep. consulting engr. railway department, v. Crommelin, April 24.
SCOTT, Ens. E. C. posted to 28th N.I. as 4th ens. Shahjehanpore, April 27; to rank fr. March 4.
SHAKESPEAR, Cap. J. T. 24th N.I. to be maj. fr. May 1, in suc. to Bush, ret.
SHOWERS, Brev. col. St. G. D. to rank fr. Feb. 18, v. Littler, dec.
SMITH, Ens. M. D. posted to 24th N.I. as 3rd ens. Peshawur, April 27; to rank fr. Feb. 4.
SPILSBURY, Capt. E. J. assist. commiss. to offic. as dep. commiss. of Henzada in Pegu.
STEWART, Lieut. R. to offic. as sup. of Cachar, April 2.
STIRLING, Corn. W. A. posted to 19th L.C. Sealkote, to rank fr. Jan. 20.
STUART, Ens. J. C. posted to 3rd N.I. as 3rd ens. Phillour, April 27; to rank fr. Jan. 22.
TANDY, 2nd Lieut. F. L. eng. to be probat. assist. eng. and posted to Bardwan div. of embankments.
THOMSON, Capt. J. E. 62nd N.I. to ch. of Sudder bazaar in add. to reg. duties, v. Hankin, April 17.
THOMPSON, Lieut. E. to be assist. commiss. 2nd class in the Punjab.
THORNHILL, Capt. A. R. ex. asst. to gen. superint. for sup. of Thuggee and Dacoitee at Hyderabad, resu. ch. fr. Campbell.
TOKE, Ens. F. F. J. posted to 63rd N.I. as 3rd ens. Berhampore, April 27; to rank fr. Jan. 22.
TRAVERS, Lieut. E. J. 32nd N.I. ret. to duty, April 20.
TRENCH, Cornet F. to rank fr. Jan. 20.
TRITTON, Ens. E. F. to rank fr. Feb. 4.
TROUP, Brev. col. C. to rank fr. April 9, 1856, v. Gen. J. Greenstreet, dec.
TWEEDIE, Ens. W. posted to 4th N.I. as 3rd ens. Noorpoore, April 27; to rank fr. Jan. 20.
VENOUR, Ens. E. posted to 40th N.I. as 4th ens. Dinapore; to rank fr. March 4.
WARD, 1st Lieut. E. 2nd Fus. to rank fr. Aug. 10, 1856, in succ. to Hawes, prom.
WAY, Ens. C. G. posted to 62nd N.I. as 3rd ens. Mooltan, April 27; to rank fr. Feb. 4.
WETHERELL, Ens. F. posted to 39th N.I. as 3rd ens. Jhelum, April 27; to rank fr. Jan. 20.
WHITE, Capt. J. S. D. 40th N.I. res. appt. of asst. to commiss. of Pegu, and placed at disp. of C.-in-C.
WILSON, Lieut. F. H. 2nd fus. perm. to res. the serv. fr. July 2, 1856.
WINTLE, Ens. H. R. posted to 30th N.I. as 4th ens. Nusseerabad, April 27; to rank fr. Feb. 20.
WOODGATE, Ens. F. H. posted to 11th N.I. as 3rd ens. proc. to Meerut, April 27; to rank fr. Feb. 20.
YOUNG, Capt. C. B. engs. supp. eng. Lower provs. to offic. as chief eng. v. Col. H. Goodwyn, to Europe, on m.c. April 24.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

BURNEY, F. W. April 20.	O'BRIEN, W. April 20.
GIBBARD, H. April 21.	RYAN, T. April 20.
HUME, E. T. April 21.	SOTHEY, G. M. W. April 20.
KNOX, J. H. April 21.	WALKER, A. April 20.
MARTIN, J. N. April 20.	

INFANTRY.

BATTYE, A. April 23.	HAYTER, J. Y. April 20.
BAYLIFF, T. L. April 29.	MARSH, H. L. April 20.
BRIND, F. S. S. April 20.	OLLIVANT, A. April 20.
CAMPBELL, W. April 20.	SCOTT, E. C. April 20.
CHEEK, A. M. H. April 29.	SHAW, H. A. April 20.
DAYRELL, T. April 23.	SMITH, E. M. April 29.
DOWNING, A. E. April 20.	VENOUR, E. April 20.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BIGGS, Lieut. J. A. M. 14th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 1, to Simla, on m.c.
BROWNE, Ens. H. A. extra asst. to comm. of Pegu, 6 weeks.
BURN, Lieut. col. H. P. supt. of army clothing, 3 mo. in ext.
BURT, Brev. maj. C. 64th N.I. to April 15 in ext.
CAMPBELL, Capt. J. P. W. 2nd in com. 2nd Sikh inf. 3 mo. fr. April 8, to Bombay, prep. to app. for leave to Europe on m.c.
CRIPPS, Lieut. A. W. 26th L.I. leave canc.
CUNLIFFE, Lieut. G. G. 41st N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 10, to Nynee Tal.
CUNNINGHAM, Capt. F. leave canc.
DELAMAIN, Capt. J. W. 56th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Umballah Simla and hills north of Deyrah.
DRUMMOND, Capt. P. 22nd N.I. 6 mo. fr. Mar. 9, to Almorah and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c. old regt.
FAIRLIE, Capt. J. 3rd L.C. fr. May 4 to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal and hills north of Deyrah, new regt.
FLEMING, Brev. col. T. F. 36th N.I. fr. Mar. 30 to Nov. 15, to Cashmere and Murree, on m.c. new regt.
FRAZER, Lieut. H. adj. to 4th cav. Hyderabad conting. 2 mo. in ext.
GIBNEY, Lieut. R. D. 59th N.I. fr. April 11 to Nov. 15, to Nynee Tal, on m.c. old regt.
GOODWYN, Col. H. engs. fr. May 1, prep. to Europe.
GORDON, 2nd Lieut. G. G. art. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regt.
HILL, Ens. R. S. 66th or Goorka regt. fr. Jan. 19 to Feb. 26, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
HILL, Lieut. E. asst. comm. at Rawul Pindee, 1 mo.
INGLEFIELD, Lieut. F. H. 39th N.I. fr. April 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla, on m.c.
LAW, Brev. capt. W. G. 10th N.I. 8 mo. fr. April 1, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
LINDSAY, 1st Lieut. A. H. art. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere.
MACLEOD, Major N. C. exec. eng. public works, 16 days in ext.
MARSDEN, Major F. C. dep. comm. of Ferozepore, fr. May 1.
MILES, Brev. major R. H. surv. est. 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Cashmere.
OAKEN, Capt. W. H. dep. comm. of Chota Nagpore, leave canc.
ONNSLOW, Capt. A. W. 41st N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Nynee Tal, old Regt.
OSBORN, Capt. A. B. 45th N.I. fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere and Simla, old regt.
PERKINS, Brev. capt. E. F. 14th N.I. 7 mo. fr. April 1 to Simla, on m.c.
PHAYRE, Maj. A. P. 7th N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regt.
RICHARDSON, Capt. D. L. invalid estab. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c.
ROBERTS, Brev. maj. C. J. 43rd L.I. 2nd in com. of 14th irr. cav. 6 mo. to Europe, under new rules.
SALTER, Maj. gen. H. F. cav. 9 mo. beyond leave to sea and Cape granted in Jan. This cancels leave to Europe.
SANDERS, Lieut. G. W. adj. Pegu L.I. batt. 2 mo. to Calcutta.
SMALPAGE, Capt. T. H. 31st N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.
THOMSON, Capt. M. A. F. 2nd N.I. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c.
THOMPSON, Lieut. E. 67th N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. under new rules.
TULLOCH, Ens. A. 20th N.I. fr. April 10 to June 30, to Mussoorie and hills, north of Deyrah, on m.c.
WARBURTON, Capt. R. art. fr. April 7 to May 1, in ext. to Calcutta, on m.c.
WHEELER, Brev. col. F. 1st L.C. fr. April 10 to 18, to Bombay.
WILLOWS, Lieut. J. E. L. 10th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 15, to remain at Landour, on m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BEST, Asst. surg. A. V. to rank fr. Jan. 29.
BRETtingham, Asst. surg. C. to aff. med. aid to detach. of regt. of Loodianah, on duty at Jaunpore.
BRODRICK, Asst. surg. 5th inf. Hyderabad contingent, to 2nd do. do.
BURN, Asst. surg. 2nd inf. Hyderabad contingent, to 5th inf. Hyderabad contingent.
CALEY, Asst. surg. H. to rank fr. Jan. 29.
CARNEY, Asst. surg. A. to rank fr. Jan. 29.
CROZIER, Asst. surg. W. to be surg. fr. April 10, v. Renny, ref.
DICKINSON, Asst. surg. J. C. to rank fr. Jan. 29.
EATWELL, Dr. W. C. B. to be princ. coll. and prof. of Materia Medica and clinical medicine, March 31.
ELLIOT, Dr. J. to be civ. asst. surg. of Jessore, April 20.
GILLET, Asst. surg. T. C. to rank fr. Jan. 29.
HILSON, Asst. surg. A. H. to rank fr. Jan. 29.
JONES, Asst. surg. H. D. to proc. to Keeplee, to ass. med. ch. of 2nd troop 1st brig. horse art. en route to Meerut, April 17.
PASKE, Asst. surg. C. T. to offic. as civ. asst. surg. of Jaunpore, dur. abs. of Harris.
PENNY, Asst. surg. J. C. M.D. to rank fr. Jan. 29.
RADDOCK, Asst. surg. C. G. to rank fr. Jan. 29.
REID, Asst. surg. to afford med. aid to troops at Bolarum, dur. abs. of Surg. Bradley.

RENNY, Sen. Surg. C. ret. fr. the serv. on pens. of 700*l.* per annum.
SHEIL, Asst. surg. J. to rank fr. Jan. 29.
SHERLOCK, Asst. surg. T. T. admitted to the serv. fr. Feb. 7, instead of March 4.
SMITH, Asst. surg. W. C. M.D. to rank fr. Jan. 29.
WHITE, Asst. surg. J. H. to rank fr. Jan. 29.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.
CAYLEY, H. April 29.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRUCE, Surg. H. A. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. under new rules.
KILLELLY, Asst. surg. C. 2 mo. fr. April 1, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
MURRAY, Surg. J. M.D. 6 mo. to Europe, on furl.
O'SHAUGHNESSY, Surg. R. leave canc.
PAGE, Vet. surg. T. P. 1st L.C. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new rules.
WALKER, Surg. H. leave canc.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.

9th Lancers. Surg. D. S. Smith to aff. med. aid to depôt; Lieut. J. Head to be brev. capt.; Lieut. R. Blair and Lieut. J. Goldie passed in Hindustani; Maj. H. A. Ouvry, May 1 to Oct. 31, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah and Cashmere; Brev. lieut. col. Yule, May 1 to Oct. 31, to Cashmere; Capt. Drysdale, May 1 to Oct. 31, to Simla and hills N. of Deyrah; Lieut. L. T. French, May 1 to Oct. 31, to Cashmere; Lieut. Wilkinson, May 1 to Oct. 31, to Cashmere; Surg. H. Franklin, 1 mo. to Calcutta and 1 yr. to England, on m.c.—6th Drag. Guards. Maj. Sawyer, April 15 to Oct. 14, to hills N. of Deyrah.

INFANTRY.

8th reg. Maj. Brooke, May 1 to July 31, to Simla; Capt. E. G. Daniell, 6 mo. fr. April J., to Simla, on m.c.—24th. Maj. E. Wodehouse, April 20 to Oct. 19, and Capt. A. J. Macpherson, March 19 to Nov. 19, to Cashmere, on m.c.; Capt. G. F. Berry, March 10 to Nov. 9, to Murree, on m.c.; Capt. G. F. Berry, passed in Hindustani.—27th. Maj. Towzel, April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere; Capt. B. Thomas, April 15 to Oct. 14, to Murree and Cashmere; Capt. J. B. Campbell, May 3 to Nov. 2, to Simla; Lieut. Maguire, to Murree and adjacent hills; Lieut. W. Gresson, April 15 to Oct. 14, to Murree and Cashmere; Lieut. G. S. White, April 15 to Oct. 14, to Murree and Cashmere; Lieut. T. Maguire, perm. to ret.—43rd. Capt. T. Horan, fr. 8th, to be capt. v. Pakenham, who exch.—52nd. Capt. D. J. Monson, Capt. G. C. Synge, and Lieut. A. H. Grave, Apr. 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere; Lieut. Atkinson, April 15 to Oct. 14, to Simla; Asst. surg. Gogarty, April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere.—60th. Maj. Palmer, May 1 to Oct. 31, to Simla; Lieut. Eaton, April 12 to Oct. 11, to Lucknow and hills N. of Deyrah; Assist. surg. Stretton, to med. ch. of Landour conval. depôt.—61st. Lieut. W. H. W. Pattoun, fr. May 1 to Oct. 10, to Landour, Murree, and Simla; Ens. C. H. Boileau, to act as interp.—62nd. Lieut. Le Trench, April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere and hills N. of Deyrah.—70th. Maj. G. Durnford, fr. Apr. 21 to Oct. 20, to Cashmere; Lieut. A. Sallmarsh, fr. Mar. 6 to 13, in ext.—74th. Lieut. H. Jameson, 2 years to England, new regs.—75th. Lieut. J. R. Turnbull, fr. Feb. 26 to Aug. 25, in ext.; Lieut. E. V. Briscoe, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Cashmere; Pay. ma. D. H. Chambers, fr. March 12 to 16, in ext.—81st. Capt. J. Bouchier, 6 mo. fr. Oct. 1, to Murree, hills N. of Deyrah and Cashmere; Maj. A. T. Allen, 6 mo. to Murree, hills N. of Deyrah and Cashmere; Lieut. R. G. Charlton, 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Murree, hills N. of Deyrah and Cashmere; Lieut. G. W. M. Harmer, 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Murree, hills N. of Deyrah and Cashmere; Lieut. T. C. S. Speedy, 6 mo. fr. April 18, to Murree, hills N. of Deyrah and Cashmere; Surg. A. T. Jackson, M.D. 7 mo. fr. April 1, to Calcutta; Assist. surg. H. Bicknell, 6 mo. fr. April 15, to Murree, hills N. of Deyrah and Cashmere.—83rd. Capt. H. De R. Pigott, to be spec. assist. for survey of roads in Sind.—84th. Capt. R. W. Pakenham, to be capt. v. Horan, who exch.—87th. Capt. J. T. Ussher, March 15 to Nov. 15, to Rawul Pind and Murree, on m.c.; Assist. surg. J. L. Jameson, to Murree, in med. ch. of detach. of conval.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN, wife of Lieut. J. 42nd N.I. d. at Alipore, April 21.
BALDWIN, wife of H. d. at Pubna, April 21.
DENNY, wife of Capt. J. B. 38th L.I. s. at Deolee, April 28.
DRUMMOND, Hon. Mrs. E. s. April 24.
DUMBLETON, wife of Capt. C. 10th L.C. s. at Ferozepore, April 25.
DUNCAN, wife of R. S. d. at Howrah, April 28.
ERSKINE, wife of C. J. s. at Calcutta, April 16.
FAGAN, wife of Capt. R. art. s. at Jullundur, May 2.
FLEMING, wife of Dr. A. d. at Chupra, April 30.
GRAY, wife of C. J. s. April 16.
HARSEY, wife of Maj. gen. J. B. s. at Barrackpore, April 20.
HERBERT, wife of Maj. C. 18th N.I. d. at Alipore, April 29.
HUTCHISON, wife of Dr. J. s. at Saharunpore, April 30.
JACKSON, wife of Lieut. P. H. 67th N.I. d. (stillborn), at Ghazepore, April 19.

LARKINS, wife of T. P. d. at Sylhet, April 19.
PIGOT, wife of J. s. at Calcutta, April 14.
RICHARDSON, wife of R. J. d. at Chupra, April 27.
RODRIGUES, wife of J. s. at Calcutta, Mar. 28.
SMITH, wife of W. d. at Calcutta, April 20.
SPRY, wife of H. W. s. at Ajmere, April 19.
WATKINS, wife of J. F. s. at Calcutta, April 29.

MARRIAGES.

BROWNE, Lieut. H. A. 10th N.I. to Louisa F. A. d. of the late Capt. R. Moresby, at Calcutta, April 25.
DOWNWARD, A. to Miss Wilkinson, at Calcutta, April 20.
FERGUSON, D. to Christian S. d. of D. Black, April 13.
HOGAN, W. D. to Elizabeth M. Tezen, at Agra, April 25.
MONNIER, J. to Rose A. d. of J. Rebeiro, at Calcutta, April 29.
PARKE, C. T. to Louisa, d. of the late Major L. Maclean, at Chunar, April 23.
SALT, J. to Eliza, d. of the late R. Park, at Agra, April 20.
WADE, J. to Annie H. Bowling, at Anarhullee.

DEATHS.

CAMERON, Allen E. at Gowhatti, aged 4, April 20.
DAVIDSON, Rose H. d. of C. T. at Dacca, aged 1, April 18.
GONTIERE, Miss Anne A. at Chandernagore, April 19.
GRIEFF, Amanda V. d. of W. T. at Calcutta, aged 1, April 29.
GRIEFF, James E. inf. s. of W. T. at Calcutta, April 26.
IREMONGER, Charles H. T. at Mussooree, aged 7, April 18.
MONY, Charles E. K. inf. s. of Capt. E. K. horse art. at Umballah, April 24.
PRATT, Lieut. col. E., H.M.'s 9th Lanc. on board the *Gosforth*, April 8.
SHAW, Frederic, on board the *John O'Gaunt*.
SMITH, Mrs. Ann. at Deyrah, aged 81, April 25.
THULLER, Dandon W. inf. s. of Major, art. at Calcutta, April 25.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 21. Cromwell, Adams, Melbourne.—22. Steam ship W. S. Lindsay, Palmer, Madras; Thomas Brocklebank, Joughin, Liverpool.—23. Angela Burdett Cuntts, Wilson, Liverpool.—25. Peter Marcy, Thomson, Boston; Menford, Gray, Rio-de-Janeiro; Robert Ritson, Brough, Liverpool; Sunroo, Robbins, Liverpool.—26. Ocean Steed, Cunningham, Melbourne; Muttah, Walsh, Liverpool; Blackburn, Douglas, Liverpool.—27. Joseph Veir, Ma'one, Mauritius; John Dalton, Bond, Liverpool; Canning, Robertson, Melbourne; Alex. Baring, Jenkins, Liverpool; Dream, Wilson, Melbourne.—28. Lancaster, Ritchie, Melbourne; Alma, Paterson, Suez.—29. Oak Hill, Martin, Monte Video; Lord Raglan, Raglan, Singapore; Appleton, Donald, Melbourne.—MAY 1. Mary Anne, Folliott, Liverpool; Constantine, Wrangles, Rangoon; Fairbairn, Jeuny, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Mary Anne.—Mrs. Hurries.
 Per steamer W. S. Lindsay (April 22) to MADRAS.—From ENGLAND to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Hicks, Messrs. Wilkinson and Cripps, Mr. and Mrs. Leeds, Messrs. Battye and Dayrell, Bengal cadets, and Mr. R. Taylor. From CAPE TOWN.—Mr. Meyers.
 Per Blackburn.—Mrs. Douglas and children.
 Per Lancaster.—G. Higginson, Jun.
 Per steamer Alma.—Mr. Chok, Maj. Bell, Messrs. Fairlie, Cayle, Smith, Yorke, Little, Newborn, and Bailiff, Mr. and Mrs. Wienhoff, Miss Malveiff, Lieut. Marland, Capt. Bower, Mr. Sheppherd, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Liggard, Lord Dunkilla, Dr. Covernton, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and infant, H. Beauchamp, W. A. Pound, Mr. Mantairo, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson and daughter.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 20. Archevêque Affre, Sausun, Bourbon; St. Louis, Hunt, Bourbon.—21. Ireland, Perry, London and Madras; Delhi, Dehien, Reunion Island.—23. Monsoon, Baker, New Bedford; Alexander, White, Bombay and Mauritius; P. C. Clarke, Edgar, Liverpool; Lochiel, Hadden, London.—24. Bengal, Black, Suez.—25. Martaban, King, Liverpool; Bald Eagle, Treadwell, Boston.—26. Kate Hunter, Frelethen, New Orleans; Utopia, Coats, London; Lancefield, Cliver, Straits and China; Cape of Good Hope, Scallan, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein; Conrad, Turner, London; Nor-Wester, Gregory, London.—27. Geo. Swinton, McKenzie, Akyab.—28. Silver Star, Wade, Boston; Constance, Christian, Liverpool; Clarendon, Martin, London; City of Tanjore, Connell, London; Gottfried, Bellon, Penang and Singapore.—29. Edmundsbury, Surma, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Nubia (May 2), to MADRAS and SUEZ. To MADRAS.—Mrs. Wilkins, 2 Misses Wilkins, and 2 children, Mrs. Macbeth, Mr. G. D. Wilkins, and back. To GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. King, Mr. S. Johnson, and Mr. Grote. To BOMBAY.—Mr. Crawford. To SUEZ.—A Mussulman lady and child. To ALEXANDRIA.—Dr. G. H. Cowan, Dr. Bruce, and Capt. Thomson. To MALTA.—Maj. Phayne. From CALCUTTA to MARSEILLES.—Col. Goodwyne, Mr. Purdan, Mr. J. S. Barnes, Maj. Roberts, Mr. J. P. Blum, and Mr. Gordon. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Moreland, Mr. and Mrs. C. Allen and child, Maj. and Mrs. Ouseley, Mrs. Hewitt, child, and infant, Mrs. D. Wallace, Mrs. W. Wallace, Mr. H. Mackenzie, Mr. A. Meyers, Mr. J. Kemp, Mr. E. J. Baker, and F. Taylor. From CALCUTTA to SANDHEADS.—Mr. Smet.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, May 2, 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 4 per cent.	..	dis. 12 0	to 12 8
Third Sica 4 do.	..	dis. 15 8	to 15 12
New Co.'s 4 do.	..	dis. 13 12	to 14 0
Public Works, 5 do.	..	0 2	to 0 4 par

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) ..	6400 to 6450
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	690 to 700
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400) ..	300 to 350
India General Steam Shares ..	1170 to 1180

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months) ..	6 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do. ..	8 per cent.
Do. on Mint certificates ..	5 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper ..	7 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts ..	7 per cent.
On deposit of goods, &c. ..	8 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, each Co. Rs. 4000 ..	2425 to 2450 prem.
Profits for the past three months equal to Rs. 12 8-9½ per cent.	
per annum on Stock.	

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each	Rs. 10	0 to 10	10
Doublons	"	31	8 to 31	10
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	16	3 to 16	10
Old Gold Mohurs	"	20	4 to	—
New Gold Mohurs	"	14	8 to 14	10
China Gold Bars	per sa. wt.	15	0 to 16	0
Gold Dust	"	13	0 to	—
Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	104	4 to 104	12
Spanish Dollars	per 100	221	8 to 222	4
Mexican ditto	"	220	12 to 221	8

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2	1	to	2	2½
Do. with documents, do.	2	1½	to	2	1½
American Bills under credit, do.	2	1	to	2	1½
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	2	0	to	—	—
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	2	0	to	2	0½
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2	0	to	2	0½

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 4l. to 4l. 15s.

MADRAS.

PROPOSED IRRIGATION OF BELLARY.

On the 7th March the chief engineer addressed the following letter to Government:—

I do myself the honour to invite the favourab'e consideration of Government to a very interesting report, with appendices (to be obligingly returned), from the superintending engineer Central Circle of Public Works now on circuit, respecting the irrigable capabilities of the southern talooks of the Bellary district, which I persuade myself that the Government will peruse with considerable pleasure and satisfaction.

The papers now sent compose the second of a series of reports on projects which Captain Collyer, from personal inspection and general professional investigation, considers deserving of the future support of Government; but there being numerous discrepancies in the cultivable areas assigned by the engineer and reported by the revenue authorities of the province, the first report has been returned to Captain Collyer for correction or further explanation, and, when received, it also will be placed before Government.

It perhaps is an unavoidable attendant upon the necessarily hasty and imperfect examination of a superintending engineer whilst on a tour of inspection, that his reports shall be wanting in the minute detail, and accurate precision that are indispensable for projects recommended for practical execution.

But whatever character of vagueness or speculation the Government may attach to Captain Collyer's able and zealous labours, when viewed as supplying undertakings for entry in the annual budgets, it will be admitted, I think, that a great deal has been accomplished even in those confessedly imperfect examinations, a portion of which is now forwarded for the information of Government.

The hydraulic posture of Bellary is shown to be, in fact, more embarrassing from the ample but undeveloped facilities which it actually possesses for being placed almost beyond the reach of the fearful scarcities and famines that have marked the past and recent history of that fine province, than difficult of improvement by the niggardliness of its natural advantages.

I apprehend, therefore, that the chief practical difficulty will be that of selection, especially at a political conjuncture when it might be too sanguine to expect that large assignments of funds can be set apart for works of internal improvement, however greatly required, or however promising in results.

In this belief, I would venture to suggest, that, accompanied by whatever instructions the Government may think proper to issue, all Captain Collyer's reports should be relegated to the Collector of Bellary for his own careful consideration, and above all for his ascertainment of cultivable areas and population, and agricultural stock, to utilize the abundant supplies of water which it is represented can be so easily turned upon the ground.

A very few weeks might enable Mr. Pelly to decide to what set of works preference should be first given; and this point once settled on authentic data, guaranteed by the revenue authorities, it would then be the duty of the district engineer, of whom Capt. Collyer has frequently reported very highly, to take the general views of the superintending engineer for his guidance, and by his own investigations, or those of his subordinates, to complete the projects in detail, and to prepare them in so satisfactory a manner as may admit of their entry in the budget of the year.

But, abounding as Bellary even now is in means of extensive internal improvement, it is not too much to expect that on the approaching visit of Col. A. Cotton, his affluent professional resources will strike out yet other and perhaps even more comprehensive measures, vast as are those now suggested, for placing Bellary beyond the reach of future devastation by famine, as he is understood to still cling to his first belief that the Soondoor range of hills can be pierced or turned by a first-class navigable canal from the Toombudra.

I will close such general observations as have been called forth by the papers now forwarded, by bringing to the notice of Government, how not only desirable but indispensable it is, that the proceedings and intentions of the Department of Public Works in Mysore should be made known to the local officers in Bellary. All Captain Collyer's computations of his catchment basins, and of his surfaces drained by the various affluents of the Toombudra and the Huggry, comprise the space in Mysore which, for what we have any official means of knowing to the contrary, may have been appropriated already for hydraulic works which the Mysore departments may have projected for construction. As an apparent case in point, the executive engineer (of Chittledroog, I believe), but who resides at Toomcoor, Mr. Addis, assured me a few days ago that a gigantic reservoir was about to be formed only a few miles to the south of the Bellary frontier, at a cost eventually of six lacs of rupees; and from the position

IMPORTS (Calcutta, May 2).—Mule Twist.—Since our last there has been a pretty fair amount of business done, particularly in Nos. 30, 40, and 50, at prices showing an advance of about 1½ to 2 pie per morah. The demand is entirely for Lower Bengal: there is scarcely anything doing for the Upper provinces. **Coloured Yarns.**—Turkey Red, German and British Red Twist have continued to engage the attention of buyers from the neighbouring districts, but without any improvement in price. **Chintzes and Prints.**—The market continues inactive in the absence of demand from the Upper Provinces, as is generally the case at this season. The sales now effected are of some select styles, suitable for local wants. The late advices of large shipments from home have induced sales of some goods to arrive, which have caused an impression in the minds of buyers that the market will shortly be overstocked: this has caused a reduction in price. **Shirtings.**—Grey 39 to 40 inches, 5 to 5½ lb. weight, have lately been sold at a reduction of about 2 annas per piece; 6 to 7 lb. makes have also been placed in the market at about 1 anna per piece lower. Heavier descriptions are neglected. 45 inches are in a better position, and have realized full former prices. 50 to 54 inches are not much inquired for. White of fine qualities have been taken to a small extent at Rs. 8-2 to 10-4; lower qualities are not much sought for, and sales have taken place at Rs. 4-6 to 5-7 per piece. Figured are moving off in small parcels at Rs. 5-12 to 5-13 per pice. **Madapolams.**—Grey, middling and low qualities, continue to sell at Rs. 1-15-6 to 3-5 per piece. Heavy makes are neglected, and scarcely fetch former prices. **Jaconets.**—Both Grey and White continue selling moderately, the former at Rs. 1-6-6 to 2-7-6, and the latter at Rs. 1-13 to 2-13 per piece.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, May 2).—Raw Silk.—A moderate amount of business has been done since last mail, and prices are easier by Rs. 1-8 to 2 per seer, on good qualities, while the finer sorts remain as before. About mds. 300 of good to fine Hurrpaul March and April Bunds are at present in the market. There is scarcely any Cossimbazar or Gonatea. **Jute and Hemp.**—Supplies of Jute in the market are not large, particularly of good qualities, and prices are gradually improving. We have heard of transactions in Sberazundge, fair quality, at Rs. 3-11 to 3-13, and mixed at Rs. 3-5 6 to 3-9-6 per bazar maund. The new crop will not come in till October next. In Hemp there is scarcely any business. **Silk Piece Goods.**—Stocks of Corahs are moderate, and chiefly of very inferior qualities, and prices remain same as before. Some transactions have taken place in Cossimbazar, at Rs. 122-8 and 105 per corg. In Choppahs and Bandanoes there is little or nothing doing. In Tussers a few purchases are reported at Rs. 132 per corg. **Saltpetre.**—The decline in price at home has checked operation here, but as stocks continue light, prices have been maintained, and may be quoted.

Mr. Addis showed me on the map, the main feeder of this extensive lake is the Chinna Huggry one of the very affluents entering into Captain Collyer's and Lieutenant Fisher's calculations. If it be questionable whether the restoration of the old dam across the Cauvery at Nerinjepett, sixteen miles above Bhowany, can be permitted, without compromising vested interests in Trichinopoly and Tanjore, still more must it be doubtful whether any such gigantic work as that described by Mr. Addis can be constructed in the Toomcoor district, without prejudice to the province of Bellary. But however this may be, operations on the same stream surely ought not to be prosecuted simultaneously by different administrations in ignorance of each other's proceedings, when the one set may possibly vitiate or modify that of the other; and I trust that the Madras Government will adopt such measures as may be thought sufficient to prevent miscalculations or virtual interference with the schemes now in contemplation for the improvement of Bellary.

Government on the 7th April passed the following order:—The Right Honorable the Governor in Council resolves to forward the foregoing letter and its inclosures to Colonel A. Cotton, with a request that he will, during his approaching visit to Bellary, report on the projects referred to by Captain Collyer, after communication with the collector, to whom a copy of the papers will also be furnished for consideration. In para. 10 of his letter, Colonel Faber refers to a "gigantic reservoir" about to be formed in Mysore, the main feeder of which is the Chinna Huggry, one of the affluents entering into Captain Collyer's calculations; and adverting to the case of the Nerinjepett anicut across the Cauvery, he questions the propriety of the Mysore authorities undertaking a work which must affect the interests of the Bellary district. The Government are unable to view this matter in the same light as Colonel Faber. They observe that the Nerinjepett anicut does not appear to be at all a case in point, in the question as to whether the Mysore authorities are justified in appropriating the water of the Chinna Huggry on its passage through that country. In the Nerinjepett case, there were very large vested interests at stake, while in that of the Chinna Huggry there are none at all. While, therefore, the Government might well hesitate before they consented that the waters of the Cauvery should be diverted from Trichinopoly and Tanjore, which had been supplied for centuries, they do not see on what sufficient grounds a protest could be made against the use of water passing through Mysore, of which this Government had hitherto made no use. Apart from this question, however, it is not sufficiently obvious that the proposed work in Mysore will materially alter the schemes in contemplation in Bellary, as the catchment basins are distinct, and there is, therefore, no reason to apprehend, that, under good management, enough water may not be secured both for Bellary and the Mysore country.

BERHAMPORE (20th of April. 1857).—Cholera is very prevalent in the upper portions of Ganjam district, scarcely a village being free from it for 20 miles round Berhampore. Major Strange's camp had left the latter station on the 13th, and the party had returned to Cuttack, having had many casualties from hill-fever and cholera whilst in the neighbourhood of Berhampore. It is stated that Major S. and every man that accompanied him, had had fever, which brought the survey season to a close much sooner than was anticipated.

MALABAR (April).—The weather is insupportable; the thermometer, under shade, ranges at 88° at 2 p.m. The troops continue healthy, although there are a few cases of fever and dysentery here and there. Cholera made its appearance in one or two talooks, but it did not spread. From last accounts only three cases terminated fatally, and there have been no fresh cases. Our collector, Mr. Robinson, is constantly out on his tour of circuit, visiting the several talooks, all the public works, surveying lands, assessing lands, consulting the interests of the hitherto-injured ryots, and, in fact, doing all he can towards the interests of the state and the welfare of the public. The civil courts are closed since the 15th instant, in consequence of the hot weather. This though seriously impedes the transaction of business, as it greatly affects the interests, in many cases, of parties in litigation. No such adjournments are usual in the Queen's courts, and it is but lately that the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces did away with the adjournment system in the courts in that presidency. That the adjournment of the courts here is prolific of serious inconveniences, and returns no good, is beyond question.

BANK OF MADRAS.—A general meeting of the proprietors of the above institution was held on May 4, for the purpose of electing two directors in the room of J. B. Key and W. R. Arbuthnot, Esqrs., resigned. Messrs. W. U. Arbuthnot and R. O. Campbell were elected.

MOVEMENTS OF MADRAS CORPS.—A correspondent informs us that the supreme authorities have expressed, in terms more forcible than pleasant, their disapprobation of the movement of so many Madras corps during the hot season; and the rumour gains confirmation from the fact that the march of the left wing of the 49th N.I. from Secunderabad, to join headquarters at Kurnool, has been countermanded. The Commander-in-Chief is not perhaps so much to blame as his official advisers, the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General of the army; and with a view to enable these gentlemen to speak more "feelingly" on future occasions, it is suggested by our friend that they should be required to accompany the sepoys and their families, especially in a season of sickness, while marching from one station to another, in the very pleasant months of March and April. It is really impossible to manage things so that all the ordinary annual reliefs might be effected at a proper season of the year. Under any circumstances, a long and tedious march must be distressing to European and native troops; and it is undoubtedly the bounden duty of those who govern these matters, to take care that all needless annoyance and vexation should be spared to the men and their families.—*Spectator*, May 1.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The distribution of prizes, &c., to the pupils of the Madras Medical College took place in May. Lord Harris presided. Dr. Scott read the report on the past session. It first notices the changes among the professors that have occurred during the year. These were the retirement of Mr. Blacklock, the professor of medical jurisprudence, the appointment of Dr. Urquhart in his place, and the change from Mr. Shaw to Dr. Paul in the midwifery and diseases of the eye department. Dr. Van Someren's lectures on natural philosophy are then adverted to: owing to that gentleman's illness, the Rev. Mr. Halley continued the course. The prizes were distributed by Lord Harris.

A SEAMAN OF THE "ZENOBIA" has assaulted the chief officer and fractured his cheek-bone. The assaultee is in the general hospital, and as soon as he is able to attend at the police to give his evidence, the case will be heard and disposed of. The reason for the assault is stated to have been a "previous grudge."

"THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD," says the *Spectator*, "is said to be dangerously ill, suffering from dysentery and diarrhoea, and his recovery is spoken of as more than doubtful. His death is likely to be the signal for some disturbance amongst the Arab and Rohilla mercenaries; but this, should it occur, can easily be put down. His Highness has, we believe, two sons; so that want of heirs cannot in this case form a plea for annexation."

MATERIAL FOR PAPER.—With regard to the specimens of the plant, and paper made from it, forwarded to Dr. Royle by Mr. Underwood, Dr. Hunter has reported that he considers the plant (*Pandanus odoratissimus*) one from which excellent paper for ordinary purposes may be made, though the strength is not equal to paper made from hemp or linen rags; by mixing other materials with it, he believed that papers of several qualities might be prepared. He stated that steps would be taken to procure good large specimens for transmission to England.—*Athenaeum*, May 2.

UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTORS.—The Governor-General in Council, at the urgent request of the Madras Government, has sanctioned the employment of eighteen deputy-collectors. These are to be uncovenanted servants. The whole expense of this increase will be about Rs84,000. a year. The employment of uncovenanted agency stimulates the members of a close service.

A MADRAS SEPOY REGIMENT requires 600 carts to carry the baggage of the sepoys on their march. The baggage appears chiefly to consist of wives and children. What did the sepoys do with their families under a Wellington or a Napier?

THE SUPREME GOVERNMENT has sanctioned the employment of an additional police force in the Madras presidency. The additional police will not put down dacoity, but they will give rise, perhaps, to a few more cases of torture. Sadder evidence will thus be more complete.

CENTRAL PRISON FOR EUROPEANS.—The Court of Directors on the 19th August last sanctioned the erection of a jail on the Neilgherries, capable of accommodating 100 Europeans. When the proposition was first submitted to the Court, it objected to the plan of a central prison, and directed that each presidency should have its own, on account of the inconvenience that would be experienced in sending prisoners to such a distant place as the Neilgherries. The Government of India in reply pointed out that the Neilgherries were more accessible from Calcutta than Meerut, the station proposed by the Court, and that it was equally convenient for Madras and Bombay, besides being a healthy climate. The Madras Government has called upon the inspector of prisons and the engineer of the Coimbatore district, and the other authorities, to submit the plans and estimates for the proposed jail buildings, for which the Government of India is now waiting.

THE RAILWAY is now open to Vellore. A change has been made in the time of starting the trains.

PROMOTION.—The Madras papers mention the promotion of an officer, who originally came to India as a private, to the rank of major in the Company's army. Such promotion has only been instanced in the Madras army.

COLONEL COTTON'S PROPOSAL FOR A BREAKWATER for the port of Madras.—It will perhaps be recollected that Messrs. Saunders and Mitchell's proposed pier was referred to Colonel Cotton for his report, and it appears that he took the opportunity of suggesting a breakwater in preference. The project is considered as to its practicability, its effect, and its cost. The construction of such a work is pronounced to be a matter of great ease: when constructed, it will afford secure shelter in all weathers. There is no danger of the breakwater filling up by the projection of the coastline, and the cost is roughly estimated at 250,000*l*. This sum, it is calculated, will provide a breakwater 2,000 yards in length.—*Athenæum*.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—The *Madras Spectator* gives the results of the annual report of the Court of Small Causes in that presidency. The number of suits instituted in 1856 was 22,869, and the amount under litigation was Rs. 3,29,043-13 6. The appearance of parties to suits was, by attorneys 496, by vakils 1,384, and in person 20,989. The court was opened for 289 days. The expenses of the court amounted to Rs. 75,294, or Rs. 31,616 9-6 more than its income. The number of suits in 1856 was less by 3,330 than those in 1855. No reason has been assigned for the falling off in the number of the suits. It tells badly for the efficiency of the court.

DEATHS FROM DRINKING BAD WATER.—It has long been known that bad water loaded with organic matter is a fruitful source of disease. The death of Capt. W. T. R. Rolston, police magistrate of Cannanore, as announced by the *Bombay Times*, illustrates our position. He was returning to Cannanore via Bangalore, with his sister, the wife of Col. Stevenson, of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, and child. Before reaching Bangalore, he imprudently drank some bad water, as also did Mrs. Stevenson and the child. They were shortly afterwards seized with cholera, and both Capt. Rolston and Mrs. Stevenson died. The child recovered.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CHASE, M. C. to be asst. to coll. and mag. and ag. to gov. of Fort St. George, in Vizagapatam.
COOK, H. D. to be jud. of Calicut, April 28; to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Calicut.
DALE, C. to be gov. pleader in court of Sudder Udawlut.
ELIOTT, E. F. to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of N. Arcot.
ELTON, F. B. coll. and mag. of Nellore, del. over ch. to Taylor, May 1.
FULLERTON, G. F. to ret. to duty, to act as sub-jud. of Madura, v. Phillips, April 28.
GRAME, H. M. S. to act as sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Canara dur. emp. of J. D. Robinson on other duty.
GOLDINGHAM, J. D. to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Bellary.
HOLLOWAY, W. to be a sub-judge of Calicut, April 28.
MALTBY, E. to act as chief sec. to gov. dur. abs. of Pycroft.
MAYNE, D. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Mangalore.
MOREHEAD, W. A. to ret. to duty, resu. du. as puisne judge of Court of Sud. Dewannee Udawlut.
POCHIN, C. N. to act as add. sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Canara.
PUCKLE, R. K. to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of S. Arcot dur. emp. of Mr. Banbury.
ROBINSON, J. D. to act as mag. of Canara dur. abs. of Fisher.
THOMSON, E. T. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Calicut.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

PHILLIPS, A. W. 3 mo. Neigherries.
PYCROFT, T. 6 mo. to Europe.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

KNOX, Rev. J. 3 mo. fr. May 14.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BATTEN, Capt. S. J. 18th N.I. to be fort adjt. at Vellore, April 30.
BELL, Brev. major H. H. art. commiss. of ord. Nagpore force, ret. to duty April 25.
BOULDERSON, Brev. major W. L. 29th N.I. to be major fr. July 25, v. Hill, ret.
BOWER, Lieut. col. H. 52nd N.I. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Mercara, v. Cuppage.
BUDD, Major gen. K. to gen. staff in succ. to Cleveland, April 30.
BURTON, Capt. E. F. to be dept. asst. qr. mr. gen. April 28, posted to S. div.
CAMPELL, Capt. J. asst. commiss. 1st cl. Hyderabad assigned distr. to be a dep. commiss. 3rd cl. in succ. to Johnston, April 13.

COOTE, Capt. C. G. H. 52nd N.I. ret. to duty April 20.
CROSSMAN, Lieut. C. P. 41st N.I. to be assist. eng. 2nd cl. fr. Nov. 1, 1856.
CRUMP, Lieut. C. W. art. ret. to du. April 20.
DUNCAN, Lieut. H. T. 46th N.I. to be adjt. April 28.
FITZGERALD, Ens. C. J. O. 42nd N.I. to join, in co. with Asst. surg. Boggs, April 28.
GILL, Capt. G. 17th N.I. ret. to du. April 25.
GLOAG, 2nd Lieut. A. R. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. April 12, in succ. to Fashen, pro.
GORDON, Ens. A. J. F. 25th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 20, v. Blunt, res.
GOSLING, Ens. H. M. 50th N.I. to do du. with 6th instead of 45th N.I.
HARKNESS, Capt. C. T. 4th N.I. ret. to du. April 25.
HARRISON, Lieut. C. H. 2nd batt. art. to be adjt. and qr.-mr. of art. S. div.
HESKETH, Ens. R. W. to do du. 36th N.I. April 30.
HEWES, 2nd Lieut. F. A. eng. to be a probat. asst. eng. and sempl. in Chingleput distr. April 22.
HEYSHAM, Lieut. B. F. 13th N.I. to be qr.-mr. and interp.
HODSON, Maj. C. W. 16th N.I. to be a lay trustee of chaplay. of Mangalore, v. Fisher.
HOSKEN, Ens. J. T. 33rd N.I. to join in co. with Asst. surg. Boggs, April 28.
JAMIESON, Ens. Q. S. A. to do duty 50th N.I. and join, April 28.
JENKINS, Maj. W. G. P. 10th N.I. to be asst. qr. mr. gen. Apr. 28; posted to Nagpore force.
KERRICK, 1st Lieut. M. D'O. art. to rank fr. March 9, v. Jones, dec.
KINCAID, Lieut. W. 22nd N.I. ret. to duty, April 20.
LAWDER, Lieut. Jas. 28th N.I. to be empl. in the Nair brigade.
LEADER, Maj. W. 1st N.V.B. to be in charge of pensioners, &c. at Masulipatam.
MACKELLAR, Capt. J. N. P. D. 8th N.I. to be act. dep. assist. com. gen. May 1.
MACKENZIE, Brev. maj. R. to act as asst. qr. mr. gen. Nagpore force, till rel. by Brev. maj. Jenkins; perm. to res. app. of asst. qr. mr. gen. April 28.
MARTIN, Capt. G. H. jun. asst. to commiss. of Mysore, and off. superint. of Coorg, to be superint. in succ. to Gustard, April 17.
MASON, Capt. F. J. M. 29th N.I. to rank fr. July 25, in succ. to Boulderson, pro.
M'LEOD, Brev. col. W. C. to rank fr. March 18, 1856.
MOLESWORTH, Capt. R. F. 5th N.I. ret. to duty, April 25.
NORRIS, Lieut. H. M. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be qr. mr. and interp.
OGILVY, Ens. D. S. 20th N.I. to do duty with sappers and miners, v. Blunt, res.; to join at Dowlaishweram.
OLIVER, Ens. C. L. 26th N.I. to join in co. with Asst. surg. Boggs, April 28.
O'REILLY, Ens. H. T. 33rd N.I. to act as a-de-c. to Maj. gen. Beresford, com. Mysore div. dur. abs. of Lieut. Beresford.
PASSINGHAM, Lieut. A. R. T. 29th N.I. to rank fr. July 25, in succ. to Boulderson, prom.
PLAYFAIR, 1st Lieut. F. L. art. to rank fr. Dec. 21, v. Jefferis, res.
SANKEY, Lieut. R. H. engs. serv. pl. at disp. of Govt. for emp. as under sec. to Gov. in dept. of pub. works, May 1.
SOUTHEY, Capt. W. 48th N.I. passed as interp. in Sindee.
STANLEY, Brev. capt. W. D. 29th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 23, to complete the estab.
STOKES, Ens. G. B. 29th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, to complete the estab.
STONHOUSE, Ens. J. to do duty 36th N.I. April 30.
TYRRELL, Lieut. F. 18th N.I. to be exec. eng. 2nd cl. and posted to Hyderabad terr. fr. Feb. 10.
WAPSHARE, Capt. W. H. 10th N.I. dep. jud. adv. gen. ceded distr. ret. to duty, April 25.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATE SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

BARRY, G. A. W. April 25. JAMIESON, Q. S. A. April 25.
HESKETH, R. W. April 25. SEWELL, H. F. H. April 25.
HUTCHINGS, G. S. April 25. STONHOUSE, J. April 25.
TREVOR, F. R. April 25.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ATKINSON, Capt. E. H. 19th N.I. 3 mo. to pres. prep. to Europe, m.c.
BERESFORD, Lieut. de la P. 16th N.I. 3 mo. and 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c.
BROCK, Lieut. J. S. 17th N.I. March 2 to June 15, to Ramanadroog, on m.c.
CAMPELL, Capt. T. H. commiss. of ordnance, Bangalore, 20 days, privileged leave, pres.
CLERK, Capt. T. 34th L.I. supt. Astagram div. to Madras, prep. to Eur.
CUNNINGHAM, Capt. F. 1st assist. and sec. to commiss. of Mysore, 30 days.
DRURY, Lieut. A. 43rd N.I. 3 mo. in ext. on m.c. to Europe, on m.c. (subject to the approval of the Court of Directors).
DRURY, Capt. H. 45th N.I. 60 days.
ENDICOMBE, Lieut. W. H. 1 mo. fr. Feb. 18.

FINLAY, Lieut. G. C. 12th N.I. to Dec. 31, 1857, Chiekhulda hills, on m.c.
 GRAVES, Lieut. W. 25th N.I. 3 mo. to Madras, prep. to Europe, on m.c.
 HAGGARD, 2nd Lieut. G. 1st batt. art. 1 year to Europe, on furl.
 HALSTED, Capt. C. F. F. 11th N.I. to June 15, in ext. to Bangalore.
 HANDYSIDE, Lieut. R. V. 9th N.I. 1 mo. to pres. prep. to app. for leave to Europe.
 HAY, Lieut. W. 44th N.I. to Nov. 30, to Bangalore and Neilgherries, on m.c.
 LAWRENCE, Brig. A. W. com. Trichinopoly, 1 mo. privileged leave to Neilgherries.
 PARKER, Lieut. H. 4th L.C. 12 mo. to sea, on m.c.
 POLE, Brig. E. com. at Bellary, 30 days.
 SANDYS, Capt. G. A. 35th N.I. May 2 to Aug. 9, Neilgherries.
 SEARLE, Lieut. A. T. 32nd N.I. leave canc.
 SHAW, Lieut. D. 39th N.I. May 2 to Aug. 2, pres.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. R. N. asst. commis. Raichore Doab, 1 mo.
 YATES, Capt. C. 46th N.I. 3 mo. pres. prep. to Europe.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAM, Asst. surg. H. with 23rd N.I. to do du. in supt. surg.'s dept. Nagpore force.
 CHIMMO, Surg. B. S. fr. 39th to 48th N.I. April 29.
 MARR, Asst. surg. fr. do. du. 2nd Eur. posted to 39th N.I. April 29.
 NASH, Asst. surg. J. P. perm. to res. appt. as zillah surg. of Ganjam, and pl. at disp. of C-in-C. April 28; removed to 5th N.I. May 4.
 PRITCHARD, Vet. surg. T. att. to body guard, to vet. ch. of A troop h. art. at St. Thomas's Mount.
 REYNOLDS, Surg. J. A. fr. 48th to 39th N.I. April 29.
 WEBSTER, Asst. surg. H. fr. duty sug. surg.'s dept. north div.; posted to 33rd N.I.
 WESTERN, Vet. surg. G. rec. arr. to do duty with 12th lancers at Bangalore.
 WHITTON, Asst. surg. G. B. to do duty under surg. 1st batt. art. at St. Thomas's Mount, May 1.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

WESTERN, G. April 25.
 WHITTON, G. E. April 25.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASTON, Vet. surg. T. 8th L.C. to Bombay, in ext.
 PEARL, Asst. surg. W. Pegu div. to Nov. 10.
 REYNOLDS, Surg. J. A. 39th N.I. 2 mo. prep. to Europe.
 WILLIAMS, Surg. J. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

IRELAND, wife of G. W. s. at St. Thomé, April 29.
 KEARNEY, wife of J. d. at Paulghautcherry, April 23.
 LEWIN, wife of R. C. s. at Ramandroog, April 22.
 LOWRY, Mrs. A. T. d. at Ootacamund, April 22.
 M'LEOD, wife of Capt. W. R. 74th Highlanders, d. at Madras, April 24.
 NEWMAN, wife of S. d. at Palaveram, April 23.
 ROSE, wife of W. H. s. at Madras, May 1.
 STEVENS, wife of Capt. A. 18th N.I. d. at Vellore, April 22.

MARRIAGES.

ANSLEY, Capt. T. C. 9th N.I. to Eliza, d. of the late Lieut. J. King, at Samulcottah, April 30.
 GORMAN, C. T. to Nancy S. d. of J. W. Pavie, at Madras, April 22.
 HAMOND, W. C. engs. to Marie E. d. of A. Combe, at Neelapilly, April 25.
 HILLIER, J. to Rachel J. d. of J. P. Hayes, at Bangalore, April 15.
 SANDERS, Lieut. G. W. 9th N.I. to Charlotte Nanino, d. of C. A. Cantor, Esq. at Calcutta, April 9.
 WOODALL, F. N. H.M.'s 74th Highlanders, to Charlotte E. d. of C. W. West, at Cannanore, May 2.

DEATHS.

FOURACRES, Mary A. wife of C. at Dowlaishweram, aged 31, May 4.
 GRIFFIN, Frank C. B. at Madras, aged 4, April 18.
 HIGHLAND, Rachel, wife of T. jun. at Poodoopeth, aged 16, May 4.
 HUNTLY, William T. at Madras, April 23.
 LOWRY, wife of A. T. at Ootacamund, aged 32, April 22.
 MELLISH, Ens. C. 5th N.I. at Berhampore, April 19.
 POCHIN, Diana, wife of C. N. at Arcot, April 21.
 RICHARDSON, Sarah E. wife of S. G. at Madras, aged 29, Apr. 14.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 25. Melanie, Serjeant, Bombay and Colombo; steamer Manila, Burn, Rangoon.—23. Brave Lourmel, Devoire, Pondicherry.—30. Sirene, Pondicherry.—MAY 1. Steamer Zenobia, Batt, I. N. Sen., Hong-

Kong, Singapore, and Penang.—2. Ostrich, Richards, London and Table Bay.—3. Euphrosyne, Morris, Port Louis.—4. York, Redpath, Mauritius; Diego, Atwood, Monrovia, Africa, and West Coast.—8. Steamer Nubia, —, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Melanie (April 25), from BOMBAY and COLOMBO.—Mr. Stepheney, mariner.
 Per steamer Manila (April 28), from RANGOON.—Lieut. Johnson, 51st N.I. and Mr. Ross.
 Per Sirene (April 30), from PONDICHERY.—Monsr. and Madame Humbert, Monsr. Bus, Mr. Daudre, Mrs. Boxley and daughter, and Mr. Franger.
 Per steamer Zenobia (May 1), from HONG-KONG, SINGAPORE, and PENANG.—Capt. and Miss Church.
 Per York (May 4), from MAURITIUS.—J. Hodson, Esq.
 Per steamer Nubia (May 8), from CALCUTTA.—Mr. G. D. Wilkins, Mrs. Wilkins, 2 Misses Wilkins, and 2 children, George Constantine, and Mr. Macbeth.

DEPARTURES.

APR. 25. Calcutta, Leach, Liverpool; steamer Oriental, Kirtan, Rangoon and Calcutta; Tasmania, Nourse, Calcutta.—26. Mars, James, London via Calingapatam.—28. Shannon, Skelton, London.—29. Brave Lourmel, Devoire, Bimlipatam; steamer Coromandel, Campbell, I.N. Autencurray and Rangoon.—30. Steamer Manila, Burn, Autencurray and Rangoon.—MAY 5. Diego, Atwood, Calcutta; Sirene, Bordeaux and Pondicherry.—6. Arab, Crosby, Jr. Calcutta.—9. Steamer Nubia, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Oriental (April 25), to RANGOON and CALCUTTA.—Surg. Currie, Capt. Pakenham, Ens. Beddek, Lieut. Salter, Ens. Graham, Ens. Dixon, Capt. Ford, Ens. Holloway, Maj. Fitzmaurice, Capt. Dabbie and Barclay, Lieuts. Hodgson, Shaw, Carnegie, Steuart, Wilson, Budd, Graham, and Jago, Ens. Drummond and Reade, Surg. Chismo, Asst. apoth. Ringrow, Lieut. col. Hughes, Ens. Barrodale, and Miss Kades.
 Per Shannon (April 28), to LONDON.—Mr. Dale, wife, and infant, and J. B. McIntyre, Esq.
 Per Brave Lourmel (April 29), to BIMPATAM.—W. C. Maclean, Esq. M.D. Mrs. Maclean, and A. Montclair, Esq.
 Per steamer Coromandel (April 30), to AUTENCURRAY and RANGOON.—Lieut. Drury, Qr. mr. sergt. M'Clung, Mrs. Messiter, and Brig. Messiter.
 Per steamer Manila, to AUTENCURRAY and RANGOON.—Capt. Harkness, 4th N.I. and Mrs. Harkness.
 Per steamer Nubia (May 9), to SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. J. Lawder, Miss Lawder, Lord Harris's 2 children, Miss Mill, and 2 children, Mr. Sullivan's 2 children, J. Williams, Esq. and Mrs. Williams. To MARSEILLES.—T. Pycroft, Esq. Mrs. Pycroft and 2 children, and Lieut. col. E. H. Atkinson. To MALTA.—Rev. R. K. Hamilton. To ALEXANDRIA.—Ens. F. T. P. Tytler. To PENANG and back.—M. McDowell, Esq. To BOMBAY.—Lieut. T. Gardner and Lieut. T. R. Hunter. To POINT DE GALLE.—J. Robertson, Esq. and Mr. F. R. Thompson.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, May 8, 1857.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Securities 6 per ct.

On Private Bills, at 3 months 6 "

RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes 97 per ct.

Do. 4½ do. do. 90 "

Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts 86 "

Do. 4 per cent. Prosy. Notes Sicca 78 "

Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's .. 80 "

Do. 3½ do. do. do. 65 "

On Tanjore do. 80 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan for public work ½ disct. to par.

4 per cent. loan of 1832-33 15 to 15½ disct.

1835-36 do.

1842-43 14½ to 14 do.

1854-55 do.

5 per cent. transferable } No transactions.
 book debt }

Tanjore Bonds do.

Bank of Madras Shares .. 18 prem.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, at 6 months' sight, 2s. 0½d.

H.M. Treasury Bills, 2s. 0½d.

Bank of England Post Bills, 2s. 0½d.

Mauritius Government Bills, 2s. 0½d.

Ceylon do. 2s. 0½d.

Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight, par to 1 disct.

Agents' Bills to Calcutta, 30 days, par to 1 disct.

Do. Bombay, " par to 1 pm.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns Rs. 10 2 each

Bank of England Notes None.

Spanish Dollars do.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3l. 10s. to 4l. 5s.

BOMBAY.

HIGH-CASTE SYSTEM.

We make no apology for the prominent insertion of the subjoined letter. Its subject is of too vital interest to allow of its being left in the back-ground, and we are glad of the opportunity afforded us to recur to its consideration. The fatuity which could suggest an attempt to assimilate our army to the Bengal one at the very moment when mutiny is rife from Calcutta to Lahore, through the very system we are required to introduce now for the first time on this side, is so hopeless, that we almost despair of making its subjects comprehend anything we say. But there is the Government, and there is the public left to us, and we turn to them. Do you then, my Lord Elphinstone, approve the senseless folly which affects to regard the high-caste man as more eligible for enlistment in our ranks than the low-caste one, and which has issued instructions to every recruiting officer in this presidency to act conformably thereto, by rejecting the one for the other? If your lordship does not, pray tell the fools who are the authors of this madness, to withdraw these instructions, and let us preserve at least one army free from the mutinous element of caste. The pretence that the feeding of the low-caste man is detrimental to his physical capabilities is the purest moonshine, and contradicts every conclusion of the most able modern chemists on the economy of food. Let these sapient gentlemen go and tell Liebig that a man fed on rice, plantains, and ghee, will develop more force than one fed on beef and mutton, and come back to us with the answer they will get.

But our correspondent expresses his surprise that Col. Green should not have interposed in the matter. What are we to think? Has the scholar so soon forgotten the lessons of his great master in Sind? Is he recurring to early mistakes? We are reminded that Colonel Green belongs to the 21st regiment native infantry, and we thank our correspondent for the fact. Now Colonel Green was for many years adjutant of that regiment, and our correspondent tells us that it contains an unusually large proportion of high-caste men, while our memory recalls the strange fact that it is this very regiment which mutinied only a few years ago, when half a dozen native officers were cashiered. This may be a simple coincidence, but it looks ominous, and we bring it to the notice of Government:—

"To the Editor of the *Bombay Times*."

"Dear Sir,—I read the remarks in your issue of the 27th ult. anent the late Enlistment Circular with much pleasure, and they will doubtless be approved of by a great majority of Bombay officers, whose warmest thanks you certainly deserve for exposing, in your ably-conducted and widely-circulated journal, an attempted innovation, on the part of Sir Henry Somerset, which, if successful, will go far to make our gallant and hitherto admirably-behaved little army as troublesome and difficult to manage as that of Bengal. The wonder is, that Col. Green did not interpose by pointing out the ruinous effects such an order is likely to produce in the course of time, and thereby prevent its publication. It is true he belongs to a corps, the 21st Bombay N.I., which contains an unusually large proportion of Hindostanese,—Purdees, as we are in the habit of calling them; but it is to be hoped he did not allow this fact to sway his judgment. All regimental officers of any experience, on our side, who have at all studied the question, are perfectly aware that the wholesale mixture of high and low caste men, as it now stands, is the salvation of the Bombay army. Introduce a greater proportion of Brahmins and other high-caste sepoys than at present, and by-and-by we may expect to see your columns crowded with accounts of cartridge mutinies, &c. &c., such as are, unfortunately, to be persued daily, just at this time, in those of your Bengal contemporaries. All Sir Henry Somerset has now to do, if he wishes to assimilate us more closely still, is to introduce the weekly-guard plan, and system of promotion by seniority. We might then say 'farewell' at once to the present highly efficient discipline of our army, which has hitherto very much approximated to that of the Queen's. Your correspondent has had considerable personal experience of the manner in which military duty is carried on in the armies of both Bombay and Bengal, and while perfectly unprejudiced, has not the slightest hesitation in saying, that the troops of the larger presidency are years and years behind those of our own, in all that tends to make an army efficient; and this superiority is doubtless owing in a great measure to an utter disregard of caste. Why, the very first question a Bengal commandant puts to a young native aspirant, is touching his caste; and if it be not approved of, he is sent to the right about *ek dum*, never mind whether he be a fine-looking man or the reverse. It may be, and I believe, is really the case, that the commanding officer of a regiment has no choice, being tied down in regulation even in this matter, but it is to be hoped we may never see such a vicious taste introduced into the army of the

western presidency. Ask any unprejudiced Bengal officer whether, in the event of a sepoy being of higher caste than all the native and non-commissioned officers of the corps, that man would not have more influence for good or evil than his superiors in rank, and he cannot help replying in the affirmative.

"Again, look at the consequences of the high-caste enlistment fashion. A Bengal commandant would as soon think of requesting Brahmins to eat beef, as order them to clean out drains in the regimental lines, for the purpose of carrying away the rain, or any other labour of the nature alluded to, even though it be for their own comfort, as he knows too well they would possibly, nay probably, object. Yet the relatives of the very same men are to be found in a Bombay regiment cheerfully taking their tour of duty whenever a working-party is required for the above or any other similar purpose. Why do many Bengal commandants, and more particularly those of the old school, support the seniority system of promotion? Because, as they will tell you, 'young native and non-commissioned officers obtain too much influence in a corps!' And so they might, doubtless, if they are all high-caste Brahmins.

"It is a mistake to suppose that a tall lanky Bengal sepoy will go through more work than a sturdy little Konkannee; and the latter, as a general rule, lives on more substantial food than the former, although the Commander-in-Chief would appear to be otherwise informed.

"In conclusion, it is much to be regretted such a para. as the one more particularly referred to in the circular, should ever have been issued for the guidance of the Bombay army, and that too at a period when the evils of the high-caste system are being brought most painfully to public notice in Bengal.

"As You Were."

Bombay Times, May 11.

THE LONDON MAIL of April 10th arrived at Bombay May 4 (per *Singapore*).

DISPUTE BETWEEN THE GUICOWAR AND KATTYWAR CHIEFS.

A dispute has arisen between the Guicowar and the Kattywar chiefs. Lieut. Barton, the assistant to the resident at Baroda, has been deputed as arbitrator. The expenses attendant upon the services of Lieut. Barton will be borne equally by the two native states. The dispute, we presume, regards the payment of the chouth.

THE DAOODPOOTRAS.—The *Scinde Kossid* states that the Doodpootras, the old rulers of the Bahawalpore territory, "have risen almost to a man against the British." It is more probable that the Doodpootras have become disaffected to the Government of the Nawab, whose administration is anything but paternal. The Doodpootras have no connection with our Government.

TROOPS FOR CHINA.—The *Scindian* affirms that in consequence of the peace with Persia, the 25th N.I. and the 10th N.I. will shortly be ordered to China. Captain Marston, of the 25th, has therefore been ordered to join his regiment; he has hitherto held the appointment of Captain of Police in the Kurrachee collectorate.

The coal discovered in Scinde, by Captain Phillips, after being tested and analysed by the several scientific gentlemen of Kurrachee, has been pronounced to be of the best quality.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.—The amount received on the G. I. P. Railway, for the week ending the 26th ultimo, was Rs. 13,475-6-4; the sum collected in the corresponding week of last year, on a line of fifty-one miles, was Rs. 5,371-12-6.

EMIGRATION OF COOLIES.—Orders have been given at Bombay for the reopening of the Coolie Agency in Bombay, from the 1st May.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BORRODAILE, A. A. to be act. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Surat.
CAMERON, C. H. Asst. judge and sess. judge of the Konkan, ret. to duty, to rejoin app. April 14.
CURTIS, T. B. to act as educational inspect. Guzerat div. dur. abs. of Hope.
DALY, C. placed under acting comm. in Scinde, to prosecute his studies in Scindee, April 13.
ELLIOT, G. W. to rev. and mag. ch. of the Dummul Talooka, and mag. ch. of the Dharwar Talooka.
ELLIS, B. H. to act as rev. commiss. for alienations, dur. abs. of Cowper.
FORBES, C. to act as jud. asst. to coll. of Sattara.
INVERARITY, J. D. rec. ch. of duties as act. chief sec. to gov. rev. and financ. dep. fr. Young, May 1.
LEIGHTON, D. C. to act as coll. and mag. of Poona, dur. abs. of Davidson.
LEWIS, A. J. rec. ch. of off. of adv. gen. fr. Westropp, April 24.
MACNAGHTEN, F. to study Murathee, at Tanna, April 13.

MELVILL, F. D. to rev. ch. of the Dharwa Talooka and mag. ch. of the Nowlgoona Talooka.
 MORGAN, J. R. to act as coll. and mag. of Tanna.
 PEDDER, W. G. to study Murathee, at Poona, April 13.
 RAVENSCROFT, E. W. to ch. of off. rev. commiss. for alienations unt. arr. of Ellis, to be Inam commiss. in the Mandvee Purgana.
 RICHEY, J. B. to study Murathee, at Poona, April 13.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HOPE, T. C. 6 mo. to Europe.
 JOHNSON, J. L. 15 days, fr. May 1.
 RICHARDSON, A. 1 mo. fr. May 5.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DICKINSON, Rev. E. N. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAKER, Lieut. W. A. to be an assist. exec. eng. in Sind.
 BALLINGALL, Capt. W. 24th N.I. to be line adj. at Ahmednuggur, v. Cameron.
 BANNISTER, Ens. G. 16th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 BERTHON, Ens. W. J. to rank fr. 4th Jan.; posted to 15th N.I. as 2nd ens.
 BONNER, Ens. G. H. posted to 3rd Eur. reg. as 5th ens.; to rank fr. Feb. 20.
 BOWKER, Ens. F. posted to 11th N.I. as 3rd ens.; to rank fr. Jan. 20.
 BRETT, Brev. col. W. art. to rank fr. Feb. 10, 1856, v. Sherman, dec.
 BRUCE, Capt. F. F. 12th N.I. returned to du. April 20.
 CALDECOTT, Ens. A. W. B. posted to 1st Eur. reg. as 5th 2nd lieut.; to rank fr. Jan. 20.
 DAUN, Capt. J. 3rd Eur. pl. at disp. of C. in C.
 DAVIDSON, Ens. E. H. posted to 26th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. Feb. 19.
 EDWARDS, Ens. S. de B. posted to 2nd gren. regt. N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. Feb. 20.
 GIBBARD, Lieut. T. B. 3rd troop horse brig. to be adjt. of horse art. v. Wallace.
 GILLMORE, Lieut. H. to be an asst. exec. eng. in the public works depart.
 GRANT, Cornet C. to rank fr. Jan. 4.
 GREEN, Capt. F. G. 7th N.I. to proc. to join his corps at Ahmedabad, April 16.
 HAWSON, Lieut. S. Y. 12th N.I. attached to school of musketry at Poona, to join forthwith, v. Hotchkiss, app. adj.
 HOBSON, Ens. G. T. to rank fr. Feb. 20.
 HOGG, Ens. A. G. F. 5th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 21, v. Carnegie, res.
 JACOB, Ens. G. A. fr. 6th to 22nd N.I. to stand next below Ens. J. Jacob.
 JAMES, Ens. C. F. 20th N.I. to proc. and join depôt of regt. at Belgaum, April 18.
 KNIGHT, Lieut. 1st belooch batt. app. to act as interp. to 1st Eur. fus. is cano. April 15.
 LEATHES, Lieut. G. G. 3rd asst. to pol. ag. in Kattywar, ass. ch. of duties, March 30.
 LEMESSURIER, Lieut. J. to be asst. exec. eng. public works depart.
 LESTER, Capt. J. F. to be act. educational inspect. Deccan div.
 MACAN, Col. H. posted to 17th N.I. April 17.
 MACKENZIE, Ens. W. H. regtl. rank 20th Jan. posted to 5th N.I. as 3rd ens.
 MOORE, Lieut. A. T. 3rd L.C. to be adj. v. Wren, April 18.
 NEWPORT, Ens. C. P. posted to 10th N.I. as 3rd ens.; to rank fr. March 4.
 PACKE, Ens. F. posted to 21st N.I. as 3rd ens.; to rank fr. Feb. 19.
 PARR, Col. T. C. fr. 17th N.I. to 2nd Eur. L.I. April 17.
 PRICE, Capt. G. M. 3rd Eur. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.
 REEVES, Ens. H. N. rank 4th Jan. posted to 6th N.I. as 2nd ens.; to rank fr. Jan. 4.
 SABBEN, Ens. E. G. C. 17th N.I. to do duty with 1st batt. art. until Oct. 31.
 SCOBIE, Lieut. col. D. M. fr. 29th to 3rd N.I. April 19.
 STUART, Brev. col. C. S. fr. 3rd to 29th N.I. April 17.
 TWYFORD, Lieut. D. C. E. to be an asst. exec. eng. in the public works depart.
 TYNDALL, Ens. E. H. T. 7th N.I. to do duty with 9th N.I. until Oct. 31.
 WALLACE, Lieut. H. act. brig. maj. of art. to be brig. maj. of art. v. Glasse.
 WALLER, Ens. W. F. F. posted to 25th N.I. as 3rd ens.; to rank fr. Feb. 20.
 WILLAUME, Ens. E. T. to rank fr. March 4, posted to 15th N.I. as 3rd ens.
 WODEHOUSE, Ens. C. to rank fr. March 4, posted to 12th N.I. as 3rd ens.
 WYLLIE, Maj. gen. W. c.b. to remain unatt. April 17.

YATES, Ens. W. H. posted to 3rd N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. March 4.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.
 INFANTRY.
 DUCAT, J. April 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

EDWARDES, Ens. S. De B. 1 mo. fr. April 23, in ext. to remain at Nassick.
 FRASER, Lieut. T. D. invalides, 3 years to Europe, on m.c.
 HAIG, Lieut. M. R. 5th N.I. 15 mo to Europe, on m.c.
 JAMES, Lieut. H. H. 10th N.I. 3 years' furl. to Europe, old regs.
 LESTER, Lieut. W. C. dep. coll. of Roree, 1 mo. fr. April 15, to Kurrachee.
 SCOTT, Capt. C. executive eng. Ahmedabad and Kara collectorates, leave cano.
 SOUTHEY, Lieut. E. engrs. fr. April 20 to 27.
 VAUGHAN, Lieut. H. 17th N.I. 1 mo. fr. April 8, to Gogo and coast of Kattewar, on m.c. old reg.
 VINCENT, Capt. H. T. 7th N.I. to pres. prep. to Europe.
 WILLOUGHBY, Col. c.b. to May 31.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BEAN, Asst. surg. J. civ. surg. at Broach, ret. to duty; to be act. asst. garr. surg. at Bombay, and in charge of gaol.
 BRADLEY, Surg. W. H. in med. ch. of 2nd cav. Hyderabad cont. pl. at disp. of govt. for empl. in Persia, April 23.
 GANE, Asst. surg. H. J. united Malwa cont. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.
 JOYNT, Asst. surg. F. G. ret. to duty; to med. ch. of 3rd N.I. v. Skelding, April 18.
 KNAPP, Asst. surg. J. N. Indore, serv. placed at disp. of C.-in-C.
 LALOR, Assist. surg. J. to rank fr. Jan. 29; to do du. under supt. surg. pres. div. and Indian navy attach. to 2nd batt. art. Apr. 16.
 SIMPSON, Assist. surg. A. K. to rank fr. Jan. 29.
 THOMPSON, Assist. surg. C. Bhopal contingent, serv. pl. at disp. of C. in C.
 THORP, Assist. surg. R. C. attached to 9th N.I. to join, April 15.
 WILLIAMS, Assist. surg. H. L. civ. surg. Mundlasir, serv. pl. at disp. of C. in C.
 WILSON, Assist. surg. H. Gwalior contingent, serv. pl. at disp. of C. in C.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

TRESTRAIL, Assist. surg. J. C. 18 mo. to Eur. m. c. new rules.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CHAMPION, wife of Capt. J. H. 24th N.I. d. at Poona, April 28.
 RICHARDSON, wife of A. St. J. s. near Nassick, April 22.

MARRIAGE.

HEWETT, J. Z. to Elizabeth W. d. of M. Dias, at Sattara, April 30.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 28. Black Douglas, Donnell, Greenock.—30. Jane Jack Mitchell, Young, Greenock.—MAY 1. Golden Era, Brown, Bushire.—2. Nouvelle Ascension, Esperon, Galle.—3. Premier, Strond, Aden; Nabob, Homer, Adelaide; Finchley, Hale, Aden; Winifred, Graham, Sydney; Steamer Victoria, Banks, Kurrachee.—4. Asia, Woodcock, Kurrachee; Sarah, Peters, Liverpool; steamer Singapore, Downs, Suez; Hecla, Moon, Glasgow; Assaye, Cardwell, Singapore.—5. Futtay Salam, Foyde, Colombo; Pais Allum, Haray, Siam; Mystery, Heron, Rio.—6. Stewart Wortley, Simpson, Geelong; Joseph Tarratt, Daunn, Melbourne; Ocean, Alcemes, Dunkirk; steamer Scindian, Beyts, Bushire; Milton, Brodford, Monte Video; Peru, Sunne, Cochib.—6. Jasper, Price, Glasgow.—7. Dundonald, Tenton, Newcastle; St. Helena, Cotter, Liverpool; steamer Assaye, Adams, Mohumra, Bassadore, and Muscat.—8. Malabar, Labbe, Havre; Tenassarim, Salmon, Colombo; Courser, Day, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Winifred, from SYDNEY.—Mr. G. Phillips.
 Per Dwatka, from SURAT.—Lieut. col. Hicks and Lieut. Cochrane.
 Per Asia, from KURRACHEE.—Mr. Ogilvy, Mr. Conductor Davies and family, Capt. C. P. Keys, 6th Punjab Inf.; Capt. J. Williamson, 5th Punjab Inf.; Lieut. G. Harcourt, 1st Madras Fus.; and Mr. Bingham.
 Per Sir J. R. Carnac, from SURAT.—H. Buckley, Esq.
 Per Scindian, from BUSHIRE.—Mrs. Burn and 2 children, Capt. Arthur, Beale, and Beaton; Commander Nesbitt, I.N.; Lieut. Blowers, and Mr. Avery.
 Per Peru, from COCHIN.—Mrs. Sunne and George Jacobs.
 Per Assaye, from MOHUMRA, &c.—Cornet H. Daniell, 3rd L.C.
 Per steamer Singapore (May 4), from SURZ.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. gen. Hon. T. Ashburnham, Lieut. col. Foley, Hon. Capt. Campbell, Lieut. col. Wetherall, Mr. Oliphant, Mr. Cousens, Mrs. Pope, Maj. Thomas, Mr. Codrington, Maj. Crawford, Mr. James Thompson, Mr. W. Prior, Mr. H. Lord, Mr. Mennie, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Lewis, and Mr. Bayston. From MARSHALLS.—Gen. Roberts, Dr. and Mrs. Thompson, and Col. Bates. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. West, and Miss West. From SUZ.—Mr. Sibaldi and Mr. Evers.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 29. Helois, Nason, Liverpool; Jouave, Malcolm, Liverpool.—30. Haddington, Browne, Persian Gulf.—May 1. Steamer Aden, Bernard, China, &c.; Telegraph, White, Liverpool; steamer Precursor, Stewart, Persian Gulf; Dalriada, Ewing, Persian Gulf; Abyssinian, Heaton, Persian Gulf.—2. Steamer Ganges, Bowen, Aden and Suez; Persian, Major, Liverpool; Seringsapatam, Brouse, Liverpool; Cincinnatus, Sillars, Liverpool.—5. Marion, Stewart, Liverpool.—8. Wildfire, Thornham, Falmouth; Cleodon, Fentic, Liverpool; King Lear, Pantriat, London; Joseph Andre, Durand, Marseilles; Hygein, Minde, Falmouth; Wanata, March, Persian Gulf; Atieth Rahimon, Budwell, Surat and Bushire; Tara, Pollock, Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.—11. Steamer Madras, —, Aden and Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per King Lear, to LONDON.—Col. and Mrs. Pope and 2 children, Lieut. Frazer, Lieut. Carnegie, Capt. and Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Harrison Geggott, and Dr. Robinson.
Per Atieth Rahimon, to SURAT and BUSHIRE.—Mrs. Budwell.
Per steamer Madras (May 11), to ADEN and SUZ. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Wemyss and child, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Capt. Keyes, and Capt. Williamson. For MARSILLES.—Mr. T. C. Hope, C.S., Mr. and Mrs. Seovell, Lieut. Haig, and Dr. Murray. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. James, Mrs. Browne, Lieut. and Mrs. Kirkland and infant, Mr. J. McNight, and Mr. and Mrs. Newberry.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, May 11, 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. transfer loan	..	..	None.
4 Do.	do.	1832-33	.. Rs. 89 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do.	do.	1835-36	.. Rs. 86½ to 86¼ p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do.	do.	1842-43	.. Rs. 86½ to 86¼ do.
New 5 Do.	do.	now open	.. Rs. 100½ do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	.....	each,	Rs. 10
Bank of England Notes	.....	per £	.. 9½ to 9 15-16 noml.
Spanish Dollars	.....	per 100	.. 232
Republic Dollars	.....	..	222
German Crowns	.....	..	217 to 218
Sycee Silver	.....	per 100 tola	.. 106
Gold Leaf (range of quality)	per tola	..	16½

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank	.....	Rs. 1,000 each	36 p. ct. prem.
Oriental Bank	.....	250 each	250 pd. up 62 p. ct. prem.
Commercial Bank	..	1,000 each	500 do. 4½ p. ct. prem.
Mercantile Bank	..	250 do.	18 p. ct. prem.
N.W. Bank of India	..	400 each	25 p. ct. disct.
Apollo Press Com...	..	12,000 each	20,000 do. 22,000
Colaba Press Com...	..	7,000 each	7,000 do. 25,200
Hydraulic P. Com...	..	4,000 do.	7,800
Cotton Spinning Com.	..	4,300 do.	1,450
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com...	..	1,000 do.	190 prem.
Colaba L. Com.	..	10,000 do.	7,000 sellers.
Bombay S. N. Com.	..	500 each	400 do. 11 p. ct. prem.
Great Ind. P. R. Com.	..	218-3 paid in Bombay, or £20 pm. in England—5 per cent. disct.	

Do New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at £2 per share—pm. Rs. 1½ per share.

On London—at

EXCHANGES.

6 months' sight, per rupee,	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1 13-16ths.	For doc. bills.
6 months' ..	2s. 1½d. For cred. bills.	
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	98½	
..... 30 days' sight	99½	
..... at sight	99½	
On Madras at 30 days'	99½	
..... at sight	100	
On China at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 223 noml.	

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2l. 15s. to 3l. per ton.

IMPORTS (Bombay, May 10).—*Cotton Piece Goods*.—The amount of business transacted during the period has been limited. Grey Shirtings are in weak inquiry; Grey T. Cloths are very scarce; Grey Jaconets are not in good demand; Grey Domestics have been in fair inquiry. Grey Twills have improved in prices during the running fair season. *Bleached and Fancy Goods*.—Bleached Madapolams are very dull of sale; Shirtings in very limited demand. Book Muslins have been inquired for, and Lappets have sparingly changed hands. *Yarns*.—In both Mule and Water, prices have improved generally, and a large amount of business has been done during the week. *Metals*.—Iron is in less demand than at the date of last report; Spelter has also declined. The value of Tin Plates continues firm; Pig and Sheet lead are both scarce.

EXPORTS (Bombay, May 10).—*Cotton Wool*.—The rates of this article have fluctuated much during the period under notice. The prices advanced temporarily, but have again settled down at the rates last reported. *Oil Seeds*.—The prices have declined, in consequence of free arrivals of linseed.

CHINA.

EXPEDITIONS TO IM-TIN, CHEK-CHU, AND COWLOONG.

Ho Apo, the coolie accused of murdering Mr. Markwick, is now safely lodged in gaol for trial; and as the circumstances connected with his escape and apprehension have led to the discovery of other crimes in contemplation, we propose to give a brief account of the affair.

First, then, it would appear from what has lately transpired, that more than one were engaged in the murder and robbery, Ho Apo maintaining that he took no part in it. For a day or two after the murder, he remained concealed in the colony; and meanwhile the *Auckland* had visited the village of Im-Tin, the one next to his native village, and brought away two of his relatives, or clansmen, as hostages.

In the course of certain investigations entered into by Government, it came out that the Tepo of Chek-chu had treasonably confederated with a band of ruffians, in conjunction with two Madarins stationed at Cowloong, to seize Colonel Caine and Mr. Caldwell, and carry them off in boats to Canton—the reward offered being a peacock's feather for the Tepo, and the sum of 50,000 dollars, to be divided amongst the conspirators. The plot was discovered by some other Chinese, who chanced to overhear the conversation betwixt the Tepo and Ch'an-kwai-chik's emissaries, who, it appears, had visited Chek-chu, for the purpose of consulting with the Tepo, and concluding their arrangements.

Two expeditions were planned—one to Chek-chu on Saturday, to apprehend the Tepo and secure the stolen property; the other to Cowloong on Tuesday, to endeavour to get possession of the mandarin emissaries.

The expedition to Chek-chu was accompanied by Mr. Caldwell and Mr. Jarman, who, on arriving at the village, found that the orders sent to the soldiers had been punctually obeyed, but that the birds had flown. On searching the houses, however, besides the papers above alluded to, several of Mr. Markwick's gold trinkets were found concealed in a bed—two watch-keys, a ring, and a pen-knife, wrapped up in a note purporting to be addressed by Ho Apo to the head watchman, and desiring him to dispose of them; also a daguerreotype portrait—all of which have been identified. The missing pistol and gold watch and chain had also been seen at Chek-chu, the former having been pawned to pay a gambling-debt, but were not fallen in with by the police.

The expedition to Cowloong was accompanied by Dr. Bridges, Mr. Caldwell being confined to his room with illness; and though the inclemency of the weather prevented it from starting till daylight, several hours after the time contemplated, the soldiers were within a hundred yards of the fort before the Chinese thought of even closing the gates. The doors were instantly scaled, the gates opened, and the fort taken possession of, without the slightest violence being used toward the Chinese. The commandant was of course in a state of great alarm, and, we are told, tried to escape, but was secured; and the persons of the two emissaries, and of the runner, who had been the medium of communication betwixt them and the Tepo of Chek-chu, demanded of him. This demand he said he was unable to comply with: he knew that such individuals had been in the town, planning mischief; that he had endeavoured to the best of his ability to put a stop to their projects, being aware of the risk which he himself would run, even if they were successful; but they had proved too powerful for him: he did not know where they then were, and therefore could not produce them.

As nothing more satisfactory could be got from him, it was deemed advisable to bring the old man over to Hongkong, where, after receiving a severe lecture from Sir John Bowring, for allowing such people to locate themselves and hatch mischief within his immediate jurisdiction, he was set at liberty, with a warning that he need not expect a second time to escape with impunity, should the offence be repeated.

Previous to the above expeditions being undertaken, the elders of the village of Im-tin had notified our authorities of the apprehension of Mr. Markwick's coolie, Ho Apo, and that they were anxious to render him up on the liberation of his two clansmen. The reason why no steamer was instantly sent to fetch him was, that Admiral Seymour had at the time none at his disposal; but Mr. Walker, on being applied to, placed the P. and O. *Canton* at the disposal of Government; and Mr. May, Mr. Cluff, and Mr. Dann, with the jail-guard and a party of police, were despatched in her to the village. On their arrival there, some objections were made to producing the coolie, and Mr. May was invited to go inland and fetch him; but this he positively declined. It was then said that Apo had a widowed mother, of whom he was the sole support, and she had requested the 500 dollars reward offered for her son's apprehension should be granted to her, which was

also refused. But at length, when some threats were held out against the village, in the shape of a levy of provisions for the support of the steamer's crew during a protracted stay, the coolie was brought down to the beach, and handed over to the police, and the steamer returned to Hongkong.—*China Mail*, April 23.

CHINESE OUTRAGES IN SARAWAK.

The Chinese who attacked Rajah Sir James Brooke at Sarawak, murdered Messrs. Wellington and Nicoletts, and wounded Mr. and Mrs. Crookshank, have suffered a fearful retribution at the hands of the Malays, having been nearly extirpated from the country by their relentless pursuers. It appears that, not contented with the mischief they had already done, they returned to the town in greatly increased force; but the whole Dyak population was in arms, and the Chinese had to retreat, closely pressed by the Malays. A letter in the *Pinang Gazette* says:—

"About 1,000 to 1,500 Chinamen have had their heads taken off by the Dyaks, who are in arms in all directions. The Chinese had held possession of the town for about two days before the steamer *Sir James Brooke* arrived, and were in the forts and about the town. The first shot from the steamers's long 18-pounder cleared the fort, and in a short time they were all swarming out of the town, the steamer all the time hard at work with guns and rifles, which did considerable execution. Every day boat-loads of heads were arriving in Sarawak, the Dyaks were flocking in in thousands, and cutting the Chinese off in all directions. They are all cleared out of the Sarawak territory, only 150 or so out of some 2,000 to 3,000 having escaped. All the Chinese women went over safe, about 700; and of all the booty they got in Sarawak, they possess very little now. One of their ruses of trying to get quit of the Dyaks was to throw money among them. The Chinese were marching in a body of about 2,000, including 700 women and children, and the Dyaks hovering about them, occasionally making a dash at a corner, detaching 40 or 50 from the main body, and whipping off their heads with great zeal. The Chinese have had a terrible lesson in Sarawak. Their manner of going about it, was to take hold of a Chinaman by his tail, and whip off his head with great dexterity; one blow sufficed. I hardly expect the slaughter will stop here, the Dyaks having their blood up, and expecting the Chinese to have a deal of booty, will pursue them till not a man is left."

Only ten or twelve Malays and Dyaks had been killed in the pursuit. Mr. and Mrs. Crookshank were nearly recovered from their wounds, and quiet had been restored. Mr. Russell, a metallurgist, was in the interior of the country at the time; but he was saved by the fidelity of ten Malays who accompanied him. The Dutch resident at Pontianak, who had been applied to for assistance, instantly despatched a war-steamer to the assistance of Sir James, but it did not arrive until all danger was happily over. *The Straits Times* says,—

"Much as we regret letting loose the Dyaks to commit the most savage decimation, or rather destruction, of a whole people, we cannot sympathize with the diabolism of the Kungsi, who both, individually and collectively, have always received at the hands of Sir James Brooke Borneo justice—a code regulated by circumstances. The diabolical attempt of the Chinese Kungsi has met with the punishment it deserved; no reasonable being will pity them, however much they may regret the frightful sacrifice of human life."—*China Mail*, April 16.

IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS FOUND AT DEEP BAY.

Memorandum of the information contained in certain papers seized by a party of seamen and marines engaged under command of Commodore the Hon. C. J. G. B. Elliott, in the capture of some junks on the 4th April, 1857.

Amongst much that was of no importance, was taken a tolerably complete file of the correspondence, some in original and some in copy, of one of the principal leaders of anti-barbarian agitation in San-on, the district opposite Hong-Kong.

The letters speak, in terms more or less explicit, of the contemplated destruction of Victoria, the seizure of steamers, and the capture and decapitation of Englishmen. A large number are devoted to the steps taken, or to be taken, for the stoppage of supplies; a measure which, in two cases, has recoiled, as will be seen, somewhat seriously, on those employed to carry it out. The great Poisoning Case is twice alluded to, but not in a manner calculated to implicate A-lam, who is mentioned but as "the Heung-shan man." If, as has been generally supposed, he were a principal in that case, he would almost certainly have received his instructions from the committee of his own district, and not from San-on. At any rate there are no words in the papers now under review which can be construed as at all laying the onus of the offence upon him.

They contain, on the whole, a singular mixture of truth and exaggeration, but are even more remarkable for the misapprehension both of our means and motives, the standing and opportunities of some of the writers considered.

Ch'an Kwei-tsik, the agitator-in-chief of the district of San-on, is a man of distinguished literary eminence. He graduated as a doctor (*tsin-sz'*) in 1841, and was appointed a subordinate of the sixth grade in the Board of Revenue at Peking. His age must be between forty and fifty. He resides ordinarily at Sha-tsing, about two miles from the district city of San-on, but appears to be found, at present, mostly at the latter place, where he is president of the central district committee of hostilities.

Ch'an Tsz-tin, his third brother, may be termed chief of the executive. It was his portfolio that was taken, and his letters and papers introduce us to various names of more or less respectability.

Su Ting-kwei, who corresponds with both brothers from Canton, is a subordinate Censor, now in mourning for a parent, and consequently living in retirement in Kwang Tung, his native province. He appears to be Yeh's channel of communication with the San-on gentry.

There are, besides the above, letters from the nephew of the Ch'an; from Man-hing, the nephew of Man Tsap-shin, a gentleman the author of an unsuccessful project to burn or blow up the city of Victoria, and the probable agent in the destruction of Duddell's store, of which his nephew is stated in one letter to have given notice to Ch'an Tsz-tin, two days before it occurred. A very active gentleman named Yü Ki-nin, and Wong Sui-shang, chief agent of an attempt (it is supposed) upon the merchant steamer *Unicorn*, also figure in the correspondence. The capture of the *Queen* and the demand of the Portuguese government for her, are likewise mentioned; but the fact of gravest interest, to us, is the announcement that heads, stated to be heads of Englishmen, had been, on more than one occasion, forwarded to Canton, and that a reward, in amount so much below the captors' expectation as to cause serious discontent, was paid for them.

There is, on the whole, indisputable evidence that none of the recent rumours of impending danger, general or particular, were without foundation; that we have been fully justified in every precaution that has been taken, and that peril is only to be apprehended in the event of a relaxation of our vigilance.

The earliest paper of importance is dated the 4th December last. The Canton committee direct two gentlemen, not of this district, to repair to Kaulung (Cowloon), and take measures for its defence.

On the 21st January, Ch'an Tsz-tin informs his brother that his braves are so planted at Sha-tin and Tai-wei, in rear of Cowloon, as to command all the approaches to the latter place, which is separated from the others by the steep range of hills facing Hong-Kong. Victoria, he hears, is in great perplexity. "A proclamation is issued once a day, and three sets of regulations, every two days. People abroad at night are taken up in haste, and discharged with equal precipitation." No one is allowed out after eight o'clock; the shops are forced to take out tickets (*passes*?), and to pay sixteen dollars a ticket; and these have to be changed every few days. Boats passing to and fro between Cowloon and Victoria are not searched, but a bakery (it is not here stated whose) had been closed, and some forty people imprisoned for poisoning a number of English devils.

We are styled in all the papers, barbarians, devils, barbarian devils, or rebellious barbarians.

The people of the San-on, Heung-shan, and Tunk-kun districts, the writer goes on to say, are all alarmed, and meditate a return home; but those of Nam-hoi and P'un-yü, on the confines of which Canton is situated, and of Shun-tak, deride the submission of the others to the authority of the officials and gentry. He closes with a complaint that Hongkong is drawing supplies from Canton, Kong-mun, and Macao.

On the 24th January, he reports an improvement in the working of the interdict to the eastward; in the region overlooked by his pickets. Two of his braves have visited Victoria, and counted 110 foreign vessels in harbour, but declare that there is not one-tenth of the usual quota of native craft belonging to the province. There are from other provinces (*viz.* north and east coasters). The west end of the city is quite deserted, and the English, by the unanimous declaration of the Chinese, thoroughly dispirited. All mat and wooden buildings had been demolished towards East Point. He also reports a great burglary in the centre of Victoria; the burglars had escaped with several thousand dollars, over the hills.

The people of Kwei-shin, the district east of San-on, continue perversely to supply Hong-Kong. At the latter place, the English protect the harbour by cruising night and day, north and south of the island, but do not venture to land on the opposite side.

The braves that accompany the writer, Ch'an Ssz'-tin, are only 140; but with the local trainbands, it presently appears, a body, real or nominal, of 1,000, is assembled in rear of the Cowloon hills.

On the 2nd of February, a man calling himself Wong Amuk, dressed in "devil" clothes, and boots armed with a devil fowling-piece, and speaking devil language fluently, came over the hills by Ch'an Tsz'-tin's position, shooting, and was made prisoner. He declared that he had been in business at Hong-Kong, had kept the Tak Lung pork butchery, and the Hing Lung fish-shop. There is some reason to suppose that this man was a Macaist. Strange to say, he was bailed out by the gentry of Sai-kung, a place which our data lead us to mark in the neighbourhood of Hebe Haven, and released with a slight punishment.*

* There is also a Sai-kung, called by the Nam-t'au traders Sai In, the western road, or lay; but this is a spot near San-on.

On the 5th February, Ch'an Tsz'-tin writes to his elder brother, Ch'an Kwei-tsik, that an intended expedition of the braves across the water (to Hong-Kong) had failed. The English were too well on their guard. Cannon are fired by night at intervals to keep their spirits up. Cruisers constantly sweep the harbour. The black troops who have come on, drill incessantly. "Such being the doubt and alarm of the English rebels, we must wait until they tire a little; a blow will then be sure."

He had intercepted a large quantity of supplies *en route* to Hong-Kong, and had seized an English row-boat with two Chinese of the five in her. She was left in charge of the head-borough of Cowloon. A few days later he expresses his apprehensions that the English will come to Cowloon to look for the boat, and had directed his own braves not to go into Cowloon for the time being.

At this time, 7th February, both Ch'an Kwei-tsik and the district magistrate issue orders to the braves to abstain from molesting the people. They are to be forward in action; to report all seizures to their officers; not to cut down trees near the villages; to be alert on their posts; and to refrain from insulting the women.

Ch'an Tsz'-tin has farther news from Victoria. After admitting his misgivings above mentioned, he thinks that we are "so utterly broken," that we shall not venture to disturb Cowloon. The Americans, at Hong-Kong, look on the present state of things as full of danger, and are sending their ships away.

He had himself been to Cowloon to meet three of the parties about to undertake something at Hong-Kong; these men insisted on having a written guarantee of their remuneration. He then enlisted ten braves secretly (it is to be presumed, for co-operation in the proposed plot), and these were to be supported by another body. They would probably cross the water in a day or two.

He closes his note with the announcement that eleven English rebels have been, to his great joy, made prisoners. [These were probably Portuguese belonging to a lorchia seized off Lantau by pirates, and by them exchanged against one of the piratical body then in the hands of the Mandarins. A Chinese, who escaped, brought the intelligence to Macao, on the 10th February]; and that pirates, or other outlaws, were the captors, is manifest from Ch'an Tsz'-tin's exultation in the prospect of "the English rebels and vagabonds of the country not being able to bear each other, if matters are managed thus; each party will get to suspect the other, to the advantage of the main issue."

The interdict, he writes, on the 13th February, is being more steadily enforced to the east. On the 16th, a letter from his brother, Ch'an Kwei-tsik, evidently in answer to more than one from Ch'an Tsz'-tin, explains that, about the end of December, a man named Ch'eng Tsik was directed by the Canton Committee to go to Cowloon, and collect persons together for the purpose of firing Victoria. The plot had fallen through. After other matters, he states that Tsé Fung-shan has brought down thirty gilt Mandarin buttons, and 1,000 dollars, to be distributed in rewards. This Tsé is a gentleman associated with him in anti-barbarian operations. Either against him, or another Tsé, as a dangerous man, he warns his brother, in a subsequent note. Later still, a Tsé is dismissed by the younger brother with his braves, for quarrelling with some one. The rewards to be disbursed out of the 1,000 dollars, he says, in an interlineation, "are 300 dollars for the lorchia, and thirty taels for every devil's head." Then, in a postscript,—"The price of devils' heads has been reduced this year."

On the 17th February, Ch'an Tsz'-tin writes that Victoria is reported to be more on the *qui vive* than ever; no one is allowed out after six o'clock; no communication permitted between the shipping and the shore after dark; soldiers and sailors both co-operate with the police. Three principal rice shops had been closed.

He had heard of the destruction of four war junks at Tung-chung, on Lantau; and presumes that the English had done this to satisfy the feeling of spite which they could not vent in any other direction.

"It is now said that the barbarian merchants of the different nations have deputed some one to England to denounce the English devil chief (governor or admiral)."

He is sanguine about the safety of Cowloon, and his confidence is strengthened on the 21st February, when an English steamer brought over seventy-two pirates and surrendered them to the fort. Cowloon was in great alarm, and the garrison stood to their arms. The English went away, however, without doing any mischief. "What their purpose (or intention) may be, it is indeed difficult for any man to divine."

The Indian reinforcement is, at the same time, stated to be in a very miserable condition; sickly and unserviceable; "five or six tenths without breeches to wear; and all swathed in ragged blankets and coverlids. Mat barracks are being built on the parade-ground for 3,000 men that are expected. Arms are being embarked, it is believed, for an attack, first on Nam-t'au, and then on Canton."

"The police (green-jacket devils) say that there is to be this one fight more; by it they are to stand or fall; if they are beaten, they will be ready to sue for peace; if they cannot obtain peace, they will go home to England."

Six vessels, with supplies for Hong-Kong, had been seized at Ts'in Wan (a small place a little to the west of Victoria Harbour), and ransomed for seventy-two dollars. A flour-mill there is said to be working again, and it is recommended that a party of braves should be sent to close it.

The opening of this shop had been announced in a letter from Yü Ki-nin, who also states that the execution of a plot discussed between him and Ch'an Tsz'-tin on the 20th February is deferred. What this was, does not appear.

On the 21st February, Ch'an Man-sin, nephew of Ch'an Ssz'-tin, writes to his uncle to inform him that the San-on Committee had forwarded to Canton an English head taken from an English cruising boat (it is believed he means to say near Aberdeen, on the south side of the island). The rest of the crew escaped to land. "The Canton Committee are giving now only 30 taels for devils taken, dead or alive." [It will be remembered that Yeh's earlier proclamations promised 100 taels reward for Englishmen taken alive. He then interlines,] "For a devil's head they may possibly give but 30 dollars; the San-on Committee [consequently] do not now much prize devils' heads." He goes on to mention, that some days had elapsed before the braves consented to receive the reward lately sent; requests his uncle, if he is going to employ his own braves in the getting of heads, to tell them plainly the state of the case; and, finally, recommends him not to be keen in the head-hunting, as it is unremunerative.

There is some doubt about the date of the next document. It is either of the 21st February, or the 22nd March. Assuming it to be the former, the proper place of the note in the series is here. In it Ch'an Kwei-tsik promises from 500 to 600 dollars if an attempt, apparently,* to blow up some place, succeeds. It must be done in three days, and notice is to be given. The barbarians are spreading a report that they are coming to attack San-on. He, Ch'an Kwei-tsik, is preparing to defend it. [The expenses of the braves are evidently pressing the Committee's exchequer. Reductions of their number are proposed and effected.]

On the 23rd February, a man whose surname is not given, but whose name is Yü-nam, writes that [the Representatives of] Portugal and France have addressed a letter to Yeh to the effect that the rebel vessel seized (evidently the *Queen*) was not English, but Portuguese (interlined). This is to be kept very quiet. The inquiries made by the writer or his superiors establish nothing to their satisfaction, one way or the other. Things were not well at Nam-t'au, the trade of which place was suffering much from the interdict on supplies to the foreigner. This was causing discontent and cavilling. The braves, commanded by the man before mentioned as dissatisfied with the amount of head-money awarded, were deserting. There was also trouble at Sai-kung.

On the 25th February, Yu ki-nin writes to Ch'an Tsz'-tin to say, that Man Tsap-shin's attempt [at fire-raising] had failed on the 23rd. [He means after midnight. Our police record an attempt on a shop named Tungli, at the other end of the town, on the 24th.] It was made behind the Tung-li, a mat-building establishment in the Ha-wan, but was to be renewed again in three or four days in the shops to the left of the Police Station by the Commissariat (Webster's Bazaar), when the whole line of hongst in that vicinity could be burned; or in the Canton Bazaar, or in both places at the same time. [An attempt was made on the Canton Bazaar, but on the 19th February.]

On the 26th, Ch'an Tsz'-tin reports to his brother that several of the shops which had been closed at Hong-Kong [for the new year] are open again, and that supplies come in from Macao, Ch'an Ts'un, a place in Shun-tak, well up the river, and T'ai-ping, in Tung-kun, near the Bogue.

Then he receives news from Tang Chiu-yune, that the steamer [Queen] seized near the Ning Islands, was a passenger ship [that is, not a war-steamer]; that she had gone up to Canton to Cheung Tak-ngung [a civilian much distinguished in the troubles of Kwang Si, where he was judge, in 1851-4, and now chief, or one of the chiefs, of the Canton Committee of hostilities.]. He will report her capture to Yeh. There are other emissaries, adds Chian, at hand, who are ready to make another swoop. He had been to Cowloon to confer with three. Wong Sui-shang's design [against a steamer], for the execution of which he was to have received 3,000 dollars, it was thought, would fail—Wong was so slow. He had written to hurry him. The sum being large, and there being no "head and neck" to produce in proof, he, Wong, was to bring the vessel to a particular spot, &c. &c.

Ships were few at Victoria. The soldiers before estimated at 1,000 turned out to be a small body. The building of the mat barracks had been discontinued.

On the 27th February, he reports an increase of vigilance at Victoria. People are shut up in their houses at five o'clock, and, even at noon, few seen about. He has inspected Cowloon, and finds thirty heavy guns fit for use, and about one hundred and ten soldiers in garrison. He complains that the interdict is not rigorously enforced by the authorities, either civil or military. He would himself plant a picket on some high ground about two miles from Cowloon, in a place well suited for purposes of surveillance, but is afraid, if his tents are seen by the English, that "they will pick a quarrel with him." He has seized a junk coming with supplies from Kwei-shin.

A note express from Tang Chiu-yung, without date, begs him to come to Cowloon at once to meet five friends, who engage that

* The word *go* here perplexes the translator. If it stand for *ho-yo* it means powder; if for *yo-t'ai* it means medicine, drugs, poison. The former, all things considered, is most likely what is intended.

† The Commissariat, Messrs. Fletcher and Co.'s, &c.

something shall be undertaken and accomplished at once. [These are probably the men with whom he has conferred at Cowloon, according to his note just quoted. The plot was most likely to destroy the *Unicorn*.]

The opposition of the people of Wong Kong, who persist in supplying Hong-Kong, now begins to give serious trouble; but deferring this and other similar matters to a later period, our next paper is a letter from Su Ting-kwei, the ex-Censor, who writes from Canton that the English barbarians are said to be about "to acknowledge their transgression, and that the different nations are united in their entreaties for trade." Incendiaryism and the seizure of vessels may, therefore, be postponed, as it might give some trouble to the Governor-General were similar acts to drive the barbarians "to such a struggle as beasts make when surrounded." The stoppage of supplies is to be as strictly insisted upon as ever, as this is "a means of keeping the rebellious barbarians well in hand."

On the same day, 4th March, Ch'an Tsz'-tin (who has been the pupil of Su Ting-kwei, that is to say, has sat at his feet as his literary patron), writes to his brother that he has heard from Su that "the ruler of the rebels [H. M. Queen Victoria] had written back blaming the military devil-head altogether for commencing the disturbance of last year;" and that Yeh had issued orders to the train-bands to suspend offensive operations. The taking of heads, he suggests, may therefore be let alone with even greater propriety. The credit of taking a head, now about to be forwarded to Canton, he requests may be assigned, in the memorandum accompanying it, to Cheung Chanmu, a relative of his own.

On the 7th March, Ch'an Tsz'-tin writes to his brother that he had sent Man Tsap-shin to him, and reports the burning of Duddell's store on the night of the 6th; great destruction of flour, biscuits, and spirits; and the death of a black man in the flames." As soon as the fire broke out, the English devils fired some guns and knocked down the Christian Church by the side [of the flour store]. The barracks and powder-magazine were guarded by several hundred devil soldiers. The spy "saw with his own eyes that the building on fire was Duddell's store, and not the great devil building [Government House or Offices]. Ever since the closing of Cheung Alam, the Heung-shan man's bread-shop, the greater portion of the devil soldiers' rations have been ordered of Duddell." The burning of his store is an excellent measure, "of more value than the interdict itself." In a separate letter he mentions that Man-hing, nephew of Man Tsap-shin, had given notice on the 4th March, that the deed was to be done. As there is now no doubt of it, news should be sent post-haste to Canton.

Three ships are believed to have come to Hong-Kong with troops; and arms have been issued to these, for what purpose is not known.

He then expresses great regret at the failure of Wong Sui-shang's enterprise on the night of the 5th March. Two of his underlings had been seized; the rest had escaped to Cowloon.

The town of Sham-chun [a little east, and below San-on] is denounced for supplying Hong-Kong, and Ho Tsei-luk, of Wong Kong, is specially mentioned as the villain-in-chief. We hear more of him in time.

The [Ch'an?] Yü-nam, before mentioned, writes on the 8th March, that the English wish to treat, and that other foreign nations are giving [Yeh] to understand that they wish [the English] to confess their fault.

On the same day Ch'an Tsz'-tin writes to the Sai-kung committee to hold their hands in respect of the graver acts of aggression, but to continue strict in stopping the supplies. Also to his brother, congratulating himself on the prospect of the speedy and satisfactory termination of the campaign that is before them, now that the English are about to kiss the rod. He proposes reducing his braves by near half their strength.

In another letter of the same day he alludes to the fact, that the business was done on the 6th March (evidently the burning of Duddell's store). About the same time, Tang Chiu-yung, believed to be an ensign of the Cowloon establishment, reports the failure of an attempt to destroy a steamer on the 5th March. [This was, doubtless, the *Unicorn*. A man was apprehended on the 6th March by Mr. Caldwell, on suspicion of his privy to a plot in contemplation against that vessel.] The master had detected the plot, and had seized one man; four, however, whose names are given, had made their escape. They know Victoria well, and have a large number of adherents, who have been, or are, in foreign employ, either in dwelling-houses, or on board ships. They would be useful in any future incendiary undertaking, and Ch'an is recommended to retain them, on militia rations, as they have no other means of subsistence.

On the 10th March, he writes that he has been obliged to dismiss Tse, the man before mentioned, and, in the same letter, adds, that the rebellious barbarians do not now look as if they meant to ask for pardon and sue for peace. Every important place must, therefore, be well guarded; but if there be no movement observable before the end of the moon, he will disband ten more braves. [The expense of this force very possibly accounts for Yeh's readiness to believe that we were contemplating a course which would have enabled him to dispense with them.]

On the 24th of March, Ch'an Kwei-tsik tells his brother, that on the night of the 19th, he had sent on an English head to Can-

ton. "This is the 4th victory announced." He has understood that in the English attack on Tung-chung (the *Auckland's* affair, of the 1st April), ten English were killed.

On the 29th March, the elder brother, Ch'an Kweitsik writes very earnestly to the younger, Ch'an Tsz'-tin regarding the capture of a vessel, about to be taken by Tang Chin-yung. He fears the amount of remuneration has been reduced at Canton, but he will himself make up whatever is allowed to 1,000 dollars. He must have four days' notice, and the vessel must be brought up to the Mau Chau shallows, opposite Shatsing (a little above San-on, where Ch'an Kwei-tsik resides), in which case he will send out to meet her. Under these circumstances she need not be set on fire. "Any money and merchandise on board her are to go to the captors, but devils, flags, muskets, telescopes, letters, and arms, must be given up [to Government]." A black devil was taken on the 28th, and the twelve devils (whose capture has been noticed before) are removed, by the Governor-General Yeh's desire, to the Wan-lam Pawnshop. [These are most likely the Portuguese, who, after being two months in durance, have just been sent back to Macao.]

On the 3rd April, the same authority states that on the 1st the English had made another attack on Tung-chung, on the north of the island of Lantao, and had carried off a fast-boat. Their fire had only killed one man. He hears that T'am, a sergeant of the Cowloon garrison, well known as a thief-taker, &c. had been seized in Victoria by Mr. Caldwell in person. He, Ch'an Kwei-tsik, is moving a large force on Ts'in-wan.

[This was to punish the people of that place for their contumacy; they persist in supplying Hong-Kong.]

The remaining papers, with one exception—a list of the shops and tradesmen in parts of the centre and west of Victoria—all relate to collisions between the people, and the braves and their superiors, on the same ground, in the month of March.]

At Ts'in-wan, which lies on the other side of our bay, although a little west of the limits of the harbour, the braves, attempting to stop seven supply-boats, were beaten off with the loss of a life. A recreant graduate named Ch'an Tsi-kün led on the rioters, who surrounded the public meeting-house, tied up the undergraduate in charge of the braves, beat the latter, and robbed them of everything; and finally threatened that, unless the said undergraduate signed a statement to the effect that his braves had killed one of their people by mistake, they would carry the whole party to Victoria, and get a reward for them from the English. They also extorted 140 dollars ransom.

It is remarkable that in the letter detailing all this (which is from Ch'an Tsz'-tin, and urges Ch'an Kweitsik to put down these people) there is a detached slip of paper in a different hand, with the words, "On no account destroy the temple of Jesus of the West at Ts'in-wan." Reports on the fray at Ts'in-wan come in from various quarters; and we have now an edict of the district magistrate desiring the district committee to move a force upon Ts'in-wan, Wong-kong, and Sai-kung. In a separate paper are given the names of the sub-committee charged with these operations.

There is a village named Wong-kong about ten miles higher up the Canton river than the city of San-on; but this can hardly be the place, which appears to be not far from Sham-ch'un, a town higher up the stream on which San-on stands. As before observed, Sai-kung lies in one of the small bays east of the headland which forms the eastern side of Hebe Haven.

At the former place boats load for one Ho Tsei-luk, stated to have almost a monopoly of our supply market. Some braves interfering with these, were fired upon. The village elders were summoned to give up Ho Tsei-luk, but evaded compliance. The magistrate had himself gone to Wong-kong; but the people were assembled by beat of gong, the official was refused admission, and obliged to fall back on Ch'ik-mi, a place a little east of Sham-ch'un.

[The dates here are not very clear, but the whole must have taken place about the beginning of March.]

At Sai-kung, on the 6th March, a salt-boat, passing from Kwei-shin to Victoria, with fuel, was seized. Information was sent to Victoria, and twenty salt-boats came to the rescue; their crews retook the prize, ransacked the public hall, or meeting-house, and threatened the braves that if they continued at Sai-kung, they would hand them and their leader over to the English at Victoria.

14th April, 1857.

THOMAS WADE, Chinese Secretary.

H.M.S. RALEIGH.—The *Raleigh* is ashore, beached near the Typa, in sight of Macao, having struck on a sunken rock on Tuesday (the 14th), and knocked a hole in her bottom. The French steamer *Cattinat*, with the *Bittern* in tow, has gone to her assistance; and the *Coromandel* has taken over the *Calcatta's* fire-engine to assist in pumping her clear of water. It appears that Captain Keppel, as he hove in sight, first discharged two guns as a signal of distress, and then saluted the French admiral before running her ashore.—*China Mail*, April 16.

INTELLIGENCE has reached Macao to the effect that a rebel force have possessed themselves of a place a few miles distant from Fatshan, and that considerable excitement prevails in Canton on account of their contiguity.

THE *Lady Mary Wood*, on her passage down, fell in with a piratical fleet of junks, who were having a very warm engagement with some Chinhai traders. The *Lady Mary Wood* put a stop to the engagement, and took two of the junks, with 19 men very severely wounded, and 9 killed, into Amoy.

GOVERNOR YEH has lately seized upon and imprisoned a large rice merchant for refusing to sell that article to the poor at the price which he has limited. We have not been able to ascertain the exact limit fixed, but believe it is 3.50 dollars per picul. The heavy rains which we have experienced the last few days will tend, more than anything else, to carry out Governor Yeh's wishes, as there is no doubt that these long wished for showers will rapidly bring down the price of rice.

We learn that late advices from Foo-Chow-Foo express considerable apprehensions regarding the rebels. The remittances to the tea districts had been sent back, in consequence of the locality being menaced by the insurgents. The manipulation of the tea-leaf would, it was feared, be greatly retarded, and the quantity for sale be much reduced, owing to these disturbances.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

JACMAN, wife of Mr. s.

KLOBS, Mrs. H. d. at Shanghai, April 15.

LAMBERT, wife of J. W. d. at Victoria, April 18.

SMITH, Mrs. J. C. d. at Fuh-chan, April 10.

MARRIAGES.

CHAPMAN, Wm. to Georgiana E. d. of Geo. Hargraves, at Shanghai, April 25.

WHEELLOCK, John A. to Fanny A. d. of Edwin Lemiot, at Hong-Kong, April 25.

DEATHS.

STEWART, Louisa, wife of Patrick, at Macao, aged 55, April 10.

STEWART, Patrick, at Macao, April 20.

VAUGHAN, John M. D. at Siam, aged 37, March.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 14. Steamer L. M. Wood, Munro, Shanghai; steamer Catinat, Aro, Macao.—15. James Paton, Brown, Melbourne.—17. Ino, Plumer, East Coast.—18. Mary Russell Mitford, Noble, Calcutta.—21. Everdine Elizabeth, Tonjon, Singapore; Catherine Apear, Smidt, Calcutta.—22. Louisa, Vincent, Amoy.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per L. M. Wood.—Capt. Lewis.
Per Matilda.—Messrs. Martin, Grievae, and Capt. Breck.
Per Sea Serpent.—Messrs. Everett, Pollard, and Vail.
Per Zephyr.—Mr. Duce.
Per Hellespont.—Messrs. Jardine, Ross, Campbell, Wills, Whetmore, Simpson, Purdon, and Dr. Dixon.
Per Shanghai.—Messrs. Halton, Tono, and Armero.
Per Formosa.—Messrs. W. Nott, Framheim, Hitchcock, A. J. How, R. Rothwell, and Hall.

DEPARTURES.

APRIL 14. Steamer Barracotta, Fortescue, England.—15. Steamer Madras, Grainger, Bombay.—16. Helene, Bandixery, Singapore.—20. Hazard, Hide, Amoy; Steamer Ann, Harris, Amoy; Progressive Age, Holmes, East Coast; Ceres, Mammes, East Coast.—21. Steamer Lightning, Durham, Calcutta.—23. Wild Dayrell, MacFarlane, East Coast; Larrick, Thomson, East Coast.—25. Steamer Cadiz, —, to Point de Galle.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Cadiz (April 25), to POINT DE GALLE. FOR SINGAPORE.
—Mr. C. A. Hubener. FOR MARSEILLES.—Mr. Ross.

CEYLON.

THE LONDON MAIL of April 10th left Point de Galle May 8th en route to Madras and Calcutta. The *Aden* left Point de Galle May 8th, with London Mail of April 10th, for Hong-Kong.

BURMAH.

THE CONDITION OF AVA.

Recent intelligence from Ava is not of a nature to hold out hopes of prolonged tranquillity in that part of the world, and we need scarcely say, that a civil war at Ameerapoor would compel us to look closely to the state of our munitions of war at Rangoon. The king, who was once so popular from his mildness of character and for the anxiety which he exhibited to lighten the burdens of his people, has committed the fatal mistake of creating a monopoly in his own favour of every branch of export trade in his dominions. He is sole merchant as well as monarch, and understands, as well as the keenest member of the Peace Society, how to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market. Perhaps it would scarcely be correct to say, that in any sense the man who buys is the enemy of the man who sells, but there is a natural antagonism in trade, which is wholly at variance with the paternal relation which a king should bear to his subjects. His majesty of Ava cannot keep both his Crown and his customers; and when the former passes to his brother, the news from Burmah is likely to prove interesting in Calcutta and elsewhere.

Since the conclusion of the last war with England, the internal commerce of Burmah has undergone a complete change. Rice, which used to be imported from Pegu in large quantities, is now almost entirely home grown, the enormous advance in price consequent on the European demand making it far too expensive for native consumption. In 1855-6 the increase was not less than a thousand per cent., and much misery was the consequence amongst merchants and consumers, but the evil has worked itself out, and at the latest date grain was cheaper at Ameerapoor than at Rangoon. Thus both sides of the border have benefited by the change, the Peguers by the enormous access of profits, and the Burmese by being made self-sustaining in the important matter of the supply of food.

In all other respects, however, the prospects of the Burmese are the reverse of favourable. The king's short-sighted policy is ruining alike the trade with China and Rangoon. Up to a recent period, the export of cotton from Ava was very great, the Chinese imports of silk and gold, the former amounting to upwards of twenty-two lakhs yearly, being mostly paid for in that article; but since his majesty has drawn all the supply to himself, and charged two hundred per cent. profit on the sale, the trade has dwindled to the verge of total extinction. Upon lead, he makes a profit of three hundred per cent., upon cutch, about the same. The Petroleum wells, time out of mind the property of private families, are now worked for the royal benefit. The king takes the oil at fixed rates, and vends it at an enormous advance. As a matter of course, all classes of producers are discontented with this state of things.

They may know but little of public affairs in their own country, and nothing of those which transpire beyond it, but neither great sagacity nor foreign information is requisite to instruct them as to the loss they sustain by the king's trading. And when we add to this wide-spread cause of disaffection, the disgust occasioned by the recent order to vacate Ameerapoor, and found a new city in its stead, together with the artful complaints of the partisans of the heir apparent, it will be easily understood that the chance of a revolution is by no means remote. It is rumoured that the king's brother recently attempted to leave the town, which would have been equivalent to an act of treason in Burmese estimation, but the story wants confirmation. Meanwhile his majesty studies price currents, and has engaged a respectable European firm to send him translations of all the English papers. It would be strange enough, if he should learn through these columns, the first tidings of the disaffection of his people.—*Friend of India*.

THE ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER AT PEGU, Capt. J. S. D. White, of the 40th N.I., has resigned his civil appointment. His services will, doubtless, be placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief. We trust that the health of Capt. White will be improved by the change.

ANOTHER FIRE AT RANGOON.—A report has reached town, brought by the ship *Cornwallis*, that the whole town of Rangoon was burnt down on the 11th inst. That there was a serious fire is believed, but that it destroyed the European portion of the town is doubted.

The *Sind Kossid* says, "We have lost the services of two of our conductors by the unerring hand of death." Since the hand of death does not appear to err, we suppose that in this case the "services of the conductors" were worthless. Really, the English is almost as bad as in an educational report.

*** Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.*

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friends who favour us with communications will greatly add to their obliging kindness by writing on one side only of their paper. All persons acquainted with the details of a printing-office know how much this promotes convenience.

ERRATUM.—In the review, in our last number, of a work by Mr. W. Nassau Lees, "On the Study of Oriental Languages," the words *per annum* were inadvertently introduced in alluding to Mr. Lees' estimate of the expense of the East-India Company's College at Calcutta. The half-million sterling therein mentioned is the total cost of the maintenance of the students, from the foundation of the college to its abolition in 1854.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON.

TUESDAY, June 9, 1857.

SIR LAWRENCE PEEL.

WE are happy to announce that the expectation held out in our last number, that Sir Lawrence Peel, late Chief Justice at Calcutta, would be selected by her Majesty's Government to fill the vacant seat in the Direction of the East-India Company, has been realized. Sir Lawrence is now a member of the Court.

SIR JAMES OUTRAM.

WE have the satisfaction of announcing that her Majesty has been pleased to signify her sense of the services recently rendered by Sir James Outram in Persia, by conferring upon him the honour of Grand Cross of the Bath.

The Court of Directors, also, and her Majesty's Government have concurred in further recognizing his claim to high distinction by appointing him a member of the Supreme Council of India.

EAST-INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.

IN case an injurious report regarding the financial affairs of the East-Indian Railway Company, which has been going the rounds of the papers, should have reached any of our readers, who may not have seen the letter from Messrs. Freshfield, the solicitors to the company, contradicting the same, we are glad to be able to state that the rumours in question are entirely unfounded, and that the financial position of the company is as sound as the largest shareholder could desire. We cannot indeed, understand how, under the system of supervision which is exercised by the officers of the East-India Company, any deficiency could occur. The capital, as soon as it is paid by the shareholders, is deposited in the treasury at the East-India House, and sums are only withdrawn from thence for payments which have been previously sanctioned by the East-India Company and the *ex-officio* director. By this means, not only is a strict control

provided against extravagance, but an examination takes place into each particular expenditure, to see that the sum sanctioned for a special purpose is not exceeded.

THE CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES OF BENGAL.

A NEW element of government is springing up in India. Its earliest manifestations may be traced in an address which has been presented to the local Government by the Christian missionaries of Calcutta, proposing the appointment of a commission to inquire into the condition of the rural population of Bengal. That the country labours under a vast amount of social disorganization no one seems to doubt. Much of this, however, even the missionaries allow, may be traced to the fearful superstitions of the people, and the debasing effects of a popular mythology. These unfavourable causes admit of no very speedy removal, and must necessarily await the comparatively slow advance of general civilization and improvement. Other ills, however, are enumerated, the remedy for which lies altogether within the province of the Government. The missionaries declare their belief that in many districts neither life nor property is secure; that gang-robberies of the most daring character are perpetrated with impunity, and that constant affrays take place between landed proprietors regarding the disputed boundaries of their estates. These evils are chiefly ascribed to the inefficiency and corruption of the police, and to the defective constitution of the courts of justice. Another cause assigned for the violence and exactions to which the people are exposed is the alleged oppressive character of the land-revenue system. The working of the law of landlord and tenant, it is averred, leads the cultivators to despair of obtaining redress for the greatest wrong that may be inflicted. Under such an impression, the people, it is said, exhibit a spirit of sullen discontent, and entertain so bitter a hatred towards the Government as to have impressed the memorialists "with alarm as well as sorrow." The picture, though highly exaggerated, contains much painful truth. All parties are agreed that the social existence of the rural population of Bengal is sadly disordered; all practical men have come to the conclusion, that whatever remedy can be applied by the Government should be no longer delayed; but whether the course suggested by the memorialists would advance the object desired, is open to the gravest doubt. The Government of India participating in this doubt, declined to issue the commission. The missionaries, dissatisfied with the decision, resolved to appeal to Parliament. Their memorial, which we see has been ordered to be printed, furnishes a sketch of the grievances of the people, and prays for the appointment of a royal commission to institute the inquiry which the framers sought to obtain through the local Government. In our judgment there are many obvious objections to the issue of such a commission in England. In the first place, the field of selection would be too limited. The memorialists require that the commissioners should be men of independent minds, unbiassed by official or local prejudice. Such men are doubtless to be found in the United Kingdom, but they would probably be deficient in two important qualifications: experience of the people, and a knowledge of the vernacular language. There is, we believe, but one precedent for the appointment of an

Indian commission at home. This occurred so far back as the year 1768, when Mr. Vansittart, Mr. Sraffton, and Colonel Forde were vested with extraordinary powers, and took their departure for Bengal. But even in this instance the commissioners were nominated by the East-India Company, and not by the Crown. Their commission, moreover, was never opened; the ship in which they took their passage failed to reach its destination, and was supposed to have foundered at sea. To those conversant with the subject, it must be obvious that a commission of local inquiry, if appointed at all, must be appointed in India: but is there, after all, any need for its institution? It appears to us that such a commission was virtually and substantially issued when Mr. Halliday was selected for the office of lieutenant-governor of Bengal. One of the first fruits of his administration was an elaborate report on the whole question of criminal justice in the territories included within his jurisdiction. The *Friend of India* speaking of this document, says: "The Lieutenant-Governor sets out with a frank and full admission of the great evils to be reformed. Such a sketch indeed has rarely proceeded from an official pen. Not one evil is glossed over, however old, not one blunder concealed, however deeply interwoven with our official system. Nothing that we have ever ventured to assert, no invective that has ever proceeded from the fiercest radical in Bengal, approaches in severity to this quiet but clear-cutting denunciation. We have been accused frequently of drawing our picture of the existing system for the repression of crime in too dark colours. It is radiant compared with this terrible deguerreotype. It is proved on evidence absolutely incontrovertible, that our police system from beginning to end, from the Sudder to the village Chokeydar, is utterly and inconceivably rotten. You cannot touch it without such palpable evidence of decay, that disgust is lost in astonishment at the mysterious principle of cohesion by which it is still held together. The village police, the root of the system, it is said, is utterly corrupt. The men live in a permanent state of starvation. They are found guilty before the courts of heinous crimes, more frequently than other men are of the most trivial offences. They are all, concludes the Lieutenant-Governor, thieves and robbers of necessity, or leagued with thieves and robbers, insomuch that when any one is robbed in a village, it is most probable that the first person suspected will be the village watchman." After so searching an investigation, after so complete an exposure of the defects of the judicial system, what need is there for the appointment of a commission of inquiry? What can there be to inquire about when everything is known? As the wisest of men has taught us, there is a time for all things. There is a time to investigate and a time to act. Investigation has been pushed to the utmost, and the time has arrived for the application of the remedy. Under recent orders from England, the entire police of India is now being remodelled. The force will be distributed into two separate bodies—the preventive and the detective. Higher allowances have been awarded to each class, and the management of the force in each district will be transferred to the charge of a European officer having no other duties to perform. Such are among the remedies proposed to be applied to the prime cause of much of the social evil which exists in Bengal. Measures also for the

improvement of the courts of law are under the consideration of the Indian Government, and a bill for amending the law of landlord and tenant was some time since brought before the Legislative Council. Upon these three conditions—a strong and uncorrupt police; a simple, pure, and cheap judicial system; and a more equitable law between landlord and tenant—the amelioration of the rural population, so far as the Government are concerned, seems to depend. These conditions, aided by a powerful engine—a wide-spread system of national education—are about to be accorded. The rest must depend upon the people themselves, and upon their advancement in the scale of civilization. Defects in the civil administration of the country may be amended by the Government, but habits of slavish submission on the part of the people, a want of self-reliance, and the absence of physical and moral courage, are not matters to be dealt with by legislation, nor corrected by the labours of commissions of inquiry.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—In the 745th page of Mr. Thornton's *Indian Gazetteer* (last edition), it is to be inferred from the context, that Colonel Elrington's force assaulted, and took the fortified town or city of Pahlunpore, on the 10th of October, 1817. You will, therefore, greatly oblige me by inserting this note in your next number of the *Mail*, as a correction; that is to say, that Colonel Elrington's force had nothing to do with the taking of Pahlunpore by assault on the 10th October, 1817, and that his force did not come up to Pahlunpore until *two days* after it was taken; that, moreover, it was taken by me, and Yaroo Jemadar, of the Guicowars, Mihie Kaunta force, which consisted of about 1,000 men of all arms, and 100 rank and file of the 8th Bombay Native infantry, under Lieut. Holland, of that regiment.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

WM. MILES, Major-General, H. E. I. Service.

June 4, 1857.

P.S. I do myself the honour to enclose copy of a letter to me from Col. Elrington, on the subject of my communication.

SIR—I have had the satisfaction to receive your letter of yesterday announcing the reduction of Pahlunpore, and occupation of that city by the Guicowar troops, and beg to offer my sincere congratulation on this brilliant termination of your operations. I request you will communicate to Lieut. Holland, and the detachment under his command, my warmest thanks for the zeal and gallantry displayed by them upon this occasion. My movements will be guided by the information I may hereafter receive, but it is my present intention to take up a position between Pahlunpore and Deesa.

I have the honour, &c.,

R. G. ELRINGTON,

47th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Commg. D. F. F.

Capt. W. Miles,

Camp, Donja, 11th Feb. 1817.

L A W.

Several causes have been tried in the law courts recently, in which the suitors were connected with India. In *Pace v. Dear*, on a bill transaction, tried in the Court of Exchequer on the 4th inst., the plaintiff was described as an India merchant, carrying on business in Austin-friars, and the defendant a furniture-dealer. Both plaintiff and defendant admitted themselves to be bill-discounters. The action was brought to recover the sum of 48*l.* odd, the difference between a bill of exchange for 25*l.* odd and another for 300*l.* The latter bill was given by the plaintiff to the defendant to get rid of the previous bill. The defendant said he had agreed to take the risk of the 300*l.*, as he was to receive the difference between that and the 25*l.* bill which had been dishonoured, as a bonus for so doing. The bills of Sadleir and George Hudson had been brought to him by the plaintiff for discount, but he (the defendant) had refused to meddle with them. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for 35*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.*

THE CASE OF PACKMAN V. VIVIAN was decided by the Master of the Rolls on the 3rd inst. on a very short point. The

bill was filed by Dr. Packman, who was formerly in the East-India Company's service. On his return to England he went about to Matlock, Cheltenham, Bath, and other places amateur doctoring. He never received fees. Among the intimate friends of the doctor was the Hon. Mrs. Vivian, who enjoyed the benefit of the plaintiff's medical aid in 1854, and up to her last illness in 1855. Mrs. Vivian died in May, 1855, having by her will appointed the doctor a legacy of 300*l.*, and a contingent interest in 7,000*l.* She also left a letter (not regularly executed as a will), by which she desired her executors to remunerate the plaintiff liberally for his attendance. Dr. Packman had never sent in any bill to Mrs. Vivian during her life, or in any way claimed payment; but after her death he claimed several hundred pounds as medical fees. This bill was filed against Captain Vivian, the husband, and the trustees of the will, to enforce the claim. The Master of the Rolls held that the attendance was meant to be gratuitous, and dismissed the bill with costs, except the costs of certain irrelevant evidence, which the defendants were to pay.

HARTLEY V. PONSONBY.—This was an action brought by a seaman, Robert Hartley, against the defendant, Henry Ponsonby, who was master of the ship *Mobile*, which in 1852 sailed from Liverpool to Port Philip, and thence to Bombay, performing the latter part of the voyage under difficulties, consequent upon the desertion of several of the crew in Australia. The plaintiff signed articles "to assist in taking the ship from Port Phillip to Bombay, with a crew of nineteen hands," for which service the defendant Ponsonby agreed to pay, in Liverpool, the sum of 40*l.*, and gave his promissory note for that amount (see *L. Mail*, Feb. 17). The plaintiff obtained a verdict in Hilary term last; but the defendant obtained a rule for a new trial. The court now confirmed the original verdict, Mr. Justice Erle observing, that although it was his conviction that sailors ought not to be encouraged in a moment of difficulty to insist on higher wages, yet he was ready to admit that it was unreasonable for the master of a vessel to require the crew to go on under circumstances like those connected with the voyage of the *Mobile*; it was, therefore, he (Mr. Justice Erle) had directed a verdict for the plaintiff on the first trial, which the judges now decreed was not to be disturbed.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE thirty-third half-yearly report notifies a dividend at the rate of three and a-half per cent. for the half-year ending 31st March last, making five per cent. on the share capital; these payments to be made together, clear of income-tax, on and after the 26th June.

In their last report the directors referred to the despatch of the *Alma*, *Aden*, *Ava*, and *Azof*, to the India and China stations; and they have now the satisfaction to announce that the three first-named vessels reached their respective destinations in safety, and are now in active service. The *Azof*, on her arrival at Mauritius, was chartered by the contractors for the mail service between that place and Aden, also alluded to in the last report, and is now running on that line, which is already becoming of importance in bringing additional traffic into the company's main lines at Aden.

The *Precursor*, *Pottinger*, and *Chusan*, were stated, in the last report, to have been engaged by the Indian Government as transports, for the purposes of the expedition to the Persian Gulf, then preparing. Since that time, the *Sir Janettee Seejebhoy*, the *Haddington* (sailing ship), and the *Oriental*, have also been chartered and employed in operations connected with the Persian war. The services of the *Bentinck*, *Aden*, and *Bombay* have likewise been temporarily availed of for the conveyance of troops and despatches; and the directors state, that the mail service has suffered no interruption in consequence of these extensive demands on the company's resources.

The intention of the Directors to establish a semi-monthly line between Bombay, the Straits, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai, was announced in the last report. The arrangements then referred to were completed early in the spring, and the second line was opened in correspondence with the steamer which left Southampton on the 20th of March. The state of affairs in China makes the re-establishment of a fortnightly communication with that country a matter of much public importance, and the Directors trust the result of the working of this commercial line may be such as to enable them to continue it throughout the year. An issue of new shares has just been completed, by which a fund of about 17,000*l.* has been realized.

EAST-INDIA SUGARS.—834,423 cwt. of sugar (not equal to the white-clayed of the West Indies), and 802,590 cwt. (not equal to the brown) were imported from the Mauritius last year; from the East Indies the importation amounted to 666,967 cwt. (not equal to white-clayed), and 508,289 cwt. (not equal to brown clayed).

COLONEL WAUGH, late of the London and Eastern Banking Company, on an application to the Bankruptcy Court, made on the 5th inst., obtained an enlargement of time to surrender. The application was granted on the ground of the alleged illness of the bankrupt.

OPIUM IN THE EAST INDIES.—It appears from a return to the House of Commons, printed on Saturday last, that the amount of all expenses incurred in the growth and manufacture of opium at the Benares opium agency in the year 1854-55 was Rs. 3,23,27,490; the amount realized by the sale was Rs. 10,52,74,279, and the amount of profit, exclusive of presidency charges, was Rs. 7,29,46,790. In the Behar agency the total amount of expenses appears to have been Rs. 90,24,183.

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY ROUTE TO INDIA.—A correspondence has taken place through the medium of a morning contemporary on the subject of the practicability of the Euphrates valley route for the purposes of the Euphrates Valley Railway Company. Major-General Chesney answers the objections raised in his letter published in the *Times* of the 6th instant. A correspondent of that journal (the Rev. G. F. Badger) having alluded to the mischievous inundations of the Lower Euphrates, General Chesney remarks that those inundations have been long known to him, and he considers them to be only the natural result of the neglect of the river's embankments. The reparation of these embankments formed a prominent part of the negotiations which he (General Chesney) carried out recently at Constantinople with reference to the proposed navigation of the river and railway.

A MEMORIAL from the commercial community in the City to the Post-master General, pointing out the constant delay in the transmission of the Indian Mails from Marseilles, has elicited the reply that "the arrangements for the conveyance of the Indian Mails through France rests with the French post-office;" and that the authorities on this side could therefore do nothing more than make the necessary recommendations. A further communication has been transmitted to the Duke of Argyll on behalf of the commercial community, in the hope that he may be induced to address another appeal (previous appeals having proved ineffectual) to the French Government. It is stated in the memorial of the city merchants that any increase of postage that might be necessary consequent on the means adopted for accelerating the Indian Mail at Marseilles would be cheerfully submitted to.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 1. Marion, Murray, Ceylon; Sorata, Richardson, Adelaide; Emma, Rabe, Akyah; Wave of Life, Stuart, Sydney.—2. Liverpool, Kenney, Bengal; Marion, Leighton, Bombay; Queenshill, Rooke, Singapore; Golconda, Miller, Bengal; Ida, Reimers, Rangoon; City of Manchester, Black, Bombay; Mary Carson, Bennett, Bombay; Morning Star, Allen, Melbourne; Avery, Jellard, Shanghai; Owen Glendower, Watson, Bombay; Isle of France, Neill, Ceylon; Lord Haddo, Brotherton, Mauritius; Valentine, Thomas, Ceylon.—3. Sydneyham, Sargent, Melbourne; India, Warden, Bombay; Delhi, Martin, Bengal.—4. Annie Wilson, Langley, Bombay; Coleroon, Wilson, Sydney; Sussex, Scanlan, Melbourne; Vernon, Consitt, Bombay; Walmer Castle, Daniell, Melbourne; Marys, Donovan, Mauritius; Forerunner, Parkin, Mauritius; Thomas Mitchell, Murdoch, India and Demerara; Sir Robert Seppings, Clark, India and Demerara; Oliver Lang, Mundell, New Zealand.—5. Sverge, Rudin, Batavia; Lloyds, M'Beath, Bengal; Severn Scowcroft, Portland Bay; Alfred the Great, Wilson, Bengal; Sebastian Cabot, Gale, Bengal; Godfredo Mameli, Manila; Agatha, Ieeton, Algoa Bay; Catherine Adamaon, Stuart, Sydney; Gloriana, Toynbee, Madras; Imperatrice Eugénie, Bengal; Jules César, India; Talisman, Bombay; République, Bengal.—6. Medway, Kennedy, Melbourne; Harrowby, Storie, Van Diemen's Land; Lord Palmerston, Hurd, Mauritius; Chieftain, M'Millan, Madras; Warrior Queen, Jenkins, Bengal.—Bellcarrig, Ray, Bombay; Neptune's Favourite, Lane, Shanghai; Omega, Ruins, Bombay; Kent, Brine, and South Carolina, Shapcott, Melbourne; Whirlwind, Edgell, Bombay and Cannanore; Ambassador, Moore, Cape; Clementina, Stamp, Algoa Bay; Graham, Grott, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Indus, from SOUTHAMPTON (June 4), to proceed per steamer Alma, from SUZ. For MALTA.—Miss Gray, Lieut. Wolsley, Mr. Pidcock, Capt. Copland, Mrs. Walsh. For BOMBAY.—Mr. G. W. Marsden, Mr. H. Gibson, Miss West, Miss Henderson, Mr. Malden, Mr. F. Bone, Mr. J. Affleck, Mr. J. Anstruther, Mr. R. Abbott, Mr. Terry. For CEYLON.—Mr. Caulfield, Miss Reke, Ens. Hawker, Mr. C. W. Forbes. For MADRAS.—Col. Hall, Maj. and Mrs. Fowler, Mr. J. M. Span, Capt. J. Barclay, Mr. J. M. and Mrs. Keppel and infant, Mr. W. W. Mercer, Mr. E. A. Crockett, Mr. S. L. Coe, Mr. Buchanan, Maj. Dobbs, Maj. Boudier. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. R. Stewart, Maj. and Mrs. Spence and infant, Capt. A. Allen, Miss Ledger, Mr. Moseley, Mr. W. B. Morg, Mr. Livermore, Mr. E. A. Dow, Mr. T. D. Madden, Mr. and Mrs. B. Roghe, Mr. T. Bengie. For SUEZ.

FORE.—Mr. de Voss, Mr. E. Wenley, Mr. Archer, Mr. and Mrs. P. Voller, Mr. Voller, Jun.; Mr. C. Tolchin. For Hong-Kong.—Dr. A. McKechnie, Mr. Hughes.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BURROWS, the wife of Capt. Bombay army, s. at 19, Fitzroy-square, June 3.
HATHAWAY, the wife of Arthur, Madras civil service, s. at Wimbledon, June 1.
MORRIEON, the wife of J. T. M.D. Bengal medical establishment, s. at 11, Manchester-street, Manchester-square, June 3.
YOUNG, the wife of W. R. late of the Bengal civil service, d. (still-born) at Oldfield lodge, Berks, June 1.

MARRIAGES.

LAW, Capt. James A. Bengal Service, to Harriette E. B. d. of the Rev. W. H. Turner, vicar of Banwell, Somerset, at Banwell, June 4.
MACKENZIE, Donald W. of Canton, to Ricarda C. d. of the late Capt. Richard Croker, R.N. at Chiswick, June 3.
MACTAGGART, William, of Singapore, to Elizabeth C. d. of the late David Lyall, at Old Montrose, Forfarshire, June 4.
MADDOCK, Thomas H. Bengal Army, to Annie, d. of Charles R. Simpson, at Sefton, Lancashire, June 4.
STEWART, Francis, of China, to Eliza, d. of Capt. John Grant, at Hoodside House, near Aberdeen, June 2.
TURQUAND, Rev. A. P. s. of the late William J. Bengal Civil Service, to Ellen E. d. of the Rev. Dr. Cornish, at Ottery St. Mary, June 1.

DEATHS.

BIRD, William Wilberforce, at 22, Sussex-square, Hyde-park, aged 73, June 1.
HATHAWAY, William, infant s. of Arthur, Madras C.S. at Wimbledon, aged 4 days, June 5.
SHAKESPEAR, Annie B. wife of Capt. Henry, 25th Bengal N.I. at Brompton, June 2.
SKARDON, Lieut. gen. Charles R., Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, of Lansdowne-terrace, Notting-hill, at Hastings, aged 72, May 29.
SWINNEY, Francis, J. s. of John, late Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, of Westall House, Cheltenham, aged 15, June 1.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE,

June 3, 1857.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. R. Manderson, R. J. Tayler, H. Pratt, A. W. Begbie, G. Blunt, G. Balfour, C. Gubbins, G. A. Pepper, C. C. Jackson, P. B. Reid, Fred. Talbot, John King, J. R. B. Bennett, and E. Fraser.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. A. J. H. Larpent and H. Young.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. gen. A. Spens, 14th N.I., Col. J. E. Landers, 9th N.I., and L. S. Bird, 23rd N.I.; Brev. col. H. A. Morrieon, 63rd N.I.; Brev. Maj. S. R. Tickell, 31st N.I.; Capt. J. H. Smith, art.; E. C. Warner, 2nd Cav.; C. Crossman, Invs.; B. Hawes, 2nd Fus.; G. Allgood, 49th N.I.; B. T. Reid, 3rd Eur. regt.; Brev. capt. T. H. Wilson, 57th N.I.; Lieuts. R. H. Tulloh, 16th N.I.; J. R. A. S. Lowe, 11th N.I.; A. O. Mayne, art.; E. Thompson, 67th N.I.; F. E. Laing, 17th N.I., J. Turton, 26th N.I.; — Gordon, art.; A. M. Anderson, 38th N.I.; A. Douglas, 2nd Fus. W. Owen, 61st N.I.; Surgs. A. Reid, and W. Martin; Asst. surg. A. J. Dale.

Madras Estab.—Maj. gens. J. E. Musgrove, retired, E.E. Bruce, 35th N.I.; Lieut. col. E. Clutterbuck, retired; Brev. maj. S. S. Coffin, 24th N.I.; Capt. T. W. Clagett, 3rd cav., G. Girdlestone, 11th N.I., A. W. M. Kerr, 39th N.I.; Lieuts. J. Fulton, 32nd N.I., J. H. L. Kerr, 26th N.I., W. Fane, 11th N.I.; Surgeon J. Dorward; The Rev. Alfred Kinlock.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. H. Burke, Eng. C. Hodgkinson, 28th N.I.; Lieuts. J. Currie, 15th N.I., F. P. Bartholomew, 28th N.I.; Ensign H. T. Ostrehan, 25th N.I.; the Rev. Archdeacon F. Reynolds.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. J. Surtees.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. G. B. Mainwaring, 16th N.I. and A. Allen, 55th N.I.; Lieuts. H. G. Jenkins, 10th cav. and L. B. Magniac, 1st fus.

Madras Estab.—Brev. col. G. Burn, 20th N.I. and Asst. surg. J. Donaldson, M.D.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. A. S. Faulknor, 6th N.I.; Lieut. H. Close, 27th N.I.; and Surg. R. H. Davidson, M.D.

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. T. B. Lane, 6 months.

Madras Estab.—Mr. G. H. Smith, 2 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. J. D'Oyly Baring, 55th N.I. 6 months; Lieut. R. Young, eng., 3 months; Asst. G. O. Bailie, M.D. six months.

Madras Estab.—Brev. col. P. Anstruther, C.B., art., six months; Lieut. R. A. Chadwick, 5th N.I., six months; Lieut. W. Barclay, 25th N.I., six months.

Bombay Estab.—Brev. major J. D. Leckie, 22nd N.I., six months; Lieut. W. Lumden, 22nd N.I., six months; Vet. surg. J. H. B. Hallen, six months.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. Mathias Barker.

APPOINTMENTS.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. Henry Warner and Meyrick John Sutton, admitted volunteers for the Indian Navy.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock.....	£.	220 @ 222
	India Bonds (£1,000).....		4s. dis.
	Ditto (under £1,000)....		
	RAILWAYS.		
18	Bombay, Baroda, and Central	9	½ @ ½ pm.
	India (guar. 5 per ct.).....	2s.	
20	Calcutta and South-Eastern ..	1	1½ @ 1½ pm.
20	Ceylon, B shares	2s.	½ @ ½ pm.
20	Eastern Bengal	100	107 @ 109
Stock	East-Indian		
20	Ditto Extension C (guar.	15	1½ @ 1½ pm.
	5 per ct.).....		
20	Ditto Extension D (guar.	all	
	5 p.ct. with full 5 p.ct. int.)	2s.	par to ½ pm.
20	Euphrates Valley		
20	Great Indian Peninsula (guar.	all	21 @ 21½
	5 per ct.).....	4	½ @ ½ pm.
20	Ditto (New ditto).....	all	19 @ 20
20	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)....	all	21 @ 21½
20	Ditto (guar. 5 per ct.).....		
20	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½	10	½ dis. @ ½ pm.
	per ct.).....		
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5	5	½ @ ½ pm.
	per cent.).....		
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5	5	½ @ ½ pm.
	per cent.).....		
20	Scinde (guar. 5 per ct.).....	5	1½ @ 1½ pm.
20	Punjaub	2	
	BANKS.		
40	Australasia	all	88 @ 90
25	Bank of Egypt	18½	2 @ 1½ dis.
20	Chartered Bank of India, Aus-	8	½ @ ½ dis.
	tralia, and China		
25	Oriental Bank Corporation....	all	39 @ 40
20	Ottoman Bank	15	½ dis. @ ½ pm.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
10	European and Indian Junction	10s.	
	Telegraph		
10	Mediterranean Electric Tele-	all	
	graph		
1	N. B. Australasian Company..	all	½ @ ½
1	Oriental Gas	all	1 @ 1½
1	Ditto New	5s.	Par. @ ½ pm.
50	Peninsular and Oriental Steam		
	Navigation Company	all	66 @ 68
50	Ditto New	10	
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip ..	all	
1	Ditto Registered.....	all	

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
4 per Cent. East-India Transfer } Ss.Rs.	—	—	—
Loan Stock			
New 3½ per Cent. Loan of 1854-55			

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills drawn fr. May 10 to May 26.
			₹. s. d.
On Bengal ..	2s. 0½d. ½	2s. 0½d.	24,709 6 8
Madras ..	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	3,277 12 10
Bombay..	2s. 1d.	2s. 1d.	527 18 4
		Bi-Monthly ..	28,514 17 10

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer Colombo, May 19, 1857.

	Gold.	Silver.
Bombay .....	.....	£171,325
Ceylon	£343	22,167
Madras	1,785	144,285
Calcutta	—	1,410
Penang	—	86,990
Singapore	—	154,086
Hong-Kong	—	2,000
Canton	—	166,780
Shanghai	—	—
	£2,128	£748,943

ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 29th April, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That a QUARTERLY GENERAL COURT of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th JUNE next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 29th April, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

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LONDON:—Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, Printer, at the Printing-Office of COX & WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by LANCELOT WILD, at 13, Catherine Street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, both in the County of Middlesex.—June 9, 1857.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

Vol. XV.—No. 319.]

LONDON, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1857.

[PRICE 1s.]

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(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, June 30.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	May 19	Burmah (Rangoon) ..	May 7
Agra	23	Ceylon	30
Madras	25	Bombay	28
China (Hong-Kong) ..	May 10.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE present mail brings intelligence of a serious crisis in India, though the details, we are happy to find, are somewhat less alarming than we had been led to expect from the telegraphic communications received in London on Saturday. In our last number we mentioned that a telegraphic message had been received at Bombay just before the departure of the mail, announcing that the 3rd Bengal light cavalry were in open revolt at Meerut. The report unhappily turns out to have been but too true. Eighty-five men of this regiment, who had refused to handle the new cartridges, had been tried by court-martial and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment with hard labour. Their sentences were read out on parade on the 9th May, and the offenders marched off to gaol. On the evening of Sunday, the 10th, while most of the Europeans were attending divine service, the men of the 11th and 20th regiments of native infantry, which were also stationed at Meerut, assembled upon the parade-ground in armed and tumultuous bodies. Upon becoming acquainted with the fact, the European officers hurried from their quarters with a view to pacify the insurgents. Colonel Finnis, of the 11th, appears to have been the first victim of the outbreak. This gallant officer, while addressing a party of the 20th regiment, was shot in the back by a sepoy. Some other officers of the 11th shared the fate of their colonel. At this time the troopers of the 3rd cavalry rushed from their quarters and joined the revolted infantry. The next step of the rebel force was to liberate their comrades in the gaol, which they accomplished, together with the release of about a thousand or twelve hundred ordinary prisoners. Meanwhile the European portion of the brigade was called out. This consisted of her Majesty's 6th dragoon guards, the 60th rifles, and the artillery. But before these troops could be assembled, half the station was in flames; every residence was fired, and every European, man, woman, or child, who fell in the way of the mutineers, was massacred under circumstances of remorseless barbarity. Happily many of the officers' families had already escaped to the European lines, where they took refuge in the artillery school

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Alma* with a mail, left Calcutta May 19th, Madras 25th, Point de Galle 30th, Aden June 12th, and arrived at Suez June 18th. The *Cadiz*, with a mail, left Bombay May 28th, and arrived at Aden June 7th. The *Pekin*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong May 10th, Singapore 19th, Penang 21st, and arrived at Point de Galle May 30th. The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta June 24th, and Marseilles June 27th (per *Vectis*). The *Indus*, with the remainder may be expected at Southampton July 5th.

DEPARTURES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 4th and 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if the 4th or 20th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 3rd and 19th.

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The Mails for China are despatched under the same regulations, and at the same rate of postage, as those to India.

* * * The *Marseilles* mails of the 10th and 26th overtake the *Southampton* mails of the 4th and 20th at Malta; from which place they are conveyed by the same vessel.

of industry. Mr. Greathed, the commissioner, and his wife, were saved, it is said, by the fidelity of their native servants. Each officer as he hastened to call back the men to their allegiance was cut down, and by the time the European force had reached the native lines, the bloody work of the mutineers was pretty well completed. At the second volley of the 60th rifles, the rebels fled precipitately, and were followed some miles out of Meerut by the dragoons, who sabred a considerable number; but by some oversight the pursuit was discontinued; and to this circumstance may be attributed the perpetration of a similar tragedy at Delhi. The rebels reached that city early on the following morning, where they were instantly joined, as if by previous concert, by three other native regiments, the 38th, the 54th, and the 74th native infantry, and by the artillery, which, however, is said to have done so with much reluctance. Unfortunately no European troops were cantoned at Delhi, and the city was now at the mercy of the insurgents, who ran riot through the streets, reproducing the bloody scenes of Meerut. The arsenal and magazine were fortunately saved from falling into their hands by the gallantry of Lieut. G. D. Willoughby, of the artillery, who blew them both up, and, notwithstanding the report that he had perished, appears, on the authority of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, to have escaped after accomplishing the gallant feat. All the Europeans of the place, except the few who rode for their lives to neighbouring stations, are said to have been butchered; but as the place remains in the hands of the mutineers, it may be hoped that others, of whose fate we have no certain news, have also escaped. Thirteen European fugitives from the city are reported to be in safety at a place called Khekurak, near Bagput, in the Meerut district. It is feared, however, to be only too certain that Mr. Fraser, the commissioner, has fallen, together with Captain Douglas, commandant of the palace guard; Mr. Jennings, chaplain of the station, with his daughter, and many others of all degrees, including Sir Theophilus Metcalfe. Those who are believed to have escaped from Delhi, are—

Mr. Le Bas, judge, to Kurnaul or Umballah; Brigadier Graves, ditto; Captain Nicoll, brigade-major, ditto; Dr. Belfour and Miss Smith, ditto; Mr. Wagentrieber and family, ditto.

Artillery.—Captain and Mrs. De Teissier and child, to Meerut; Lieutenant Wilson, ditto; Lieutenant Aislable, ditto.

Engineers.—Lieutenant Salkeld, to Meerut.

38th Native Infantry.—Colonel Knyvett, to Meerut; Captain and Mrs. Tytler, to Kurnaul or Umballah; Miss Hollings, ditto; Mrs. Holland, ditto; Ensign Gambier, to Meerut; Lieutenant Proctor, ditto; Ensign Drummond, to Kurnaul or Umballah; Ensign Glubb, ditto.

54th Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Osborn to Meerut; Lieutenant Vibart, ditto.

74th Native Infantry.—Major Abbott, to Meerut; Captain and Mrs. Wallace, ditto; Captain and Mrs. Gordon, to Kurnaul or Umballah; Mrs. Batoon and children, ditto; Ensign Mew, ditto; Lieutenant Taylor, ditto.

Lieutenant Forest and family, Assistant-Commissary of Ordnance, to Meerut.

Mrs. Hutchinson, C. S., to Meerut.

Mrs. Fraser, Engineers, to Meerut.

Mr. Marshall, merchant, to Meerut.

Mr. and Mrs. Murphy.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray.

Two battery sergeants and families (names unknown), to Meerut. Messrs. Thompson and Stewart (regiment unknown), to Kurnaul or Umballah.

Those killed or wounded at Meerut are said to be the following:—

KILLED AT MEERUT.

11th regt. N.I.—Colonel Finnis and Mrs. Chambers.
20th regt. N.I.—Captain and Mrs. McDonald, Captain Taylor, Lieutenant Henderson, and Ensign Pattle.

3rd Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant MacNabb, Veterinary Surgeons Phillips and Dawson, and Mrs. Dawson and children.
6th Dragoons.—One private (name unknown).

Sappers and Miners.—Captain Fraser and Mr. Tregear, inspector in the educational department, Mrs. Courtenay, of the hotel, and her niece.

WOUNDED AT MEERUT.

6th Dragoons.—Two troopers.

Artillery recruits.—Twelve.

Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel Hogg.

3rd Light Cavalry.—Dr. Christie.

6th N.I.—Lieut. Templer, badly wounded.

20th N.I.—Lieut. Lewes, slightly.

Captain Fraser, whose name appears among the killed at Meerut, was commandant of the Bengal Sappers and Miners. He was marching down from the head-quarters of his corps at Roorkee to Meerut with a body of his men. On reaching their destination, the sappers fell out among themselves, probably in discussing the propriety of following the mutinous example that had been set them; and when their commanding officer attempted to compose their quarrel, one of their number shot him through the head. They then broke and fled, but were pursued by parties of the carabinieri and 60th, and for the most part killed or captured. At Delhi the mutineers having got rid of the English, plundered the bank and the city; and its treasures being at their disposal, they proceeded to set up a king, and proclaimed the son of the late Mogul emperor the new sovereign of India.

On the part of the Government the most active measures have been taken to suppress this revolt. The 34th Native Infantry were disbanded on the 6th May. Meerut has been entirely delivered from the mutineers. An outbreak among the troops cantoned at Ferozepoor was summarily quelled. If Lahore has not been free from the contagion of mutiny, the decisive steps taken there by Sir John Lawrence are sufficient to crush all further symptoms of insubordination; and, according to the latest private account the Punjab may be regarded as secure. At Lucknow the 7th Oude Irregular Infantry refused to obey, but were speedily coerced by the stern promptitude of Sir Henry Lawrence. The mutineers had no sooner beheld the artillery with their matches lighted than their courage failed them. They threw down their arms and fled in fear and trembling from the parade-ground. At Agra and the neighbouring stations the garrisons remain stanch, and detachments were advancing towards Delhi. The Commander-in-Chief had moved down from Umballa with a strong European force, consisting of her Majesty's 75th regiment, the 9th lancers, the 1st fusiliers, and two troops of European horse-artillery; while a cordon of troops of the Gwalior, Bhurtpore, and Patteala contingents was being drawn around Delhi to prevent the escape of the mutineers. One of the first acts of the Lieutenant-Governor was to issue the vigorous proclamations which we publish elsewhere, placing under martial law the districts around Meerut and Delhi. The conduct of some of the native regiments stands out in gratifying contrast with that of the rebel force. Upon the whole, we are disposed to trust that the storm is subsiding, and that the chief movement is likely to be confined to Delhi. Still the first measure called for is an immediate accession to the strength of our European army in India. Were the Euphrates Valley Railway completed, the dispatch of twenty regiments from England would prove an easy matter. With the circuitous route round the Cape, the accommodation of four or five regiments will be

attended with difficulty; and these, moreover, instead of reaching their destination in three or four weeks, will probably not arrive in Calcutta for the next four or five months.

The ruler of Hyderabad, or, as he is sometimes, called the Nizam of the Deccan, whose illness we noticed in a former number, died at Hyderabad on the 16th May. The city was perfectly quiet, and the eldest son of the departed monarch was proclaimed as his successor on the 17th instant, a royal salute being fired on the occasion.

The Court of Directors have sanctioned the introduction of the new tunic for the infantry and artillery of the Company's service.

Great distress is caused in China by the scarcity of food. The neighbourhood of Foochow continued disturbed by rebels. It is feared that serious injury will thereby be caused to trade.

PASSENGERS BY THE PRESENT MAIL.

TO MARSEILLES.—Mr. R. Rothwell, Mr. D. C. Maclean, Mr. E. Hatton, Maj. Briggs, Col. Steinmitz, Mr. W. Purvis, Capt. Brett, Lieut. F. C. Thitts, Mr. M. Millan, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. J. H. Kenrick, Capt. Moorsom, Lieut. Testing, Mr. Reid, Mr. Peck, Capt. Sim, Lieut. Hawkins, Mr. Brown, Col. Crispin, Capt. Campbell, Mr. Sidebottom, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Watson, Capt. Hawkins, Mr. N. Houlton, Marquis and Marchioness of Drayo, Baron Shiperras, Lieut. T. Bruce, Capt. Warrington.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Indus*, July 5.—Capt. Kempthorne, Mr. Meiklejohn and son, Mrs. Hatch, Col. and Mrs. Carstairs, Miss Carstairs, Maj. Bush, Mr. and Mrs. Allen and child, Mr. D. Wallace, Mr. W. Wallace, Mr. H. Mackenzie, Mr. A. Myers, Mr. J. Kemp, Maj. and Mrs. Ouseley.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. Hudson, 61st Foot, of cholera, at Simla, May 6.

BENGAL.—Capt. A. G. Lister, 2nd N.I. at Battersea, June 6.

BENGAL.

MUTINY IN THE ARMY.

THE disaffected Regiments.—The following regiments belonging to the Bengal army have, during one month, either been disbanded, or have openly arrayed themselves against Government:—

Mutined at Meerut:—

The 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.
The 11th Regiment Native Infantry.
The 20th Regiment do.
The Sappers and Miners.

Mutined at Delhi:—

The 30th Regiment Native Infantry.
The 54th Regiment do.
The 74th Regiment do.
A Native Battery of Artillery.

Mutined at Ferozepore:—

The 45th Regiment Native Infantry.
The 57th Regiment do.

Disbanded at Barrackpore:—

The 19th Regiment Native Infantry.
The 34th Regiment do (7 companies).

DESPATCH OF EUROPEAN TROOPS FROM BOMBAY AND MADRAS.—The opportune return of our European forces from the gulf, enabled us to despatch, without landing, H.M.'s 61st and 78th regiments to Calcutta some days ago, and the troop of Madras horse-artillery which was waiting here for transports to convey it to Madras. This force left Bombay a week ago by the

steamers *Assaye* and *Queen Victoria*, and the transports *Ruby Castle*, *Avalanche*, and *Kingsdown*. In addition to these troops the 1st Fusiliers have been despatched up the Indus; so that the good conduct of our native army and the perfect confidence we have in its discipline and loyalty, have enabled us to despatch a force of four thousand Europeans to the Bengal side in the last ten days. Madras also is readily furnishing its contingent, and within a month the European army of Bengal will be strengthened by an increase of ten or twelve thousand men from the other presidencies. The *Semiramis* is going to Ceylon immediately, to embark part of H.M.'s 37th foot for Calcutta.—*Bombay Times*.

SURAT.—It has been widely rumoured in town for the last three days, that a Mahomedan outbreak has taken place at Surat; but according to last advices from that place, everything was quiet there, and it was not expected that any disturbance of the peace would take place. As a measure of precaution, however, the garrison had been reinforced by a wing of the 9th regiment N.I., which must have arrived two days ago. There is, therefore, reason to believe that the rumours spread here are altogether without foundation.—*Bombay Times*.

LETTER FROM THE 7TH OUDE MUTINEERS TO THE 48TH N.I.—A correspondent informs the *Hurkaru* that the intercepted letter from the 7th Oude mutineers to the 48th regiment contained the following pithy sentence:—"We are ready to join in any *tumasha*—tell us what we are to do; if you tell us we ought to surrender our arms, we'll do so; if to fight, we are ready."

NEEMUCH AND NUSSEERABAD are said to be implicated.

AGRA.—We have received the following extract from the manager of the Agra branch of the *Delhi Gazette*:—

We have received from the best authority the following satisfactory intelligence:—

"The Commander-in-Chief is moving down from Umballa with a very strong force, including four or five European regiments, besides European artillery, which will join him from Meerut. The Pateela horse, under Captain McAndrew, have reached Meerut, and are keeping open communication with Kurnaul. The Commander-in-Chief will be met, probably at Bhagput, by half the Meerut brigade with nine guns, all manned by Europeans. The Ghoorka regiment (Sirmoor battalion), will be at Boolundshuhur to-day, and are prepared to check flight in that direction. The country around Delhi will be cleared by the Pateela and Sheend horse, who will communicate with the Ulwah and Bhurtapore forces, now moving on Pulwah, so as to shut the mutineers up in Delhi.

"The news from Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Allahabad is quite satisfactory. One hundred pensioners from Chunar have been added to the garrison of Allahabad. A spy was found in the lines of the 9th native infantry at Allyghur, exciting the sepoys to rise and release the prisoners in the jail. The sepoys immediately seized him and carried him off to the commanding officer. He will no doubt be hung at once. The conduct of the 9th native infantry has been admirable both at Allyghur and Etawah, and their loyalty will not be forgotten when the proper time comes for rewarding the faithful."

From the *Mofussilite* extra, dated the 20th, we take the following:—

(By Electric Telegraph.)

SAHARUNPOOR, May 16.—"The Goorkhas have just passed through in the highest spirits, and only too glad to get a chance of fighting. They are as much to be depended on as our own men. The Rajah of Pateela has sent all seditious letters to the commissioner. The Commander-in-Chief was in Umballah yesterday evening, and two more European regiments from the hills."

EXTRACT from a private letter from an officer at Calcutta during the late disaffection of certain regiments there:—

"The 70th light N.I., I am proud and happy to say, has behaved like true British soldiers, and are known among their brethren in arms as the 'Ghora puttun' (the European regiment),—an honourable distinction, though meant as expressive of the extreme contempt that the other N.I. regiments feel for them; they nickname them 'eunuchs and renegades,' because they remain faithful to their governors, and do not join them in revolt; they are a fine set of fellows, and this makes me like them better than ever. Such is the confidence placed by Government in our men, that to their care, and theirs alone (not another regiment shares the honour), are committed all the prisoners of the 34th, and the band and colours of the disbanded 19th N.I.

"Our quarter-guard is now full of prisoners handcuffed, who will, I expect, be eventually tried and shot as traitors. They selected our regiment to furnish the guard for Government House and other responsible duties in Calcutta. This is complimentary and gratifying to us all. The men are worked very hard now, and have to do double duty; they are hated by the other regiments, who, they know, would never miss an opportunity of mobbing them; but they do not grumble at all, and, I

think, feel flattered by this show of confidence. We had a guard of our grenadiers over the prisoners at the quarter-guard, and I expect you would not see many such in any army. I don't think there was a man under six feet, well dressed and set up.

"We are all very glad that the 70th has behaved so well, as you may imagine. There was a row reported the other day, and the general at once ordered that the 70th should be got under arms; the men were equipped, armed, and ready on parade in ten minutes.

"R. W. D., 70th Bengal N.I.

"Barrackpore, April, 1857."

THE MASSACRE AT DELHI.—A lady, an eye-witness of the terrible scene, thus describes it:—"When the officers rushed out to call the men to their allegiance, the men turned on them and shot them down. When our troops got down, the three regiments were on their way to Delhi (where there are no European troops) to call on the king and city to rise. By some mistake they were allowed to go, and not followed up and cut off; but they had first gone to the jail, and they let eighty-five of the 3rd cavalry troopers free, and one thousand two hundred other prisoners. They murdered ladies in the most brutal manner, burning them half, and then cutting them up, and stripping them naked, and leaving them to be found by our men the next day. They rushed into every house to murder every white face. We escaped for our lives to the European barracks. Our house escaped by a miracle, and in the morning we went back with a guard to save a few valuables. The Greatheeds had a very narrow escape of being murdered. The people were in the house burning and plundering it. They escaped to the roof and remained there until the heat was too great to bear, and then they managed somehow to get into the garden, where they remained all night in danger from straggling parties of plunderers. The whole station is deserted for one part. All the women population are put in a large square—the artillery school of instruction—and are guarded, while the troops are concentrated in one part, as we have not Europeans to guard the whole place."

MEERUT, May 17.—"The sappers and miners, 800 strong, arrived from Roorkie yesterday morning, and after having killed their commanding officer, Captain Fraser, last evening, 400 of them made off for Roorkie, 50 were shot in the attack, which of course followed the murder of Captain Fraser, and the rest were made prisoners, and out of these prisoners 59 more were killed last night, at about eleven o'clock, for trying to escape. We can never get a night's rest here, for the alarm sounds so often that we are afraid to sleep; the gentlemen of our party keep watch by turns all night."

Another correspondent, under the same date, writes:—

"You would naturally suppose we should be in danger from the immense number of prisoners that escaped. Such, however, is not the case. A few have returned in person, and a great number more have reported their escape to the jailer and various thadars, leaving word where they are to be found when the jail is ready for them.

"Others, zemindars of good standing, who are in for affrays, have done good service since their escape, and I believe truly that were the jail ready for them to-day, 75 per cent. would be back to complete their terms within a week or ten days, without the slightest compulsion being used."

May 18.—"Daks becoming a little more regular now. There are so many reports going about, that we cannot believe the one-twentieth part of what we hear.

"This morning we heard that the king of Delhi is dead, and some say his son is proclaimed king in his stead, and others that the son will have nothing to do with the rebels. Last night, I think, they did expect some sort of an attack on the Laboratory, for all the gentlemen from our part were taken away to guard the wicket, and some placed on the walls.

"We went to see the nuns to-day; they are very comfortably settled in the ward of the Rifle Hospital; they say they will never forget the kindness and generosity shown by those who were instrumental in rescuing them.

"We heard a report yesterday, which is rather cheering if it is true. It is said that the King of Delhi sent some of the insurgents, native cavalry, to the Rajah of Jhind, asking his assistance in coming against the English; the Rajah of Jhind happened to be out shooting, or parading his regiment, and immediately he found out on what errand the cavalry had come, he turned round to his men, and ordered them to cut down every man of them.

"A servant has just come in: he says there is a fire close by Mr. Trotter's place; a quantity of straw and wood, which had been collected there, was set on fire by some of the bazaar people.

"Six natives were hung last evening,—all murderers, I believe; another man is to be hung this evening.

"Col. Hogg was wounded slightly the day before yesterday in the affray with the sappers."

May 19.—The artillery at Delhi were absolutely forced from their guns by the 38th N.I., and only joined the insurgents after many hours—most unwillingly.

The 38th men shot officers, but only of other regiments.

The 54th N.I. killed at least one of their own.

The 74th N.I. were negatively passive.

The dawk agents in Agra have received telegraph notice from Calcutta, to send all carriages down without delay, for the purpose of bringing up European troops.

DUGSHAI, May 15.—"Our fine fellows, the 1st Europeans, marched off, the night before last, towards Umballa—going 40 miles the first march, with 60 rounds of ball-cartridge carried by each soldier. Nothing could exceed the spirit and alacrity with which they received the summons to set out on service, and they marched off the parade-ground with tremendous cheers.

"The sick and convalescents muster among them men enough to guard this hill, and all who come to it for refuge for any length of time."

DISARMING TROOPS AT LAHORE.

Telegraph Office, May 13, 1857.

From General Reid, Peshawur. To Rawul Pindie, Sir J. Lawrence, to Simla. Commander-in-Chief, officers commanding all stations in the Punjab, respectively, to be forwarded by the assistant in charge of telegraph office or post, as the case may be.

The senior military officer in the Punjab, Major-General Reid, having this morning received news of the disarming of the troops at Meeran Meer, a council of war was held, consisting of General Reid, Brigadier Cotton, Brigadier Neville Chamberlain, Colonel Edwardes, and Colonel Nicholson, and the following measures were resolved on, subject to the confirmation of the Commander-in-Chief.

General Reid assumes the chief military command in the Punjab; his head-quarters will be with the head-quarters of the Punjab Civil Government, and a moveable column will be formed at Jhelum at once, consisting of H.M.'s 27th foot from Nowshera, H.M.'s 24th foot from Rawul Pindie, one European troop of horse artillery from Peshawur, one light field battery from Jhelum, guide corps from Murdan, 16th irregular cavalry from Rawul Pindie, 1st Punjab infantry from Bunnoo, Kumaon battalion from Rawul Pindie, a wing 2nd Punjab cavalry from Kohat, half-company of sappers from Attock.

The necessary orders for this column have been issued. The column will move on every point in the Punjab, where open mutiny requires to be put down by force, and officers commanding at all stations in the Punjab will co-operate with this column.

(True Copy)

(Signed) J. MACPHERSON, Lieut.-Col.,
Military Secretary.

Received at Lahore, 10 P.M., 14th May, 1857.

The above was received last night by electric telegraph, and will show the community the vigorous efforts in progress.

An express from Ferozepore has been received, stating that the 57th N.I. and the 45th N.I. mutinied. The 10th cavalry stood by the Europeans, and the two native regiments were broken and dispersed, and that the 57th were coming in and delivering up their arms.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces has issued the following

"PROCLAMATION.

"The Lieutenant-Governor announces for the information of the faithful subjects of the British Government in all towns, stations, and districts of the North-Western Provinces, that active measures have been commenced and will be promptly and vigorously prosecuted, for the signal punishment of the band of mutineers and murderers, who have in the cities and cantonments of Meerut and Delhi disgraced the honourable name of soldiers, and have committed a series of treacherous and cold-blooded barbarities even upon helpless women, which will draw down upon them the exemplary vengeance of the European and other regiments. The forces from Meerut, Umballa, and the Hills are being fast concentrated, and will co-operate with the contingents of the Rajpootana States in surrounding the insurgents, by preventing their escape from their deeply-merited retribution.

"The Lieutenant-Governor calls on all the subjects of the British power, and on the loyal people of the British districts, to watch vigilantly against the possibility of successful attempts at flight on the part of the insurgents, after they have been attacked and dispersed by the British troops.

"European and native portions of the military forces now rapidly assembling will honourably and eagerly vie with each other in the extirpation of the traitorous criminals who have endeavoured to sow utterly groundless distrust between the powerful and beneficent British Government and its attached native soldiery,

whom it has protected and distinguished with favour from the formation of its empire, and who have made themselves famous in history by the devoted bravery and zeal which they have displayed in its services.

"The British Government will always highly value and reward the services of its good soldiers. It will ever strictly respect their rights, usages, religious feelings, and consider them as its children, entitled to its protection in their vigour and in old age. It will punish the acts of faithless traitors with swift justice.

"Evil-minded men have tried to deceive the minds of the native soldiery by gross and unfounded misrepresentations of the intentions of the British Government. Those intentions are what they have always been, of scrupulous regard for the faith and customs of every class and sect of its subjects and servants.

"The population of the country generally will pursue their accustomed occupations in tranquillity and security. Whenever it may be necessary, additional police or other forces will be raised for their protection. But the chief care of all must be to render impossible the escape of the fugitive criminals, who will now be attacked in whatever part of the country they may be found."

"PROCLAMATION.

"The Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, is hereby pleased, in virtue of authority delegated to him by the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, to order the suspension, as regards the offence against the State specified in Section 4, Regulation X., of 1804, of the functions of the ordinary criminal courts of judicature within the districts of Meerut, Muzzaffernugger, Boolundshuhur, and the Delhi territory east of the river Jumna, in which the inhabitants have lately been guilty of acts of violence and plunder, and to establish martial law in those districts until further orders.

"Immediate trials will be held by courts-martial of all persons of the class specified in Section 2, Regulation X., of 1804, taken in arms in open hostility against the British Government, or in the act of opposing by force of arms the authority of the same, or in the actual commission of any overt act of rebellion against the State, or in the act of openly aiding and abetting traitors and enemies of the British Government within any part of the districts before mentioned; and such persons, on conviction by the sentence of a court-martial of any of the offences before enumerated, will be liable to the punishment of death and to the forfeiture of their property and effects, real and personal, as declared in Section 3 of the foregoing regulation.

"By order of the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces."

The following is from an *Agra Gazette Extraordinary*:—

"Whereas it has been ascertained that in the districts of Meerut, and in and immediately round Delhi, some short-sighted rebels have dared to raise resistance to the British Government, it is hereby declared that every talookdar, zemindar, or other owner of land who may join in such resistance, will forfeit all rights in landed property, which will be confiscated and transferred in perpetuity to the faithful talookdars and zemindars of the same quarters, who may show, by their acts of obedience to the Government, and exertions for the maintenance of tranquillity, that they deserve reward and favour from the State."

"The powerful British Government will, in a marked manner, recompense its friends and punish its enemies."

The following proclamation on the subject of caste, and the alleged attempt to proselytize, has been issued by the Governor-General in Council:—

THE BENGAL ARMY.

The whole of the disposable troops in and around Calcutta were concentrated at Barrackpore yesterday morning, to carry out the order for disbanding such officers and men of the 34th N.I. as were present in the lines on the 29th March, when Adjutant Baugh was wounded. At daylight two sides of a square were formed by H.M.'s 53rd and 84th, the 2nd, 43rd, and 70th N.I., two squadrons of cavalry, consisting of the body guard, and the 11th irregulars, and a light field battery with six guns. When the line was formed, seven companies of the 34th, about 400 strong, were halted in front of the guns; the order for disbandment was read out by the interpreter, Lieut. Chamier, and after a few energetic remarks upon the enormity of their offence, General Hearsey commanded them to pile their arms, and strip off the uniform which they had disgraced. Of course they obeyed without a moment's hesitation. The work of paying up their arrears was then commenced, and in two hours the disorderly sepoys, now converted into an orderly mob, were marched off to Pulta Ghaut for conveyance to Chinsurah, the grenadiers of the 84th, and a portion of the body guard attending their footsteps. When they left their lines, order having been taken, they with their families and baggage were sent on to Chinsurah. Instructions were given to the various police authorities to hinder them from

crossing the river, and it is hoped, that the public have heard the last of the *second* mutiny of the 34th B.N.I.

We shall hear that disbanding is a terrible punishment to the Indian sepoy, accustomed as he is to rely absolutely on the Government for his own subsistence and that of his family, in manhood and old age. There were half a dozen men yesterday morning down whose withered cheeks the tears poured like rain; and the subadar-major, who is said to be at the bottom of all the treason hatched in the regiment, sobbed outright as he threw the coat which he was never more to wear across his arm. But there were three native officers besides himself degraded and turned adrift; and if they were willing to run the chance of ruin, can we wonder at the private soldiers, whose risk was so much less, imitating their example? It is unpleasant to pay the stakes when the game is at an end; but to more than nine-tenths of the disbanded men the loss seemed no greater than what an order of dismissal would entail in the estimation of honest English workmen. Disbanding may be a heavy sentence for venial offences; but it is no adequate punishment for mutineers who contemplated massacre and essayed murder. Had it been thought advisable to satisfy the needs of justice, every man of the guard which stood by and saw Lieut. Baugh and Sergeant-Major Hewson attacked, would have been tried by court-martial and shot within twenty-four hours afterwards.

The Government are disposed to take a practical view of the disaffection that prevails in many regiments of the Bengal army. They have resolved, it appears, to look upon a mutiny as a mere strike of discontented labourers, which a little coercion, a little persuasion, and much talk upon the folly of the proceeding, are sure to put down. In one respect, however, the Bengal sepoy has an advantage over the Manchester spinner; he keeps his tools and receives his wages when on strike, whereas the latter is entirely disbanded, with very little chance of being re-enlisted. Both in Calcutta and Cottonopolis much mischief and waste of time ensue on these occasions. A great deal of contradictory advice is given to masters and workmen; day by day there are fresh counsels and new resolves; and each might chant as applicable to their condition, the rhymes invented to show the bewilderment of poor mortals who lack the power of controlling circumstance.

"Now we go up, up, up,
And now we go down, down, down,
Here we go backwards and forwards,
And there we go round and round."

As yet we see no signs of the Bengal strikes being brought to a close. The men are confident of their power to dictate terms to their masters. Not only at Barrackpore, but at Umbillah, Seal-kote, Meerut, Oude, and other places, the defying spirit has been openly exhibited, and for "gaze of battle," the sepoy points to the nightly burnings of bungalows and barracks. It has transpired that the 19th Regiment when ordered to march to Barrackpore, sent a deputation of four men to the 34th, inviting the latter to join them in murdering their officers. A jemadar of the 2nd has been arrested on the charge of inviting an independent Rajah to rise in insurrection. A European sergeant has been murdered at Fulta, under circumstances of great mystery, and every hour gives birth to new rumours of mutiny and intended massacre. Meanwhile, H. M. 53rd are at Barrackpore, living under tents with the thermometer at 108 inside the canvas. The 84th are kept in hand at Chinsurah, and from time to time reports get abroad of vigorous measures being under consideration. No body knows of what it is that the sepoy complains, nor what course he proposes to take in securing a remedy; how it is intended to repress the existing signs of treason, nor how it is proposed to make mutiny less likely in the future.

The Governor-General may be perplexed to choose between the numberless projects of army reform submitted to his notice; but one fact, which continually comes to the surface in the progress of every inquiry into the state of the Bengal regiments, may furnish him with a useful hint for future legislation. He cannot fail to observe that the sepoy plots with perfect safety. We learn the existence of the crime only by the explosion. The objects of the conspiracy may be guessed at, but of its progress we have not the most remote inkling. Nothing could more clearly demonstrate the isolation in which the European officer lives, and the complete independence of internal control enjoyed by the native officers. There cannot be a doubt that in every case the latter have it in their power to detect the earliest signs of disaffection; and, knowing the value which they set upon their commissions, it might be asked why they neglect their duty? The answer should be, that, in attending treasonable meetings, they have nothing to dread. No one but their co-religionists is aware of what is going forward; and until design ripens into action there is no occasion to think of consequences. It would be altogether different were it as dangerous to scheme as to rebel; if the European officer knew

what went on in the tent as well as what transpired on parade. And we cannot help thinking that the commanding officer who is unacquainted with the internal life of his regiment, could be better employed elsewhere than at the head of it. The fact that a mutiny is organized at head-quarters without his knowledge is *prima facie* proof of his incompetence.

There is a natural tendency on the part of colonels and councillors to exalt the days, if not the deeds, of their youth, but facts bear the former out in the assertion that the native army has changed greatly for the worse. The sepoy respects the holder of power, and half a century back the commanding officer, if a dubious parent, was an actual master, having authority both to reward and punish. Place the sepoy at this moment in a position where, from the energy of his colonel or the locality of his station, the game of mutiny is an unsafe one, and we may rest assured that he will not venture to play it. Whilst there is perhaps not a cantonment in Bengal in which appearances of discontent are not visible, we have the authority of the distinguished officer in command of the Pegu division—himself belonging to the Madras army,—for saying, that, in spite of much that might reasonably provoke dissatisfaction in the minds of the troops serving in that province, their conduct was all that could be desired. Writing to the Colonel of the 47th N.I. under date of the 8th ultimo, the Assistant Adjutant-General says, "Major-General Bell desires me to take this opportunity to express the satisfaction he has experienced in commanding Bengal troops; that their conduct has been exemplary, they have given no trouble, and in cordially bidding the 47th regiment farewell, he begs to assure all ranks of his best wishes for their welfare." Now had the 47th been stationed for the last three years in Bengal, we may be permitted to doubt if even the soldierly ability of Colonel Pett would have entitled it to the praise given in the above extract. The system pursued at army head-quarters would have made such a result almost impossible.

We hope that Government will modify, if it cannot abolish, the rule of centralisation which obtains at present with regard to all that relates to the discipline of the army. We do not believe that a Commander-in-Chief is able to ruin the service, as if so, the work would have been consummated in our own time; nor, on the other hand, do we expect that the chief military authority can save it. We want Sir George Anson to allow commanding officers to do more, even if it should involve the necessity of himself doing less. They should be made responsible for the condition of their regiments, and clothed with all the power that is needful to ensure prompt service from the ambitious, and unhesitating obedience from all. With this reform in the internal machinery of the army, and the substitution of twenty thousand Sikhs, for an equal number of Brahmans, the story of the next mutiny might be told for the first time in the reign of the next King Alfred.—*Friend of India*, May 7.

THE LONDON MAIL of April 10 arrived at Calcutta May 14, (per *Ara*).

THE FORCE IN PERSIA now amounts to 14,671 men, of which 3,590 are cavalry.

LIMITATION OF TENURE OF STAFF-EMPLOYMENT.—The *Delhi Gazette* condemns the five years' limitation of tenure of staff and civil employments. He argues that in those departments wherein officials rise by gradation, it may happen that a man's five years may be up before he has risen one step; that if staff and civil appointments disqualify men for military service, it is not desirable that every officer should be made an absentee in his turn; and that short terms of office are in many cases inexpedient, because experience is a plant of slow growth; half measures are always to be deplored.

FUZIL ALI.—A report, which first appeared in the *Mofussile*, to the effect that Fuzil Ali was not really killed, has been going the round of the journals. It will be as well to point out the reasons which the public have for believing him to be dead in very truth. A corpse, presumed *a priori* to be that of Fuzil Ali, was said to be so by many who knew him personally. Second, the said corpse only had two fingers on one of its hands,—Fuzil Ali had lost three in his attack upon the late minister Ameenoodowlah. Third, papers were found on the body supposed to be his, which placed the identity beyond a doubt. And lastly, in the hand of the corpse was Mr. Boleau's gun.

THE TROOPS in the Sonthal districts are no longer to be considered a brigade command, and the appointment of brigade-major closed on the 5th May.

CHOLERA.—The same journal informs us that cholera cases are frequent in Roorkee. At Kussowlee, many have been fatal. The cholera has also reached Simla, at which station it has been announced by beat of tomtom where medicine was to be had. Last year the coolies died in great numbers on the road from Kalka to Simla.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR has cancelled the order relative to the abolition of the Dusserah and Mohurrum holidays in the Sudder Court. He was moved to this revocation by the petition of the pleaders and suitors.

THE *William Parker*, which capsized some time ago in the Muthah river, near Ellengunge, has become a total wreck: her materials will be sold by public auction.

THE BALL given by the officers of the Sardinian frigate *Beraldo* was a great success. The guests included the greater portion of the conventional "everybody" of Calcutta, who were all gratified at the entertainment they received. A return ball is spoken of.

MAJOR LUMSDEN and his party arrived safe at Ghuznee on the 8th April. All were well. They had received the most marked attention everywhere.

MAJOR NATION has obtained the consent of Government to his despatching a small recruiting force to Goruckpore and Oude. Rs. 5,000 are advanced towards meeting expenditure for uniforms, &c., the same to be repaid from deductions to be made from the pay of the recruits.

THE JOINT MAGISTRATE OF RANEEGUNGE ordered the shell-lac and lac-dye factories of that station to be closed. The magistrate alleged that the manufacturing process was injurious to the health of the neighbourhood. The agent hesitated to close the manufactory, the magistrate accordingly fined him Rs. 200, and threatened to burn all the raw material. Upon this the proprietors presented a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor, who declined to interfere.

A CYCLONE.—Calcutta was on the night of Thursday visited by a very violent cyclone, passing to the eastward of us. It broke upon Calcutta at about ten o'clock, the barometer suddenly rising from about 29.6 in. to 30.1 in., the wind blowing with very great force from the north-east. At about half past ten o'clock the barometer suddenly fell again to 29.6 in., and the wind was from the south-east, still blowing very hard. A little later the wind changed, blowing from the north, and the barometer again rose about two-tenths. It broke over Chinsurah at about seven o'clock. Considerable damage was done in different parts of Calcutta. The North-Western Bank was struck, and so was the Martinière, but no great damage was done. The Ochterlony Monument was also struck, and so was Mr. Mackay's house. In the native town numbers of houses and huts were blown down, with loss of life in one instance. On the river there were many accidents, but happily none fatal. We shall obtain, for our next issue, accurate and detailed meteorological information on the subject of the storm.—*Hurkaru*, May 9.

FURLOUGH ON PRIVATE AFFAIRS.—It has been ruled by Government that civil servants who have taken leave upon sick certificate to Europe or elsewhere beyond sea, will be ineligible to furlough on private affairs until they shall have served six years from their last return to duty; this rule will not, however, apply to short leaves to sea. It has been in consequence ordered that the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and the Chief Commissioners of the Punjab and Oude, be required to refer to their respective civil auditors for report every application for furlough before submitting the same for the orders of the Government of India, and to forward each application accompanied by the auditor's report thereon. It is further ordered, that the applications for furlough from officers employed directly under the Government of India be sent to the civil auditor at the presidency for report previously to being laid before Government.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, May 6.

RAJAH MATAB SING BAHADOOR has, with his papers, been despatched to the Sonthal Commissioner at Dumka. The Sonthals say that they are sure the Rajah is correct, and that Government do not intend to support the zemindars or mahajuns, because all the troops are being removed from RaneeGUNGE. It is a great pity that these poor people are left to be preyed upon by any designing wretch. The missionaries are, however, hard at work.

OFFICERS NOT LEGALLY RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBT.—The *Delhi Gazette* inserts a letter from a correspondent, advocating that debt should not, from officers in the army, be recoverable by law. He argues, that every man in the army is paid regularly; that every man's pay is amply sufficient for his reasonable wants; that consequently, as a general rule, there is no necessity for any military man to incur debt; that it would be better for themselves, the service, and the public in general, if they did not get into debt; that no man can possibly get into debt without a creditor, and that the surest way of deterring creditors is to render debt irrecoverable by law.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DISBANDMENT OF THE 31ST N.I.

Fort William, May 4, 1857.—No. 645 of 1857.—On the 29th of March a sepoy of the 34th regiment of native infantry, stationed

at Barrackpore, armed himself with a loaded musket and sword, advanced upon the parade ground in front of his lines, and, after conducting himself in a violent and mutinous manner, and calling upon the men of the regiment to come forth and to join him in resisting lawful authority, attacked and wounded the adjutant and serjeant major of his regiment, who approached to restrain him.

This man has been tried, condemned, and hanged.

On the same occasion the native officer, a jemadar in command of the quarter guard of the 34th regiment native infantry, refused to obey his superior, by whom he was ordered to seize the above-mentioned sepoy.

After being tried by a court of native commissioned officers, this man, himself a commissioned officer, has paid the penalty of his mutiny by the same ignominious death.

But these men were not the sole offenders upon that occasion.

The Governor-General in Council laments to say that the conduct of the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men of the 34th regiment who were then present, has been shown to be such as to destroy his confidence in them as soldiers of the state, and to call for severe and exemplary punishment.

The mutinous sepoy was permitted to parade himself insolently before his assembled comrades, using menaces and threatening gestures against his officers without an attempt on the part of any to control him.

No such attempt was made even when he had deliberately fired at the serjeant-major of the regiment.

None was made when upon the appearance of the adjutant, Lieutenant Baugh, and after having reloaded the musket unmolested, the mutineer discharged it at that officer and shot his horse.

When the horse fell not a sign of assistance to Lieutenant Baugh was given, either by the quarter guard or by the sepoys not on duty, although this took place within ten paces of the guard.

During the hand-to-hand conflict which followed between the mutineer and Lieutenant Baugh, supported by Serjeant-major Hewson, the men collected at the lines in undress, looked on passively, others in uniform and on duty joined in the struggle; but it was to take part against their officers, whom they attacked with the butts of their muskets, striking down the serjeant-major from behind, and repeating the blows as he lay on the ground.

The Governor-General in Council deeply regrets that of the ruffians who perpetrated this cowardly act, the only one who was identified has escaped his punishment by desertion.

There was, however, one amongst those who stood by who set an honourable example to his comrades. Sheik Pultoo, sepoy (now havildar), of the grenadier company, obeyed the call of his officer for assistance unhesitatingly. He was wounded in the endeavour to protect Lieutenant Baugh from the mutineer, and did all that an unarmed man could do to seize the criminal. His conduct was that of a faithful and brave soldier.

When the adjutant, maimed and bleeding, was retiring from the conflict, he passed the lines of his regiment and reproached the men assembled there with having allowed their officer to be cut down before their eyes without offering to assist him. They made no reply, but turned their backs and moved sullenly away.

For the failure of the quarter-guard to do its duty, the jemadar who commanded it has already paid the last penalty of death. In this guard, consisting of twenty sepoys, there were four who desired to act against the mutineers, but their jemadar restrained them; and when, eventually, the order to advance upon the criminal was given by superior authority, the majority yielded obedience reluctantly.

Upon a review of these facts and of all the circumstances connected with them, it is but too clear to the Governor-General in Council that a spirit of disloyalty prevails in those companies of the 34th Regiment N.I., which are stationed at the head-quarters of the Presidency division. Silent spectators of a long-continued act of insolent mutiny, they have made no endeavour to suppress it, and have thereby become liable themselves to the punishment of mutineers. The Governor-General in Council can no longer put trust in them, and he rejects their services from this time forward.

Therefore it is the order of the Governor-General in Council that the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers and men of the seven companies of the 34th Regiment N.I., now quartered at Barrackpore, be disbanded and dismissed from the army of Bengal, with the following exceptions in favour of those who in the course of recent events have given the Governor-General in Council good reason to believe in their fidelity to their officers and to the Government.

Subadar Sewamber Pandey, Subadar Muddeh Khan, Jemadar Darriew Sing, Havildar Sheik Phultoo, Havildar Goorbuccus Sing, Havildar Jewrakun Tawary, Sepoy Ramahai Lalla, Sepoy Sobha

Sing, Sepoy Atma Sing, Sepoy Mehu Lall, and Sepoy Sewbuccus Tawary.

All those non-commissioned officers and sepoys will be excepted whose absence from the lines on the 29th of March, whether as having been on duty, in hospital, or from other cause can be established.

But this exemption will not apply to the native commissioned officers, all of whom, with the exception of the three above named, are dismissed from the army.

The army of India is well aware that it is to the native officers that the Government looks for the maintenance of order and fidelity in their respective corps. This was solemnly proclaimed in the General Order of the 23rd January, 1856, No. 132. and each regiment may rest assured that it is a principle which will be rigorously and invariably enforced.

The disbandment will be carried out at the head quarters of the presidency division, in the presence of all available regiments stationed within two days' march of the spot.

The regiment will be paraded for the purpose, and every dismissed man, after giving up his arms and receiving the pay due to him, will be deprived of his uniform and be required to leave the cantonment.

The foregoing part of this order does not apply to the three companies of the 34th regiment native infantry which are stationed at Chittagong, and against which there is no reproach.

There remains one point which the Governor-General in Council desires to notice.

The sepoy who was the chief actor in the disgraceful scene of the 29th of March, called upon his comrades to come to his support, for the reason that their religion was in danger, and that they were about to be compelled to use cartridges, the use of which would do injury to their caste; and from the words in which he addressed the sepoys, it is to be inferred that many of them shared this opinion with him.

The Governor-General in Council has recently had occasion to remind the army of Bengal that the Government of India has never interfered to constrain its soldiers in matters affecting their religious faith. He has declared that the Government of India never will do so, and he has a right to expect that this declaration shall give confidence to all who have been deceived and led astray.

But whatever may be the deceptions or evil counsels to which others have been exposed, the native officers and men of the 34th regiment native infantry have no excuse for misapprehension on this subject. Not many weeks previously to the 29th of March it had been explained to that regiment,—first by their own commanding officer, and subsequently by the major-general commanding the division,—that their fears for religion were groundless. It was carefully and clearly shown to them that the cartridges which they would be called upon to use contained nothing which could do violence to their religious scruples. If, after receiving these assurances, the sepoys of the 34th regiment, or of any other regiment, still refuse to place trust in their officers and in the Government, and still allow suspicions to take root in their minds, and to grow into disaffection, insubordination, and mutiny, the fault is their own, and their punishment will be upon their own heads. That it will be a sharp and certain punishment the Governor-General in Council warns them.

This order is to be read at the head of every regiment, troop, and company in the service, at a parade ordered for that purpose.

THE 16TH IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

Fort William, May 15, 1857.—In continuation of Government General Order No. 325, of the 27th February last, the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council has much satisfaction in notifying that the 16th regiment of irregular cavalry has, in a petition signed by 469 of all ranks, tendered, of their own free will, their services wherever they may be required, whether by sea or by land, and in any quarter of the world.

The Governor-General in Council desires that the marked thanks of the Government of India may be conveyed to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the 16th irregular cavalry, for the public spirit shown in this offer of unsolicited service, and that the same be recorded in General Orders.

CASTE-PROCLAMATION.

Fort William, Home Department, May 16.—The Governor-General of India in Council has warned the army of Bengal that the tales by which the men of certain regiments have been led to suspect that offence to their religion or injury to their caste is mediated by the Government of India are malicious falsehoods.

The Governor-General in Council has learnt that this suspicion continues to be propagated by designing and evil-minded men, not only in the army, but among other classes of the people.

He knows that endeavours are made to persuade Hindoos and Mussulmans, soldiers and civil subjects, that their religion is threatened secretly as well as openly by the acts of Government, and that the Government is seeking in various ways to entrap them into a loss of caste for purposes of its own.

Some have been already deceived and led astray by these tales.

Once more, then, the Governor-General in Council warns all classes against the deceptions that are practised on them.

The Government of India has invariably treated the religious feelings of all its subjects with careful respect. The Governor-General in Council has declared that it will never cease to do so. He now repeats that declaration, and he emphatically proclaims that the Government of India entertains no desire to interfere with their religion or caste, and that nothing has been or will be done by the Government to affect the free exercise of the observances of religion or caste by every class of the people.

The Government of India has never deceived its subjects; therefore the Governor-General in Council now calls upon them to refuse their belief to seditious lies.

This notice is addressed to those who hitherto, by habitual loyalty and orderly conduct, have shown their attachment to the Government and a well-founded faith in its protection and justice.

The Governor-General in Council enjoins all such persons to pause before they listen to false guides and traitors, who would lead them into danger and disgrace.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council.

CECIL BEADON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABERCROMBIE, R. to be a member of local committee of pub. instruction, at Chittagong.
ALLEN, C. permitted to resign, fr. May 1.
BAILLIE, J. to be regr. of deeds in twenty-four Pergunnahs.
BERFORD, G. M. B. to be mag. and coll. of Moozufernuggur.
BLACKALL, A. K. to be 2nd class extra asst. in Punjaub, May 8.
BLYTH, W. to be a 1st class extra asst. in Punjaub, May 8.
BOLDERO, E. J. to be civ. aud. and dep. acct. N. W. province fr. May 1.
BONNAUD, P. to offic. as asst. to coll. of customs, Calcutta.
BRAMLEY, W. J. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Ghazepore, dur. abs. of A. Ross, May 4; to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade, offic. as mag. and coll. of Ghazepore, May 6.
CAMPBELL, G. late offic. commissr. &c. of Cis Sutlej states, serv. replaced at disp. of govr. N. W. province.
COCKBURN, F. J. to offic. as coll. of customs, at Calcutta.
COLVIN, E. T. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Ghazepoor, dur. abs. of Plowden.
COWAN, L. S. to be 2nd class, extra asst. in Punjaub, May 8.
CRAIGIE, J. A. to be civ. and sess. jud. of Saugor.
CROMMELIN, C. R. to be 2nd class extra asst. in Punjaub, May 8.
CUPPAGE, B. R. vested with the powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. fr. May 6.
DAMPIER, H. L. to be regr. of deeds in Pubna.
DICK, A. perm. to resign, fr. May 1.
FANE, H. P. to be mag. and coll. of Jounpore, April 27.
GRANT, J. P. qual. for the pub. serv.; attached to N.W. prov. Punjaub, and Oude, May 27.
HALL, B. F. vested with the powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. fr. May 6.
HARRINGTON, H. B. judge of Sudder Dewannee and Nizamut Adawlut, N.W. prov. to be a member of the Council of India for making laws and regulations.
JACKSON, A. J. to be regr. of deeds in Bograh.
JENKINS, C. J. asst. mag. and coll. of Furruckabad, trans. to Rohilcund div.
LE BAS, C. T. to be civ. and sess. judge of Delhi, April 27.
LIMOND, C. to offic. as coll. of Backergunge, April 18.
MORGAN, R. B. to be a judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, N.W. prov. April 27.
NORTH, Hon. F. H. asst. mag. and coll. Bareilly, trans. to Benares div. May 4.
OWEN, C. T. to be an extra assist. of 3rd grade in Punjaub, May 8.
RADCLIFFE, E. F. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Nuddea.
ROSS, A. to offic. as civ. and sess. jud. of Jounpore, dur. abs. of Colvin, May 4.
SANDYS, T. to be a member of charitable dispensary com. at Bhaugulpore.
SKINNER, C. B. asst. in ch. of the sub-div. of Magoorah, made over ch. of office to mag. of Jessore, dur. leave of abs.
STEELE, N. G. asst. engr. 1st class, transf. from Lahore and Peshawur road, and posted to Kohat div. v. Gillespie.
THORNTON, E. to act as financial comm. in the Punjaub dur. abs. of M. Leod, May 13.
WATERFIELD, W. Asst. to supt. of 4th or western div. of surveys, transf. temp. to 2nd or S. div.

WATSON, J. asst. engr. 2nd class, attached to Roorkee workshops, to be an asst. engr. of 1st class from Nov. 1, 1856.
WIGRAM, P. qual. for the pub. serv. to the N. W. provinces, Punjab, and Oude, May 27.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BROWNE, Lord H. U. to June 3, in ext.
FAINEY, R. 1 mo.
GOULDSBURY, F. 1 mo.
HUGHESDON, J. 2 mo. on m.c.
PLOWDEN, T. J. C. 1 yr. to Europe, on m.c. under new rules.
REID, T. D. 6 mo. in ext.
SKINNER, C. B. 3 weeks.
SKINNER, R. M. 3 mo.
TUCKER, R. T. 15 days.
WILKINS, G. D. 3 mo.
WYATT, A. 6 mo. on m.c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, C. asst. eng. 2nd class dep. supt. Futtighur branch Ganges canal, to be asst. eng. 1st class, May 15.
ASPINAL, H. A. asst. eng. 2nd class dep. supt. Rohilcund Irrigation, to be asst. eng. 1st class, May 15.
BEAUMONT, Ens. E. E. to do duty with 6th N.I. at Allahabad.
BERNARD, Lieut. H. L. C. 2nd imp. regt. Sikh inf. to act as adj. v. Brachen.
BLUNT, Lieut. A. to be a memb. of loc. com. of pub. instruction, Cuttack.
BRIDGE, Lieut. R. 72nd N.I. to be capt. in suc. to Hobson, ret.; to rank fr. Jan. 1, in suc. to Maitland, ret.
BRIND, Ens. F. S. S. to do duty with 60th N.I. at Umballah.
BROWN, Capt. D. asst. comm. at Tharrawaddy, to act as dep. comm. at Bassein, v. Fytche, May 13.
BROWNE, Maj. C. R. dep. comm. 1st class in the Punjab, to offic. as comm. of Jhelum div. v. Thornton, May 13.
BROWNLOW, Lieut. C. H. 2nd in com. 1st regt. Sikh inf. to offic. also as adj. v. Harcourt, proc. to join his regt.
BYERS, Lieut. C. H. asst. to resident at Nipal, and com. of residency escort, joined his appt. April 28.
CHAMBERS, Ens. W. E. to do duty with 37th N.I. at Benares.
CODY, Ens. P. S. to do duty with 6th N.I. at Allahabad.
CUMBERLEGE, Lieut. A. B. to be an asst. comm. 3rd class, in the province of Nagpore, May 1.
CURTIS, Capt. J. C. 72nd N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 9, 1854, v. Hobson, ret.
DUNDAS, Lieut. R. B. doing duty 3rd irr. Sikh inf. to act as adj. dur. abs. of Leicester.
FARRINGTON, Capt. J. J. 2nd Eur. fus. asst. eng. 2nd class, Bhar irrigation, to be asst. eng. 1st class, May 15.
FISHER, Lieut. W. P. 2nd Punjab inf. to act as 2nd in com. in add. to duties of adj. dur. abs. of Frankland.
FORSTER, Capt. W. R. 2nd in com. Shekhawatee batt. to offic. as adj. to batt. dur. abs. of Moore.
FORSYTH, Ens. J. to do duty with 37th N.I. at Benares.
GAMMELL, 1st Lieut. F. E. art. fr. 5th comp. 8th, to 4th comp. 6th batt.
GARDINER, Brev. capt. P. F. N.I. to be station staff, Moradabad station, v. Hunter.
GASTREL, Capt. J. E. rev. surv. of 4th or west. div. vested with pow. of a dep. coll. in districts, and 24 pergunnahs.
GILLESPIE, Lieut. A. art. to be an exec. eng. 4th class, and posted to Lower Derajat div.
GOLDSWORTHY, Lieut. F. T. 72nd N.I. to rank fr. Oct. 9, 1854, v. Curtis, prom.; to offic. as sub. asst. com. gen.
GORDON, Capt. R. K. 72nd N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 23, 1856, for the augmentation.
HALKETT, Ens. R. D. C. 72nd N.I. to be lieut. in suc. to Hobson, ret. to rank fr. Jan. 1, in suc. to Maitland, ret.
HAMILTON, Lieut. Sir W., Bart., art. asst. eng. 2nd class Peshawur valley, to be asst. eng. 1st class, May 15.
HARE, Ens. Hon. H. H. to do duty with 37th N.I. at Benares.
HYDE, Lieut. H. engs. exec. eng. 2nd class Peshawur div. to be exec. eng. 1st class, May 15.
HUMPHRY, 2nd Lieut. W. engs. fr. lower provinces to Punjab, posted to Peshawur div.
INGLIS, Ens. R. L. fr. 39th to 63rd N.I. at Berhampore as 4th ens.
INNES, Brig. P. fr. com. of Mooltan to that of Ferozepore.
JONES, Capt. L. B. dep. judge adv. gen. posted to Peshawur div.
KEMP, Lieut. E. T. passed colloq. exam. April 27.
LINDSAY, Ens. W. S. to rank fr. Jan. 6, instead of Jan. 20.
LLOYD, Lieut. M. B. S. offic. mag. at Rangoon, to act as asst. comm. of Tharrawaddy, v. Brown, May 13.
LYSTER, Lieut. H. M. 72nd N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 13, 1854, v. Nicholson, dec.
MAINWARING, Cornet C. to do du. with 2nd L.C. at Cawnpore.
MACLEOD, Maj. A. C. engs. executive eng. 2nd class, Agra div. to be executive eng. 1st class, May 15.
MARSHALL, Lieut. W. E. 48th N.I. asst. eng. 2nd class, lower Assam div. to be executive eng. of the 4th class, May 15.
MARTIN, Lieut. C. 1st L.C. to act as adj. v. Hill, prom.

McFARLAN, Lieut. D. art. to act as an asst. rev. surv. in Baree Doab, v. Sir E. Campbell, Bart. May 8.
 McMULLIN, Lieut. C. W. 73rd N.I. to act as adj. dur. abs. of Lieut. E. Dandridge.
 MONTMORENCY, Ens. R. H. de, fr. 28th to 65th N.I. at Ghazce-pore, at 4th ens.
 MOULE, Brig. J. fr. com. of Ferozepore to that of Mooltan.
 OLDFIELD, 1st Lieut. J. art. posted to 1st comp. 3rd batt.
 PALMER, Ens. A. F. to do du. with 37th N.I. at Benares.
 PEARSON, Ens. J. R. to do du. with 6th N.I. at Allahabad.
 PIERSON, Lieut. W. S. adj. of 2nd N.I. Gwalior contingent, joined April 28.
 PEMBERTON, Lieut. R. C. B. engs. pl. at disp. of public works dept.; to be a probationary asst. eng. in dept. of public works, and posted to 3rd div. Baree Doab Canal, v. Swetenham, res.
 POLLOCK, Lieut. F. R. 49th N.I. re-appointed a dept. comm. of 2nd cl. in the Punjaub, fr. Jan. 11.
 POULTON, Lieut. H. B. A. 64th N.I. to act as adj. v. Nott, perm. to res. app.
 PULLAN, Lieut. A. 36th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 RAMSAY, Ens. M. 36th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 ROBERTS, Lieut. F. S. art. to offic. as dep. asst. qu. mr. gen. fr. April 15, v. Lumsden.
 SALT, 1st Lieut. T. H. art. acting adj. and qr. mr. 3rd batt. to be adj. and qr. mr. v. Oldfield.
 SCONCE, 2nd Lieut. J. art. fr. 2nd comp. 6th to 5th comp. 8th batt.
 SCOTT, Lieut. E. H. 55th N.I. to be station staff at Nowshera.
 SHARPE, Lieut. C. F. 72nd N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 23, 1856, v. Gordon, prom.
 SMITHETT, 2nd Lieut. H. art. fr. 2nd comp. 3rd to 2nd comp. 6th batt.
 SPAN, Lieut. O. McC. asst. eng. 1st class, dep. supt. Etawah div. Ganges canal, to be exec. eng. 4th class, May 15.
 SPENS, Ens. T. J. H. 28th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 STANTON, Lieut. F. S. engs. exec. eng. 4th class, transf. fr. 2nd div. grand trunk road to temp. ch. of Patna and Gya road, dur. abs. of Lieut. Peile, on m.c.
 TEMPLER, Lieut. col. H. 7th N.I. to be col. in the army, fr. May 7.
 THOMSON, Lieut. D. art. asst. eng. 2nd class 6th div. grand trunk road, to be asst. eng. 1st class.
 VOYLE, Maj. F. E. dep. comm. in the Punjab, to be a dep. comm. of 1st class in Oude, v. Boileau, dec. May 13.
 WILSON, Capt. H. M. dep. jud. adv. gen. removed fr. Peshawur div. to Saugor dist.
 WINTLE, Ens. H. R. to do duty with 37th N.I. at Benares.
 WOODGATE, Ens. F. H. to do duty with 6th N.I. at Allahabad.
 YOUNG, Capt. J. art. asst. eng. 2nd class Jullunder div. to be asst. eng. 1st class.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ABERCROMBIE, horse art. April 15 to Oct. 15, Mussoorie.
 BARROW, Capt. L. dep. commissr. of Salone, 12 days.
 BAZELEY, Maj. F. R. art. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
 BISHOP, 1st Lieut. G. A. 2nd Eur. fus. 2 mo. fr. April 1, to Calcutta, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 BLAIR, Ens. J. J. 31st N.I. April 15 to Oct. 15.
 BOSWORTH, Lieut. T. H. art. 5 days in ext. fr. Nov. 7.
 BRIND, Ens. F. S. S. fr. May 10 to Oct. 15, to Simla.
 BRUCE, Lieut. A. A. 3rd N.I. April 15 to Oct. 31, Simla, on m.c. under new rules.
 BURLTON, Lieut. P. H. C. 67th N.I. 3 days, fr. April 4, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
 BURT, Capt. C. H. 64th Bengal N.I. 18 mo. to Eur. under new rules.
 BUTLER, 1st Lieut. T. A. 1st Eur. fus. 2 mo. fr. May 7, in ext. to remain at Mussoorie.
 CARNELL, Lieut. R. R. exec. offr. 1st div. Great Deccan Road, 2 mo. to Calcutta, on m.c. prep. to sea.
 FADDY, Capt. S. B. offic. exec. eng. western Sirhind div. 1 mo. fr. March 7, in ext.
 FRASER, Lieut. 5th cav. Hyderabad conting. to June 30, in ext.
 GASTIN, Ens. E. C. 29th N.I. fr. April 20 to Oct. 15, to Darjeeling.
 HUMPHREYS, Lieut. M. A. 20th N.I. leave canc.
 JOHNSTON, Capt. F. 62nd N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe on m.c. old regs.
 MEREWETHER, Lieut. A. 61st N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 7, to Mussoorie, on m.c.
 PEILE, Lieut. F. W. engs. exec. eng. 2nd class Patna and Gya-road, 6 mo. to Darjeeling, on m.c.
 PERKINS, Lieut. J. asst. commr. at Umritsur, 1 mo. fr. March 25.
 PINKNEY, Capt. F. W. dep. commr. of Jubbulpore, leave canc.
 POLLOCK, Lieut. H. T. 35th L.I. fr. March 11 to April 9, in ext. to remain at Calcutta, and to enable him to rejoin.
 POWELL, Maj. J. 28th N.I. fr. April 18 to Oct. 28, to Almorah, on m.c.
 PRESCOTT, Capt. J. C. P. 2nd in com. 1st cav. Hyderabad conting. 30 days to Bombay, prep. to app. for leave to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
 REAY, Lieut. J. 63rd N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c. old regs.
 RENTON, Capt. R. com. detach. at Mysore, 1 mo.

SIDEBOTTOM, Lieut. F. J. 62nd N.I. 2 mo. fr. April 25, to Bombay, prep. to app. for leave to Europe.
 SLADEN, Lieut. J. R. com. 1st Punjaub lt. field battery, 6 mo. fr. May 1, to Murree and Cashmere, new regs.
 SMITH, Lieut. B. H. 67th N.I. 2 mo. fr. April 16, to Calcutta, and two years to Australia, on m.c. old regs.
 SMITH, Capt. J. W. cantonment jt. mag. of Ferozepore, 1 mo. fr. April 13.
 THOMAS, Lieut. C. W. 4th L.C. fr. May 1 to Nov. 15, Mussoorie and hills, on m.c.
 TRAVERS, Lieut. col. J. comdt. Bhopal contingent, to Bombay, on m.c.; instead of former leave.
 WILLIAMSON, Lieut. J. 49th Bengal N.I. 15 mo. to Eur. m.c. under new rules.
 WYLLY, Capt. A. F. 9th L.C. 2 days fr. Feb. 15, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLAN, Asst. surg. R. D. ret. fr. furl. removed fr. 28th to 33rd N.I. April 30.
 BOND, Surg. H. R. 35th L.I. to med. ch. of native details at musketry depôt, fr. Surg. Butler, 9th L.C.
 BOYES, Surg. W. R. m.d. 2nd L.C. to offic. as med. storekeeper at Cawnpore.
 BRETTINGHAM, Asst. surg. C. on being relieved fr. med. ch. reg. of Loodianah, to left wing 12th N.I.
 BROWN, Superg. surg. G. G. new appt. posted to Peshawur circle.
 BROWN, Asst. surg. J. 40th N.I. to med. ch. of reg. of Ferozepore, v. Paske, rem.
 CARTER, Asst. surg. F. to do duty with 35th L.I.
 CARY, Asst. surg. H. T. to join Cawnpore circle.
 CHARLES, Asst. surg. T. E. doing duty in Cawnpore circle, to do duty with 1st Eur. Bengal fus. at Dugshaie.
 COATES, Asst. surg. J. M. to do duty with H.M.'s 84th reg.
 COLLYER, Surg. N. 53rd N.I. to assu. ch. of supt. surg. offica Cawnpore div. until arr. of Surg. Garbett.
 CROZIER, Surg. W. new prom. at disp. of C.-in-C. posted to 67th N.I. April 30.
 CROZIER, Surg. A. W. 3rd Eur. reg. to assume med. charge of 2nd com. 5th batt. art.
 DANIELL, Asst. surg. H. R. to join Cawnpore circle.
 DAVIDSON, Supg. surg. A. removed fr. Peshawur to Sirhind circle.
 DAWSON, Vet. surg. C. J. 3rd L.C. to vet. ch. of Haupper stud dur. abs. of Parry, May 14.
 DUNBAR, Surg. J. A. rem. fr. 63rd to 9th N.I. April 30.
 FARQUHAR, Asst. surg. T. m.d. to offic. as civ. surg. of Agra, and as supt. of med. school, dur. abs. of Murray.
 FORSYTH, Supg. surg. J. rem. fr. Sirhind to Meerut circle.
 GARBETT, Surg. C. 22nd N.I. to offic. as supt. surg. Cawnpore.
 HOOD, Asst. surg. D. m.d. passed colloq. exam.
 IRELAND, Asst. surg. W. W. m.d. passed colloq. exam.
 MCKINNON, Surg. C. m.d. art. to offic. as supt. surg. of Meerut circle, fr. April 25, v. Row.
 POWELL, Asst. surg. F. 3rd Sikh inf. to med. ch. of civ. estab. and jail, at Dea Ismael Khan.
 RICE, Asst. surg. W. R. ass. ch. of duties of agency surg. at Indore, fr. Asst. surg. Knaff, May 2.
 RICE, Asst. surg. W. R. m.d. to proc. to Agra and report himself to supt. surg. of that circle.
 ROLFE, Surg. W. A. ret. fr. furl. posted to 53rd N.I.
 WALKER, Asst. surg. W. lately attached to lieut. gov.'s camp. to rec. med. ch. of 2nd comp. 5th batt. art. fr. Surg. Crozier.
 WALLICH, Asst. surg. N. D. S. 4th Punjaub cav. to med. ch. of No. 1 Punjaub lt. field batt. No. 4 comp. art. and 6th police batt.
 WALLICH, Surg. G. C. in Europe, rem. fr. 67th to 64th N.I. Apr. 30.
 WESTCOTT, Asst. surg. W. to join Cawnpore circle.
 WILKIE, Surg. J. 19th N.I. rem. to 2nd Gren. April 30.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRUCE, Surg. H. A. m.d. 2 mo. fr. April 14, to pres. on m.c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 BURR, Dr. K. in med. ch. of Jeypore ag. 1 mo. fr. Apr. 24.
 MACLAGAN, Asst. surg. J. McG. m.d. 4 mo. fr. March 1, to Roorhee, prep. to app. for perm. to retire.
 MURRAY, Surg. J. m.d. 6 mo. to Europe, fr. date of leaving Bombay.
 PAGE, Vet. surg. T. P. 1st L.C. April 1 to May 1, prep. to Europe for 18 mo. under new rules, on m.c.
 PARRY, Vet. surg. R. B. 5 mo. fr. May 20, to Mussoorie.
 ROBINSON, Surg. H. W. in ext. to date of dept. for Europe.
 SMITH, Asst. surg. C. M. m.d. Kelat-i-Ghilzie reg. 8 mo. fr. March 15, to Cashmere and Murree, on m.c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

INFANTRY.

8th. Capt. A. C. Robertson, to be exec. eng. 4th class.—4th. Capt. J. M. Greensill, to be exec. eng. 4th class.—43rd. Capt. H. B. H. Locke, qual. in surv.; Lieut. H. A. Brett, qual. in surv. and civ. eng.—53rd. Major J. A. Vigors, April 15 to Oct. 14, to Simla.—61st. Capt. R. Hunt, April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere, Simla, and hills, n. of Deyrah; Lieut. H. J. Yonge, April 15 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere, Murree, and Simla.—70th. Capt. J. M.

McKenzie, April 1 to Oct. 31, to Cashmere and Murree, on m.c.; Lieut. W. Crozier, May 1 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere; Lieut. G. R. Greaves, April 1 to Oct. 31, to Cashmere and Murree, on m.c.; Ens. T. D. Backhouse, May 1 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere; Ens. Monteath, May 1 to Oct. 14, to Cashmere; Lieut. J. T. N. O'Brien, to be exec. eng. 4th class.—78th. Assist. surg. Davidson, to Aug. 18.—84th. Brev. col. C. Franklyn, to be brig. of the 2nd class; Lieut. B. Sandwith, to be exec. eng. 4th class.—87th. Lieut. J. Wall, to be exec. eng. 4th class.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BARLOW, wife of Capt. maj. of brigade and paymr. Oude irr. force, d. at Dowlut Khana, Lucknow, May 17.
BLECHYNDEN, wife of C. E. s. at Calcutta, May 5.
DRUMMOND, Hon. Mrs. E. d. April 24.
FAGAN, wife of Capt. R. art. s. at Jullundur, May 2.
FRASER, wife of A. H. 75th foot, d. at Murree, May 7.
MACKAY, Mrs. G. D. d. at Goordaspore, May 8.
SHORE, wife of R. N. c.s. d. at Pooree, April 10.
TAYLOR, wife of S. H. C. B.C.S. s. at Gya, May 2.
WOOD, wife of Capt. A. O. 14th N.I. s. at Jhelum, May 1.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN, F. C. of Burrisal, to Miss L. Simeon, of Dacca, at Dacca, April 27.
LYNE, J. D. to Miss L. S. L. Sakes, at Delhi, April 20.
MIGNON, J. to Rubina, d. of the late A. Cuthbert, of Dublin, at Calcutta, April 21.
MONEY, Lieut. G. N. 1st Bengal Fus. to Sarah S. H. d. of Lieut. col. Monteath, 69th N.I. at Simla, April 29.
SCOTT, W. to Miss M. P. Baptist, at Dhurrumtolla Church, May 2.
SIMSON, H. B. c.s. to Madge, d. of Lieut. gen. Vincent, Bengal army, at Poonah, Torhoot, April 14.

DEATHS.

CRADDOCK, inf. d. of Asst. surg. W. at Rampore, May 1.
D'OYLY, wife of Capt. C. W. 58th N.I. at Meerut, May 17.
GREEN, Mary Ann, d. of the late Capt. J. of Liverpool, April 3.
HAY, Rebecca, d. of G. C. aged 18, at Calcutta, May 8.
HALB, inf. d. of Lieut. 2nd irr. inf. at Secrona, Oude, April 18.
HUDSON, Capt. 61st foot, of cholera, at Simla, May 6.
NATION, inf. d. of S. Esq. at Calcutta, April 22.
OSBORNE, G. B. Esq. at Futwah, near Patna, aged 19.
STUART, inf. s. of E. C. at Chowringhie-road, May 11.
TAYLER, inf. s. of S. H. C., Bengal civ. serv. at Gya, May 5.
WOODWARD, Anne, inf. d. of J. at Anarkullee, May 12.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

APRIL 30. W. A. Platinus, Bennett, Melbourne; Gem of the Ocean, Thurston, Madras; Emma, Stover, Maulmein; Mary Ann Follint, Harries, Liverpool; Wm. Fairbairn, Renny, Liverpool; Constantine, Wraylis, Rangoon.—MAY 1. Talisman, Nourse, Madras.—3. Manchester, Row, Maulmein; Devonshire, Steere, Rangoon; George Lee, Barster, Melbourne; John Haven, Cobbs, Liverpool; Soubahdar, Umfreville, Mauritius; Fiery Cross, White, China and Singapore.—4. Ametic, Demouren, Bordeaux; Recorder, Osborne, Trincomalie; Lightning, Durham, China.—5. Hercules, Smyth, London.—6. Douger, Sagot, Bourbon.—9. Isar, Tales, San Francisco; Barbarian, Galloway, Greenock.—10. Arab, Crosby, Boston; Dirigo, Atwood, Boston.—12. Joachim, Bolibo, Bordeaux; Margaret Edward, Taylor, Cape Town; Robert Treat, Treat, Sydney; Oriental, Kirtan, Rangoon; National Eagle, Mathews, Boston; Margaret Family, Miller, Mauritius; Conqueror, Johnson, Liverpool; Northern Bride, Candlish, Liverpool; Princess Royal, Solkirk, Liverpool.—13. Arracan, Wise, Liverpool; Armorigue, Berthollet, Bourbon.—14. Conser-vative, Scott, Algoa Bay; Vivid, Burnister, Hong-Kong; Ava, Calbeck, Suez; Harbinger, Stewart, Dartmouth; Thomas Hamlin, Poll, London.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Harbinger.—Lieut. and Mrs. Comber and 2 children, Mrs. Briston, Mrs. Baeley and child, Mrs. Stewart, Lieuts. Emarl and Lachaby, T. Stabbings, and Mr. Stacey.
Per Thomas Hamlin.—Mr. and Mrs. Sturges.
Per steamer Ava, from Southampton to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Ryley, Dr. Best, Messrs. Henderson, Martin, Rochfort, and Badgeley; Mr. and Mrs. Aspinall, Messrs. Fraser, Convers, Copland, and Lightfoot; Capt. Hook and North, Mr. Macnamara, Wm. Boney, Mrs. Morton, and Miss Smith. From MARRILLAS to CALCUTTA.—Dr. Campbell and Mrs. Worcester. From MALTA to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Glaville. From ALEXANDRIA to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Fossati. From GALE to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Bedell. From MADRAS to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Magrath, Dr. Innes, and Mr. Dandree.
Per Devonshire.—Lieuts. Buttoushaw, Ashburner, Worsley, Welsh, Brandon, and Hall; Mrs. Brand and 2 children, and Mrs. Lewenge.
Per George Lee.—F. Stone, merchant.
Per steamer Lightning, from CHINA.—Mrs. Durham and 2 children, Miss Pittar, and Mr. Lucas.
Per Arab.—W. C. E. Jackson.
Per Robert Treat.—Mrs. Treat and Agnno.
Per steamer Oriental, from RANGOON.—Capt. Richards, Capt. Hunter, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Lieuts. Ward and Munro, Ens. Nash, Temple, and Udney, 28th B.N.I.; Maj. Cooper, Bengal art.; Capt. Holland, Bengal art.; Asst. surg. Fitzgerald, Bengal art.; Lieut. Levinge, Mr. Cowan, Mr. Wheeler, Staff sergt. and Mrs. Gardiner and 4 children; Staff sergt. and Mrs. O'Loughlin and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. McCrea and 3 children, Mr. Edmunds, Mrs. Conductor Ruble and 6 children, Staff sergt. and Mrs. Knight and 5 children, Staff sergt. and Mrs. Munslow and 2 children, Mrs. Sergt. Flynn and 3 children, Mr. Baker, and Mr. Daly.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 1. Anne Mary, Duncaison, China; Fatta Salam, Rodgers, China and Singapore; Malacca, Le Geyt, London; Tubal Cain, Hodge, Ran-

goon; Amazonas, Boterne, Peru; Fire Queen, Burbank, Rangoon and Maulmein.—2. Rajah, Norrie, Singapore.—4. Hamlet, Turner, Bushire; Caroline, Peterson, Rangoon.—5. Nubia, Tronson, Suez.—9. Affredy, Poupard, Bordeaux.—10. Merrie England, Kelly, Hong-Kong; Diana, Gurner, Rangoon and Maulmein; Seringapatam, Gregory, Liverpool.—11. Sumatra, Dudley, London; Sebastopol, Simlane, Mauritius and Bourbon.—12. Leocadie and Anna, Moreau, Bordeaux; Iskenderis, Littlepage, China and Singapore.—13. Intrepid, Gardner, Hong-Kong; Bold Hunter, Crosby, Boston; Lizzie Oakford, Kelly, jun. New York; Royal Saxon, White, Sydney; Sagof, Page, Singapore and China.—14. Emily Ezilda, Cusinier, Bourbon; Rip A. Maria, Heckford, Maulmein; Pluto, Barker, Rangoon and Maulmein.—16. Alma for Madras.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Alma, for MADRAS.—Mr. R. Norris, Mr. C. F. Bliss, Mr. W. T. Hinden, Mr. W. Hannah, Mr. W. Murray, Dr. Short, Mr. King, Mr. Geoghegan, Mr. C. Oldham, and Mr. Blanford. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. T. C. Plowden, Mr. Garber, Mr. T. Oldham, Mr. Medlicott, Mr. Schiller, Sister Seraphine, Mr. D. Hay, and Mr. Forbes. For MARRILLAS.—Mr. W. Johnstone, c.s.; Mrs. Johnstone, Maj. and Mrs. Bazley, and Capt. Brett. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. C. B. Taylor, Mr. David Smith, Capt. F. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Hill and child, Capt. J. G. Phillips, Mr. Robert Earl, Mr. and Mrs. D. McCallum, two children, and infant; Mrs. Hyves and two children, and Mrs. Hodgson and two children.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, May 2, 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 4 per cent.	dis.	9 0	to 9 4 nom
Third Sica 4 do.	dis.	14 0	to 14 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	dis.	12 0	to 12 5
Public Works, 5 do.	par	to	12 0

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	2400 to 2450
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	190 to 200
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400)	300 to 350
India General Steam Shares	1170 to 1190

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	6 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	8 per cent.
Do. on Mint certificates	5 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper.	7 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	7 per cent.
On deposit of goods, &c.	8 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, each Co. Rs. 4000	2425 to 2450 prem.
Profits for the past three months equal to	Rs. 12 8-9½ per cent. per annum on Stock.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each	Rs. 10 0 to 10 10
Doubloons	"	31 8 to 30 10
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	16 3 to 16 10
Old Gold Mohurs	"	20 4 to 20 0
New Gold Mohurs	"	14 8 to 14 10
China Gold Bars	per sa. wt.	15 0 to —
Gold Dust	"	13 0 to —
Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	104 4 to 104 0
Spanish Dollars	per 100	221 8 to 222 4
Mexican ditto	"	220 12 to 221 8

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 1 to 2 2½
Do. with documents, do.	2 1½ to 2 1½
American Bills under credit, do.	2 1 to 2 1½
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	2 0 to —
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	2 0 to 2 0½
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2 0 to 2 0½

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 4l. to 4l. 15s.

MADRAS.

VELLORE.—The *Madras Spectator* affirms that a reward of 100 rupees has, at the recommendation of the Board of Revenue, been granted to Ghoolam Hossain. Ghoolam Hossain gave information of concealed cultivation in the Vellore district! The land was assessed at 920 rupees. What can be said in favour of a fiscal system which renders land utterly profitless? So profitless that, in order to pay the cultivator, Government demands must be evaded. The tendency of the Madras assessment has been steadily to throw land out of cultivation.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE MADRAS ARMY has ordered returns of all the marches made by regiments during the past year. Some little dissatisfaction has been caused amongst the sepoys of the Madras army, on account of the frequency with which many of the regiments have been moved from place to place. This perpetual motion of some regiments contrasted unfavourably with the perpetual inaction. The symptoms of disaffection which have appeared amongst the Madras sepoys are said

to have been caused by their frequent changes of place. The Commander-in-Chief is justified in removing any foundation for complaint. But no circumstances can justify a mutiny.

PENITENTIARY ON THE NEILGHERRIES.—A report upon the penitentiary for Europeans on the Neilgherries has been submitted to Government. The average number of Europeans transported from India from 1843-53 inclusive, amounted to 2,911 per year. The number is increasing. The average expense of transportation from 1852 to 1856 inclusive, amounted to 4,872*l.* per year. The Supreme Government have decided not to transport European convicts. Hence the necessity for a penitentiary. The estimate and plans for the gaol are about to be submitted to Government. The new scheme will not be so expensive as the old deportation method, and will be a far greater deterrent from crime.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

THE NEW TUNIC.

Head-quarters, Choultry Plain, May 7, 1857.—The Commander-in-Chief directs it to be notified that the Honourable the Court of Directors have sanctioned the introduction of the new tunic for the infantry and artillery of the Company's service.

Instructions will be issued hereafter in regard to the pattern tunic for general and staff officers, horse artillery, cavalry, engineers, and sappers and miners.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

FISHER, W. del. ov. ch. of distr. to J. D. Robinson, April 30.
MALTSBY, E. rec. ch. of chief sec.'s off. fr. Pycroft, May 8.
PHILIPS, A. W. sub. jud. of Madura, del. ov. ch. of court to C. R. Baynes, May 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COTTON, J. J. leave during adjournment of the civil court.
KONIG, C. 12 mo. to Eur. on m.c.
NISBET, W. 15 mo. to Eur. on m.c.
SHARPE, G. R. 1 mo.
SMOLLETT, P. B. 2 mo.
TOD, G. B. head asst. to coll. and mag. of Chingleput, 2 mo. to Bangalore.

ECCELESIASTICAL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HAMILTON, Rev. R. K. 18 mo. to Eur. on m.c.
RHENIUS, Rev. C. leave cancelled.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AITCHISON, Lieut. J. W. 46th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to receive moonshee allowance.
APPLEGATH, Capt. F. 33rd N.I. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Kamptie.
BARRY, Ens. G. A. W. to do duty with 17th N.I.
BERKELEY, Lieut. E. T. 7th L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
BURGESS, Lieut. P. 33rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance.
BURNES, Lieut. F. J. H. 33rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance.
CAMPBELL, Ens. C. to do duty with 50th N.I. May 12.
CLAY, Lieut. A. D. 3rd L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
CLERK, Lieut. C. 2nd L.C. returned to duty; arrived at Bombay, Feb. 6.
CLEVELAND, Maj. gen. J. W. perm. to reside and draw pay on the Neilgherries at Bangalore and at Madras, May 18.
DANGERFIELD, Lieut. E. 1st fus. asst. civ. engr. public works, serv. pl. at disposal of C.-in-C. for reg. duty, May 5.
DANGERFIELD, Lieut. G. art. returned to duty.
DAVIS, Capt. W. S. 15th N.I. asst. civ. eng. pub. works, serv. replaced at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. duty.
FALCONNET, Lieut. G. P. de P. engs. to be exec. eng. of 2nd class in pub. works dept. Meerday.
FARRAN, Brev. maj. J. W. 25th N.I. trans. to Mysore div. as acting dep. asst. q. mr. gen., May 8; to continue to offic. in Pegu div. till relieved by Capt. O'Connell.
FRANCIS, Lieut. A. 12th N.I. qual. by certificate in civ. engineering.
FRANKLYN, Brig. C. posted to the brig. at Rangoon, May 18.
GARDINER, Lieut. G. 2nd Eur. L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
GUTHRIE, Lieut. T. K. 36th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
HARE, Lieut. H. A. 17th N.I. to be emp. in Nair brig. dur. abs. of Lawder, May 8.
HARRISON, Brev. capt. C. H. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
HITCHINS, Lieut. B. C. art. qual. by certifi. in surveying.
HOLMES, Brev. capt. G. B. B. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance.
HOLMES, Capt. T. R. 49th M.N.I. serv. re-pl. at disp. of Madras govt. for reg. du.
HORN, Lieut. A. H. 3rd L.C. to be cantonment adj. while his regt. remains at Arcot.

HUTCHINGS, Ens. G. S. to do duty with 50th N.I.; to join.
JUSTICE, Lieut. H. A. 38th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani; to be adj. May 6.

KERRICK, Lieut. W. D. O. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.

LOCH, Lieut. H. 3rd Eur. regt. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.

MACQUEEN, Maj. L. dep. judge adv. gen. centre div. app. to Mysore div. dur. abs. of Renaud, May 18.

M'GOWN, Ens. J. T. 36th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

MOBERLY, Ens. C. M. 2nd Eur. L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to receive moonshee allowance.

MORGAN, Lieut. O. 38th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance.

MORPHY, Capt. R. J. 2nd N.V. batt. to com. detach. of that batt. proc. fr. Arcot to Madura, May 18.

OAKES, Lieut. A. E. 41st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

O'CONNELL, Capt. H. H. 15th N.I. to act as asst. q. mr. gen. Pegu div. dur. emp. of Maj. Allan on civ. duty, May 8.

OLIVER, Ens. C. L. 26th N.I. to do du. with 17th N.I.; to proc. to join his corps with Asst. surg. Boggs, May 18.

PAGE, Ens. S. F. 2nd Eur. L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

PALMER, Lieut. H. L. 22nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.

POLLON, Lieut. F. T. 8th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance.

PRIOR, Lieut. B. J. C. 33rd N.I. asst. eng. 2nd class, Saugor div. to be exec. eng. of 2nd class.

RENAUD, Maj. S. G. C. 1st fus. serv. pl. temp. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. duty, dep. jud. adv. gen. Mysore div.; to proc. to pres. and report himself to adj. gen. of the army.

ROLAND, Ens. A. T. 8th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 26, v. Smith, dec.

SANKEY, Lieut. R. H. engs. to be an addl. under sec. to Govt. of India, in pub. works dept.

SEWELL, Ens. H. T. H. to do duty with 36th N.I.

SMITH, Lieut. C. G. 8th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

STEPHENSON, Capt. J. L. 1st fus. com. Bangalore depot of instruction, rifle musketry, to proc. to Madras and join his regt.

STUART, Lieut. R. A. W. C. 17th N.I. Hoosingabad, passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as adj. May 12.

TREVOR, Ens. F. R. to do duty with 19th N.I. May 12.

TYRRELL, Lieut. F. 18th N.I. exec. eng. 2nd class, Hyderabad, posted to Berar div. fr. April 13.

WAPSHARE, Maj. W. H. dep. judge adv. gen. ceded districts, app. to central div. dur. abs. of Macqueen.

WATKINS, Lieut. J. W. art. qual. in surv. and engineering by certificate.

WATSON, Lieut. H. 33rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance.

WILSON, Ens. H. F. to do duty with 17th N.I.

WILSON, Lieut. F. J. 51st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.

YARDE, Lieut. col. W. G. 3rd L.I. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Cannanore.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

WYNCH, A, May 9.

INFANTRY.

CAMPBELL, C. May 11.

CLOETE, J. G. May 9.

WILSON, H. F. May 11.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ATKINSON, Lieut. col. E. H. 19th N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new rules.

BATES, Major J. 40th N.I. 1 mo. to Calcutta, privileged leave.

BLACK, Major B. W. asst. adj. gen. of art. 3 mo. on m.c.

BLOUNT, Lieut. W. 7th N.I. to Europe, under old rules.

BURGESS, Lieut. G. 21st N.I. in ext. to Aug. 8.

CLAGETT, Capt. T. W. 3rd L.C. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c.

CLERK, Capt. T. 34th L.I. 15 mo. to Europe, under new rules.

CLOETE, Ens. J. G. 31st L.I. to Aug. 31, to join, *via* Arcot and Madura.

GORDON, Lieut. A. A. 7th L.C. to June 12, in ext. to Bangalore, on m.c.

GRANT, Lieut. J. M. 15th N.I. 15 days in ext. to Cuddalore.

GRAVES, Lieut. W. 25th N.I. to Europe, on m.c. under old rules.

GREEN, Major H. 18th N.I. 60 days fr. April 21; instead of former leave.

HAIG, Lieut. F. T. engs. district eng. of Upper Godavery, 12 mo. to Europe and America.

HENDERSON, Cornet P. D. 2nd L.C. leave cancelled.

KEYS, Lieut. C. P. 30th N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, under new rules.

LAWDER, Lieut. J. 28th N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c.

MCCASKILL, Capt. J. C. 51st N.I. to June 15, in ext.

MCINTOSH, Lieut. H. 26th N.I. to Oct. 10, in ext.

MILLER, Lieut. col. W. H. art. to Oct. 29, in ext.

MOXON, Lieut. T. 45th N.I. 30 days' privileged leave to Bangalore.

OGLIVIE, Capt. R. L. J. 33rd N.I. June 1 to July 31, to Europe, on m.c.

PINDER, Capt. G. R. Eur. L.I. in ext. to Feb. 28, 1858, to Bangalore, on m.c.

ROBINSON, Lieut. G. C. 3rd batt. art. 6 mo. to Neilgherries, m.c. under new rules.
SCOTT, Capt. A. N. art. leave cancelled.
SHAW, Capt. A. A. 2nd N.I. fr. May 15 to Dec. 31, Ootacamund.
STONE, Lieut. T. H. E. 9th N.I. 2 mo. fr. April 20, to Hyderabad.
TYTLER, Ens. T. P. F. 17th N.I. 6 mo. to Europe on furl. without pay, new regs.
YOUNG, Lieut. C. W. S. sub-asst. comm. gen. 3 days in ext. to join.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BOGGS, Asst. surg. A. 3rd Eur. reg. relieved fr. doing duty with 18th N.I. to do duty with 3rd L.C.
FLEMING, Asst. surg. J. B. to be supt. of central jail at Nuldroog.
HOOKE, Asst. surg. B. passed exam. in Hindustani.
JOHNSTON, Surg. T. G. ret. to du. May 11.
MACPHERSON, Surg. M.D. posted to 36th N.I.; to act as surg. of 3rd dist. dur. emp. of Surg. G. Sanderson on other duty.
REAN, Asst. surg. W. H. M.D. 36th N.I. to do duty 1st fus. to join May 17.
REED, Asst. surg. J. G. to med. ch. of 3rd inf. Hyderabad contingent, dur. abs. of Day, May 7.
RIDINGS, Asst. surg. J. S. passed exam. in Hindustani.
ROSS, Asst. surg. J. rec. admitted to do duty under surg. 1st batt. art. at St. Thomas's Mount.
TRIMNELL, Asst. surg. G. F. 33rd N.I. to be civ. asst. surg. of Leonce fr. May 5.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATESPECIFIED.
ROSS, J. May 11.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CRAWFORD, Asst. surg. J. civ. surg. of Kurnool, to Europe, on m.c. under old rules.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

DENNISON, wife of Capt. J. H. s. at Veprey, May 9.
FISCHER, wife of J. d. at Salem, April 25.
FRANCKE, wife of Sub-conductor W. E. d. at Masulipatam, May 18.
FORLEY, wife of H. d. at Randall's-road, May 6.
GOMES, wife of P. d. at Cannanore, April 28.
GWILLIAM, wife of H. art. d. at Secunderabad, May 4.
GILLIES, wife of Dr. J. D. d. at Walthair, May 9.
OLIVER, the wife of C. s. at Poonamallee, May 8.
REGEL, wife of J. H. d. at Madras, May 11.
M'CARTHY, wife of C. J. s. at Salem, May 11.
PRESTON, wife of J. B. physician-gen. d. May 20.
ROBERTS, wife of Capt. G. B. 7th cav. s. at Madras, May 14.
TAYLOR, wife of W. R. s. at Bezourah, May 1.
TAYLOR, wife of Capt. C. W. 13th N.I. d. (still-born), at Vellore, May 6.

DEATHS.

D'SILVA, Mrs. at Black Town, May 13.
EATON, Elizabeth, aged 71, at Royapooram, May 9.
HILL, Elizabeth, d. of the late Sergt. T. 50th N.I. at Bangalore, aged 13, April 29.
HILL, William, inf. s. of Sergt. T. 50th N.I. in camp, Anantapoor, March 26.
OOLVIE, inf. d. of Capt. R. L. 33rd N.I. at Jackatalla, May 5.
RAYMAN, inf. d. of J. at Ingeram, May 14.
SAVILLE, L. P. d. of Mr. A. aged 15, at New Town, April 24.
TAYLOR, wife of W. R. at Bezourah, May 15, aged 22.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 7. Emma Colvin, Nicholson, Colombo: Velocidade, Baird, Mauritius; Minden, Marshall, Point de Galle; Elizabeth, Adams, Colombo.—8. Mona, Taylor, Mauritius; John Banks, Walker, Hobart Town.—9. Steamer Harbinger, Steward, Dartmouth and Galle; Godavery, Banbrough, Colombo; Warlock, Dolson, Mauritius.—11. John Willis, Ward, Boston; Joshua, Fowler, Sydney; Indian Ocean, Pollock, Colombo; steamer Ava, Caldwell, Suez, Aden, and Galle.—13. Day Dream, Youngerman, Melbourne; Fildus, Elliot, London.—14. Sir Edward Parry, Gray, London.—15. Devonshire, Marshall, Mauritius.—16. Galilee, Blanc, Bordeaux and Pondicherry; Lady Valiant, Montgomery, Mauritius.—17. Ann Miln, Thorn, Geelong; Mahatta, Hickman, Mauritius; Rosalie, Duppy, Pondicherry.—18. Flying Foam, Hinds, Colombo.—19. Teak, Barker, Penang.—20. Choise, Crozie, Suez.—21. Antipodes, Row, London.—22. Aeneas, Jacob, Mauritius; Mirzapore, Litherington, Mauritius.—25. Alma, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Antipodes.—Mr. and Mrs. Turton and Mrs. Dinan.
Per Velocidade, from MAURITIUS.—Mrs. Baird and child.
Per Mona, from MAURITIUS.—Mr. and Mrs. Canverel, and Mrs. Taylor and child.
Per steamer Harbinger, from DARTMOUTH, CAPE, &c.—Dr. Williams, Dr. Hanson, Mr. Cloete, Mr. Wynne and Miss Anderson, Mr. Coombes, Mrs. Coombes and 2 children, Mr. Ewart, Mrs. Bristow, and Mrs. F. Y. Steward.
Per Godavery, from COLOMBO.—Mr. J. Malcolm.
Per Indian Ocean, from COLOMBO.—Mrs. Pollock and 2 children.

Per steamer Ava, from SUZ, ADEN, and GALLE.—Messrs. Wilson and Going, Col. and Mrs. Franklyn, Mr. and Miss Campbell, Dr. Ross, Dr. J. Johnston, and Mary Bull, Mr. Poulin, Mr. Grace and Capt. Murphy, Capt. Ryley and Dr. Best, Messrs. Henderson, Martin, Rochfort and Badgley, Mr. and Mrs. Aspinall, Messrs. Fraser, Conyers, Copland, and Tightfoot, Capt. Hook and Capt. North, Mr. Macnamara, Wm. Bousey, Mrs. Morton and Mrs. Smith, Dr. Campbell, Mrs. Worcester, Mr. Glanville, Mr. Fossate, Mr. Brind, and Mrs. Bedell.

Per Teak, from PENANG.—Fifty natives.

Per Choise, from SUZ.—Imanual Clavel and Eliza Henal.

Per steamer Alma, from CALCUTTA to MADRAS.—Dr. Short, Mr. King, Mr. Geoghegan, Mr. E. Oldham, Mr. Blanford, Mr. Hinden, Mr. Hannah, Mr. Murray, Maj. Hillyard, Mr. Morris, Mr. Bliss, Mr. Sterling, and Mr. Woolby. From CALCUTTA to GALLE.—Maj. and Mrs. Bazeley. From CALCUTTA to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Plouden, Mr. Gerber, Mr. T. Oldham, Mr. Medlicon, Mr. Scillar, Sister Seraphine, Mr. D. Hay, and Mr. Forbes. From CALCUTTA to MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, Capt. Brett, and Mr. M'Millon. From CALCUTTA to SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Phillips, Mr. Taylor, Mr. D. Smith, Capt. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Hill and child, Mr. and Mrs. M'Cullum and 3 children, Mrs. Rynes and 2 children, Mrs. Hodgson and 2 children, Miss Anthony, Mr. R. Earl, Mr. R. Broome, Lieut. Shells, Hajee Towrook, C. Nickles and A. McIntosh. From MADRAS to SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Beaumont, Mrs. G. L. Morris, Mrs. Crewe and child, Capt. T. Clerk, Lieut. W. Graves, C. Konig, Esq. and J. Crawford. From MADRAS to MARSHALLS.—Rev. H. S. Wynn, and J. H. Kendrick, Esq. From MADRAS to MALTA.—Rev. R. K. Hamilton. From MADRAS to BOMBAY.—Capt. A. W. Wombwell. From MADRAS to GALLE.—Mr. T. R. Thompson and Mr. J. Sorrell.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 7. Paragon, McDonald, Vizagapatam.—9. Steamer Europe, Blanc, Pondicherry.—10. Steamer Harbinger, Steward, Calcutta; Euphrosyne, Morris, London.—11. Steamer Ava, Caldwell, Calcutta.—12. Neptune's Bride, Weatherburn, London.—13. Indian Ocean, Pollock, Calcutta.—14. Emma Colvin, Nicholson, London.—15. Joshua, Fowler, Calcutta.—16. Day Dream, Youngerman, Calcutta; Eudymion, Macpherson, Liverpool.—18. Steamer Zenobia, Batt, L.N. Calcutta.—19. John Willis, Ward, Calcutta.—21. Minden, Marshall, Mauritius.—22. Ann Miln, London, via Bimlipatam.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Paragon, to VIZAGAPATAM.—Luttrell, Esq.
Per steamer Ava, to CALCUTTA.—Dr. Innes, Mr. Dandre, and Lieut. B. W. H. Magrath.
Per Neptune's Bride, to LONDON, via COCANADA.—Mrs. Towle.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, May 22, 1857.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Securities 6 per cent.
On Private Bills, at 3 months 6 "

RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes 97 per cent.
Do. 4½ do. do. 90 "
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts 86 "
Do. 4 per cent. Prosy. Notes Sica 78 "
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's. 80 "
Do. 3½ do. do. do. 65 "
On Tanjore do. 80 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan for public work ½ disc. to par.
4 per cent. loan of 1832-33 14 to 14½ disc.
1835-36 do.
1842-43 12 to 12½ do.
1854-55 do.

5 per cent. transferable } No transactions.
book debt
Tanjore Bonds 13 to 14 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares .. 18 to 19 prem.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3l. 10s. to 4l. 5s.

BOMBAY.

The LONDON MAIL of April 27 arrived at Bombay May 22 (per Bombay).

PERSONAL FARMING.—The *Bombay Guardian* deprecates the want of "personal" farming in India. The European does not farm personally, because of the sun and the damp and jungle fever. The native does not farm personally, because he never does that which he can avoid. When the land is drained, and the jungle cut, changes will occur the extent of which it is not possible to foresee.

REBELLION IN PERSIA.—The population of the North and North-Western Persian provinces are in open rebellion against the Shah. The rapacity of Mirza Sadik, the governor of Adverbidjan, has caused the outbreak. He is the nephew of the prime minister, so in all probability the Shah will remain in a happy state of ignorance concerning the cause of the outbreak.

THE BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FUND has an income of Rs. 308-14-4 per mensem, and is supported by 50 subscribers. Hitherto the fund has provided for widows only, and the maximum amount of pension allowed has been Rs. 30 a month. The *Bombay Gazette* contrasts this with the state of the sister fund in Bengal, where "some widows receive as much as Rs. 150 a month."

THE RYOTS.—The *Bombay Gazette* is asked to publish a petition by some ryots of the Thannah Collectorate. He does not comply with their request, but gives the purport. The petitioners hold enam lands of a Mahomedan family. These lands are mortgaged. They were required to pay their rent to the mortgagee. This they refused, and were supported in their refusal by the Collector of Thannah, Mr. Seton Karr. They accordingly paid their rent to the Enamdar. On the translation of Mr. Karr to Belgaum, the mortgagee addressed a petition to the new Collector, Mr. E. C. Jones. He eventually upheld the decision of Mr. Seton Karr. The revenue Commissioner reversed the decision of the Collectors, and accordingly proceedings have been commenced against the ryots by the mortgagee in order to recover rent which they have already paid to the Enamdar. This little fact speaks volumes. When ryots are made to pay for the mistakes of their rulers, how are they better off than under the Mahomedan dynasties!

THE MATRICULATION AT THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The *Bombay Gazette* says that out of 16 candidates, comprising seven Parsees, eight Hindoos, and two Portuguese, who went in for the matriculation examination at the Grant Medical College, only six were qualified. Of these six, four were Parsees. The number plucked was not large. One in three is about the average in England.

NEW CIVIL PROCEDURE BILL.—The inhabitants of Surat and its vicinity have forwarded to the Legislative Council a petition remonstrating against the restraints to be imposed by the new Civil Procedure Bill on persons desirous of instituting suits against Government and their officers in their official capacity. It was signed by about 6,000 persons.

SNAKES.—In the Bombay Presidency 575 deaths from snake-bites, and 105 from hydrophobia, have occurred within the past year. In December, January, and February, 176,105 snakes were killed, and Rs. 40,371-11 were paid as rewards for their destruction.

A WONDERFUL PALM-TREE.—The *Bombay Times* is informed by a native of a wonderful occurrence. At a place about twenty miles from Surat there is a wonderful palm-tree. This tree rises and falls to the ground as the sun rises and sets; it is, in fact, a heliotrope. Crowds of people flock to see it. Our contemporary does not believe the story.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARTHUR, J. R. to act as asst. to comm. in Scinde, dur. abs. of Stewart.
BORRADALE, A. A. acting 3rd asst. col. to ch. of taloohas of Oolfar and Koorsub.
COGHLAN, W. M. to act as 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Rutnag-herry.
CORFIELD, A. K. ass. ch. of gen. treasury, and of offices of gen. paymaster, supt. of stamps, and sec. to Govt. savings bank, fr. J. W. Muspratt.
INVERARITY, J. D. to be a mem. of mint com. and a Govt. director of Bank of Bombay.
JENKINS, E. L. acting coll. and mag. of Kurrachee, ass. ch. of duties.
LINDSAY, H. B. to act as 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.
MORIARTY, J. acting 2nd asst. coll. to ch. of taloohas of Parchole, Soopa, and Surbhone.
OLIPHANT, J. E. 1st asst. coll. to ch. of taloohas of Bulsar, Chicklee, Parnera, and Bugwara.
OVANS, C. R. supt. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Sattara, placed in ch. of taloohas of Khanapoor and Beefapoor.
PRAED, B. J. M. placed under coll. of Tanna, to study Guzerattee.
PROBERT, W. H. placed under coll. of Tanna, to study Guzerattee.
SALMON, W. M. asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach, placed in ch. of Dehej sub-div. of the Wagra Purgana.
THERWALL, H. M. allowed to study Maharatta at pres.
WALTERS, C. sen. asst. judge and sess. judge at Kana, res. ch. of duties.
WEEDING, T. to act as 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HATEWAY, H. W. 1 mo.
MUSPRATT, J. W. 22 days to Matheran.
REID, R. T. fr. April 16 to 24, to the Deccan.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARTHUR, Capt. E. P. 1st L.C. to be supt. of police at Poona.
BATES, Col. H. to act as private sec. to Rt. Hon. Gov. dur. abs. of Adams.
BATTYE, Lieut. A. F. 25th N.I. perm. to res. ch. of app. as 2nd in com. of southern Mahratta irr. horse.
CASTELL, Lieut. R. J. to be adj. to 4th N.I. (rifles) v. Sheppard, to Eur.

CODINGTON, Cadet G. H. F. to do duty with 1st Eur. regt. at Kurrachee; to join, May 5.
CRAWFORD, Capt. A. 3rd Eur. regt. brigade maj. Baroda, ret. to duty, May 4.
DAIG, Lieut. A. J. 15th N.I. to join, May 5.
DAUN, Capt. J. 3rd Eur. inf. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. duty.
DICK, 2nd lieut. W. G. D. engs. passed colloq. exam.
DODS, Lieut. P. to be asst. to Inam comm. N. div.
DUCAT, Cadet J. to do duty with 22nd N.I. at Sattara; to join.
ETHERIDGE, Capt. A. T. 3rd Eur. regt. asst. Inam comm. S. div. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. duty.
GRANT, Cornet C. 2nd L.C. attached to head qrs. of horse brig. for duty; to join.
GRIFFITH, Lieut. C. J. to be Inam com. N. div.
HENRY, Lieut. J. W. 3rd Eur. inf. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. duty.
HODGSON, Capt. H. B. 3rd Eur. inf. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. duty.
HOBSON, Ens. G. T. posted to 24th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. Feb. 20.
JACKSON, Lieut. col. C. F. to be col. in the army, fr. April 24.
KAPPEL, Lieut. col. 12th N.I. to be remount agent, v. Scobie.
MERRIMAN, Lieut. engs. to be staff officer to com. eng. Persian force.
MONTROU, Ens. F. A. to rank fr. March 5, 1857, to stand immediately below Ens. C. Wodehouse.
NODING, Lieut. 4th N.I. (rifle corps), to act as paymr. Poona div. of the army, v. Landon.
OLIPHANT, Lieut. A. E. 3rd L.C. returned to duty May 4.
PRICE, Capt. G. W. 3rd Eur. inf. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. duty; to be asst. exec. eng. fr. Feb. 7.
ROBERTS, Maj. gen. H. G. 21st N.I. returned to duty May 4.
ROSE, Capt. J. 3rd Eur. inf. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. duty.
SHEPHEARD, Lieut. col. A. to be col. in the army fr. April 18.
STEPHANS, Lieut. F. 1st L.C. passed colloq. exam. May 1.
THOMAS, Maj. A. 8th N.I. ret. to duty, May 4.
WELLS, Lieut. col. supt. of police, Poona, perm. to res. that app.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

CODINGTON, G. H. F. May 4.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEALE, Capt. E. C. to May 31, to Bombay.
BELL, Lieut. G. E. 8. 2nd N.I. from May 4 to 31, to remain at Mahableshwar, on m.c.
DUCAT, Ens. A. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. fr. May 15 to 26, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
FORBES, Capt. J. 3rd L.C. 10 days, fr. May 10, to Bombay.
GEACH, Capt. G. O. 13th N.I. 10 days, fr. May 10, to Bombay.
GRANT, Corn. C. 2nd L.C. fr. May 7 to 31, in ext. to remain at pres.
GREEN, Capt. E. brig. maj. Rajpootna field force, ret. fr. May 1, to Bombay, on m.c.
JOPE, Lieut. W. D. A. to June 1, in ext.
KIRKLAND, Lieut. N. 29th N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c. under old rules.
MACKINTOSH, Lieut. J. E. A. 2nd Eur. regt. from May 1, to Bombay.
NAYLOR, Lieut. C. E. 19th N.I. fr. April 5 to 30, on m.c.
POWER, Capt. E. H. 7th L.C. 3 mo. to see op m.c. under old rules.
RAITT, Capt. inv. est. 4 mo. fr. April 30, to remain at Bombay.
ROOKE, Ens. C. G. T. 12th N.I. 1 mo. fr. May 1, in ext. to remain at Mahableshwar, on m.c.
SMITH, Lieut. J. A. 6th N.I. fr. May 10 to 20, to Bombay.
THOMP, Lieut. S. J. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. May 1 to 25, to Bombay.
TRAGETT, Lieut. R. T. 21st N.I. 1 mo. fr. April 23, to Mahableshwar, on m.c.
WELLS, Capt. F. C. 15th N.I. 3 years to Europe, under old rules.
WESTROFF, Lieut. G. R. C. 21st N.I. 10 days fr. May 10, to Bombay.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BROWN, Asst. surg. G. F. H. to act as civ. surg. at Kaira, and registrar of marriages in that collectorate.
JAMES, Asst. surg. R. W. att. to 13th N.I. to join, May 1.
LARKING, Asst. surg. M.D. to proc. to Bombay, to do du. under supt. surg. pres. div. and Indian navy, May 7.
ROOME, Asst. surg. H. 27th N.I. to join, May 5.
THOMPSON, Surg. M. medical estab. returned to duty.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ATKINSON, Surg. J. J. 1 mo. fr. May 1, in ext. to rem. at Mahableshwar, on m.c.
BROWN, Asst. surg. G. F. H. 2nd N.I. fr. April 28 to May 31, to Mount Aboon, on m.c.
CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. W. M.D. 30 days to Matheran.
DON, Surg. gen. J. M.D. 30 days in ext.
KEITH, Asst. surg. fr. April 10 to 25, to Kupour.
WARD, Asst. surg. A. V. 1 mo. fr. April 12, to Mahableshwar.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BARRY, wife of J. 1st class can. surv. d. at Hyderabad Scinde, May 7.
 ELSAM, wife of H. B. s. at Colaba, April 21.
 MAIDMENT, wife of W. P. s. Bombay, May 23.
 PINKBY, wife of R. H. civ. serv. d. at Rutnagerry, May 6.
 SEAWARD, wife of G. M. med. storek. s. at Up. Colaba, May 11.
 SMYTH, wife of G. N. gov. agent and dep. conservator of forests, d. at Honore, N. Canara, May 19.

MARRIAGES.

DALZELL, P. M. dep. coll. of customs, to Emma, d. of Col. J. Bolton, late 75th foot, at Kurrachee, April 21.
 HEARN, W. N. asst. Inam commis. to Jane, d. of Serg. Phillips, at Belgaum, May 7.
 KUP, A. W. P. to Jane, d. of J. Morton, late supp. surg. Hon. E.I. Co.'s serv. at Hong-Kong, April 9.

DEATHS.

AGNELL, Mrs. R. at Kurrachee, May 6.
 BRAY, wife of Mr. on board the steamer *Pera*, on her passage home, aged 29.
 GIVEN, inf. s. of R. C. at Bombay.
 GODFREY, wife of Maj. W. H. 17th N.I. at Bhooj, May 16.
 HARVEY, R. s. of Maj. G. 2nd Eur. L.I. aged 13, at Bombay, May 19.
 PAGAN, wife of Wm. at Girgaum, May 10.
 SEERY, Serj. J. at Kurrachee, May 9.
 TERRELL, wife of Capt. J. K. I.N. (retired) at Veypren, Cochín, April 10.
 WILLIAMS, inf. s. of Capt. J. D. 28th N.I. May 10.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 9. Thornhill, Murdock, Liverpool; Jenne Prosser, Bossuque, Mauritius; Victor Emmanuel, Newland, Liverpool; Castino the Second, Semina, Genoa; Khimjee Oodowjee, Lisk, London; Balmoral, Tivy, Portsmouth; Great Tasmania, Brewer, Hobart Town.—10. Steamer Madras, Crainger, Hong-Kong; Shooting Star, Gillies, Melbourne; steamer Bombay, James, Bussiere.—11. Cornelia, Taylor, Muscat; Henry Turner, Gardner, Teneriffe; Jona, Andrews, Calcutta; Persia, Bannatyne, Melbourne; Mount Stuart Elphinstone, Macdonald, Mohumra, Burmese, Jannan, Melbourne; Atlanta, Blyth, Melbourne.—12. Ram, Zellinger, London; Piscatore, Monnoe, Marseilles; Intrepid, Phillips, London; Selu, Patterson, Monte Video; Covenant, McLarby, Cape of Good Hope; Result, Cow, Bussiere.—13. Curribuck, Knowles, Marseilles; Mary Robinson, Crocker, London; Sillery, McWha, Liverpool; Heloise, Rogrie, Nantes.—14. Surate, Morico, Havre; Vizier, Cantier, Sea; Julia, Baker, Bussiere; Ruby Castle, Scott, Bussiere.—15. Pioneer, Wilde, Bussiere; Pondicherry, Clare, Havre; Roscoe, Clements, Liverpool; Windsor Castle, Bruce, Aden; Belgravia, Warton, Bussiere; Queen of the Seas, Gardner, Melbourne.—16. Eagle, Campbell, Liverpool; Flying Scud, Tregarten, Mauritius; Gertrude, Niver, Greenock; Courier, Oshank, Malta.—17. Storm Cloud, Campbell, Bussiere; Ganges, Goudinet, Marseilles; Rariton, Wyatt, from Sea.—18. Lydia, Lloyd, London; Thomas Aburthnot, Martin, Geelong.—19. Washington, Davies, Kurrachee; steamer Mount Stuart Elphinstone, Macdonald, from Sea; steamer Cadiz, Aldham, Hong-Kong.—20. Acadia, Kerr, Melbourne.—21. Mary Sonhouse, Leisk, Liverpool; Mangerton, Robinson, Melbourne; Conclick, Deas, London; steamer Ajdaha, Lieut. Worsley, Mohamra; Earl of Clare, Wilson, Bussiere.—22. Avalanche, Stoll, Mohamra and Muscat; Kingston, Weeks, Mohamra; Bride of the Seas, Nicholson, Bussiere; Aloysius, Wingham, Singapore; steamer Punjab, Foulerton, Bussiere.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Great Tasmania, from HONG-KONG.—Mrs. Brewer and Miss Lanchin.
 Per Madras, from HONG-KONG, &c.—Mr. Antrobus, Mr. Currimbhoy, Mr. Cassimbhoy and servant, Mr. Chatter, Mr. Jullien, Mr. Brown, Mahomed and family, Dr. Smith, Capt. Sim, Mr. Thornton's children, Dr. Pringle, Mrs. Reid, Miss Bennett, Capt. Brouse, and Mr. Fischer.
 Per Cornelia, from MUSCAT.—Mrs. Taylor and family.
 Per Jona, from CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Hampton.
 Per Intrepid, from LONDON.—Mr. R. Smith.
 Per Result, from BUSSIERE.—Capt. Bennett, Lieut. Lieth, Lieut. Dew, and Dr. Blomfield, H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons.
 Per Ruby Castle, from BUSSIERE.—Capt. Need and Lieut. Haldane, 14th Dragoons; and Surg. McKenzie.
 Per Pioneer, from BUSSIERE.—Maj. Sibley, Capt. Bruce, Ashburner, and Bowley; Lieuts. Malcolmson, Dickens, and Broome; Dr. Sylvester, Lord Seymour, Lieut. Tozer, and Mr. Pope.
 Per Roscoe, from LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Clements.
 Per Flying Scud, from MAURITIUS.—Mr. G. M. Atkinson and Mr. Davies.
 Per Washington, from KURRACHEE.—Col. Turner, Capt. Campbell, Lieut. Trevitt, Lieut. Sidebottom, Mr. Bennie, Mr. Meiklejohn and son.
 Per Cadiz, from HONG KONG, &c.—Mr. F. Crawford, Lieut. Gardner, Lieut. Hunter, Mr. W. Burness, and Mr. Fielding.
 Per Ajdaha, from MOHAMRA.—Lieut. Sykes, A.D.C. and Lieut. Carey, I.N.
 Per Earl of Clare, from BUSSIERE.—Maj. T. Stirling, Capt. Anderson, Francis, and Goode, Lieuts. Fanning, Lukis, Fennay, and Haldane, Lieut. and adj. J. Hudson, Paymr. D. A. Costa, Asst. qr. mr. Binson, Surg. Inglis, 500 rank and file 64th Foot.
 Per Avalanche, from MOHAMRA.—Maj. McIntire, Capt. Hay, McKenzie, and Hastings, Lieuts. Campbell, Crowe, Boyle, Walker, and Swanson, Ens. Simpson, and Dr. Willock.
 Per Bride of the Seas, from BUSSIERE.—Capt. Shute and Thompson, Dr. Lundy, Lieut. Knox, Ens. Pack and Taylor.
 Per steamer Bombay (May 22), from SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Stephens, Mr. Cathcart, Mrs. Armist, Mr. Gregor Grant, Mr. Wise, Capt. Miller, Dr. Simpson, Mr. Crowe, Dr. Robson, Mr. Whitehead, and Mr. Spencer.

From MARSEILLES.—Capt. and Mrs. Orr, Mr. Hancock, Dr. Rustomjee Byramjee, Mr. Grant, and Lieut. Latouche, R.N.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 9. Shah Allum, Courier, Bussiere; Berwickshire, Bell, Kurrachee and Persian Gulf; Birmingham, Tullock, London; St. Esprit, Cuffarence, Marseilles.—10. Rock City, Cubbins, New York; Espérance, Touchy, Marseilles.—11. Culloden, McLaughlan, Liverpool; 12. Steamer Madras, Down, Aden and Suez; Lobelia, Gooding, London; Cowasjee Family, Dando, Singapore and Wosung.—13. Marchioness of Londonderry, Davison, Bussiere; Queen of the East, Bittin, Liverpool; Oud Alblas, Kurymel, Amsterdam; Scindian, Beyts, Kurrachee and Bussiere.—14. Star of the East, Gagg, Liverpool.—15. Invincible, Johnson, Liverpool; Rariton, Wyatt, Liverpool; Duke of Wellington, Campbell, Persian Gulf; London, Young, Bussiere.—17. Steamer Singapore, Granger, China; Queen of Clippers, Testeleau.—19. Lydia McHenry, Irons, Liverpool; Sir J. K. Carnac, Ellis, Victoria; steamer Pioneer, Wilde Bussiere; Mayaram Dayaram, Brady, Bussiere.—20. Prince Arthur, Wyness, Liverpool; James Russell, D. Muir, Calcutta; Punjab, J. H. Norman, Allipie and Calcutta; St. Helena, Cotter, Bussiere; Plantagenet, Askey, Bussiere; Karetan, H. Wyatt, Liverpool; Jumsetjee Cursetjee, Campbell, Bussiere; Glenalva, Muir, Liverpool; Frank Johnson, Lethrop, Calcutta; steamer Queen Victoria, Post, Madras.—22. Tornado, Crighton, Bussiere; Philanthropist, Russell, Liverpool; Peru, Runne, Gibraltar; Charles Magne, Delance, Havre.—23. St. Cadiz, —, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Shah Allum, to BUSSIERE.—Mrs. Courier and family.
 Per Berwickshire, to KURRACHEE.—Mr. Ducat, and Mr. Harkins.
 Per Rock City, to NEW YORK.—Mr. and Mrs. Welder and 2 children.
 Per Invincible, to LIVERPOOL.—Miss E. Fate, and Master H. Craig.
 Per P. and O. Co.'s steamer Singapore, to CHINA, &c. For GALL.—Capt. and Mrs. Power, Mr. G. Wallace, and Mr. Rae. For MADRAS.—Mr. Harvey. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Brand, and Mr. Haridas Kurpa. For SINGAPORE.—Soloman Ezekiel, E. David and child. For HONG-KONG.—Lieut.-gen. Hon. L. Ashburnham, Lieut.-col. Foley, Capt. the Hon. Campbell, and Lieut.-col. Wetherall.
 Per Pioneer, to BUSSIERE.—Mr. J. Beaumont, and Mr. Atkins.
 Per Rariton, to LIVERPOOL.—Mr. Owens, and Lieut. Percy.
 Per Queen Victoria, to MADRAS.—Capt. Larsson.
 Per steamer Cadiz (May 29), to ADEN and SUZ.—For ADEK.—Mr. T. Dawkins, I.N.; Mr. J. Ketchin, I.N.; Mr. A. W. Campbell, I.N.; Mr. and Mrs. Pesenti and 2 children. For SUZ.—Hajee Mahomed Baker, Col. Wells, and Mr. Watson. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. T. Brown, Capt. Sim, and Lieut. Hankin. For ALEXANDRIA.—Dr. Don, Col. Crispin, Mrs. Hutchinson, Capt. J. W. Young, I.N. and child, Mrs. Stirling, Capt. Campbell, and Master Renny. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Kemphorne, Mr. Meiklejohn and Son, Mrs. Hatch, and Col., Mrs. and Mrs. Carstairs.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, May 27, 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. transfer loan	..	None.
4 Do. do.	1832-33	.. Rs. 89½ p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do.	1835-36	.. Rs. 86½ p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do.	1842-43	.. Rs. 86½ do.
New 5 Do. do.	now open	.. Rs. 100½ do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	.....	each, Rs. 10
Bank of England Notes	....	per £, 9½ to 9 12-16 noml.
Spanish Dollars	.....	per 100, 232
Republic Dollars	.....	222
German Crowns	.....	217 to 218
Sycee Silver	.....	per 100 tola, 105½ to 106
Gold Leaf (range of quality)	per tola	16½

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank	.....	Rs. 1,000 each	3 p. ct. prem.
Oriental Bank	.....	250 each	250 pd. up 62 p. ct. prem.
Commercial Bank	..	1,000 each	500 do. 4½ p. ct. prem.
Mercantile Bank	..	250 do.	17 p. ct. prem.
N.W. Bank of India	..	400 each	25 p. ct. disct.
Apollo Press Com...	..	12,000 each	20,000 do. 22,000
Colaba Press Com...	..	7,000 each	7,000 do. 25,200
Hydraulic P. Com...	..	4,000 do.	7,800
Cotton Spinning Com.	..	4,300 do.	1,450
Oriental Weaving and	..		
Spinning Com....	..	1,000 do.	190 prem.
Colaba L. Com. ....	..	10,000 do.	7,500 sellers.
Bombay S. N. Com. ....	..	500 each	400 do. 11 p. ct. prem.
Great Ind. P. R. Com. ....	..	218-3 paid in Bombay, or £20 pm. in England—5 per cent. disct.	
Do New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at £2 per share—pm. Rs. 1½ per share.	..		

EXCHANGES.

On London—at	6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 2d. For doc. bills.	
6	2s. 1½d. For cred. bills.	
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	96½	
.....30 days' sight	99	
.....at sight	99½	
On Madras at 30 days'	99½	
.....at sight	100	
On China at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 238 noml.	

FRIEGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, £. to M. 8s. per ton.

*** Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.*

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friends who favour us with communications will greatly add to their obliging kindness by writing on one side only of their paper. All persons acquainted with the details of a printing-office know how much this promotes convenience.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON.

TUESDAY, June 30, 1857.

MILITARY OFFICERS TO REJOIN THEIR REGIMENTS.—REQUISITION FOR ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN TROOPS.

WE understand that, at a Court of Directors held at the India-House yesterday, an order was passed, directing all military officers on furlough on private affairs to return to their regiments forthwith. Those who are at home on sick certificate are also required to rejoin their regiments, should the state of their health permit of their proceeding to India. It is gratifying to learn that many officers have anticipated this order by offering their services to the Government in the present emergency. A requisition has also been made to H.M.'s Government for the immediate despatch of four regiments of infantry from England, in addition to the regiments which are already under orders to embark. This requisition, it is understood, will be quickly followed up by another, should the state of affairs in India, upon the arrival of the next mail, appear to demand a still further augmentation of Queen's troops.

THE MUTINY IN THE BENGAL ARMY.

THE feeling of consternation which was produced on Saturday by the telegraphic intelligence of the open revolt of a portion of the Bengal army, will have been, to some extent, alleviated by the additional particulars which have been brought by the mail, and which are given in a former part of this paper. We do not mean for a moment to assert that affairs have not assumed a most serious aspect. Nothing can be of graver aspect than the mutiny of that native army upon which we have been accustomed to place reliance, and which has hitherto assisted in the maintenance and extension of our Indian empire. But we may confidently hope that the wise and vigorous measures which have been taken in the districts where disaffection has appeared, will prevent the spread of revolt, and by checking the designs of those who have sown the seeds of discontent among our Hindustani soldiery, will have the effect of restoring order and tranquillity. The severe example which will surely be made of the infatuated rebels in Delhi, who, in their mad fury, have sacked the old capital of India, and butchered its European inhabitants, without regard to sex or age, will show that a speedy and terrible retribution awaits those who attempt resistance to the British power. To these reassuring circumstances may be added the fact, that while there exists what may be regarded as a spirit of discontent, there is no appearance of concert or organization; and "no

country," observes the first soldier* of his age, "was ever lost by the mutiny, much less the discontent of its troops." There are, moreover, at the present time, a host of native regiments which have shown that they are not tainted with the feeling of disaffection. In another column we give the extract of a letter from a young subaltern officer, who speaks with just pride of the firm and unwavering conduct of the men of his regiment. The public accounts before us show that this is not an isolated case. If, then, we see that prompt and decided measures have been taken by a wise and energetic Government,—that active, intelligent, and devoted officers of all grades are at their posts ready to perform the most urgent duties with skill and courage,—that they have at their command a faithful European force, and a large number of native regiments on whom they may depend, we think that there is good cause for the expectation, which we have above expressed, that the worst is over, and that the British power in India will not only not be injured, but ultimately strengthened by these momentous occurrences. To the causes which have been given for this mutinous spirit we will not now advert. The present time is one for action and ready determination. No false mercy must be shown or faint-heartedness exhibited. Not only is the stability of our British empire in India at stake, but the happiness and civilization of millions of British subjects are also involved in the result. The Court of Directors have held two meetings, and, we understand, are anxious that an adequate European force should be at once despatched to India. Englishmen, especially those in India, have been found, under the most trying circumstances, equal to any emergency. We may be sure that on the present occasion their promptitude, their firmness, and their devotion will not forsake them; but that, under Providence, the exercise of these soldier-like qualities will bring them through the difficulty with success and honour.

GROWTH OF COTTON IN INDIA.

FROM the parliamentary proceedings, which will be found in another column, it appears somewhat doubtful whether the adjourned debate on the question of the supply of cotton from India will be resumed in the present session. Whatever other inference may be drawn from this state of things, one at least is clear. The House of Commons has been satisfied from the first night's debate, that any interference on the part of the legislature would, at the present moment, be inexpedient. In this conclusion we entirely concur. No possible good could result from taking the matter out of the hands of the East-India Company. The Court of Directors have always evinced a lively interest on the subject; and, whatever their shortcomings in other respects, they never can be taxed with lukewarmness in their efforts to extend the cultivation, and at the same time to improve the quality of Indian-grown cotton. A brief outline of these endeavours, with their results, is all we can attempt. In the year 1839, a deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce sought an interview with the representatives of the East-India Company, when both points—the extension of cultivation and the improvement of the staple—were earnestly pressed upon the attention of the home authorities. Various attempts had already been made

* Sir Arthur Wellesley to Sir John Malcolm, 15th October, 1807.

by the Government of India in aid of these objects, but the results had not equalled the hopes which had been entertained. Nevertheless, the suggestions of the deputation met with the most favourable reception. The Court of Directors came to the conclusion, that the only satisfactory course to be pursued, was to bring the question to issue, by the test of experiment. No time was lost in concerting the necessary measures. As a preliminary step, it was determined to seek information in the cotton-producing districts of the United States; and, if practicable, to engage there duly-qualified persons to proceed to India for the purpose of instructing the natives in improved modes of culture and a better system of cleaning. The design was carried into effect. Ten Americans, experienced in the management of cotton plantations, were engaged and despatched to India. They had been provided with an ample supply of American seed, and a variety of the most approved machines for cleaning cotton; and, upon reaching their destination, it was deemed expedient to distribute their services over the different presidencies. Three of the planters remained in Bombay; a similar number were located within the limits of the Madras territories; and the remaining four proceeded to Bengal; where it was arranged that they should be grouped together and commence their labours near the town of Calpee. In this vicinity four government farms were established. Two of these were situated on one side of the river Jumna, and two on the other; an arrangement which, while rendering available to the proposed experiment the climate of the Doab, afforded at the same time an opportunity of testing the suitability to the American species of cotton, of the black soil which stretches towards the river Jumna from Central India. In these farms the operations of the planters were continued through the seasons of 1841 and 1842, but in each instance the results were marked by failure. The plants thrived for a time, but withered up before harvest, from excessive drought. After this trial the Calpee farms were abandoned. One of the planters removed to Goruckpore, and the others were transferred to Rungpore and Dacca. In these localities the experiments also resulted in failure. Here the want of success was attributed to an excess of moisture during the monsoon, followed by extreme heat and dryness at its close, when the plants became suddenly exposed to a hot and parching atmosphere. In two of the new localities an additional element of destruction made its appearance. Swarms of insects settled on the crops and deposited their ova on the bolls; and as the young insects merged into life the bolls fell off, and the cotton was destroyed.

Within the Madras territories, the Government farms were first established in Tinnevely, the most southern portion of the peninsula. This district had acquired celebrity, as well on account of the amount of indigenous cotton which it produced as of the superior quality of the article. Its soil and climate did not, however, in the judgment of the American planters, appear to be equally well adapted to the culture of the foreign species, and in the following year it was thought advisable to remove to Coimbatore, situated further north. Here success may be said to have been complete. The Manchester spinners, who examined the produce, considered it the finest cotton that was ever imported from India. It was pronounced to be quite equal to the fair quality of Upland American

cotton, and fit for the purposes of almost all manufacturers.

The remaining farms were situated within the Bombay Presidency. One was established at Broach, but failed from the same cause as those in which operations had been carried on in the neighbourhood of Goruckpore and Rungpore. The crop thrived well during the wet season; but when the heat succeeded at the close of the rains, the plants withered as though they were scorched. Another farm was tried in Dharwar, where the climate is more moderate. Here, as in Coimbatore, success was complete. Both soil and climate proved well adapted to bring the American species to perfection; and the natives, witnessing the success of the Government experiments, discarded their prejudices, and showed great alacrity in substituting the new species for the indigenous cotton.

It appears, then, that the culture of American cotton, though marked by failure in some parts of India, has been eminently successful in others, and that the results of the experiments carried on at Coimbatore and Dharwar are such as to give the most favourable complexion to the prospect of improving the quality of cotton obtained from India, and to warrant the expectation that the future supply may be sufficiently extensive to make it a matter of national importance. According to a calculation made by Dr. Wight, the superintendent of the Government cotton farm at Coimbatore, it is estimated that in the four southern provinces of the peninsula there are 7,000 square miles fit for the cultivation of American cotton. Assuming the produce at the low average of 100 lbs. of cotton per acre, such an extent of area would afford a supply equal to one-half of the quantity now obtained from America. Turning to a somewhat higher latitude, we find that in Dharwar and the Southern Mahratta country vast tracts are equally adapted to the growth of the American species. Here the climate, in the judgment of Mr. Mercer, one of the planters, is more favourable to the American cotton than that of any other part of India. The seed, so far from deteriorating, actually assumes its original Mexican character. Its staple is longer, and better calculated than the indigenous cotton for the European manufacturer. The produce per acre is considerably larger, while the proportion of wool to seed is greater. Whether the soil be black or red, the plant flourishes and ripens; and there is nothing, observes Mr. Mercer, to prevent the cultivator from "covering the land with cotton as water covereth the bed of the sea." Such a process is already in operation. Taking alone the district of Dharwar, it appears that from 600 acres sown with American cotton in 1842, the breadth of cultivation increased to 15,000 acres in 1846. In 1847 it comprised 25,000 or 30,000, and in the following year would have extended to 60,000, but for the occurrence of an unfavourable season. Of the produce of this locality, several hundred bales arrived in Liverpool in January, 1847. This cotton had not been grown on the Government farms, but was purchased from the ryots. It was pronounced equal in every respect to New Orleans cotton; it commanded the same price, and actually produced a larger amount of yarn. Its introduction excited great attention at Manchester, and it was announced that if 5,000 bales could be procured, it would be at once disposed of on a par with the New Orleans cotton. These facts seem decisive of the question whether

an ample supply and a superior quality of cotton can be obtained from India. It is estimated that the American planter does not grow cotton at a less cost than 3d. per lb. On the other hand, American cotton grown in India can be landed at Liverpool, inclusive of all charges, at 3½d. per lb. If, with all the disadvantages under which India has hitherto laboured—and some of these we propose to notice in a concluding article on the subject—if in the face of formidable obstacles, cotton equal to that of New Orleans can be grown on thousands of acres, and landed at Liverpool at as low a price as the imports from America, the day is not far distant when, in the improving condition of our Eastern possessions, we may hope to see the cheap labour of India successfully competing with the slave labour of America.

STATUE TO THE FIRST LORD CLIVE.

IN our impression of the 19th May we announced that a subscription had been set on foot for the erection of a statue to the memory of the first Lord Clive, and that the East-India Company had headed the subscription-list by the grant of 500l. On Tuesday last, the centenary of the victory of Plassey, an influential meeting in furtherance of the object was held at Willis's Rooms, St. James' Street, when it was unanimously resolved that the town of Shrewsbury, the capital of Lord Clive's native county, would be the most appropriate site for the erection of the statue. The resolutions will be found in our advertising columns.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

10, Portland-place, W., June 22, 1857.

Colonel Burlton presents his compliments to the editor of *Allen's Indian Mail*, and would feel much obliged if he could find room in his next number for the accompanying copy of a petition which will be presented to the House of Commons by Lord Goderich, in the course of a few days:—

"To the Honourable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled: the humble Petition of the undersigned

"Sheweth,

"1.—That your petitioners, being officers of the Bengal Army, are also members of 'The Bengal Military Fund,' an institution which comprises in its list of subscribers, about 700 general and field officers, 900 captains, and 1,525 subalterns (including military, medical, and ecclesiastical officers), contributing from their pay no less a sum than 75,000l. per annum towards the maintenance of nearly 600 widows, and the passage money and temporary support of nearly 200 sick officers, on an average, on furlough in Europe.

"2.—That early in the present century the officers in the Bengal Army had established a fund for the benefit of their widows, which for twenty years continued in useful and successful operation. In the year 1823, the Honourable Court of Directors of the East-India Company strongly urged the officers of the Bengal Army to establish, in lieu of their 'Widows' Fund,' a 'General Military Fund' (comprising benefits and advantages to sick officers and others, as well as to widows), on the same principles as governed similar institutions then existing at Madras and Bombay, under their sanction and patronage.

"3.—That the officers of the Bengal army did, in consequence, establish a 'Military Fund,' in accordance with the wishes of the Court of Directors, and consented to certain large deductions being made from their pay, for its support, being chiefly induced to do so by their faith in certain pledges entered into by the Court: these pledges were contained in a despatch addressed to the Government of India, under date 30th August, 1826, in which, after approving of the rules, rates, &c. proposed for the new Institution, it was distinctly stated that the Court would make the necessary advances for the disbursements of the Fund in England, 'on the same terms as allowed to other Indian Institutions, namely, 2s. 4d. per sicca rupee; and also at the same time, the Court authorised the Government 'to allow 8 per cent. interest on the *bond-fide* balances paid into the Treasury.'

"4.—About six years afterwards, the Court of Directors thought proper to alter the terms on which their assistance had been accorded to the Fund in making its payments in England, and in a letter addressed to their Supreme Government of India, decided and ordered that 'the sums required in England for the use of the several funds shall be advanced, repayable in India at twelve months' date at 1s. 11d. per sicca rupee; that being full as high as could be realised by a consignment of bullion.' They further directed that 'the difference between the number of rupees reimbursed under this arrangement, and that which would have been reimbursed if the present rate of exchange had continued to be observed, be annually credited to the Fund, as a donation.' These orders (to be found in the Court's Despatch to Bengal, of 4th July, 1832), appearing only to affect the mode in which the Court wished to carry out their pledged assistance, and not in any way to vary its amount, were cheerfully and loyally acquiesced in by the members of the fund. The effect of these orders, it will be observed, was simply that the exchange which was originally fixed at 2s. 4d. per sicca rupee, was thenceforward to be adjusted at 1s. 11d. repayable at twelve months' date in India—whilst at the same time the difference between the two rates of exchange was to be granted to the fund as a donation.

"5.—That your petitioners have now to complain that the above pledges, on the part of the Honourable Court of Directors, have not been fulfilled; that in consequence, the Military Fund has been brought to the brink of insolvency, and, notwithstanding that its members have increased their subscriptions to the extent of 25 per cent. for married, and 12½ per cent. for unmarried subscribers, they have most reluctantly been also driven to the cruel necessity of reducing the existing annuities of the widows now on the Fund by one-tenth, and those of prospective widows by one-fifth of their amount.

"6.—That it appears quite incontestable, and can be proved by some of the most eminent actuaries (to whom the affairs of the Fund have been submitted) that its present lamentable position is to be attributed mainly to an erroneous mode of adjustment of accounts adopted in the financial department of the East-India House, where the practice has been to charge the Fund with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. for the sums advanced in England on its account, during the twelve months of *usance* prior to the repayment in Calcutta—a practice opposed not only to that of all commercial transactions in general, but also to that of the Honourable Company, when they themselves grant bills in India or Europe—the rate of exchange being always considered to include the interest until the date of payment. Through the adoption of this extraordinary process, it has resulted, as can be clearly proved, that the Military Fund has been subjected to losses amounting to many lacs of rupees, whereby its solvency has been compromised, and its stability endangered.

"7.—Your Petitioners refrain from wearying your Honourable House with any lengthened monetary details, but they can show, if permitted to do so, that they have sustained other and very serious losses through the erroneous system of exchange and conversion adopted at the India House, as well as from other causes; they can show not only that they have not received the exchange of 2s. 4d. per sicca rupee, originally promised, nor 'the same terms as allowed to other Indian institutions;' and this latter point they can prove (from a marginal note appended to the despatch from the Court of Directors, addressed to the Government of India on the 4th July, 1832), must have been known at the time to the former authority. It runs thus: 'The advances on account of the Madras and Bombay Funds are made at 2s. 3d. the rupee, or deducting interest at 2s. 2d. 325; but as the intrinsic value of those rupees is less than the sicca, by 1d. 526, it follows that the advances to those funds at 2s. 3d. the rupee are more favourable than the advances made to the Bengal Fund.' Again, the Government of India, in a despatch to the Court of Directors, dated 12th January, 1854, admits the same fact, using the following words: 'In consideration of their (the funds) only having received 2s. 2½d. for a number of years, we recommend that they may be allowed a re-adjustment of the old account at 2s. 3d., or that they may be relieved from the interest charged to the fund on all sums advanced in England.' It may be desirable to explain here that the exchange of 2s. 3d. per Company's rupee (the new coin of 1836) is here taken and spoken of as equivalent to '2s. 4d. per sicca rupee,'—the terms of the original compact of 1826.

"8.—Your petitioners would further draw the attention of your Honourable House to the fact that the Court of Directors also have virtually admitted the accuracy of the foregoing statement, by conceding to appeals addressed to them from Bengal a temporary grant of the 2s. 3d rate of exchange, and by also relieving the fund from the interest heretofore charged on their English advances; but, strange to say, have limited these concessions to a period, commencing only from July, 1853, and terminable at their pleasure, altogether ignoring the long period from 1826 to that date, during which the fund has been suffering such losses from the erroneous adjustment of accounts.

"9. That memorials earnestly soliciting a full and impartial inquiry into the circumstances above stated have been addressed to the Court of Directors, and to the President of the Board of Control, but from neither of those authorities have your petitioners been fortunate enough to obtain a favourable reply to their reasonable request, though no attempt has been made to impugn the accuracy

of the facts stated, or to invalidate the conclusions arrived at, after the closest investigation of the accounts of the fund by some of the most eminent actuaries in the kingdom.

"10.—Under these circumstances your petitioners are prompted to approach your Honourable House with this, their most earnest and humble petition, that your Honourable House, taking the case into its favourable consideration, may be pleased to grant to your petitioners that full and impartial inquiry into the matters herein detailed, for which they have applied in vain to the authorities from whom they were bound in the first instance to seek it.

"11.—Your petitioners confidently trust that your Honourable House will not turn a deaf ear to an application like the present, involving the interests and the feelings of a body of upwards of 3,000 British officers, and nearly 600 widowed ladies, the present annuitants of the fund. Let your Honourable House also remember that these officers are unrepresented British subjects,—that they are or have been zealously, faithfully, and not unworthily their hope, serving their country, most of them for many years in a distant land, and doubtless your Honourable House will then deem them more especially deserving the sympathy, and entitled to the justice of the British Legislature, to which end, they humbly solicit that their case may be referred to a committee of your Honourable House for investigation and report, and as in duty bound your petitioners shall ever pray."

(Numerously signed.)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 9.

MUTINIES IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

Lord Ellenborough called the attention of the House to the reported mutinies in the Indian army, which, if true, he attributed to an apprehension on the part of the native population that the Government was about to interfere with their religion. He wished to know whether instructions had been sent to India directing the different governments to make known at every station of the army throughout the country that the Government would in future, as in times past, protect all its subjects in the undisturbed exercise of their religion?

Lord Granville expressed his surprise at the observations which had fallen from *Lord Ellenborough*. It was impossible to say, from the imperfect information of which the Government was in possession, how far the report of a mutiny in an Indian cavalry regiment was exaggerated or not; but, with regard to the religious element supposed to be involved in it, he was sorry that *Lord Ellenborough* had lent his support to the rumours which were afloat on this subject. In reply to his question he would say that, in the opinion of the Government, *Lord Canning* had shown admirable judgment in refraining from issuing such a notification as that suggested, and it was certainly not their intention to send out instructions to that effect to the Governor-General.

After some further discussion the matter dropped.

JUNE 15.

INDIAN POLICE.

Lord Clanricarde moved for certain returns connected with the police system and administration of criminal justice in Bengal.

After some discussion the returns were agreed to, with certain amendments.

JUNE 22.

TRADE IN OPIUM IN INDIA.

The *Earl of Shaftesbury* asked the Lord Chancellor whether the question of the legality or illegality of this trade had been submitted to the consideration of the law officers of the Crown, in accordance with the promise which had upon a former occasion been made by the Government?

The *Lord Chancellor* said that, subsequent to the statement which had been made by his noble friend upon the subject in that house, a case had been prepared upon which it was proposed that the opinion of the law officers of the Crown should be taken. The case thus prepared had been submitted to the authorities at the India House in order to ascertain whether the facts set forth in it were correctly stated. It had been found, upon communication with the President of the Board of Control, that the facts were not considered to be so stated, and the document containing the case was at present under revision. The question had, in consequence, been suspended for a short period; but it was by no means the intention of the Government to delay submitting it to the notice of the law officers of the Crown beyond the time which must necessarily be occupied in endeavouring to secure a correct representation of the facts.

JUNE 26.

Lord Althorpe presented three petitions, from persons of various denominations resident in Bengal, condemnatory of the changes in the criminal law recommended by the Indian law commissioners.

A discussion of some length then ensued, in the course of which *Lord Ellenborough* stigmatized the report of the Indian law commissioners as "300 pages of foolscap."

The matter ultimately dropped.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 11.

ADMINISTRATION OF BENGAL.

Mr. Kinnaird moved two resolutions, to the effect that there is reason to believe that the administration of the lower provinces of Bengal does not secure to the population the advantages of good government, but that the mass of the people suffers grievous oppression from the police and the want of proper administration of justice; and that it is desirable that her Majesty's Government should take immediate steps with a view to the institution of special inquiries into the social condition of the people, and to ascertain what measures have been adopted in consequence of the oppression under which a large proportion of the inhabitants of the lower provinces are now said to be suffering, more especially with reference to the system of landed tenures, the state of the police, and the administration of justice.

The motion was seconded by *Mr. Dunlop*.

The first resolution being put,

Mr. V. Smith said he did not wonder at the thinness of the House (of which *Mr. Dunlop* had complained) upon a motion for inquiring into a subject upon which inquiry had been carried to the utmost, and a motion, too, which was not of a practical nature. The speech of *Mr. Kinnaird* was almost a continued chain of extracts from papers; and *Mr. Dunlop's* was of a similar character, proving that inquiry was unnecessary for obtaining information. He denied that the East-Indian government was answerable for the mischiefs complained of. The chief allegations, he observed, were the deficiencies of the police and of the administration of justice, and the answers to these allegations were contained in papers already presented to the House, extracts of which he read. Questions connected with the land tenures of India were beset with difficulties. With respect to the police, inquiries were being instituted by the Government, and remedies for ascertained grievances were in operation, while the Legislative Council of India were passing bills for the improvement of the judicial administration. In dealing with matters involving any interference whatever with native prejudices, it was of infinite importance that the proceedings of the Government should be slow and cautious. He reminded the House of the spirit which had manifested itself in some, he hoped a very few, of the sepoy regiments in India, which had been easily put down; but there was a prevalent notion among them that the Government were intent upon compulsory conversion. He pointed out a passage in the petition of the missionaries in Bengal, upon which *Mr. Kinnaird* had founded his resolutions (and whom he had termed "the mouth-piece of the riots"), characterizing, in terms calculated to give them much offence, the religious notions of the natives of India.

Sir E. Perry supported the first resolution.

Lord J. Russell concurred with *Mr. Smith* as to the inexpediency of further inquiry in this matter, and could not agree to resolutions so broadly condemning the Government of India. While he thought there were serious faults in that Government, he could not say that the process of remedy would be forwarded by adopting the resolutions. At the same time the evils were of the greatest magnitude. According to *Mr. Halliday*, the police of India was so defective and bad as to be an engine of oppression, and the courts of justice were insufficient. If this was true, the benefits of government were to a great degree lost; and yet, in the opinion of *Mr. Halliday*, these evils admitted of remedy. The Government were, therefore, bound to take the subject into their consideration, and he could not doubt that they would do so. On the whole, he rejoiced that the subject had been brought under the consideration of the House, though the adoption of the resolutions would not, in his opinion, further the object in view.

Mr. Mangles regretted the course taken by the missionaries in this matter; they ought not, in his opinion, to interfere with the concerns of Government. He discussed the causes of the comparative backwardness of the peasantry in Bengal, insisting much upon the feeble character of the Bengalees. It was the duty, however, and would be the endeavour, of the Indian Government, he said, to provide for the people the best system of justice; but he deprecated the extension of the Queen's Courts, of which he drew a fearful picture, citing *Mr. Macauley's* alarming description of the Supreme Court at Calcutta.

Mr. Puller defended the conduct of the missionaries. He moved the previous question, which, upon a division, was carried by 119 to 18, so no vote was taken upon the resolution.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Mr. Rich asked the President of the Board of Control whether, since the passing of the Act 16th and 17th Victoria, cap. 25, any measures had been taken for increasing the number of European officers in the sepoy regiments, for checking the drain of officers to civil employments, and for otherwise securing the constant presence with their regiments of a greater number of officers than at the time of the passing of that Act appeared to be the practice of the Indian army; also, whether any measures had been taken for raising the general condition of the native officers, and for opening promotion to the rank of native officer at a shorter term than the 20 or 30 years of previous service, by which it then appeared ordinarily to be obtained.

Mr. V. Smith said that since the passing of the Act to which the question of the hon. gentleman referred, one captain and one lieutenant had been added to each sepoy regiment both of infantry and cavalry, and two captains and two lieutenants to each European regiment of infantry. With respect to the checking the drain of officers to civil employments, he could only say that the Court of Directors had now under their consideration a despatch, which would be submitted to the notice of the Board of Control, placing the state of things in regard to that point upon a better footing, by equalizing the advantages to officers remaining in the regiments with those which a withdrawal from them presented. He might add that, in accordance with a recent regulation, the officers in the Queen's regiments were competent to obtain staff employment, and that, as a consequence, the number of Company's officers required for that purpose would be diminished. He was not aware that any measures had been taken with the view of raising the general condition of native officers, nor did he know that any complaints had been made upon the subject. Nothing had been done in reference to the question of opening promotion to the rank of native officer at a shorter period than the ordinary term of twenty or thirty years, and he might remind the hon. gentleman that the service in India was one in which the system of promotion by seniority prevailed. In the presidency of Bombay, it is true, promotions from the ranks to some extent took place on the ground of merit, and it might become a matter for consideration how far it would be expedient to extend that system to the other presidencies. As the question of the hon. gentleman might have been founded upon the unfortunate occurrences which had recently taken place in India, it might be desirable that he (Mr. V. Smith) should state those occurrences, so far as he was aware, were in no way to be attributed to the absence of the officers from their regiments. He should add the expression of a hope that the public would be under no alarm upon that subject, as, owing to the promptitude and vigour which had been displayed by his noble friend Lord Canning, and the excellent demonstrations which had been made upon the occasion of the disbandment of the 19th regiment by General Hearsay, as well as the eloquent and stirring speech to which that gallant officer had then given utterance, the late disaffection among the troops in India had completely been put an end to, as he felt quite sure any such occurrence would in future be put an end to by the exhibition of the same promptitude and the same vigour as that to which he had just referred.

JUNE 22.

THE ISLAND OF PERIM.

Mr. J. White begged to ask the President of the Board of Control whether the privileges of a free port had been or would be accorded to the island of Perim, in the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, which had been recently occupied in the name of the British Crown.

Mr. V. Smith said that the island of Perim was occupied by the Indian Government so long ago as 1799; it was reoccupied by the Marquis of Wellesley in 1801, and our possession had been undisturbed since that day. The honourable member was mistaken, therefore, in saying that the island had been "recently occupied." Perim was described as an island five miles in length, and its re-occupation now was with a view to the establishment of a lighthouse thereupon. As far as he knew, no port existed. There was, however, a harbour, and any dues which were levied for the purpose of defraying the charges of the lighthouse would be levied equally on both foreign and British ships. For the reason he had stated, there was no intention of making it a free port.

JUNE 23.

GROWTH OF COTTON IN INDIA.

Mr. J. B. Smith moved a resolution—"That it is expedient that Parliament shall direct its immediate attention to the best

mode of removing the obstacles which impede the application of British capital and skill to the improvement of the productive powers of India." He adverted to the success of our late wise commercial policy, which had created a demand at home for raw materials; to the short supply of cotton, indispensable for our manufactures; and to the danger of a failure of supply of that article from America. In this state of things we possessed in India an unlimited extent of land adapted to the growth of cotton. It had been asked, he said, why the manufacturers of this country did not send agents to India to buy cotton; but if, as the fact was, few English went to India, that fact alone was a ground for inquiry. The real cause, he insisted, was that Indian government was synonymous with bad government; and he read statements showing the absence of roads and means of carriage in India, and the want of facilities for irrigation, which would prodigiously increase the produce of cotton. A serious obstacle to the improvement of India and to the resort of Europeans thither consisted, he observed, in the tenure of the land, and the manner in which the land revenue was assessed. There was abundant evidence that India was capable of producing not only cotton, but sugar, tobacco, flax, hemp, and other articles; and if obstacles were removed, and the condition of the people ameliorated, the consumption of our manufactures, he believed, would be enormous,—equal to our exports to the rest of the world. These obstacles the Government had the power to remove, and public works for that object realized a profit in India, which in some cases amounted to 200 per cent.—a result that would, in his opinion, justify the borrowing of money for the purpose, and India might thus be covered with public works. Mr. Smith cited authorities upon all these points, and to show that the poverty of the ryots was so abject, that they could not cultivate without advances, for which an interest of 30 to 70 per cent. was exacted. In conclusion, he animadverted upon the manner in which charges against the East-India Company's government were usually met, by denials which eventually proved to be groundless.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Turner, who urged the immense importance of the cotton trade, in which the demand for the raw material had overtaken the supply, and that we must look to India to make up the deficiency; and if the cotton was raised from the American instead of the indigenous seed, the quantity, as well as the value of the wool, would be greatly increased.

Mr. Mangles observed that the subject was of great importance, but one that was little understood. This motion, assuming that the productive powers of India were impeded, was brought forward at a time when those powers were such that India produced and sent to this country a great deal more than we were able to take. If those who wanted cotton from India would, instead of calling upon Jupiter to help them, help themselves by adopting the same means which were taken by those who wanted other articles—sending agents to India—there was no amount of cotton they might not get, and within a short time. He asked why the tenure of land should affect the cultivation of cotton more than that of indigo or sugar? He pointed out certain misapprehensions of Mr. Smith regarding the proprietorship of the land in India and the survey about to be introduced into the Madras presidency. He stated the sums which had been expended upon public works, and the extent of roads already executed, one railroad carrying a pound of cotton 650 miles for a farthing. Of works for irrigation, besides the Ganges Canal, 810 miles in length, he specified other similar undertakings, and the large area of 20,000 square miles, over which the works now in course of execution extended. He followed Mr. Smith into many of his details, and declared that the East-India Company were doing all that men could do to extend and develop the internal resources of India, but he protested against their being expected to do what no government ought to do.

Lord Stanley replied to Mr. Mangles. He contended that the Indian Government had no right to take advantage of its own wrong-doing; that there would be a demand for Indian cotton in this country, if the cotton-growing districts were so open to the seaboard that it was possible to bring it from the interior to compete with American cotton in the ordinary state of the market. With reference to the works we had executed in India, if we took the native states as they passed into our hands (he observed) and compared the works made therein and the proportion they bore to the resources and population of their dynasties with those of our Government, giving the latter credit for the Ganges Canal and other similar works, he was much mistaken if, on a fair comparison, it would not be found that many of those dynasties had provided better for the material wants of the country. He remarked upon the strong tendency to a war policy in India, and that if works of internal improvement were to be postponed until there was a surplus of Indian revenue, he apprehended the delay would be a very long one.

Mr. Seymour observed that much of the speech of Mr. Smith

applied to a state of things which existed several years ago, and many of his facts and statements were derived from old documents. He referred the House to more recent returns, which would show that of late about one-eighth of the whole revenue of India was expended upon public works, while the condition of the people was improving year by year. No one had said what the Government of India should do in the matter of roads which they had not done. What was wanted to promote the growth of cotton in India was capital and European superintendence. He moved the previous question.

On the motion of *Sir E. Perry*, the debate was adjourned till Tuesday next.

JUNE 25.

GROWTH OF COTTON IN INDIA.

Lord C. Hamilton wished to be informed by the hon. member for Devenport of the day on which he proposed to resume the adjourned debate on the growth of cotton in India?

Sir E. Perry said, that the adjourned debate was fixed for Tuesday next, but the business paper for that night was already so full of notices of motions on other subjects that it was impossible to hope that the adjourned debate could be then resumed. The first open Tuesday was the 23rd of July. (Laughter.) The only other day open to private members was Wednesday; but Wednesdays were so occupied by the hon. member for Ayr—(laughter)—that it was impossible to resume the debate on a Wednesday. Unless, therefore, the noble lord at the head of the Government would give up a Government night for the discussion of the cotton-growing question, he was afraid that nothing more could be said upon it this session.

Lord A. Vane Tempest asked the noble lord at the head of the Government, whether he was prepared to set apart a day for the resumption of the debate?

Lord Palmerston.—I feel great interest in that debate, and am anxious that those hon. gentlemen who have not spoken should have an opportunity of expressing their sentiments and discussing the whole question. But I am afraid that, at this period of the session it will be quite impossible to give a day for that purpose. Indeed, any promise that I could make of that sort is already mortgaged to the right hon. baronet the member for Droitwich on the subject of education.

Lord A. Vane Tempest.—Are we, then, to understand that the adjournment of the debate was a mere mockery?

Mr. Hadfield asked whether, as her Majesty's ministers would be at Manchester on Tuesday next, there would be a sitting of the House on that day.

Lord Palmerston.—The Secretary of State for the Home Department will be in attendance upon her Majesty at Manchester on Tuesday, and I have received a very kind invitation from Manchester, of which I will avail myself; but we shall be the only members absent, and that will not prevent the House from going on with the business on Tuesday.

JUNE 26.

JUDICIAL REFORMS IN INDIA.

Sir E. Perry asked the President of the Board of Control whether, on the reference to India of the judicial reforms proposed by her Majesty's Commissioners, it is competent to the Legislative Council in India to reject those reforms altogether, even though the Home Government approve them; and whether the Legislative Council, consisting of nine Company's servants and two Queen's judges, claims to act as an independent legislature?

Mr. V. Smith explained and justified the course he had pursued with relation to the reforms alluded to; and, in reply to the questions put to him, said the Legislative Council of India had been established by the Act of 1853, and was meant to be an attempt to provide something like a representative authority in India, and they had, of course, the power of altering or rejecting those reforms.

M. J. P. Willoughby concurred in what *Mr. Smith* had stated, remarking that there could not be a more unsafe guide for law reforms in India than *Sir E. Perry*.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of the East-India Company was held at their house in Leadenhall-street, on Wednesday, June 17, 1857, *Mr. D. R. Mangles, M.P.*, Chairman of the Court of Directors, in the chair.

The minutes of the last Court were read.

The heads of the returns made to the House of Lords and the House of Commons since the last Quarterly Court were also read.

An account of superannuations granted since the last Court day was laid before the proprietors.

DIVIDEND.

The *Chairman*.—I have to inform the Court that the warrants for the half-yearly dividend on the Company's stock will be ready for delivery on the 6th of July.

COMMITTEE OF BYE LAWS.

Mr. Twining, the chairman of the Committee, delivered in the annual report of the Committee of Bye Laws, which was read by the secretary.

Mr. Jones.—There have arisen two instances in which, in my opinion, the bye laws have been broken; and I wish to ascertain from *Mr. Twining* whether the committee have given those subjects their attention. One of those subjects was the advertising, *in extenso*, the words of the motion of which notice has been given by any proprietor. You have taken upon yourselves, contrary to all precedent, to depart from the words of the motion. This has occurred in respect to a motion of which I gave notice, and also in the instance of a motion of which notice was given by *Mr. Lewin*, about ten years ago, a similar difficulty was raised, when you objected to advertise a motion the spirit of which was obnoxious to the views of the Court of Directors. The question was submitted to counsel, who stated that the only objection that could be made against fully advertising the words of the motion was the introduction of libellous matter; and in that instance, although the motion was offensive to yourselves, counsel recommended you to insert the words, and you obeyed his recommendation. On the last occasion, you said that you had come to a decision that we had no right to have our advertisements given fully. You mentioned that in the House of Commons it was not allowed to put an argument into a motion. I looked into the subject, and found that the practice of the House was different from their theory. I think that ought to have been a question for the consideration of the Committee of Bye Laws. They report, however, that they have found nothing that has been contrary to the rules and orders of the Company. Again, you have no right to apply to Parliament on any matter connected with this Company until you have called the proprietors together, and made them acquainted with the nature of the proceedings going on in Parliament. But in the instance of the Nawab of Surat, you did what I conceive to have been a violation of the law of this Company. *Mr. Prinsep* endeavoured to draw a distinction between the political functions of the Company and its commercial character; but none of those distinctions were made in the bye laws. Therefore, I shall object to the name of *Mr. Twining* being inserted as a member of the Committee of Bye Laws, and propose, as a matter of form, anybody else.

The *Chairman*.—Does any honourable proprietor second the motion?

Mr. Lewin.—I will second it, although I do not mean to support it; but I do so in order to say a word on the subject. Although the practice is not to insert any argumentative matter in a notice of motion, still I do not understand that you should take upon yourselves to decide what should be excluded. I don't know on what ground you reject and omit any portions of a motion. Although I think it would be much better, that whatever is inserted in the motion should be preserved, still I do not object to the practice you have followed. There is another practice to which I do object, and that is, your not advertising notices of motion unless they are given at the previous Court day, thus requiring three months' notice of a motion in order to its being advertised. The consequence is, that any member who has sent a notice of motion to the chairman or the secretary at an interval of less than three months, finds, on his coming to the Court, the benches empty, however important may be the subject which he wishes to bring forward. The bye laws require that notices of motion should be published, but it does not say that that publication should be confined to notice given at one particular time; and I contend, that if the notice has been given to the chairman in due time, that is sufficient, and it ought to be published.

The *Chairman*.—I understand that from the time when the bye laws were first enacted, no motions have been published, except those of which notice was given at the previous General Court. That practice had been so uniformly followed, that it has become the common law of the Court. With regard to the necessity of giving the notice fully, what I stated on a former occasion was the simple fact, that it is the rule of the House of Commons not to allow an argument to be inserted in a motion, and I considered that we may as well follow that precedent. With regard to the second objection, as to the time at which the notices should be advertised, in order that the proprietors should have an opportunity of informing themselves on the nature of the subjects to be brought before them, the words of the bye law leave that question entirely in the hands of the Court of Directors. With regard to any proceedings in Parliament, a similar discretion is given to the directors. They are not required to bring all cases that may be

pending in Parliament before the proprietors, but only those which have passed into a law. Many measures are brought before Parliament which are never likely to pass into a law.

Mr. Twining.—Everything has been done in accordance to usage, and everything has received that attention from the committee which it seemed to call for.

Mr. Jones.—Have these subjects been brought before you?

Mr. Twining.—They have not, and could not be, unless they had been referred to us by the Court.

The committee was then re-appointed, a member having been elected in the room of Mr. Thomas Weeding, deceased.

THE 6TH LIGHT REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

Mr. Lewin.—I wish to make a motion, which I on a former occasion brought forward when the subject was more recent than it has now become; still, I do not consider it too late to do justice. The motion is, "That the Court of Directors be requested to take measures to remedy, as far as it is now possible, the evils that have resulted from the breach of faith on the part of the Madras Government towards the 6th L.C." I bring forward the motion at the present time, because I think it more likely to be listened to than at any other period. It is now the interest of the Indian Government to conciliate the soldiers of their army as much as possible. There never was a better opportunity for doing so. I think that bringing forward the question now will give you an opportunity of looking into the merits of the case, and of seeing what can be done to do justice to a branch of that army. General (then Colonel) Alexander, before the committee of the House of Lords, said, when the 47th N.I. embarked for foreign service they were landed at Bombay, and, according to the rule laid down by Sir Thomas Munro, those men were entitled to the privileges of foreign service while the regiment remained at Bombay; but the authorities there wished to put them upon garrison allowances, which created great excitement. There was another instance of a great mistake being made:—when the 6th L.C. were ordered up to Saugur, their old rate of batta was guaranteed to them, under the authority of Government, by the Commander-in-Chief; but the pay department stopped the batta, and that also caused a very great excitement in that regiment. It is quite certain that the mutiny on that occasion was the effect of the Government withholding a portion of the pay. This led to the sepoys refusing to saddle their horses. No violence, however, was used by the men against the officers. There was no intention to carry on the mutiny. A long time elapsed before it was determined to address the Governor of Madras on the subject, and when the mutiny had entirely ceased. The men were punished nine months after the offence was committed, and when the mutiny had long ceased. The men having returned to their duty, the Commander-in-Chief, through his deputy adjutant-general, addressed the Government as follows:—"The Commander-in-Chief has received the brigadier's (Watson) letter of 10th Dec., with Maj. Lichfield's (the commander of the regiment) of the 8th of December inclosed. The Commander-in-Chief is happy to understand from these communications that the men of the 6th L.C. have returned to their duty, and that they appear to be sensible of their late misconduct. But as his lordship cannot allow the regiment, under the reproach of such unworthy and unsoldier-like behaviour, to continue at a station where it might be required for employment on actual service, he has ordered it to be sent into cantonment at Arcot." The case was in this way disposed of. Notwithstanding, nine months afterwards the sepoys were put on their trial; two were shot, one acquitted, thirteen banished for life, and one pardoned. The very sepoys who were executed had, subsequently to the mutiny, actually done their ordinary duty for nine months. A similar case of mutiny had occurred in Bengal, and was disposed of by Lord Gough, by pardoning the men on the ground that they had done duty subsequent to the offence. Every one who reads the letter of the Commander-in-Chief in reference to the 6th light Infantry must see that it was not the intention of the Commander-in-Chief to put those men on their trial. The offence was perfectly condoned and disposed of. If, however, the men should have been tried at all, they ought to have been tried at a much earlier period. There were two other stations in the course of their march to Arcot, where they might have been tried. But the fact was, it was not originally intended to put them upon their trial; this was clear from the fact that some of the men were actually put on their trial in their way to Arcot for other and subsequent offences. I will not trouble the Court with any further remarks, but will conclude by expressing a hope that the mutiny which has lately taken place in the Indian army will have the effect of inducing the Court to see that justice in respect to the men of the 6th L.C. shall still, as far as possible, be done.

The Chairman.—Have you any motion to propose?

Mr. Lewin.—Yes: I beg to move that the Court of Directors be requested to take measures to remedy, as far as is now possible,

the evils that have resulted from the breach of faith on the part of the Madras Government towards the 6th regiment of L.C.

Mr. Grant.—I beg to second the motion, but I at the same time intend to oppose it. This question has been over and over again before the Court; and if there was any reason more cogent than another why it should not be again brought forward, it is the peculiar circumstances that occurred in the Indian army. The reason given by the hon. proprietor for bringing forward the motion appears to me to be the strongest reason why it should not be brought forward. There can, in my opinion, be nothing more mischievous than bringing forward the question at this time. It is impossible for this Court to interfere with courts-martial and trials of this description. It would put an end to all military discipline if this Court were to interfere. It would be an exceedingly dangerous course to pursue.

The Chairman.—The motion refers to a mutiny which occurred so long ago as 1844. I find that in July, 1855, nearly two years ago, the chairman stated that he was guilty of no disrespect towards the same hon. gentleman for not entering at large into the question which had been already decided by this Court a dozen times. Still less do I mean any disrespect in stating that I will not enter into any discussion at all.

Mr. Jones supported the motion.

Mr. Mackenzie.—Having considerable Indian experience, I should say that the present time was the most inopportune one to agitate the subject of the mutiny in the 6th L. Mad. C., as our sepoy regiments would suppose it was merely done through intimidation. The hon. proprietor has stated, that the object of the mutineers was limited to a particular purpose, but that was an admission that the offence of mutiny had been committed, and, if so, it entirely disposes of the question; because, if you admit that the sepoys were in a state of mutiny, you cannot say that the sentence passed upon them was too severe. With reference to the recent mutiny in the Indian army, in my own opinion, an apprehension of a compulsory conversion to the Christian religion was at the bottom of it. In the present day the great changes which have taken place in India, by the introduction of railways and the electric telegraph, have created great opportunities to dissatisfied people to work upon the Indian mind and act upon their prejudices. I think that nothing could be worse than that a member of the Legislative Council and officers commanding regiments should openly go about preaching to the natives with a view to their conversion. The East-India Company have lately passed a very proper law, that their servants should not be directors in any private company, and surely, in a political point of view, it was far more dangerous that their servants should take a prominent part in an attempt to convert the natives as they are at present doing.

Mr. Helps opposed the motion.

Mr. Lewin.—The hon. gentleman over the way (Mr. Mackenzie) has stated that the question was wholly disposed of, in consequence of my having admitted the act of mutiny. But I deny that it should be considered a mutiny, unless he will admit that he considered it to be a violation of a compact which has been previously violated by the other party. I appeal to my hon. friend whether, when a compact is violated on one side, it does not operate as a release to the opposite party? As regards what I said about affording the men an opportunity to desert, I did not mean that the men should have been allowed to escape; but that in common humanity the men should have been informed that these things were pending over them, when an opportunity would have been given to them to desert, instead of holding the prosecution over them for twelve months. The hon. gentleman talks about the time that has elapsed. Suppose he had a bond that had not been paid for twenty years, would he consider the injury the less? or rather would he not think that his claim was the greater because of that lapse of time, during which he had been kept out of his money?

The motion was then put and negatived.

THE LATE MUTINY IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

Dr. Beattie.—It would be very satisfactory to be informed whether the Court of Directors have received any report as to what has given rise to the mutinous spirit in some portions of the Indian army. Whatever may be the exciting cause of that mutinous spirit, which is at present confined to a very few regiments, it cannot be denied that it may lead to very serious results, unless the Court was prepared to meet the just claims that have been preferred on behalf of the army of Bengal. There is reason to believe that many things have recently occurred in India calculated to produce very prejudicial effects on the minds of the natives; and as regards the letters which have lately appeared in the columns of the *Times*, and which no doubt came from Palace Gardens, Kensington, it cannot be denied that some truths have been put forth by the writer. It cannot be doubted that the

Indian mind has been greatly affected by the alteration of the laws or custom in regard to the marriage of Hindoo widows, the succession law, and other important changes.

Mr. Grant.—Is there any question before the Court?

Dr. Beattie.—I am putting a question to the chairman, whether or not the Indian Government has received some clue as to the cause of the recent mutinous spirit in the Indian army: and I am only just alluding to some circumstances which for years past have had a prejudicial effect on the minds of the Hindoos. I consider much of it may be traced to the native press, which is entirely under the control of the press of England. It takes advantage of all the pamphlets that are put forth by agitators in this country.

Mr. Lewin.—I rise to say that if the hon. proprietor is allowed to make these observations, I shall claim the right to reply to him.

The Chairman.—It is not usual in the House of Commons to allow any member to go beyond the limits of the question he wishes to put.

Dr. Beattie.—I stand corrected.

The Chairman.—The Indian Government have not received any report as to the cause of the mutiny in the Indian army. No doubt an investigation has been begun, and will go on, and that means will be taken to ascertain what the causes may have been, and that in due time the result will be reported to us.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

Mr. Lewin.—I have given notice of another motion about the manufacture of opium. The manufacture of opium takes place in different parts of India, and the article is carried to the Chinese markets. I know that its importation into that country is in violation of the laws of the Chinese empire, and that it is forced upon the Chinese. It has been the cause of one war between this country and China already, and is the cause of the war which is now in all probability going on in China. It was at any time in the power of the Indian Government to put an end to it, but they never took any steps to do so; although in carrying on that contraband trade the merchants were pursuing a course contrary to the policy of the Government of England. I am quite sure the hon. gentleman over the way (Mr. Mackenzie) would not in his private capacity pursue a course that has been pursued by the merchants of India in regard to the trade in opium. I think the business of the Government in regard to China is to remain neutral. If you allow the Government of India to interfere, you may depend upon it the mutiny which has now arisen in the native cavalry will spread all over India. I know that an opinion is entertained at the present time by the natives that the Government intend to force conversion all over India; and when I see the proceedings which have taken place under the Marquis Dalhousie, I feel that they are perfectly justified in the opinion they have formed. I beg to move the following resolution:—

That the manufacture and sale of opium by the East India Company are in violation of the law, which forbids them, with certain specified exceptions, pursuing the avocation of shopkeepers, and petty dealers, and in their consequences injurious to the national character.

Mr. Jones.—I second the motion, though I don't like the sneer at the shopkeepers and petty dealers, for I am one myself, and what I do myself I don't think the East-India Company need be ashamed to do. I think it is an unfortunate matter that we, in a large degree, protect the breaking of the customs laws of the Chinese Empire. It is a jesuitical argument to say we don't do it ourselves; but what we do by others we do ourselves. I know the difficulty involved by the general deficiency of revenue which would result were the opium trade put an end to. I believe if we had a surplus instead of a deficiency, you would abolish this libel upon your moral conduct.

Mr. Mackenzie.—I believe the whole question with regard to opium will be decided by the motion which the Earl of Shaftesbury brought forward in the House of Lords, by which it was referred to the law officers of the Crown, to advise whether it was legal or not for the Company to become the producers and manufacturers of opium. I believe that it would be found for the best interests of India if the Company's monopoly were abolished, and the trade in opium thrown open. I could not look upon the loss of three millions of revenue with that calmness which Mr. Lewin has shown; therefore, what I should suggest is that the opium trade should be thrown open, and that the Company should impose an export duty upon opium, of the legality of which there could be no question.

The Chairman.—I would first of all observe that the case of opium was not intended to be touched by the alteration of the charter; but with regard to this question, one thing must be self-evident—we cannot put an end to the trade of opium. We cannot prevent the growing of opium, or the growing of cotton; and it must also be self-evident that if we throw the trade

open, instead of one chest going to China, ten thousand chests would go there. The profits would be so enormous that the *auri sacra fames* would perfectly inundate China with opium; and instead of its consumption being confined to a few, it would be spread over the whole country. It would have exactly the same effect as would be produced in this country if the Government were to abandon all duty upon spirits, and throw the trade open at merely the cost of production. I ask what effect would that produce in this country? It would be precisely the same in China if the opium trade were made free.

Mr. Helps.—The hon. gentleman does not propose to give up the revenue; he says the mode in which you derive it is objectionable. The Government in this country does not manufacture spirits, and take the profit upon the manufactured article, as you do on opium.

Mr. Lewin.—I don't know under what circumstances the chairman considers the trade in opium to be legal. I am satisfied it is illegal. He says if you were to alter the system it would lead to a large exportation of opium. At any rate it is shown that the profits are very large. It is said that if the trade were thrown open, we should not have the same interest that we have now in the question. But as long as we keep large ships at Benaras, we shall be interested in selling it. I quite agree with the chairman that we cannot stop the trade.

The motion was then put and negatived.

RETAIL TRADE WITH INDIA.

Mr. Jones.—I wish to propose a motion, that an arrangement should be made whereby the duty on small parcels of goods sent to India should be paid in this country. It would greatly increase the retail trade with India and have a beneficial effect in other respects. One most prominent fact is the great drain of silver that is going on from this country to India, raising the price of silver from 5s. to 5s. 3d., thereby disturbing the profits of the Government upon its mintage of silver coin. It would be greatly for the benefit of trade as well as of the monetary interest, if goods could be sent out to India instead of cash. But the difficulties in sending out goods in small quantities are so many and so obstructive, that they are more than private traders are willing to encounter. If, for instance, you have to send out a pair of trousers or a watch, it must be done by some agent between the tradesman in England and the purchaser in India. The course is this:—Mr. A. lives at Benares, and is connected with some India house, which house has one partner in Calcutta and another in London. Mr. A. sends an order to the Calcutta house for a bugle, which is to be sent to Benares. The Calcutta house sends the order to London. The partner of the London branch goes to the tradesman and purchases the bugle, for which he requires an allowance of 10 or 15 per cent. for himself. Now, one feels annoyed to be obliged to do business on such terms. It is within my experience that on a refusal to make such a per centage, an answer was sent out to India that such goods could not be procured. The question put is—"What can you allow us?" The answer is—"I cannot allow you more than 5 per cent. off such prices." The reply is—"We must have 10; and I tell you what to do: write and say that you must have 5 per cent. more than the prices." That is the practice which some of the greatest houses in London adopt; and that is the system to which we are subjected, because we are liable to pay a duty in India. If you would allow us to pay the duty on our goods in London, by affixing an *ad valorem* stamp, the goods would go from us direct to India, and there would be no more difficulty in transacting business between a resident at Benares and a tradesman in London than there now is between a resident in Edinburgh and a London tradesman. Think of the interruption to business if it were necessary to employ an agent to pass all goods between London and Edinburgh; you would put a stop to trade immediately if the agents were to require ten or fifteen per cent. discount as a profit to themselves. If you wish largely to extend the retail trade, and I believe in some respects the wholesale trade also, with India; if you wish to cultivate a closer connection between that vast empire and this country, you will do away with all intermediate factors between principals. I trust, therefore, that some arrangement may be come to by which trade might be largely promoted between the two countries.

Mr. Lewin.—I beg to second the motion. The object of the hon. gentleman is perfectly reasonable. He tells us that the tradesmen are obliged to employ factors, whether competent or not I cannot say; but the proposition is so reasonable that I gladly second it.

The Chairman.—The object of the hon. gentleman deserves every consideration; but the question is, whether the customs duty now received in India could be legally received in this country. No doubt if a stamp could be attached to small parcels, it would greatly facilitate the retail trade between England and India.

The motion must of course be at present rejected, because we must first of all refer to India to know how it would work. I can see no difficulty in the principle, or why goods should not be covered by a stamp as well as letters. If therefore the hon. proprietor will withdraw his motion, I promise him that the matter shall be inquired into, and that it shall receive every consideration.

Mr. Jones.—I am quite willing to withdraw my motion after your promise.

The motion was then withdrawn, and the Court adjourned.

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE, HAILEYBURY.

The half-yearly examination of the students of this college took place yesterday, in the library of the institution. The proceedings were presided over by Mr. R. D. Mangles, M.P., Chairman of the Court of Directors; and the other members of the Court present were—Sir F. Currie, Bart.; Maj.-Gen. Sir R. J. H. Vivian, Bart.; Sir Laurence Peel; Mr. W. B. Bayley; Mr. Elliot Macenaghten; Mr. W. J. Eastwick; and Mr. J. H. Astell. Among the visitors we observed the Dean of St. Paul's; Archdeacon Hale; Sir F. Abbott, C.B.; the Revs. W. H. Johnstone, R. Inchbald, and T. Beames; Sir J. H. D'Oyly, Bart.; Lieut.-Col. Donnelly; Capt. Nairne; C. Neate, M.P.; Mr. J. C. Whiteman; Mr. J. B. Foord; and Mr. A. Hobhouse. There were also present the following members of the Indian Civil Service:—Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart.; and Messrs. Chas. Allen, C. Collett, A. Hope, R. N. Cust, E. B. Foord, E. G. M. Fane, E. G. Anson, A. F. Bellasis, P. S. Melvill, T. B. Roupell, &c. &c.

The Report of the Public Examiner and Inspector of Studies was read by Mr. Hooper:—

Medals, Prizes, and other Honourable Distinctions of the Students leaving College, June, 1857.

Colvin, highly distinguished; with medal in classics, medal in political economy and history, medal in law, prize in Persian, prize in Hindustani, prize for the best English essay, and prize for general proficiency at the Easter examination.

Nairne, highly distinguished; with medal, in mathematics, and prize in Sanscrit.

Hutchins, highly distinguished; with medal in Sanscrit.

Garstin, highly distinguished; with prize in Telugu.

McFarlan, highly distinguished; with medal in Persian, and medal in Hindustani.

Waddington, F. Alexander, Arbuthnott, McQuhar, Leman, Spry, Lawrence, Metcalfe, and Kean, highly distinguished.

Sparkes, A. M. Webster, and Hannyngton, passed with great credit.

Prizes and other Honourable Distinctions of Students remaining in College.

P. Hutchins, highly distinguished; with prize in mathematics, prize in Sanscrit, prize in Telugu, and prize for general proficiency at the Easter examination.

Bernard, highly distinguished; with prize in mathematics, prize in law, prize in Persian, prize in Hindustani, and prize in Hindi.

Temple, highly distinguished; with prize in political economy and history.

Garrett, highly distinguished; with prize in classics.

Burney, highly distinguished; with prize in classics.

Elsmie, Beames, Lang, Pellew, Hathaway, Bell, J. Grant, C. Grant, Craigie, Middleton, Elliot, Middlemass, Mangles, Wyllie, Park, Oliphant, Lyall, highly distinguished.

Humphrey, Kemble, Kaye, Saunders, passed with great credit.

Rank of Students leaving College, June 1857.

BENGAL.

1st Class.—1, Colvin; 2, F. Alexander.
2nd Class.—3, Lawrence; 4, Metcalfe; 5, Kean; 6, Sparkes; 7, Drummond.

MADRAS.

1st Class.—1, Hutchins; 2, Garstin.
2nd Class.—3, McQuhar; 4, Arbuthnott; 5, Leman; 6, A. Webster; 7, E. Webster; 8, Hannyngton.

BOMBAY.

1st Class.—1, Nairne; 2, MacFarlan; 3, Waddington.
2nd Class.—4, Spry.

The subject of the Prize Essay, by Colvin, was "The effect of the discovery of the passage by the Cape of Good Hope on the nations of Europe and Asia engaged in the Eastern trade." The author, who read his Essay, took a comprehensive view of the trade and commerce from the earliest times, including those of Solomon, the Phœnicians, the Greeks of Constantinople, the Venetians, the Flemings, Spain, and Portugal, when the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope by that nation introduced a new era into the commercial history of the world, and laid the foundation of a great empire in the East, but which it was destined for abler hands to complete. England had by her superior genius, in a large degree, developed the vast resources of that extensive region, and had spread, and was spreading civilization among millions of the

native population, to whom he hoped it would prove an eternal source of blessing and of peace. On presenting the prize to Mr. Colvin, the chairman said:—"Allow me to offer to you my most sincere congratulations for the proofs of ability and high merit which you have given; and I hope and believe that the success which has attended you upon this occasion, is only the prelude to that greater degree of success which you are about to gain in India. (Cheers.) I understand you are the son of that excellent man, Mr. Colvin, the present Lieut. Governor of the North-Western Provinces. I have this day received a letter from that admirable public servant, written amidst the scenes which are now unhappily taking place in India;—a letter written with all that public spirit, that high intelligence, and that devoted zeal, which has always distinguished him; and I doubt not that if you walk in his steps and follow his bright example, the blessing of God will rest upon you, and will raise you to as high a position as that which he, by his energy and devotion to his public duties, has attained (cheers). [When Mr. Bernard, to whom had been awarded no less than five prizes, came forward, he was tumultuously cheered by his fellow-students, and the chairman not only congratulated him on his success as a student, but on the great popularity which he evidently enjoyed as a friend and companion in the college. The next favourite was evidently Mr. Burney, a descendant of the literary family of that name, who, although he gained but one prize,—namely, for Classics,—had the word "exemplary" opposite his name in the column for "general conduct," and quite regular as marking his attendance at chapel.] The other medals and prizes having been distributed by the chairman, with highly encouraging and complimentary remarks to the successful competitors, the hon. gentleman then asked permission to address, in the presence of that assembly, on his own behalf and on behalf of the Court of Directors, whom he represented, their cordial thanks to the principal and professors of the college for the great pains they had taken and the assiduity with which they had applied themselves to the duties of their office, which had been proved by the result of that day's examination. He was happy to say that the report of the principal in regard to the students during the past term was highly satisfactory. A much larger number than usual had passed their examination, both in the fourth and the third terms, with marks of distinction, showing that they had gone beyond the necessary lowest standard. (Cheers.) It was a fact not a little remarkable, that although there had been many Directors who were educated at that college, he was the first who, having received his education there, had filled the chair which he then had the honour to fill. (Cheers.) As they all knew that the days of the college were numbered; if his life should be spared, he would be the last chairman of the Court of Directors who was educated at that institution, as he was the first who had ever addressed them in that character from the chair. He spoke from his own experience when he declared that he deeply regretted that the college was about to close. He had stated this in his evidence before the committee of the House of Commons. It was his desire to speak in terms of the greatest gratitude of the educational advantages which he had received at that institution; and he believed that virtually the same system had been continued from that time to this. He came to that college from one of the first and greatest of their public schools—Eton—and he brought with him little Latin and less Greek (a laugh). He might have brought more of those languages, but it was quite certain he could have brought nothing else, for at that time Eton only taught Greek and Latin, and therefore the most diligent boy could have learnt nothing more. It was at that college, when Malthus, Mackintosh, and Le Bas held professorships, and when Dr. Batten was principal, names which even at this day he could not mention without feelings of emotion;—it was at that period, and by their system, that he received the first stimulus to exertion, and which he believed, had fitted him, as it had fitted many others, to discharge those public services which he and they had since rendered to the East India Company and to their country (cheers). To those who were about to proceed to India he wished to address a few earnest words of counsel. He begged them to remember, in the first place, that they would be exposed in India to a very strong competition. They would have to exert themselves to maintain the European position in advance of the educated native Indian. The East-India Company's tenure in India, and, more than that, their power of usefulness there, depended upon the European civil servants maintaining an intellectual and moral position in advance of the educated natives, who were second to none in the world for their acuteness and power of acquiring knowledge. It would not, therefore, be a light matter for those whom he was then addressing to maintain their relative position with regard to those men. But, as students of Haileybury, there was another competition which they would have to meet. They would have to maintain the honour of that institution, and justify the system by which they had been appointed to the civil service in competition with gentlemen who were going out every year under a different system. The honour of the institution would be thus committed to their hands—an institution from which had gone forth such distinguished men as Elphinstone, Metcalfe, Holt Mackenzie, Halliday, Sir J. Lawrence, Thomson, Colvin, and a host of others. (Cheers.) They would have to justify, in the eyes of the world, that system under which they had themselves been appointed, and he relied upon their zeal so to exert themselves as to show that they were

worthy of being the successors of such eminent men. (Cheers.) In drawing his remarks to a close, he begged earnestly to advise the young men who were going to India to keep themselves clear of pecuniary embarrassments, and avoid that extravagance which led to ruin. There might have been instances of strong minds finally overcoming the results of that vice, the contracting of debts; but the general rule was that debt rendered the young man the slave of his creditor, and utterly unfitted him for the discharge of any duty that devolved upon him. The allowance which they would receive would be sufficient for their proper support, and he therefore entreated them not to come under any monetary obligations while in India, especially under any obligations to the natives. (Hear, hear.) That was positively forbidden by the regulations of the Company; but without any such rule it ought to be repugnant to the feelings and honour of Englishmen. (Cheers.) He would also urge upon them the wisdom of keeping up their connection and relationship with their native country. It would be a great source of comfort to their minds; it would sweeten the long hours of exile which they would necessarily have to endure; and would greatly tend to promote their happiness while away from those they loved; and when they returned, as they would do in the course of time on furlough to their native land to revive and freshen up their associations with England, they would find that it gave strength to the mind and a new impulse to the heart to be able to appeal to their friends and relations in this their native country. (Cheers.) There was one topic still more important than all, on which he would address them. Going, as they were about to do, to that heathen land where they would be placed over millions of Mahomedans and Hindoos, he would entreat them to cleave to that true religion in which they had been brought up, and not to lose their reverence for, or their faith in, the doctrines of Christianity. They might depend upon it—and he spoke as one who had been tried by sickness and suffering in that land—they would find true religion and true faith a mighty solace and support in the hour of affliction and of sorrow. It was so here, and it would be especially so in India, where they would oftentimes be separated from the offices of religion, and be frequently left without any European associations, and have nothing else to sustain them but their own reflections, and nothing but the early inculcations they had received of the truths of the Gospel to rely upon. (Cheers.) To those who would remain and form the last term of this institution he would address a few parting words. He begged that they would strive to make that last term the best—(cheers)—the best in general conduct, and the best in the powers of application to the excellent studies of the place. (Cheers.) He believed that a spirit of emulation was created in the minds of the scholars by this system of examinations and distributions of prizes, and that it was the best system that could be devised for stimulating honourable young men to exertions that would gain for them the highest rewards. (Cheers.) When Cæsar was about to fall, he was particularly careful that it should be with honour and with his robes around him, as a Roman ought to fall; so he hoped that the young men who were about to remain for the last term would feel—as English gentlemen ought to feel—that the honour of this Institution was entrusted to their hands, and that, since it had pleased the Imperial Legislature to declare that, at the expiration of that period, the College should close, it ought to close with honour and credit to all who had ever been connected with it. (Cheers.)

The company then retired to the great hall of the college, where a luncheon had been prepared, and of which they were invited to partake. After doing full justice to the excellent viands placed before them, the chairman rose and said that it was a rule on those occasions not to propose more than one toast, and that was the health of the Principal. (Cheers.) He deeply regretted that that reverend gentleman had been prevented from attending the present meeting by a domestic calamity, connected with a public calamity which had befallen the Government of India, of which intelligence had been very recently received. They could all sympathize with the affliction with which their reverend friend had been visited; but while they had their private griefs, it still became them to discharge their public duties. He himself had near and dear ones exposed to imminent peril, but it was most gratifying to know that there were not wanting men in the civil service of India who were endued with as much moral courage and daring as were ever displayed by their military brethren;—(cheers)—and he could not recal the name of the young man to whom so many prizes had that day been awarded, without speaking in the highest terms of his honoured father, Mr. John Colvin, for the noble conduct he displayed at a crisis which demanded all the patriotism and skill of a great leader to quell the commotion that had broken out. (Cheers.) It was a proud reflection that there were men ever ready and able to serve their country at a moment of peril; and it must be most gratifying to all connected with that College to know that such men as Colvin, Lawrence, and Montgomery, had been educated there. (Cheers.) Without detaining the company further, he begged to assure them that her Majesty's Government and the East India Company were most cordially co-operating in devising measures that would put down all disturbance and disaffection in India, and would, he firmly believed, place that vast empire on a more settled, satisfactory, and lasting basis than ever. (Cheers.)

After a few observations by Professor Heaviside, who returned thanks on behalf of the Principal, the company withdrew.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.

A public examination of the gentlemen cadets educated at this College, and destined for the military service of the Company, was held on Friday, the 12th instant, in the presence of Mr. R. D. Mangles, M.P., Chairman of the Court of Directors; Sir Frederick Currie, Bart., Deputy-Chairman; several other members of the Court of Directors; Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Smith, K.H., the public examiner; Col. Sir Frederick Abbott, C.B., the Lieutenant-Governor of the College; the several professors, and a number of distinguished visitors, including, amongst others, Lord Ranelagh, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Pollock, G.C.B.; Maj.-Gen. Sir Harry Jones, K.C.B.; Maj.-Gen. Sir W. F. Williams, Bart., of Kars; Sir A. Bannerman, Bart.; Sir Harry Verney, Bart.; Sir George Clerk, K.C.B., &c.

The report of the Public Examiner and Inspector of Studies having been read,

There were thirty-six cadets brought forward. Of this number, five were reported by the public examiner to be qualified for the engineers, viz. :—

Keith Alexander Jopp	Thomas Claridge Manderson
Henry Ravenshaw Thuillier	Alexander Francis Baillie
Alexander John William Cumming.	

One (Mr. A. J. Filgate) was reserved for further examination, for the engineers.

Seventeen were reported qualified for the artillery, viz. :—

William Jackson Stewart	Wallace William Benson
Alfred Dixon	Thomas Carr Fletcher
Fitzherbert Coddington	Horace Cowley Brown
Edward Hart Dyke	Isaac Ketchen
James Ronald Macleay	Anthony Percy Bainbridge
Richard Swanne Robinson	Stapleton Penny
Anson Swinton	Henry John Thornton
Henry De Grey Warter	Matravers Harcourt Collier
Edward Henry Ryan	Bernhard Steinman.

Thirteen for the Infantry, viz. :—

Thomas Herbert Lewin	John Gordon Maitland
Edmond Powerscourt Pakenham	Harry Paynter Evans
Robert James Abbott	William Henry Pye
George Molyneux Hand	John Greenwood Gilmor,
William Mundell Aitchison	Francis Redfean Burnett
Robert Brown	William Robert Sheffield
Edward William Flint	

The Chairman of the East-India Company, who presided on the occasion, distributed the prizes as follow :—

First Class.

	The Sword.
	The Pollock Medal.
Keith A. Jopp	1st Mathematics.
	2nd Military Surveying.
	1st Military Drawing.
	2nd Civil Drawing.
	2nd Good Conduct.
Henry R. Thuillier	1st Fortification.
	1st Military Surveying.
Alex. J. W. Cumming	2nd Hindustani.
Thomas C. Manderson	1st Civil Drawing.
Alexander F. Baillie	1st Hindustani.
Alexander J. Filgate	2nd Mathematics.
William J. Stewart	2nd Military Drawing.
Richard S. Robinson	Latin.
Henry De J. Warter	2nd Fortification.
Edward Ryan	French.

Second Class.

	3rd Good Conduct.
	Mathematics.
Lewis Conway Gordon	Fortification.
	Military Surveying.
	Hindustani.
Joseph L. Brandreth	Military Drawing.
James Browne	French.
	Latin.
Lewis G. Stewart	Civil Drawing.
Charles E. Delafosse	4th Good Conduct.

Third Class.

William M. Campbell	Mathematics.
	Fortification.
	Military Surveying.
Lewis D. A. Jackson	Hindustani.
George H. Candy	Latin.
Ross Thompson	Military Drawing.
	Civil Drawing.
Henry Featherstonhaugh	French.
Alexander T. Fraser	Geology.

The Chairman, after complimenting Mr. Jopp, on presenting him the sword and gold medal, then addressed the cadets generally,

and read the following extract from the report of the Lieutenant-Governor upon the conduct of the cadets during the past term :—
 "It is difficult to imagine so large a body of young men to be better conducted. For this happy state of affairs I am much indebted to the seniors, who have also exhibited great diligence, combined with great propriety of conduct, in the halls of study. I have much pleasure likewise in noticing that a larger number than usual have passed their strict ordeal of two years without incurring censure." The Chairman said that he was most happy to add his congratulations to the report of the Lieutenant-Governor. In all that had taken place he had only discovered one cause for regret, which was, that the Public Examiner had not found more than six gentlemen duly qualified for the service of the engineers. There was a very great demand in India at this moment for qualified officers of engineers, and it would have afforded him very great pleasure had the Public Examiner felt himself justified in nominating a larger number. He assured those gentlemen going out to India that they would never find reason to regret the time and labour spent in obtaining a high degree of education in this country. When they got to India, he impressed upon them the necessity of becoming acquainted with the languages of the natives, and above all, to remember that they were the sons of Christian parents. The Chairman then said emphatically there was one point of paramount importance to the efficiency of the Indian army, on which he deemed it his duty to dwell at some length, in the hope that, through the instrumentality of the press, the words which he now addressed them might reach a much larger number of young men who are just entering, or who have lately entered, the Indian army. And they might believe him those words were but the echo of the sentiments of every officer in that service of ability and experience. It deeply grieved him to tell them that all joined in lamenting the marked alteration in the tone and bearing of the younger officers in the Indian army towards the native soldiers of all ranks. It was alleged, he feared too truly, that the kind and cordial feeling of comrades in arms, serving the same Government, and bound to allegiance and loyalty by the same military oath, had been superseded by a cold and distant demeanour, if not in some instances by positive rudeness of behaviour. Such a state of things was greatly to be deplored. If that estrangement of officers from men, and especially of English from native officers, was allowed to continue and grow, it was impossible to calculate the fatal consequences that may ensue. He entreated them, therefore, to lose no opportunity of cultivating the attachment and confidence of our native officers and men. Their respect and esteem would abundantly repay any exertion or self-denial which the performance of that duty might cost them. They would learn to resort to them for counsel and comfort. Like other men, they had their sports and pastimes; they would be greatly gratified by their partaking in, or even by their witnessing them. He would be the last to advise them, for the sake of winning a little temporary popularity, to take part in any amusement, or be present on any occasion, unbecoming the character of Christian gentlemen. But courtesy, kindness, sympathy, and especially respect for the position of our native officers, are not only not derogatory to that character, but they are Christian virtues which they were positively bound to exercise; and remember that every link which such conduct on their part might forge in the chain which binds the native soldiery to their English commanders gives additional stability to the British power, and adds to the strength and security of our mighty empire in the East. (Loud cheers.)

FORTIFICATION DEPARTMENT.

The company then proceeded to the grand modelling-hall, where some beautifully-executed models of the town and fortress of Coblenz and Ehrenbreitstein, on the Rhine, were explained, together with models of the Prussian and other systems of fortification. They were most beautifully executed, under the direction of Lieutenant Cooke, professor of fortification, and gave very general satisfaction.

Military Drawings executed by the Gentlemen Cadets of the First Class.

Mr. Jopp (1st prize)	} Island of Hong-Kong.
Mr. Stewart (2nd prize)	
Mr. Thuillier	} Balaklava.
Mr. Manderson	
Mr. Coddington	
Mr. Warter	} Mequinenza.
Mr. H. Brown	
Mr. Ketchen	} Tarragona.
Mr. Steinman	
Mr. Bainbridge	} Hong-Kong.
.....	

Second Class.

Mr. Brandreth (prize)	} Drawings from Models.
Mr. Gordon	

Fourth Class.

Mr. R. Thompson (prize)

Volcanic Mountains.
 And other very promising subjects in the junior classes.

CIVIL DRAWING.

First Prize.—Mr. T. Manderson, a beautifully-executed landscape in water-colours.

Second Prize.—Mr. K. Jopp, who displayed great skill in the use of the brush.

Third Prize.—Mr. L. Stewart.

Fourth Prize.—Mr. R. Thompson.

There was also a most interesting collection of drawings, both civil and military.

The cadets went through a variety of exercises on the parade, marching in slow and quick time, with the broad-sword exercise, &c.

The company then retired to the house of the Lieutenant-Governor, where a luncheon was provided, and the proceedings terminated.

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY.

A numerous and influential deputation, headed by the Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir W. F. Williams, of Kars, Sir Justin Sheil, Sir George Pollock, K.C.B., Mr. Horsfall, M.P., Colonel Pinney, M.P., Mr. Gregson, M.P., Mr. Hutt, M.P., Mr. Buchanan, and many other members of the house; Count Streylecki, Mr. M. Uzielli, General Chesney, Mr. W. P. Andrew, the chairman of the Euphrates Valley Railway Company; Sir F. Arthur, Bart., Sir Herbert Maddock, Major J. A. Moore, the Lord Mayor, and several other gentlemen representing the commercial interests; Colonel Harvey, Mr. Lynch, of Bagdad, &c., waited upon Lord Palmerston yesterday at two o'clock, at Cambridge House, to impress upon his lordship the necessity of according to the Euphrates Valley Railway Company the pecuniary support of government.

Lord Shaftesbury introduced the deputation to Lord Palmerston, and pointed out in forcible language the vast importance to this country of securing an alternative route to India, and the great interest generally felt throughout the country in this great undertaking, so calculated to promote commerce, civilization, and Christianity, and stated that Mr. Andrew, the chairman of the company, would submit to his lordship more detailed information.

Mr. Andrew, after expressing his regret for the unavoidable absence of Lord Stanley, said that for some years it had been considered a great national object to secure an alternative short route to India, but that recently the establishment of the route by the Euphrates had become more and more necessary, and more especially since it had been determined to open up the Valley of the Indus by the application of steam. The great traffic which would pour down this valley from Central Asia and the Punjab, once flowing towards Kurrachee, would naturally seek an outlet by the sister valley of the Euphrates, at least the lighter and more valuable products as well as the mails and passengers; but the support of the government was not sought on commercial grounds. That support was sought alone on the ground of the political importance of this ancient line of communication. The grand object was to connect England with the north-west frontier of India, by steam transit through the Euphrates and Indus valleys. The latter would render movable to either the Kyber or the Bolan, the two gates of India, the flower of the British army cantoned in the Punjab, and connected by the Euphrates line by means of steamers, the flank and rear would be threatened of any force advancing through Persia towards India. So that the invasion of India by this great scheme would be placed beyond even speculation, and it would be evident by the great army of India of 300,000 men being united by this means to the army in England, the mutual support they would render each other would quadruple the power and ascendancy of this country, and promote powerfully the progress, the freedom, and the peace of the world. The countries to be traversed were the richest and most ancient in the world, and might again become the granaries of Europe, and not only supply us with wheat, but with cotton of excellent quality, and his gallant friend General Chesney, who had recently visited these regions, would tell them that there were hundreds of thousands of camel-loads of this valuable commodity rotting on the ground from the want of the means of transport. Sir W. F. Williams, of Kars, would tell them there was no difficulty in dealing with the Arabs, if they were fairly treated. The Lord Mayor, who had had intimate commercial relations with the East, and Mr. Lynch, of Bagdad, who had for many years traded with the Arabs, would speak to the honesty and trustworthiness of the Arab. As to the physical difficulty there was none—the line had been surveyed and proved to be singularly easy. Her Majesty's government had given their powerful influence and support in obtaining the firman and concession. They had placed H.M.S. *Stromboli* at the disposal of General Chesney, and Sir John McNeill, and the engineering staff, and Lord Stratford de Redcliffe had lent his powerful advocacy with the Porte. He (Mr. Andrew) was deeply grateful for the assistance thus far afforded them, but they had now arrived at that point when something more was absolutely necessary, and that was the pecuniary support of Government to enable the capital to be raised for the

prosecution of the work. It was not a matter for private individuals to undertake. If they wanted an investment for their funds they would certainly not choose Turkish Arabia. The establishment of a steam route by the Euphrates had been placed before the public and the Government. Many chambers of commerce and other influential associations had already memorialized the Government in favour of granting pecuniary aid; and it was believed the country was anxious that this route should be carried out by Englishmen, and it now rested with the Government to say whether they concurred in the importance of the work, and if so, whether they would be prepared to recommend such an amount of pecuniary assistance, whether by guarantee or otherwise, as would enable this, the most important undertaking ever submitted to their consideration, to be proceeded with.

Sir W. F. Williams, of Kars, stated that during his long residence amongst the Arabs he experienced no difficulty in dealing with them, or in procuring during his excavations in Susa any number of workmen he might require; and he also pointed out the great importance of the proposed harbour of Seleucia, as there was not a single good harbour on the Syrian coast.

Count Strylecki briefly addressed his lordship on the support of successive Turkish governments to the undertaking, viewing it as of incalculable political importance to England in relation to her Indian possessions.

Mr. Finlay, M.P., speaking from personal acquaintance with the country to be traversed, dwelt on the great capacity for development, if only the means of transport were afforded.

General Chesney gave full explanations regarding the harbour, as to its exact position and capacity, &c.

Sir Justin Sheil, late ambassador in Persia, dwelt on the political importance of the line, and that it would shorten the distance to Kurrahee, the European port of India, by 1,400 miles.

The Lord Mayor had had extensive commercial transactions with the Arabs, and had found them most reliable and honest; and he considered they were as much alive to their own interests as any other race, and would be in favour of the railway, because it would at once give them employment and afford them an outlet for their products.

Mr. Lynch, of Bagdad, from long residence, fully confirmed his lordship's views.

Mr. Horsfall, M.P., assured his lordship that the undertaking was viewed with great interest in the manufacturing districts generally, and placed in his lordship's hands a memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool, praying that the government would extend the necessary pecuniary aid to the Euphrates Valley Railway Company.

Lord Palmerston assured the deputation that the Government were fully alive to the great importance of the Euphrates route; that they had supported, and would continue to support it; but he could not give an opinion as to giving the guarantee on the capital without consulting his colleagues, and requested Mr. Andrew to put his proposition in writing, and that it should have a proper amount of consideration, and that Government would be happy to aid it, if in their power.

Mr. Andrew having thanked his lordship for the courteous reception afforded to the deputation, the deputation withdrew, much gratified by the manner in which they had been received.

L A W.

PRINSEP AND THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY v. DYCE SOMBRE, TROUP, AND SOLAROLI.

This was originally an appeal from the Prerogative Court to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council respecting the validity of the will of Mr. Dyce Sombre. Their lordships affirmed the judgment in so far as it declared the will invalid, but reversed it as to costs. They allowed the appellants, who appeared as two separate parties, one set of costs out of the estate, both in the court below and the court of appeal. The bill of costs on behalf of Mr. Prinsep, one of the appellants, was accordingly taxed and reported by the registrar in the usual way.

It appeared that in consequence of the enormous bulk of the documents, pleadings, and evidence in this extraordinary case, and the probability of appeal, when they would necessarily be printed for their lordships, Mr. Middleton, Mr. Prinsep's proctor, had proposed to have them printed for the hearing of the cause in the court below, instead of having the usual written copies; but Mr. Townsend, the proctor of Mrs. Dyce Sombre, objected thereto, and declined then entering into any agreement for that purpose. Mr. Middleton, therefore, with the consent of his party, had the whole proceedings printed at his own risk and expense. At the hearing, all parties were glad to avail themselves of the printed copies, and were furnished therewith by Mr. Middleton.

The objection now raised to the registrar's report on behalf of Mrs. Dyce Sombre was, that he had taxed the bill of costs in the usual way, and had allowed charges for copies when, in fact, copies were not made. Another objection was, that he had improperly allowed the fees of Sir A. Cockburn, and that the fees of two counsel only should have been allowed.

Dr. Lushington delivered judgment, dismissing Mrs. Dyce Sombre's petition with costs.

W. F. ALLEN, Esq., of the firm of W. H. Allen and Co., of Leadenhall-street, the old-established publishers of the *East-India Company*, and the proprietors of *Allen's Indian Mail*, has been elected Sheriff of London and Middlesex for the ensuing year.

THE LEVEE.—The following presentations to the Queen took place on Thursday, the 18th inst., at the levee at St. James's. —Indian officers presented by the Chairman of the East-India Company: Mr. W. M. Aitcheson; Lieut. C. E. Brooman; Lieut.-Col. R. Cadell, on receiving the honorary rank of lieutenant-col.; Ens. Z. F. Dowden; Lieut. R. A. F. W. Ellis; Capt. F. E. Francis; Lieut. J. A. H. Moore, on return from India; Lieut. H. Lamb; Surg. P. G. Lay, on return from India; Mr. F. Lloyd; Maj.-Gen. Luard, on return from India; Lieut. J. M. Macintyre; Lieut. J. H. P. Malcomson; Ens. Merriman; Ens. Le Messurier; Lieut. J. A. H. Moore, on return from India; Ens. J. Moxon; Ens. E. Ostrahan; Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy; Capt. D. A. Rogers; Mr. D. T. H. Sampson, on appointment to the Hon. E.I.C.'s Service; Lieut. Stuart; Capt. Sweet; Capt. C. Thornton; Ens. G. H. Trail.—Major F. Baring, on promotion, by the Duke of Cambridge; Mr. Baring, on appointment to be a lord of the Admiralty, by Sir C. Wood; Major R. W. Bird, by Mr. R. D. Mangles, M.P.; Lieut. D. H. Burnes, R.E., by Lord Panmure; Lieut. Bainbridge, Hon. E.I.C.'s art., by his father; Lieut. C. Collier, on return from India, by his father, Admiral Collier; Mr. C. B. Denison, on return from India, by the President of the India Board; Capt. P. Lane, on return from India, by Lord Camoys; Mr. E. Marjoribanks, jun., by his father; Capt. W. E. Morton, on his return from India, by Col. Sir P. T. Cautley; Mr. E. Pakenham, on appointment by the Hon. E.I. Company, by Lieut.-Col. Pakenham; Lieut. W. L. Pemberton, on return from India, by General Viscount Melville; Sir F. Pottinger, Bart., on his succeeding to the baronetcy, by Col. Malcolm; Governor Stevenson, on appointment to the Mauritius, by Mr. Secretary Labouchere; Sir R. H. Schomburgk, on his appointment as H.M.'s Consul in Siam, by the Earl of Clarendon; Col. T. F. Tait, on return from India, by the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith; Lieut. C. S. Taylor, on return from India, by Col. Bloomfield; Mr. R. Temple, on return from India, by the President of the India Board; Capt. G. H. Thompson, on return from India, by General Woodford; Major Gen. Van Straubenzie, on proceeding to China, by Gen. Lord Seaton; Mr. G. R. Vernon, by his father, the Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith; Brigadier Colin Mackenzie, Madras army, on his return from India, by General Sir G. Bowles.

NEWSPAPERS TO THE EAST INDIES.—Arrangements have been entered into with the Government of India, under which, all newspapers posted in the United Kingdom, addressed to places within the territory of the East India Company, and properly prepaid will be delivered in India without any further charge. In like manner, newspapers from India addressed to the United Kingdom, if duly prepaid in India, will be delivered without charge in this country. The rates of postage upon a single newspaper will be 3d. when sent via Marseilles; 1d. when sent via Southampton. In consenting to this arrangement, however, the Government of India have required, as a condition, that the above rates of postage shall be limited to newspapers not exceeding four ounces in weight; a newspaper, therefore, weighing above four ounces and not exceeding eight ounces, will, on the 1st July, and thenceforward, be chargeable with double the single rate, and so on, an additional rate being charged for each additional four ounces or fraction of four ounces which the newspaper may weigh. By command of the Postmaster-General, Rowland Hill, Secretary. General Post Office, 23rd June, 1857.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 9. Alpbington, Loran, Ceylon; Henbury, Fillan, Ceylon; Fleetwood, Wilson, Mauritius; Amphill, Gray, Mauritius; Spirit of the Deep, Hewett, Singapore; Trafalgar, Taylor, Madras—9. Amcor, McDonald, Bombay; Kitty Cordes, Sopwith, Bombay; Countess of Elgin, Venus, Bengal; Juno, Jorgan, Akyab; John Bull, Boyd, Bengal; James Lemon, Macauley, Mauritius; Talavera, Arthur, Foochowpoo; Schlosser, Schlosser, Shanghai—10. Thomas Fielden, Minten, Moulmein; Albion Angel, Portland Bay; Wychiffe, Gunton, Geelong; Richard Thornton, Dallas, Batavia; Crisis, Black, Shanghai; Dorsetshire, Howke, Cape; Sir Robert

Sale, Hooke, Madras; Adelaide, Longman, Bengal and Trinidad.—11. Arnon, Barwood, Van Diemen's Land; Lebanon, Flinder, Ceylon; Allotter, Pill, Manila; Lady Kennaway, Santry, Bengal; Wildflower, Brown, China; Lady Suffolk, Lavender, Bombay; Emigrant, Seacole, Australia; Caucasian, Davidson, Mauritius.—12. Roman Emperor, McEachern, Barbadoes; Gibraltar, Kilman, Bengal; Guanche, Grayson, Mauritius; Washington, Alexander, Moulmein; Gleener, Wills, Singapore; Woodville, Brown, Mauritius; Elizabeth, Pascoe, Moulmein.—13. Heather Bell, Bowie, New Zealand; Sea Bird, Stephenson, Java.—15. Enterprise, Wade, Ichahoe; B. B. Greene, Grierson, Madras and Mauritius; Mary Henzell, Dale, Ceylon.—16. Edward Thornhill, Davidson, South Australia.—18. Castle Eden, Young, Madras; Zenobia, Atkinson, Moulmein.—19. Maria, Cowans, Mauritius; Josephine, Phillips, Saldanha Bay.—20. Tamar, Rose, Ceylon.—22. Golden Fleece, Dennison, Algoa Bay.—23. Dolphin, Dixon, Swan River; Nicoline, Valiesen, Akyab; Chancellor, Booth, Ceylon.—24. Rochester, Fenn, Mauritius; Charlotte Ann, Young, Java; Mary Matilda, Coombs, Bombay.—25. George Arkle, Cameron, Manila; Jonathan Goodhue, Jones, Rangoon; Hudson, Fish, St. Helena; Ealing Grove, Norris, Algoa Bay; Ann, Lockhead, Bassein; Saghalien, Wright, Rangoon.—26. Margaret West, Sinclair Batavia; Hope, Cumming, Bombay; Eveline, Timmus, Bengal and Trinidad; Scutari, Montgomery, Ceylon; Merchantman, Brown, Bengal and Demerara.—29. H.M.'s steamer Vulcan, —, Cape; Alcease, Anderson, Mauritius; Eleonore, Tryselius, Batavia.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Pera* (June 20) from SOUTHAMPTON, to proceed per steamer *Ava*, from SUZ. For MALTA.—Mrs. F. Jones, Miss Pringle, Mr. E. P. Suggate, Capt. Brockman, Mrs. Brockman, and 2 children; Mrs. Balcombe and 3 children, Lieut. Cox, Ens. Brett, Mr. W. B. V. Farror, Ens. Channcey, Ens. Clarke, Mr. H. Millett, Mr. Garford, Mr. Massy, Lieut. E. G. Smith. For ALEXANDRIA.—Miss Clark, Mr. Sullivan, Miss Mead. For BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Donaldson, Mr. J. G. Jeffs, Mr. Gambier, Mr. R. Gibson, Mrs. Ashburner, Mr. B. L. Thomson, Mr. A. H. Rendon, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Brown. For CRYLON.—Mr. A. Huffer. For MADRAS.—Mr. W. H. Hurton, Mr. R. F. Burton, Miss Burton, Lieut. and Mrs. Measham, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wodehouse, Lieut. R. Cudell. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Marks and infant, Mr. J. Carrington, Mr. Stanforth, Mr. R. Bentley, Mr. and Mrs. Luschwitz, Lieut. Ward, Capt. Douglas, Mr. N. Wolff, Col. Drummond, Capt. Gore, For PENANG.—Mrs. Wright. For SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Kirby and 2 children, Mr. M. Moss. For HONG-KONG.—Lieut. Burge, Mr. R. P. Dana, Mr. A. Berentsart, Mr. Dreyfus, Mr. Birard. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Owen, Mr. G. F. Green, Mr. Gibbs.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BRIGGS, the lady of Capt. 19th Bombay N.I. s. at Plas Tég, Flintshire, May 26.
COOPER, the wife of Frederic H. Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, s. at Old Quebec-street, June 17.
CURRIE, the wife of Sir Frederic, Bart. s. at Southborough, King-ton-on-Thames, June 8.
D'O'VILY, the wife of William, Bombay civ. serv. d. at 21, Lowndes-square, June 22.
FRANCIS, the wife of Capt. Henry, Bengal art. s. at Warminster, June 22.
GORTON, the wife of the Rev. J. chaplain Hon. E.I. Co.'s serv. d. at Upper Clapton, June 17.
JACKSON, the wife of the Rev. J. T. late of the Delhi mission, d. at the Rookery, Woodford, June 10.
LUSHINGTON, the wife of T. D. Madras civ. serv. s. at Boxley Abbey, near Maidstone, June 26.
SANDEMAN, the wife of Hugh David, Bengal civ. serv. s. at Brighton, June 18.
WYLLIE, the wife of Lieut.-col. R. late of the Bengal army, s. at Ellerslie, near Barnstaple, June 24.

MARRIAGES.

BERTHOX, Charles H. capt. Indian navy, to Anna, d. of John A. Twine, at St. Ann's Church, Argburgh, Liverpool, June 18.
DICEY, Capt. Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, of Calcutta, to Louisa, d. of William Whitehead, at St. Mary's, West Brompton, June 9.
DRAYNER, Capt. A. W. Madras army, to Flora, d. of the late F. H. Fisher, surgeon Bengal army, at Walton-on-the-hill, Surrey, June 18.
DUVALL, Thomas G. to Mary Anne, d. of the late Capt. William Kelly, of the Bengal artillery, at Trinity Church, Paddington, June 18.
HOBGSON, Rev. Walter Cotton, of Hingham, in the county of Norfolk, s. of the late Major general, of the Bombay artillery, to Caroline C. d. of Francis Clark, of Chigwell, at Chigwell, Essex, by the Rev. Thomas Rawlinson, June 18.
LEWELYN, James B. W. to Ellen, d. of the late Thomas Place, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at St. Saviour's Church, June 10.
MASON, Capt. Charles C. 48th Madras N.I. to Lucy E. d. of the late William Holmes, at Willesden Church, June 11.
SPENCER, Rev. Almeric J. C. to Isabella E. d. of the Rev. F. A. S. Fane, by the Right Rev. Lord Bishop Spencer, late of Madras, at Kelvedon Hatch, Essex, June 10.
TAUNTON, Rev. C. W. S. chapl. of Chittagong, Bengal, to Anna M. d. of William Sayre, at Aberavenny, June 18.
TOWNE, Rev. Ernest J. to Isabella, d. of Francis Sheppee, physician general Hon. E.I.C.'s service, at St. Paul's Church, Bedford, June 24.

DEATHS.

BECHER, Percy C. s. of Sullivan J. Bengal civil service, at Bath, aged 15, June 5.
BRIGGS, Elizabeth M. wife of Capt. P. M. 19th Bombay N.I. at Plas Tég, Flintshire, June 2.
LYSTER, Capt. Anthony G. 2nd Bengal N.I. at Battersea, June 6.
PRATT, Lieut. col. Edward J. H.M.'s 9th Lancers, on board the *Gosforth*, on his passage from India, aged 49, April 8.
NIXON, Edward Palmer Nugent, infant s. of J. G. at Forest-hill, June 19.
SMITH, Charles G. s. of the late Capt. Robert W. formerly of the Bombay army, on board the *Whirlwind*, aged 23, April 19.
SPENCER, Col. Henry, retired Bombay establishment, at Brighton, aged 57, June 24.
STOCKLEY, the wife of John S. Bengal artillery, d. at Templeogue, near Dublin, June 9.
TAYLOR, Eliza M. C. relict of the late Lieut. col. A. B. c.s. 11th 9th foot, and d. of Col. Lister, Hon. E.I.C.'s service, June 14.
WOOD, Henrietta, d. of Henry, late of the Hon. E.I.C.'s service, at Holden House, Southborough, June 19.
WIGG, Mary E. d. of Leonard, of the Lyndhurst-road, Peckham, aged 10, June 6.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

June 10, 17, and 24, 1857.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. F. F. Hogg, W. Fisher, E. H. Morland, W. Grey, A. J. Hay, J. Strachey, A. Abercrombie, J. S. Spankie, and W. M'Chlery.
Madras Estab.—Mr. D. Elliott, Sir H. C. Montgomerie, Bart., Mr. F. Anderson, and Mr. T. Pycroft.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. T. C. Hope.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. A. H. Alcock.
Bombay Estab.—The Rev. E. N. Dickinson.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major J. G. A. Rice, 6th N.I.; Capt. E. I. Rickards, 6th N.I.; G. H. Thompson, 7th N.I.; H. Trollope, inv.; Lieuts. R. W. Clifford, 10th cav., S. Chalmers, 53d N.I.; Surg. gen. Chas. Renny, retired; Assist. surg. R. P. Jeston; Lieut. cols. D. Seaton, 1st fus., W. R. Dunmore, 35th N.I.; J. Lang, ret.; Capt. and Brev. lieut. col. P. Harris, 70th N.I.; Capt. H. J. Guise, 28th N.I.; S. Rogers, 73rd N.I.; J. F. Richardson, 49th N.I.; J. Smith, 51st N.I.; H. C. Adam, 42nd N.I.; E. Thompson, 1st N.I.; R. Warburton, art.; J. L. Nation, 57th N.I.; J. W. Bristow, 19th N.I.; Lieuts. C. Batchelor, 4th cav., R. H. Price, 31st N.I.; F. J. Gully, 31st N.I.; O. Wilkinson, 10th cav.; H. A. W. Waterfield, 27th N.I.; Apothecary M. R. Crawford; Col. H. Goodwyn, eng.; Brev. lieut. col. H. Vetch, 54th N.I.; Lieut. col. J. T. Bush, ret.; Major C. Roberts, 43rd N.I.; Capt. M. A. Thomson, 2nd N.I.; Sup. surg. T. E. Dempster.
Madras Estab.—Major G. Selby, art.; Lieut. J. C. Cleghorn, 7th cav.; Capt. J. MacVicar, 41st N.I.; J. Ouchterlony, eng.; J. Plant, 4th N.I.; G. R. Phillips, 5th cav.; C. S. Elliot, 1st fus.; Lieuts. A. G. Tod, 1st cav., F. A. Fenton, 7th cav., G. D. Beresford, 16th N.I.; Surg. J. Shaw, m.d.; Lieut. col. E. H. Atkinson, 19th N.I.; Brev. col. J. Davidson, 39th N.I.; Major S. Bayly, 26th N.I.; Capt. De S. Barrow, 14th N.I.; Lieut. J. Lawder, 28th N.I.; Ens. G. C. Marsh, 28th N.I.; Sup. surg. Robert Cole; Surg. J. Williams.

Bombay Estab.—Assist. surg. J. C. Trestrail; Capt. L. W. Seymour, 2nd cav.; H. T. Vincent, 7th N.I.; T. A. Cowper, 22nd N.I.; Lieut. M. R. Haig, 5th N.I.; Lieut. col. J. S. Ramsay, 11th N.I.; Lieuts. H. James, 10th N.I.; N. Kirkland, 29th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. Newberry.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. C. C. Jackson.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. Chas. Douglas and E. Atlay, art., and T. H. Sale, eng.; Lieuts. D. S. Buist, 27th N.I., R. Maxwell, 35th N.I.; Surg. R. Whittall; Capt. J. P. A. Theobald, 6th cav.; Lieut. J. Hind, 26th N.I.; Assist. surg. G. M. Govan, m.d.; Capt. E. A. Grubb, 24th N.I.; Lieut. R. Travers, 7th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Capt. A. Cooper, 46th N.I.; Lieuts. H. Wodehouse, 15th N.I., H. M. Playfair, 14th N.I.; Capt. E. S. Daniell, 1st fus.; Assist. surg. W. G. Jalland.
Bombay Estab.—Major T. Candy, inv.; Capt. W. S. Furneaux, 1st fus.; G. R. S. Burrows, 15th N.I.; W. E. McPherson, 24th N.I.; Lieuts. W. Creagh, 19th N.I., J. H. P. Malcolmson, art. and R. G. H. Johnstone, 13th N.I.

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. Sherwood, 6 months; Mr. A. Swinton, 4 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieuts. J. S. Sawers, 37th N.I., C. Richardes, 63rd N.I., Major W. W. Apperly, 4th cav., Capt. C. A. Nicholson, 25th N.I., Lieut. C. V. Arbuckle, art., surg. H. Harland, and Lieut. E. Davidson, eng., 6 months.

Madras Estab.—Major James Stewart, 7th N.I., 4 months; Capt. S. Taylor, 3rd Eur., D. A. Rogers, 7th N.I., G. E. Taylor, 18th N.I., J. F. Stevens, 18th N.I., Lieuts. R. B. Kennedy, 23rd N.I., J. R. Reynolds, 36th N.I., Brev. majors W. H. Horsley, eng., H. Congreve, inv., and Ens. R. W. Barrington, 52nd N.I., 6 months.

Bombay Estab.—2nd-Lieut. O. Sturges, art., Lieut. A. Giffard, 16th, Surg. H. D'Glassey, and Capt. J. W. F. Sandwith, 3rd Eur., 6 months; Brev. major F. Westbrooke, 18th N.I., 4 months; Capt. H. Stanley, 5th N.I., 6 months.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. S. W. Graham, Indian Navy, 6 months; Lieut. J. Sedley, Indian Navy, 4 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. Joseph Corfield, 61st N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. H. Palin, 17th N.I.

APPOINTMENTS.

CIVIL.

On Probation for One Year.

Home Estab.—Mr. Frank Mangles, app. an established clerk in the examiner's office, and Mr. George Airey Talbot Stapleton, app. an established clerk in the audit department of the secretary's office, v. Mr. G. Brown, retired.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. Thomas Moore, B.A., of St. John's Coll., Cam. (now in India), and the Rev. John Richard Baldwin, of St. Bed's Coll., appointed assistant chaplains.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Charles Shepherd Mills, admitted a volunteer for the Bengal pilot service.

No. 3 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF VOLUNTEERS FOR THE INDIAN NAVY.

(In continuation of List dated 22nd April, 1857.)

To rank from the dates specified.

Bertie Henry Clarke, 24th May, 1857; Frederick William Fry, 13th June, 1857.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 16, 1857.

25th Foot.—Capt. Thos. Rowland, from the military train, to be capt., v. Wm. Robert Goodall, who exchanges.

60th Foot.—Brev. major C. H. Churchill, from the Rifle Brigade, to be capt., v. Henry James Robertson, who exchanges.

75th Foot.—Lieut. Reginald Brocas, from the 68th Foot, to be lieut., v. Nolan, who exchanges.

83rd Foot.—Ens. Geo. Wm. Henry Wardell to be lieut., without purchase, v. Mainwaring, deceased.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 19, 1857.

25th Foot.—Gent. Cadet Arthur Wellington Alexander Nelson Hood, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. without purchase, v. Voules, who resigns.

53rd Foot.—Gent. Cadet Hugh Richard Hoare Wilson, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. without purchase, v. Smyth, promoted.

60th Foot.—Maj. Henry Bingham, to be lieut. col. without purchase.—Capt. Charles Napier North, to be maj. without purchase, v. Bingham.—Lieut. Henry Cockburn, to be capt. without purchase, v. North.—Ens. Charles Christopher Willoughby, to be lieut. without purchase, v. Cockburn.—To be ens. without purchase: Gent. Cadet William Lewis Kinloch Ogilvy, from the Royal Military College, v. Verschoye, dec.; Gent. Cadet Hugh St. George Barton, from the Royal Military College, v. Willoughby.

78th Foot.—Gent. Cadet William Henry Seymour Montague Browne, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. without purchase, v. Sinclair, dec.

83rd Foot.—Gent. Cadet Frederick Karslake, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. without purchase, v. Wardell, promoted.

BREVET.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 12, 1857.

TO BE MAJORS.—Capt. Robert Payne, 25th Bombay N.I.; Capt. Edward Charles Marston, 25th Bombay N.I.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 19, 1857.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in the East-India Company's army, consequent on the death of Lieut. gen. C. R. Skardon, Bengal inf., 29th May, 1857, and Major-gen. F. Stalker, c.b., Bombay inf., 14th March, 1857:—

TO BE LIEUT. GENERAL.—Major gen. Hugh Ross, Madras inf.

TO BE MAJOR GENERALS.—Col. E. Huthwaite, c.b., Bengal art.; Col. J. C. Coffin, Madras inf.

The undermentioned officers, retired on full pay, to have a step of honorary rank:—

TO BE MAJOR GENERALS.—Col. J. Ludlow, Bengal inf.; Col. B. T. Phillips, Bengal L.C.

TO BE LIEUT. COL.—Major A. C. Pears, Madras art.

TO BE MAJOR.—Capt. M. S. Ottley, Madras cav.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

Per Nile, sailed 10th June, from Gravesend, 108 Companies' recruits to Bengal, Capt. F. W. Swinhoe, Bengal art. in charge; Lieut. W. F. Ireland, 25th Bengal N.I.

Amazon.—10th June, from Gravesend, 252 Company's recruits to Bengal, Capt. G. B. Mainwaring, 16th Bengal N.I. in charge; Lieut. R. Maxwell, 35th Bengal N.I.; Lieut. R. Crighton, 55th Bengal N.I.; Surg. J. A. Guise, medical charge.

Arela.—18th June, to Bengal from Gravesend, Bt. Capt. E. Atlay, Bengal art. in charge; Lieut. J. Hind, 26th Bengal N.I.; Lieut. H. G. Jenkins, 10th Bengal L.C.; Mr. George Butler, medical charge.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.		£.	
	India Stock.		220 @ 222
	India Bonds (£1,000)		10-7 dis.
	Ditto (under £1,000)		5s. dis.
	RAILWAYS.		
18	Bombay, Baroda, and Central		
	India (guar. 5 per ct.)	9	2 @ 2 pm.
20	Calcutta and South-Eastern ..	2s.	
20	Ceylon, B shares ..	1	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2 pm.
20	Eastern Bengal ..	2s.	2 @ 2 pm.
Stock	East-Indian ..	100	107 @ 110 1/2
20	Ditto Extension C (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	15	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2 pm.
20	Ditto Extension D (guar. 5 p.ct. with full 5 p.ct. int.) ..	all	
20	Euphrates Valley ..	2s.	par to 1/2 pm.
20	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	all	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
20	Ditto New ditto ..	4	3 @ 3 pm.
20	Madras (guar. 4 1/2 per ct.)	all	19 @ 20
20	Ditto (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	all	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2
20	Ditto Extension (guar. 4 1/2 per ct.) ..	10	par @ 1/2 pm.
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per cent.) ..	5	1/2 @ 1/2 pm.
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per cent.) ..	5	1/2 @ 1/2 pm.
20	Scinde (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	5	1 1/2 @ 2 pm.
20	Punjab ..	2	
	BANKS.		
40	Australasia ..	all	80 @ 91
25	Bank of Egypt ..	18 1/2	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2 dis.
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China ..	8	1/2 @ 1/2 dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation ..	all	38 @ 39
20	Ottoman Bank ..	15	par @ 1/2 pm.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
10	European and Indian Junction Telegraph ..	10s.	
10	Mediterranean Electric Telegraph ..	all	1/2 @ 1/2
1	N. B. Australasian Company ..	all	1 @ 1 1/2
1	Oriental Gas ..	all	1 @ 1 1/2
1	Ditto New ..	5s.	1/2 dis. @ 1/2 pm.
50	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company ..	all	66 @ 68
50	Ditto New ..	10	
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip ..	all	1/2 @ 1
1	Ditto Registered ..	all	1/2 @ 1

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
4 per Cent. East-India Transfer } Ss.Rs.	—	—	1 10½
Loan Stock			
New 3½ per Cent. Loan of 1854-55			

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills drawn fr. June 10 to June 25.
			£. s. d.
On Bengal ..	2s. 0½d. ½	2s. 0½d.	41,851 8 9
Madras ..	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	7,840 18 0
Bombay..	2s. 1d.	2s. 1d.	600 0 0
Bi-Monthly ..			50,292 6 9

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Pera*, June 19, 1857.

	Gold.	Silver.
Bombay	—	£251,639
Ceylon	£820	—
Madras	1,323	20,800
Calcutta	—	134,127
Penang	—	7,427
Singapore	—	88,270
Hong-Kong	—	331,038
Canton	—	6,030
Shanghai	—	301,142
	£2,143	£1,140,473

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CANDIDATES for ASSISTANT-SURGEON-IES in the EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE, are required to attend for the FIRST EXAMINATION at the East-India House, on MONDAY morning, the 13th JULY, at 10 o'clock precisely.

East-India House, 13th June, 1857.

East-India House, 17th June, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 1st JULY next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

**BRITISH IRON:—also,
CAST STEEL FILES, RASPS, and RUBBERS;**

And that the conditions of the said Contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 1st day of July, 1857, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East-India House, 24th June, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st JULY, 1857, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of TROOPS from England to Kurrachee, on board ships either of 400 tons register and upwards O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards N.M.

The number of Troops under orders for embarkation is about 500 of H.M.'s service, and they must embark between the 15th and 18th July, 1857. No greater number than 400 persons will be permitted to embark in one ship.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office at this House, with Terms and Conditions annexed.

Two-thirds of the Passage-money will be payable in India, at the exchange of 2s. 1d. per Company's rupee.

N.B. No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 24th June, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 8th JULY, 1857, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 3,000 tons of COAL for Steam Navigation, to be delivered into store at MADRAS.

The Tenders, specifying the several kinds of Coal, are to be made according to a form which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office in the East India House, with conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's Office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 8th July aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

MADRAS MILITARY FUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a supply of the ACTUARY'S REPORTS, containing approximate valuations of the Assets and Liabilities of the Madras Military Fund, have been received by the Agents for distribution to the Shareholders; and a copy will be forwarded, gratis, upon application to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., Agents.

Madras Military Fund,
No. 124, Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C.,
June 29, 1857.

FAMILY ENDOWMENT, LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY.

No. 12, CHATHAM PLACE, BLACKFRIARS, LONDON.

CAPITAL, £500,000.

ESTABLISHED 1835.

Empowered by Act of Parliament, May 19, 1836.

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INDIAN BRANCH.

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MEDICAL OFFICERS.

R. O'Shaughnessy, Esq., M.D. | J. Gregory Vos, Esq., M.D.

Bankers—Bank of Bengal.

Solicitors—Messrs. Sandes and Watts.

SECRETARIES.

Messrs. Gordon, Stuart, and Co.

The extensive Assurance Business of the Agra and United Service Bank has been transferred to this Office, and the Society has Branch Establishments or Agencies at Madras, Bombay, Agra, and China.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

RATES OF PREMIUM FOR ASSURING 1,000 RUPEES.

CIVIL.

Age next birthday.	One Year.	Three Years.	Five Years.	Seven Years.	Life, with Participation.	Without Participation.
30	25	26	26	28	38	35
40	29	29	30	31	49	45
50	36	38	39	41	63	59

MILITARY.

30	30	30	31	32	44	41
40	34	36	37	39	53	49
50	44	45	47	48	66	61

A Bonus of Twenty per cent. from realized profits has been declared for the present year to all policy-holders on the profit scale who have paid five years' premium.

The advantages of this Society are as follow:—

Low Rates of Premium, calculated on the best and most recent investigations of mortality in India.

Annual participation in the profits after payment of premium for five years, by parties assured on the profit scale.

Immediate reduction of premium to the English rates in the case of a party assured proceeding to Europe for a permanency, and reduction after one year in the case of the party visiting Europe for a short period.

The civil rate only charged on the lives of parties in the military service, holding civil offices, as long as they continue in such office.

The Society also grants Deferred Annuities and Endowments payable at any given period.

Tables and full information may be had at the Office in Chatham Place; or on application to the Secretaries at Calcutta, Messrs. GORDON, STUART, and Co.; or to the Agents of the Agra and United Service Bank, at the other Indian Presidencies.

CLIVE MEMORIAL.

AT a MEETING held at Willis's Rooms, St. James's, on the 23rd of JUNE, the Right Hon. Viscount HILL, Lord-Lieutenant of Shropshire, in the chair, the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

Proposed by the Earl of Stanhope, seconded by Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart.

"That, inasmuch as the services of the great Lord Clive, the founder of British empire in the East, have not been commemorated by any public monument, it is, in the opinion of this meeting, assembled on the 100th anniversary of the victory of Plassey, desirable to record the national gratitude for those services by erecting a statue in some conspicuous site in Shrewsbury, the chief town of Lord Clive's native county."

Proposed by the Duke of Cleveland, seconded by Sir Laurence Peel—

"That a Committee be appointed to promote subscriptions, and take such other steps as they may deem proper in aid of the Clive Memorial, and with power to convene a general meeting of the subscribers when they shall consider it expedient."

"That the following noblemen and gentlemen be requested to act upon that Committee:—

The Lord-Lieutenant of Shropshire.

The High Sheriff of Shropshire.

The President of the India Board.

The Chairman of the East-India

Company.

The Members for Shrewsbury.

The Duke of Cleveland.

The Earl Stanhope.

The Viscount Dungannon.

Sir Laurence Peel.

Sir James W. Hogg, Bart.

Sir Robert Vivian, K.C.B.

Mr. W. B. Bayley.

The Mayor of Shrewsbury.

The Rev. Dr. Kennedy.

(With power to add to their number—three to act as a quorum.)

And that they be authorized to appoint auxiliary committees in the three Presidencies of India."

Proposed by the Viscount Dungannon, seconded by Thomas Campbell

Robertson, Esq.—

"That the Lord-Lieutenant of Shropshire, the Earl of Powis, and Colonel Sykes, be requested to act as trustees and treasurers of the Fund, and that accounts be opened for the receipt of subscriptions with the Bank of England and the Agra and United Service Bank.

"That John William Kaye, Esq., be requested to undertake the duties of honorary secretary."

Proposed by Sir William Curtis, Bart., High Sheriff of Shropshire, seconded by R. A. Slaney, Esq., M.P.—

"That the thanks of this meeting be presented to the Viscount Hill for his conduct in the chair, and for the interest he has taken in the object of the meeting."

HILL, Chairman.

J. W. KAYE, Honorary Secretary.

*. Subscriptions received (for the present) by the Agra and United Service Bank, Gresham House, Bishopsgate Street; or by the Honorary Secretary, J. W. Kaye, Esq., India House.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MEMBERS of the CIVIL SERVICE, and CLERGY—MEN residing in India or the Colonies, can effect ASSURANCES at considerably reduced rates, under the new system adopted by this Society.

EXAMPLE:—£500 may be assured on the half-premium system, for £8. 13s. 9d. a year, with interest, by a life aged 25, residing in India. Bonuses allotted quinquennially.

TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Yarborough (Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire.)

T. W. Booker Blakemore, Esq., M.P. for Herefordshire.

E. Bullock, Esq., M.A., late Common Sergeant, of London.

The Rev. John Edmund Cox, M.A., F.S.A., Vicar of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.

Every information can be obtained on application to the Rev. J. E. COX, M.A., Chairman.

ENGLISH and IRISH CHURCH and UNIVERSITY ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up Capital, £1,260,000.—Reserve Fund, £252,000.

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BANKERS—The Bank of England; the Union Bank of London.

The Corporation grant DRAFTS, and negotiate or collect BILLS payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hong-Kong, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Singapore, and Sydney, on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route. They undertake the Agency of parties connected with India, the purchase and sale of Indian Securities, the safe custody of Indian Government Paper, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of Remittances between the above-named dependencies. The rate of Interest at present allowed on Deposits, repayable at 10 days' notice, is 5½ per cent.; and at six months' notice, 6 per cent.

Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., and on Saturdays 10 to 2.

Threadneedle Street, London, January, 1857.

"INDIAN BAEL," for Diarrhoea, Dysentery, whether acute or chronic.

J. G. GOULD begs to inform Invalids and others suffering from the above complaints, that he has just received a large importation of the above article. It is now being recommended by many of the first medical practitioners in town and country, and the benefit derived from it has been truly astonishing. Pamphlets descriptive of its use, post-free, on application to the Importer.—J. G. GOULD, 198, Oxford Street, corner of Orchard Street, Portman Square, London.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—

ESTABLISHED 1836.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL, £1,259,760.

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BELFAST—42, WABING STREET.

DUNDEE—16, ST. ANDREW'S PLACE.

EDINBURGH—20, ST. ANDREW SQUARE.

GLASGOW—19, ST. VINCENT PLACE.

LONDON—1, MOORGATE STREET.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of this Company was held on the 12th instant, when the following results of the business for the year ending 31st January last were submitted to the Proprietors and Policy-holders.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Premiums for the year.....	£91,306	3	6
Which, after payment of all losses and expenses, and provision for all outstanding claims, left to the credit of Profit and Loss a nett balance of	14,572	15	6

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Premiums of 514 new Policies issued during the year....	£9,814	11	2
Renewal Premiums and Interest	58,148	7	1
Total Revenue for the year.....	£67,962	18	3
Claims during the year.....	£14,966	6	10
Number of Policies current, 3,985—for capital sums amounting to	£1,832,798	4	9

FINANCIAL POSITION.

AMOUNT OF ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....	£342,535	0	2
REVENUE FROM ALL SOURCES	164,498	7	11

DIVIDEND.

The Directors having recommended that the Dividend to the Shareholders should be continued at the former rate of 7½ per cent. free of Income-tax, the same was adopted accordingly.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

REVENUE—	Fire Department.			Life Department.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
From 1st May, 1852, to 30th April, 1853 ..	13,431	13	9	39,357	4	9
" 1853, " 1854 ..	29,824	4	7	42,358	12	4
" 1854, to 31st Jan., 1855 (9 months) ..	37,303	0	0	33,374	2	11
From 1st Feb., 1855, " 1856 ..	77,850	19	9	62,184	7	11
" 1856, " 1857 ..	91,306	3	6	67,962	18	3

M. A. P. FLETCHER,

16th June, 1857.

Secretary.

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TAILORS AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
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Orders to be addressed to Messrs. W. THACKER and Co., 87, Newgate Street, London; Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co., St. Andrew's Library, Calcutta; Messrs. THACKER and Co., St. Andrew's Library, Bombay; and Mr. JAMES HILL, Lucknow.

JUST RECEIVED FROM INDIA.

In Demy 8vo., with Maps, and a roll of 4 Lithographic Views, price £2. 2s.,

THE NEILGHERRIES: including an Account of their Topography, Climate, Soil, and Productions, and of the Effects of the Climate upon the European Constitution. By R. BAIKIE, M.D. Second Edition, revised and enlarged, with new Views, &c. By W. H. SMOULT, B.C.S.

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Windser Castle (new)	1250	W. H. Pare.....	Coast and Bombay	20 July
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CABIN FURNITURE.

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LONDON:—Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, Printer, at the Printing-Office of COX & WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by LANCELOT WILD, at 13, Catherine Street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, both in the County of Middlesex.—June 30, 1857.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

Vol. XV.—No. 320.]

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1857.

[PRICE 1s.]

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(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, July 15.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	June 6	Burmah (Rangoon) ..	May 20
Madras	11	Ceylon	June 15
Agra	2	Bombay	12
China (Hong-Kong) ..			May 25.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE news from India by the present mail is so far reassuring, that it evinces the determination of Government to act with energy and promptitude. It likewise appears that the spirit of disaffection is confined to the Bengal army; but throughout that Presidency scarcely a single regiment has escaped the infection. One notable exception, indeed, has been furnished by the 70th N.I., stationed at Barrackpore, who petitioned to be sent against the Delhi mutineers. Their loyalty was rewarded in a manner peculiarly acceptable to the Oriental temperament. At a late hour in the evening of the 27th of May, a general parade was ordered for the following morning, though for what purpose nobody seemed to know. At the appointed hour the troops at the station, European and native, were drawn up in open order, in a state of mingled anxiety and wonder, when a salute from the artillery announced the presence of no less a personage than the Governor-General. He had come up from Calcutta to tender his thanks in person to the gallant Sepoys of the 70th. His lordship addressed that regiment with impressive eloquence, his speech being rendered, sentence by sentence, into Hindoostanee, by General Harsey. The effect of the spectacle may possibly prove very salutary, but it may be doubted how far it was prudent to despatch a hitherto faithful and reliable corps into the midst of temptation. The immediate result, however, has been satisfactory, as the three companies of the 34th, which were not disbanded with the main body of the regiment, have followed the example of the 70th, in volunteering to act against the mutineers. In Calcutta itself the alarm was subsiding. All classes of the inhabitants had united in offering their services to Government. Europeans, Armenians, Eurasians, native gentlemen, and French residents, vied with each other in assurances of fidelity, and even of active support. There is, indeed, no reason to fear for the safety of the capital. European troops were arriving from Bombay and Madras, and an urgent application for some of the regiments on their way to China had been despatched to Lord Elgin, in

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Ass*, with a mail, left Calcutta June 6th, Madras 11th, Point de Galle 15th, Aden 27th, and arrived at Suez July 3rd. The *Bombay*, with a mail, left Bombay June 10th, and arrived at Aden June 27th. The *Norna*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong May 25th, Singapore June 3rd, Penang 5th, and arrived at Point de Galle June 15th. The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta July 9th, and *Marseilles* 12th (per *Valetta*). The *Pera*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton on the 19th inst.

DEPARTURES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 4th and 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if the 4th or 20th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 3rd and 19th.

Postage (pre-payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 0s. 6d.

"	"	"	"	1 oz. 1s. 0d.
"	"	"	"	2 oz. 2s. 0d.
"	"	"	"	3 oz. 3s. 0d.
"	"	"	"	4 oz. 4s. 0d.
"	"	"	"	5 oz. 5s. 0d.

" Newspapers (stamped or unstamped, and not exceeding 4 oz. in weight) One penny each.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lb. in weight), can be sent through the post, *via Southampton*. Postage-stamps must be affixed:—Under $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 8d.; under 1 lb., 1s. 4d.; under 2 lb., 2s. 8d.; and under 3 lb., 4s.

Via Marseilles, on the evening of the 10th and 26th, for letters and newspapers, at any ordinary receiving-house in London. If the 10th or 26th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 11th and 27th, at the General Post-office, London.

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"	"	"	"	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 0d.
"	"	"	"	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz. 1s. 9d.
"	"	"	"	1 oz. 2s. 0d.
"	"	"	"	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 3s. 3d.
"	"	"	"	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. 3s. 6d.

" Newspapers (stamped or unstamped, and not exceeding 4 oz. in weight) 3d. each.

The Mails for China are despatched under the same regulations, and at the same rate of postage, as those to India.

* * The *Marseilles* mails of the 10th and 26th overtake the *Southampton* mails of the 4th and 20th at Malta; from which place they are conveyed by the same vessel.

the hope of meeting the plenipotentiary either at Singa-
pore or in the Straits of Sunda.

From the North-West Provinces the intelligence is less decided than might have been expected by those who believed that the Commander-in-Chief could appear under the walls of Delhi by the 26th of May. On that day General Anson was only at Kurnaul, apparently in good health; on the morrow he had fallen a victim to cholera. On both these days a native rumour ran through Calcutta that he was dead. This untoward accident, coupled with some delay in bringing down a siege-train from Phillour, on the other side of the Sutlej, retarded the march of the ~~warring~~ army, and inspired momentary courage into the breasts of the mutineers. At all the neighbouring stations the native troops deserted *en masse*, and hastened to join the "Great Mogul." But the delay was brief. The command having devolved on Sir Henry Barnard, K.C.B., that distinguished general lost no time in pushing forward towards Delhi. The force under his orders consists of the

2nd troop of Horse Artillery.
9th Lancers.
1st squadron 4th Lancers.
H.M.'s 75th foot.
1st Fusiliers.
Six companies 2nd Fusiliers.
6th Carbineers.
60th Rifles.
Four horse artillery guns.
A horse-battery.
Two 18-pounders.
125 Artillery recruits and some Sappers.
Sirmoor battalion of Ghoorkas.

The insurgents, deriving courage from despair, ventured to march out from Delhi, and oppose the advance of Brigadier Wilson from Meerut. This general had taken up a position on the left of the little river Hindun, so as to command the suspension-bridge. About 4 P.M. of the 30th May, the enemy's approach was announced, and preparations were speedily made for giving him a warm reception. Under cover of the rifles and the carbineers, the troop of horse artillery crossed the Hindun, and turned his left flank. The movement was decisive. The insurgents instantly broke and fled into the city, leaving five guns and a quantity of intrenching-tools in the hands of the victors. They were so little disheartened, however, by this check, that on the morrow they again sallied forth in increased strength, but only to meet with a second defeat. On this occasion they lost twenty-six guns, and as the city was immediately afterwards invested on all sides, they must have felt that the hour of retribution was at hand. It was reported, indeed, at Agra, on native authority, which usually precedes official news, that a general panic reigned within the walls; that 500 horsemen had made their escape, and that the puppet king was feverishly anxious to throw himself on the mercy of the British Government. However this may be, it is certain that the insurgents are already divided among themselves, or, rather, that the inhabitants are writhing under the tyranny of the mutineers, and of the desperate villains by whom they were joined. The city, too, is described as a pest-house. Numbers were dying from heat, from wounds, from debauchery; and their unburnt and unburied corpses

tainted the air, even so far as the heights on which a portion of the European army was encamped. The place, besides, is wholly untenable. In a few hours a practicable breach could almost anywhere be made, or the town shelled from a distance. The next mail cannot fail to bring us the concluding act of this dreadful tragedy.

At Agra the native regiments had been disarmed, in consequence of two companies, one from each, having risen upon their officers, while detached on escort duty. As this duty was to convey treasure from Muttra, it cannot be said that the authorities exhibited much prudence in placing such a temptation in their way. The Lieutenant-Governor's recent proclamation, in which he offered an amnesty to all who laid down their arms, had drawn down upon him the expression of the Governor-General's severe displeasure, together with an order for its instant withdrawal. It is said that his Honour, chafing under the rebuke, has tendered his resignation. The European residents at Agra have exhibited more energy than their Lieutenant-Governor. Having formed themselves into a mounted volunteer corps, they have been able to render good service by recapturing Allygurh, raising the siege of a fortified indigo-factory at Maloe, and keeping open the communication with the Commander-in-Chief's camp. In most parts of the country, the natives had warmly expressed their adherence to the British Government; and in many instances, the villagers turned out and attacked straggling bodies of the mutineers. It is also satisfactory to state that, with a few rare exceptions, the officials, whether civil or military, have acted with considerable spirit and judgment. It is only to be regretted, that by a more frequent and familiar intercourse with the natives, they did not foresee and provide against a movement that has deprived us of an entire army. Such is unhappily the case. Wherever troops of the Bengal army are posted, we hear of desertion, and even of open revolt and violence. At Nusseerabad two regiments ran to arms, and, being joined by the native artillery, opened fire upon the Bombay Lancers, stationed at the same cantonment. These brave and faithful troopers again and again charged the overwhelming masses of the rebels, but courage was forced to yield to numbers, and they sullenly fell back with considerable loss. Of their officers, Captain Spottiswoode and Cornet Newberry were killed on the spot. Col. Penny died soon afterwards from the effects of a fall from his horse; and two officers were wounded. Large reinforcements, however, were on their way from the Bombay Presidency, to protect both Nusseerabad and Neemuch, for at the latter station also the Bengal troops had revolted. It would be difficult to point to any station garrisoned by regular corps, in which the mutinous spirit does not prevail. At Benares and Cawnpore it was kept under with great difficulty, and in Oude even Sir Henry Lawrence's vigilance and indomitable energy barely suffice to maintain the semblance of order. In the Punjab there have been risings at several stations, and at Ferozepore the 45th and 57th were roughly handled by H.M.'s 61st and the 10th light cavalry, which remained true to their colours. It is undoubtedly matter for congratulation that the cavalry and the irregular corps, both foot and horse, have for the most part preserved their allegiance. Nor, as already remarked, has the insurrectionary movement extended to the people, whether landed proprietors or engaged in com-

mercial and agricultural pursuits. Another satisfactory feature in the news, is the fact that the native troops both in the Bombay and the Madras Presidency continue firm and faithful. The appointment of Sir Patrick Grant as Commander-in-Chief in Bengal, and the resolute attitude of the Governor-General, cannot fail to instil confidence into the minds of the army and of the community at large. Sir Patrick will no doubt exhibit the value of his long experience of the native soldiery, as well as those qualities as a general and administrator, which have earned him his high reputation. He will probably have subdued the mutiny before the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell, who, as our readers are aware, received the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of all the forces in India at a meeting of the Cabinet held on Saturday last, at which the chairman of the East-India Company was present. A few hours after his appointment, Sir Colin had embarked for his destination. Still, without disparagement to the merits of so distinguished and zealous an officer, we could have wished that to the hands of Sir Patrick Grant had been committed the task of considering the measures which should be adopted for the reorganization of the Bengal army. Meetings of the Court of Directors have been held at the India-House, and measures, we have no doubt, will be taken for accelerating the embarkation of the troops destined for Calcutta, to the number of which considerable addition is contemplated.

The news from Madras differs very little from the ordinary routine, except in the significant fact that a body of mounted police has been organized. In other respects, there were no indications of the terrible throes that were agitating the North-West Provinces. Works of internal improvement were at length occupying the attention of the local Government, and Lieut. Haig had received twelve months' leave of absence in order to inspect the principal lines of river-navigation in England and America. In the Mysore, Afzalood Dowlah had held his first durbar, and entered upon the pleasures, perhaps the duties, of a protected prince.

From Persia the only intelligence of general interest is a report that the Shah had declared his inability to compel his nephew to restore Herat without the co-operation of a British force. It is clear that no such demand as this can be entertained for a moment. If Herat be not restored to the Afghans in compliance with the terms of the treaty, it may become necessary to make a second expedition to Mohammerah; but certainly not to march a body of troops through a disaffected country, at a time when a holy war is being proclaimed by the fanatical Mussulmans.

The Ceylon papers are occupied with decent exultation at the idea of sparing five or six hundred European troops to assist in the reconquest of Bengal. On the other hand, they indulge in the luxury of criticism, by discovering that somebody is to blame for the loss of the *Erin*. Fortunately the lives of all on board were saved, but the vessel and 800 chests of opium are a dead loss; the value of the former being estimated at £50,000, that of the latter at £100,000.

The news from China is wholly unimportant. Reinforcements were daily looked for, but it is possible that they have been turned aside, for the present, to play a

part in the more momentous drama enacting in Bengal. Like true Britons, the residents were getting up a dinner to Lord Elgin.

PASSENGERS BY THE PRESENT MAIL.

TO MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Foulst, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Mackintosh, Mr. Dandret, Mr. Lewis, Miss Colville, Mr. F. Lushington, Mr. L. M. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone, Maj. and Mrs. Bazely, Capt. Brett, Capt. and Mrs. Lawford and two children, Mr. F. Segobia, Mr. Steven, Mr. and Mrs. E. Touche, Col. Jara.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Pera*, July 19.—Mrs. A. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Bell, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bailey and infant, Miss Gilmore, Mrs. Bates, Major and Mrs. Jervis and four children, Mrs. Aubert, Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. Palmer, Captain Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Swinton and child, Mr. C. B. Taylor, Mr. D. Smith, Capt. F. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Hill and child, Capt. J. G. Phillips, Mr. R. Earl, Mr. and Mrs. D. McCallum and three children, Mrs. Ryves and two children, Mrs. Hodgson and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Hitchens, Mr. J. Peck, Capt. R. Curling, Mr. Mathews, Capt. and Mrs. Great and three children, Commander Nesbitt, Mr. H. C. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Roper, Mr. H. Lidford.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Gen. the Hon. George Anson, Commander-in-Chief of the Bengal army, at Kurnaul, of cholera, May 27.

MADRAS.—Lieut. O. B. De Chair, 4th L.C., at Kamptee, May 26; Maj. J. Hayne, 1st Nat. Vet. Batt., at Coonoor, May 31; Lieut. Frank Stevenson, 45th N.I., at Prome, April 25.

BOMBAY.—Cornet R. W. Newberry, 1st L.C., at camp, Nusseerabad, May 28; Lieut.-Col. J. Penny, 1st L.C., at camp, Nusseerabad, May 28; Capt. H. Spottiswoode, 1st L.C., at camp, Nusseerabad, May 28.

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS is extended to the East-Indies from July 1st by a Post-Office notice dated June 29. The registration fee is 6d. on each letter. This fee, as well as the ordinary postage, being paid in advance (as is required) no charge whatever will be made on delivery of the letters at their destination. Similar regulations have been made in the East-Indies for the registration of letters addressed to any part of the United Kingdom.

ADDITIONAL MAILS FOR ADEN will in future be made up at the General Post-Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, on each despatch of mails to Australia, either by the route of Southampton or by that of Marseilles, thus affording an additional monthly communication with that place.

STEAMER TO INDIA VIA THE CAPE.—The directors of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have announced their intention of despatching their steamship *Candia*, of 2,500 tons, and 450 horses-power, for India, via the Cape of Good Hope, on Saturday, the 15th August, and that they will be prepared to convey by her officers who have been ordered to rejoin their regiments, at the following rates of passage-money, viz.:—to Ceylon, 55l.; to Madras, 60l.; to Calcutta, 65l. The *Candia* may be expected to reach Ceylon in 65, Madras in 70, and Calcutta in 75 days after leaving Southampton.

BENGAL.

THE MUTINY IN THE ARMY.

AGRA, May 27.—About fifty volunteers (European), with two guns, accompanied by a party of the Gwalior cavalry, left Agra yesterday morning, for the purpose of releasing a party, seven in number, of officers, indigo planters, and others, who are at present holding an indigo factory about seven miles beyond Hattrass. We understand that the beleaguered party are well armed, have abundance of ammunition, and more than all, that true English courage which makes its way and holds its own in the most unfavourable situations, and against the most overwhelming odds. Their commissariat, their only point of weakness, was their only source of anxiety. Their condition was most fortunately made known by one of their own servants, who for a *considerable consideration* allowed himself to be let down at night over the wall which surrounds the premises, and who made his way safely into Agra, the only point from which relief was to be looked for. The volunteers are headed by Mr. Watson, magistrate of Allyghur, Mr. Cocks, of Mynpooree, and Mr. P. Saunders; their ranks consist of many of the most respectable members of our community; and the railway and telegraph establishments have contributed largely. It is the intention of this gallant band to proceed on to Allyghur, and to establish communication by dak and telegraph between this and Meerut. Who can doubt their success? Such men must succeed.

May 30.—With the exception of occasional fires, all remains quiet at Agra. The huts of four companies in the lines of the 67th N.I. were burned during the night of the 27th. A strong westerly wind was blowing at the time, which rendered the efforts of the officers and men of that regiment to extinguish the fire unavailing. Many of the native officers and men have lost property to a considerable amount.

It has been ascertained that all the buildings burnt in the cantonments were in charge of chokedars.

Major Raikes, with 100 troopers of the Gwalior cavalry, has proceeded to Mynpooree, to assist the Messrs. Powers in defending the Treasury.

Our energetic magistrate has taken every precaution to prevent any *émeute* in the city.

The volunteers have been successful in carrying out their design of rescuing the little garrison at Maloe. We have not yet heard of their arrival at Allyghur.

All the daks are open except those *via* Allyghur, to Meerut and Delhi. Nothing has been heard of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

AGRA.—The telegraphic communication between Agra and Gwalior was announced as having been interrupted at 6 A.M., May 26, cause not known. The interruption will probably have been caused by some accidental injury to the wire; at any rate, there are no grounds for supposing that the country south of Agra is disaffected.—*Phoenix*, May 27.

It is confidently asserted that the native regiments at Agra, the 3rd and the 44th, have now mutinied; but with what foundation we cannot say.

June 2.—The two native infantry (44th and 67th) regiments stationed here were quietly disarmed shortly after daybreak on Sunday morning last. This measure was taken in consequence of information having come in during the night that the two companies (one of each regiment) on command at Muttra had mutinied, seized the treasure which was to have been conveyed that day into Agra, killed one of their officers, and wounded another. The greater portion of the men of the 44th have left the station, whereas, with the exception of a very few men, the 67th continue quietly in their lines.

May 22.—Two fires took place in Agra last night, one among the empty huts in the 72nd lines, and the other the serjeant-major's bungalow in the Khilat-i-Ghilzie lines, also unoccupied.

May 21.—“We are all quiet here just now, and hope to continue to be so. Dawks from Agra come in regularly every day. At Cawnpore I hear all is quiet. The hookum for Europeans from Chunar has been passed, and we expect them soon. I'll write again to-morrow.”

May 23.—“We have been told to go into the fort, in case of any disturbance; but hitherto all has been quiet here. Some European invalids have come from Chunar by a steamer. We have had our things packed up for some days past, in case of need, which we pray fervently may never occur.”

May 25.—On Sunday evening (yesterday) 100 men of the 6th N.I. marched, at the requisition of the magistrate, to the vicinity of the city, on account of the Eed festival. Shortly afterwards, two armed men, Mahomedans, came to the lines of the 6th N.I., pretending to look for some one, but really with a view to get the regiment to rise, by stating, that on the morning of the 26th there would be a parade, that the European gunners who came

from Chunar would man guns, and that then by force the Enfield cartridges would be produced, and each man would have to bite one, and that if the 6th would rise, 4,000 men were ready to join them and slay all the Europeans. They had, however, made a mistake, and instead of sympathy from the 6th, found themselves in the quarter-guard, handcuffed and under fixed bayonets and loaded muskets. The sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor for their execution has been applied for. The troops parade this evening, and the two sepoy who seized them on finding the traitorous nature of their visit, are to be promoted, one to havildar, the other to naick.—*Englishman*.

AJMERE, May 20.—Two companies of the Mairwarrah battalion, under command of Lieut. Carnell, marched in from Bessar this morning. All quiet when the last accounts left.

AZIMGURH, May 19.—All quiet here; the 17th N.I. have been told that obnoxious cartridges will not be served out.

ALLYGHUR.—Information having been received at Allyghur that Rao Bhossah Singh, of Burtorolee, after plundering and burning several villages, had seized the Tahseel at Khyr, ejected the Government officers, and proclaimed his independence by beat of drum, an attack was yesterday made on him from Allyghur. Mr. Watson, the magistrate, with a few sowars, made a bold push into the town, which was surrounded by the Agra volunteer horse under Lieut. Greathed. The Rao was taken completely by surprise, and captured after a faint show of resistance. He was tried by court-martial, found guilty of rebellion, and executed on the spot. This success has had a great effect in the country around Allyghur, where a feeling of security has been in a large measure restored. The mail communication with Meerut is uninterrupted.

It appears that the sepoy of the 9th N.I., who took possession of the fort at Allyghur, did so as a measure of self-protection, because they feared to be attacked by their comrades at Delhi, if they acted in any other manner. They were guilty of no violence, and treated their officers with respect. They did not even touch the treasure, of which there is a large amount in the station.

BENARES, May 20.—All quiet in Benares, both in the city and cantonments, owing to the excellent arrangements of Colonel Gordon, commanding the station, and of the judge and magistrate. We are fully prepared for anything. All the troops seem loyal. A panic seized some of the Eurasian merchants, who bolted to Chunar; and now they are worse off than if they had remained in Benares, as sixty European invalids have been sent to garrison the fort at Allahabad.

BOOLUNDSHUHUR.—Further news from Boolundshuhur just received from an officer with the Sirmoor battalion (Goorkas).

May 27th.—“All quiet here, and confidence restored. The civil officers joined this morning from Meerut. A great quantity of Government property recovered. A good effect produced by our activity against some rebellious villagers. The village of Nehal turned out armed; they refused to lay down their arms when ordered. A volley from our subdivision settled the business. The little Goorkhas are in capital spirits, and are grinding their teeth to get at the enemy. The communication with Meerut is open; a party of Rampore horse will be sent off to-morrow morning to occupy Khoorja.”

BROACH.—Quiet, but the inhabitants in a great state of uneasiness.

BARODA.—Circular from Col. Sir R. Shakespear, Knight, Resident at Baroda.

“TO THE MAGISTRATE OF—

“DEAR SIR,—Being the only accredited representative of the British Government in these parts, I hope you will not consider it presumptuous in me sending to you an extract of a letter which I have this day written to the magistrate of Broach, on hearing from him that he had received threatening messages in this our hour of difficulty.

“My age and experience in two crises almost as great as the present should clear me in your eyes of presumption, even if I were here only in a private capacity. Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) R. SHAKESPEAR, Resident.”

Copy of extract mentioned in above letter.

“Do take a high tone with these rascals, who send threatening messages. Read out the message in open court and say, in my name, if you do not wish to do so in your own, that the British raj is not to be upset by a dead Mogul and living borahs, and that it will most assuredly punish to the death those rascally scoundrels of namak harams at Delhi, and such-like villains who may dare to raise their heads in any other part of India.

“Point to the sea, and ask them how many hundred ships they may expect in a few months to blow every stone of Broach to atoms, if, having so long enjoyed the protection and kindness of the British Government, they now dare to incur its anger.

“(True copies.) “R. SHAKESPEAR, Resident.

CALCUTTA.—The following is from the *Phoenix*:—"There is too evidently some secret and sinister influence at work in and around Calcutta to arouse a feeling of distrust and disaffection among the people, similar to that which has infected the native army. Some persons, whom we would earnestly commend to the attentions of the Commissioner of Police and his deputy, appear to be busy propagating a story, which however extravagant and ridiculous it may appear to us, is notwithstanding fast gaining on popular credulity. It is to the effect that it is the intention of Government to prohibit by beat of tom-tom the sale of rice for eight days, in Calcutta and the suburbs, and that during that interval *cooked rice* will be served out to Hindoos and Mahomedans from Government House, with a view, of course, of depriving them of their caste. In such times as the present, even an idle story like this is calculated to do mischief by destroying popular confidence, and we think it would be advisable, as it would be easy through the means of the police, to disabuse the native mind of the error which the evil-disposed are so industriously spreading around."

CAWNPORE, May 25.—"I have much pleasure in informing you, that up to this hour the most perfect tranquillity has prevailed in this station; our far-seeing, energetic general, that old and tried soldier Sir H. M. Wheeler, has made most excellent arrangements for the preservation of the peace at Cawnpore. In all his arrangements he has been most ably seconded by the officers in command of corps. Our active and intelligent magistrate, Mr. C. J. Hillersdon, has done everything that a man could do for the preservation of his treasury and the tranquillity of this large city. The troops here are in a somewhat excited state; but, from the tact with which Sir Hugh has managed them, this feverish state is abating. Most of the Europeans of the station pass the night in the old barracks of H.M.'s 32nd dépôt, all the European officers sleep at their respective quarter guards. If you wish, I will keep you informed of what goes on here."

May 26.—The accounts from Cawnpore, Lucknow, and other stations below, continue quite good. Sir Hugh Wheeler telegraphed last night from Cawnpore as follows: "All is well as I could wish, and better than I could have expected. Mr. Hillersdon informed me to-day, that the cool, quiet, but determined manner in which the preparations were made to meet any outbreak has completely disheartened all, and that they are sobering down. Vigilance will be necessary for some time to come. I have caused our position to be entrenched. Forty-four men of the 84th foot expected to-night or to-morrow morning, and similar parties by dak gharries in succession."

DELHI.—Extract of a Letter from Dr. Balfour regarding his escape from Delhi, dated Umballa, May 25:—

"After a retreat determined on, I was offered the use of a dog-cart by Mr. Le Bas. I put up my sister (Miss Smith). I then picked up Lieut. Thomason (Engineers), and Mrs. Trowson, with the child of Captain Fraser in her arms. We started along the Kurnaul road. After driving out, Thomason recommended that we should strike the canal bank, intercept his camp, which was coming in, and then decide on our future movements. We did so, making Chota Thana; next morning, while consulting as to our future movements, the heads of the village of Rohud (Jats) came in, said they had heard of the massacre of Delhi, and offered us asylum. I advised the acceptance of the offer, and at night we accompanied them to the village. There they left us for four or five days, showing us the most extreme kindness, and at last, when we could hear nothing of a force advancing towards Delhi, they recommended our marching along the canal-bank to Kurnaul. They guarded us, felt the way, and made arrangements with villages of bad repute, and showed us such extreme kindness and attention as I never expected to receive, and which, I fear, it will be impossible to repay. We arrived safe at Kurnaul on the night of the 20th. The Lieutenant-Governor will be glad to learn that the great mass of the country through which we passed was distinctly in our favour, even at the worst time, and that the insurrection has been almost confined to the Goojur villages along the grand trunk road."

(True copy.)

(Signed) H. A. PRINSEP, A. D. C.

A Gwalior sepoy, who left Delhi on the 25th of May, reports that the rebels are principally employed in robbing the people of the city.

Just as we were going to press, we received a letter announcing the pleasing intelligence of the safety of Mr. Berresford, the manager of the Delhi Bank. We have not heard, how, when, or where he made his escape; but we are assured that he is still in the land of the living, safe and sound. Mr. Berresford having escaped from the slaughter at Delhi, it is probable that the bank ledgers have been saved from destruction; the cash in the bank's coffers is doubtless gone; but even this will be trifling compared to the destruction of the bank's records. We yet hope to hear that

others also have escaped the hands of the ruthless murderers.—*Central Star*, May 20.

(There is too much reason to fear that Mr. Berresford, his wife and five children, have all been brutally murdered.—*Ed. A. I. M.*)

Mr. Collins's house was the first that was plundered in Delhi, but whether any of the unfortunate family escaped or not we have not been able to ascertain.

The Delhi mutineers have looted six villages in the immediate neighbourhood of Delhi for subsistence.

Among the General Orders will be found the promotions in the 38th N.I., consequent on the death of Major Hollings, so that we may conclude that Government have received authentic accounts of that officer having been murdered at Delhi. (Not so: Major Hollings died at Mussoorie, whither he had repaired on account of his health.—*Ed. A. I. M.*)

FEROZEPUR.—About two o'clock on the 13th May, three days after the rising at Meerut, it was whispered through the cantonment that the men were bent on mutiny. The garrison consisted of the 45th and 57th regts. N.I., and the 10th N.L.C., with a part of H.M.'s 61st foot. The men were at once ordered to parade on their respective grounds, and the European women and children were removed into the entrenched magazine. The sepoys came to a halt in the Sudder bazaar, and refused to advance a step; they now loaded their muskets, and advanced upon the magazine, which fortunately was held by a company of H.M.'s 61st reg. A party of the 57th reg., off duty but in the magazine, threw scaling-ladders and ropes over the walls to the men outside, who immediately crossed the moat and scaled the fort. About 300 of them thus gained ingress to the magazine, and, hurrahing, made for the gate which afforded access to the ordnance-stores. They were met by five files of the 61st under Col. Redmond, who poured a volley into their ranks which staggered them, and upon two more companies of that corps marching in to the rescue, the mutineers were driven out at the point of the bayonet. The company of the 57th Regiment inside the magazine was quickly disarmed, and lest the magazines of the two native regiments should fall into the hands of the mutineers, they were blown up by the artillery from the fort. At night the mutineers fired the church, the Roman Catholic chapel, two hospitals, H.M.'s 61st mess-house, and a dozen bungalows—but were driven out of the station and dispersed the next day. Many of these men have since returned to camp, giving up their arms, and stating their willingness to be shot. It is pleasing, in the midst of such general disaffection, to notice the loyalty with which the 10th Regiment Light Cavalry behaved in this mutiny, not a suspicion attaching to officers or men, who are reported thoroughly trustworthy.

GHAZEPUR, May 21.—"We are all quiet here, as well as at Azimghur and Benares, from both of which places I have received letters this morning. The 65th are believed to be perfectly staunch, and their officers have the greatest confidence in them. There are a lot of the 19th men about this place; they have not succeeded in doing any damage yet or creating any disaffection."

GUZERAT.—Serious fears are entertained at Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, and other towns in Guzerat, of a rising of the Grassias, aided by the Bheel and Kolie tribes of the Mahee and Rewa Kantas. It appears that government have recently been meddling with the Tora Giras allowances of the former, and have sent a cloud of officials into Guzerat, to aid the Commissioner for Alienations in the settlement and resumption of these allowances. The Grassias are Rajpoots, a warlike race who will resist to the uttermost any attempt to deprive them of what they may consider to be their just rights. Very great caution is necessary in dealing with these people.

GWALIOR.—The Gwalior cavalry have been sent forward from Agra in the direction of Delhi, in order to clear the road of any mischief-makers.

May 24.—"All quiet here. The troops show the best spirit. The Grenadier regiment marched towards Etawah on the 22nd, and will be there to-morrow morning. The men were delighted at the prospect of service. Capt. Raikes, with a troop of cavalry, and a hundred of the Maharaja's body guard marched last night for Agra. The Maharaja has offered, it is said, 100 rupees a head for every mutineer brought in alive; so the Delhi fellows had better look out for squalls if they come this way. Why does not our Government do the same? Mutineer-catching would be as profitable in that case as looting, besides being more honourable, which, however, the Mewattees might not understand."

HISSAR, May 17.—We are cut out entirely from all parts of the country to the eastward of this station, and are most anxious to glean even the most trifling information of passing events, which of course are most fully detailed in your journal. A postal line is being established *viâ* Etawah, Bheroom, &c. &c., to Hissar.

Everything, of course, at the present moment is in a state of the greatest uncertainty, though I am glad to say that, at this time of mutiny, we are able to hold our own. Confidence is everything, and a bold front may prevent any disturbance. There is something rotten in the present state of affairs, but the powers that be are, as usual, studying routine and formula while on the brink of a volcano.

HODUL.—A letter from Lieut. Young, of the artillery, now at Hodul, says:—"We arrived here early this morning from Chatta, eighteen miles. Found the town in a complete uproar. The Zemeendars (Jats) of two adjoining villages having completely gutted it. You never saw such a scene—great fat Buniahs roaring and crying as if they would break their hearts. Five or six of them have been killed. They have, however, spared the bungalows, and everything in them. You can tell this to Mr. Bradford, who is the owner: only his kutchery was broken into, but nothing, I believe, of consequence taken."

Letters dated Hodul (53 miles on this side of Delhi) 28th instant have been received this morning. The Commissioner, Mr. Harvey, keeps his camp standing, awaiting communication with the Commander-in-Chief. The Jats and Goojurs were fighting and plundering each other in the surrounding villages. There are now at Hodul thirty-five Europeans, most of whom have escaped thither from the adjacent districts—among their number four railway gentlemen who got away from Delhi. Their escape appears to have been almost miraculous. Six started together—two were murdered at a village about ten miles on the Delhi side of Hodul—and of the four who are safe, one has a sword-wound in the head. Others are mentioned as being still in the neighbourhood, and a party had volunteered for their rescue, and were to start on the 28th with an escort of forty troopers. Hodul has been plundered, martial law proclaimed, and numerous offenders are said to be likely to meet with summary punishment. The names of several parties who have reached Hodul, or are still in the neighbouring district of Delhi, are mentioned:—Mr. J. Hurst; Mr. Nunn and family; Mr. Sinclair and family; Mr. Penson, Mr. Palmer, Messrs. Kinlock, Wemyss, with Mr. Thornhill, at Kosie; Mr. Bradford; Mr. Eckford.

HATRASS, May 24.—"The Gwalior cavalry yesterday rescued about twenty persons from a village near this. One of them is an indigo planter, name Nichterlein. One of his sons is killed, another wounded severely, and the whole family injured, more or less. There is also a Col. Cecil (retired), a Mr. Connor, a writer in one of the Allyghur offices, and an old sergeant named Ryan." The body of European volunteers reached Hatrass on the 27th, and proceeded last night to release the six Europeans at Maloe. Their presence at Hatrass has been of great service, and has been warmly welcomed by the whole city; the principal merchants offering to pay highly if the volunteers (sahibs) will promise to remain.

The inhabitants offered to pay Rs. 500 a day, or the sum of Rs. 8,000 down, if the volunteers would remain to protect them. This volunteer corps was raised at the suggestion of Mr. Paterson Saunders, Col. A. I. M.

JHANSI.—The following is from Jhansi, dated 20th May:—"We are in a state of great anxiety here, as you may well suppose; but at present everything is quiet in Bundelkund. At Jhansi we have the head-quarters of the 14th irregular cavalry, consisting of some 250 men, and the left wing of the 12th N.I. The men are stanch, and I hope will continue so. Captain Dunlop of the 12th, who commands the station here, is an able and most efficient officer. Some time since, when the sepoys showed and expressed a doubt about the cartridges here, he took every man of them into the magazine with him, where he remained five hours, and satisfied each man individually, that there was nothing objectionable, or that could at all injure their caste in the paper; the men were satisfied, and fired the cartridges next morning without a murmur. I wish to God that the same course had been pursued in every other regiment when the question was first raised, and we should in all probability have been spared the shocking and brutal scenes lately enacted. Our letters to-day from Nowgong to the head-quarters of the 12th N.I. and the other wing of the 14th Irregulars, say that everything there is quiet; but I fear that the 34th men, many of whom are from this part of the country, may do mischief on their return after their late conduct at Barrackpore. However, strict watch will be kept or their farrival."

KURNAUL.—Copy of a letter just received from Mr. Le Bas, judge of Delhi:—

May 16.—"As far as we know about forty-five Europeans (men and ladies) escaped from Delhi on the night of the 11th. There may be more. There are ten or eleven of us here—the rest are at Umballah and Meerut. There is a very large European force at Meerut, they will march southward in a day or two, we hope. The Mozuffernuggur district is in a very bad state: plun-

dering and burning in all directions. The road from this to Delhi is clear fifty miles, beyond that all is confusion, so that we can hear nothing of Delhi. We do not know where the mutineers are, or what they are doing, neither do we know what is the state of Meerut—there are all kinds of reports.

"The Putialah Rajah is holding Thanesar, 200 of his men are here. The munduls are very useful, and assist withsowars, &c.

"We are most anxious to know whether the row has spread to the south and east. I enclose a list of those whom we know to have escaped, Fraser, Metcalfe, and many others were in the city. What their fate was we cannot tell. Many officers were killed—we cannot tell exactly how many.

List of Officers and Ladies escaped from Delhi.

Brigadier Graves, Capt. Michell, brigade-major.

74th Reg. N.I.—Major and Mrs. Abbott, Capt. and Mrs. Wallace, Capt. Hawkey, Lieut. Grant, Lieut. and Mrs. Taylor, Ensign Mew, Ensign Elton, sergeant-major and wife.

38th Reg. N.I.—Capt. and Mrs. Tytler, Capt. and Mrs. Gardner, Ensign Grubb, Ensign Drummond.

J. Le Bas, Esq., C. S.; Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Wagentrieber, Capt. and Mrs. De Teissier, artillery; Lieut. Aislabie, ditto; Dr. Balfour, Miss Smith, Miss Haldane, Miss Wingfield, Mr. and Mrs. Berkely, Mr. Heatley, Mr. Murphy, sergeant-major 38th L.I., Bazar-Sergeant Fleming and Mrs. Fleming, Assist.-Surgeon Stewart.

(True copy.)

H. FRANKS, A.D.C.

Mofussilite Extra, May 27.

[A private letter from Mr. Wagentrieber, dated May 29th, distinctly states that Mr. Heatley, his collaborateur on the *Delhi Gazette*, was murdered. As Mr. H. resided in the college, it is probable that he was among those who in vain fled to the Royal Fort as an asylum, and were there butchered by the mutineers.—Ed. A. I. M.]

LUCKNOW.—Five Oude infantry regiments have unanimously volunteered to serve against the rebels. The 5th infantry and other infantry and two guns will be at Cawnpore within four days.

A letter from Lucknow, dated the 17th, says:—"Our worthy chief-commissioner is doing all he can to prepare for any outbreak, should such be brewing, of which there is not, however, much apprehension. The Dak bungalow has been garrisoned by a part of a cavalry corps, and guns placed facing the road. The 'Mueche Bhowun' building is taken possession of by our troops, and Sir Henry personally superintends the mounting of the guns, &c., upon its high walls. The residency and the adjoining building has been made over to the civil residents, and to a part of H.M.'s 32nd regiment; the remainder of the corps being located in cantonments. The excitement caused by these changes, and the proceedings at Delhi, is very great."—*Mofussilite, May 22.*

"There has been a partial mutiny here on the night of the 30th, and morning of the 31st. The mutineers, consisting of half of the 48th N.I., and about half of the 71st, some few of the 13th, and two troops of the 7th cavalry, had fled towards Seetapore. All quiet in the city."—*Mofussilite, June 2.*

SEETAPORE, OUDE, May 22nd.—"We have been in a state of anxiety lest the sepoys here should rise. Indeed, we continue every precaution still, though we hope now that the excitement is over. We heard from Bareilly on the 20th that the 68th and 18th N.I. had both been in a state of great excitement for several days, owing to an absurd report that a European regiment was coming there to force them to use the new cartridges. They had, however, become quiet again, and the letter stated that no further trouble was apprehended. They are quiet at Lucknow too; but the three native regiments there are closely watched, and will be clean swept away if any outbreak occurs."

MURADABAD.—All well at Muradabad. The soldiers are stanch to both the European residents and their officers.

A party of 200 sappers and miners have been forced to lay down their arms and their regimental clothing and plunder generally.

MYNPOORIE, May 31st.—We are still in garrison, but received aid last evening, in the shape of 200 irregular cavalry from Lucknow. We will astonish some of these ruffians now.

What was published on Sunday in the station, regarding the fighting at Mynpoorie, was incorrect. Both the companies of the 9th N.I. left the place quietly. This was effected by the admirable conduct of Lieut. DeKantzow, and one of his native officers, Row Bowany Singh.

A letter dated Mynpoorie, 23rd May, says:—

"Young DeKantzow never left the mutineers. He said they might kill him when they liked, but that while he lived he would remain in the station, and try to keep order. Row Bowany Singh rode amongst them, and finally DeKantzow, and he persuaded

them to leave. They have not plundered the treasury, killed a single person, or released a man from the jail."

The magistrate maintained his position with great credit to himself and those under him.

A telegraphic despatch announces that European troops (H.M.'s 84th) have commenced arriving at Benares. The 1st Madras Fusiliers must be by this time in Calcutta.

The reports from all stations below Agra, are excellent.—*Mofussilite*, May 26.

Mow is still safe, and a force is now marching upon that city, under the command of General Woodburn, C.B., composed as follows:—

Two squadrons H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons.
4th company, 2nd battalion Artillery, with No. 4 light field battery. (Europeans.)

3rd regiment Nizam's cavalry.

25th regiment Bombay N.I.

19th regiment Bombay N.I.

MEERUT.—The Syuds and Juts in the neighbourhood of Meerut have declared themselves on the British side.

Mr. David, the hotel-keeper of Meerut, was wounded, but is, I believe, alive yet.

Poor Mr. Tregar was murdered, but the rest of the family are all safe; I think they are all in the laboratory. Their house, we hear, was set on fire, but was very soon put out.

Mr. Greathed writes from Meerut, dated May 20:—

"Among all the villainies and horrors of which we have been witnesses, some pleasing traits of native character have been brought to light. All the Delhi fugitives have to tell of some kind acts of protection and rough hospitality, and yesterday a Fakir came in with a European child he had picked up on the Jumna. He had been a good deal mauled on his way, but he made good his point. He refused any present, but expressed a hope that a well might be sunk in his name to commemorate the act. I promised to attend to his wishes, and Hirmam Bhartee, of Dhamoura, will, I hope, long live in the memory of man. The parents have not been discovered, but there are plenty of good Samaritans."

DELHI.—Official News:—Extract of a letter from Ghazee-ooddeen Nuggur, from Mr. Greathed, Commissioner of Meerut, dated 30th May:—

"I have infinite gratification in informing you that the mutineers have been signally defeated by Brigadier Wilson's force. We took up our position this morning on the left bank of the Hindon, holding the suspension-bridge. At 4 p.m. the picket gave notice of the approach of the enemy, who opened a fire from five guns. The troop of horse artillery crossed the Hindon by a ford on the right, protected by the carabinieri and the rifles by the bridge. The enemy were driven in by the rifles and fire of Major Scott's battery, and the horse artillery turned their flank, and they fled, leaving all the guns and a large supply of intrenching tools. Some took refuge in a village, and were shot down or burnt out. Another party of their force was pursued by the carabinieri. I was allowed by Brigadier Wilson to attend upon him during the action, and can therefore speak from personal knowledge of the admirable manner in which the battle was fought by our troops. Our loss fell chiefly among the rifles, but I am not aware of the actual number of killed and wounded."

In another letter it is stated that our loss in killed and wounded did not exceed forty-four, caused chiefly by the explosion of an ammunition-wagon of the enemy's, abandoned near the bridge.

MURDAUN.—At Murdaun in the Punjab, the 55th regiment native infantry broke into open mutiny; of the fate of their officers we are uncertain. A detachment of Europeans from Peshawar are on their track, and have already slain many of them, and taken one hundred and fifty prisoners into Peshawar.

Nusseerabad, May 19, 1857.

SIR,—As a good deal of interest must have been excited in England among those connected with India, by the late mutinies that have taken place and the disaffection that, I am sorry to say, has been very general throughout the Bengal army, you may perhaps be glad to have a few lines from me, though dated from a remote corner of the empire. At this place there are no European troops quartered at all; the garrison consists of two Bengal regiments of native infantry, a battery and company of artillery, also native, and the 1st Bombay Lancers. It is in small stations like these that mutiny is most dangerous, because we have no European troops to rely upon. I do not apprehend anything of the kind—at least we hope for the best: the affair, however, is very serious. I consider the present crisis more important, and the state of feeling among our native troops more dangerous, than the Afghan calamities. The insurrection and campaign in the Punjab in 1849, and the disastrous victory of Chillianwallah, and, indeed, than any of the events that have of late years given a blow to the Government and shaken its stability.

You will receive accounts of all that has been published in the Indian papers, I need not therefore repeat them here. It is several days since we heard from Delhi, and such is the state of things that we cannot help feeling very anxious lest some outbreak may have occurred there, to prevent the regular issue of the *Gazette*. Delhi is a very dangerous place when there is anything like disaffection abroad, and likely enough to be the focus of any revolutionary movement that might be attempted. I trust my suspicions are false, and that I shall be able to tell you so before I despatch this letter; but there is a large magazine at Delhi, and as all this mutiny has had its ostensible origin in the new cartridges, we cannot help feeling a little anxious lest a disturbance may have broken out, and an attempt been made to get at the magazine stores. I trust, however, that all these surmises are groundless.

The papers have been full of letters from all parts of the country, some writers suggesting one thing and some another, and nearly all attributing the evil to different causes. Some say the cause is the paucity of European officers, some the incapacity of native officers; others, the system that prevails in the Bengal army of enlisting high-caste men, and promoting by seniority alone; and some few seem to think the whole affair is merely what it appears at first sight to be, a panic about the cartridges. No doubt the evil, whatever is its cause, is very widely spread, and, if not checked, may be productive of very serious consequences.

What the sepoys say is this: they have been told that the Government are trying to force them to break their caste, in order that, having no resource left, they may become Christians; many think that, by merely breaking their caste and touching the fat of bullocks and pigs, which is or was supposed to be spread over the cartridge-paper, they become Christians at once. Many of your readers in England will smile at this: it is childish, it is pitiable to see such superstition and folly; but these men have arms in their hands, they are as great fanatics as Cromwell's soldiers or the Covenanters were, they would die for their religion—miserable, childish, degrading superstition as it is—as willingly as Ridley and Latimer did for the pure doctrines of Christianity; and we have some 300,000 of them to deal with, should they "cut up rusty." Our authorities, the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor-General, need to exercise more than ordinary judgment, firmness, and promptitude at the present crisis.

You probably know that dépôts of instruction were formed at most of the large stations, whither a selected party from every regiment, under a subaltern officer, were sent to learn the new drill, and practice with the new rifle. At Umballa there was one of these dépôts. When the Commander-in-Chief's camp was pitched there, the 36th regt. N.I. was on escort duty with it; a party of that regiment, engaged in learning the new drill, gave a dinner to their comrades on the occasion of their passing through the station. The men of the regiment that were invited refused to go. It came to the ears of the officer temporarily in command, who, happening to meet a sabadar of the regiment outside his tent, asked him why they were so ungracious as to refuse the invitation. He replied, "Oh, those men are Christians." This came to the ears of the Chief, who instantly ordered the 36th out of cantonments a couple of marches. I relate this anecdote to show the feeling that exists. Even at this out-of-the-way place two packets of cartridges have been sent from Berhampore, where the mutiny first began, to the sepoys of a regiment here, from the mutineers calling upon them to refuse to take cartridges like them; and the best of it is, that the cartridges the 19th N.I. mutinied about at Berhampore were not the new rifle ones at all, but common blank cartridges that had been made up by the 7th N.I., and used up to that day by the recruits of the very corps that made the disturbance without a word being said.

I hear from personal inquiry that even among the best-disposed men there exists a great feeling of apprehension and distrust lest the rumours that have been so artfully instilled into their ears should be true. It is only in regiments where previous ill-will or bad feeling existed that open violence need be expected; but in others, where there has been, and is, every disposition to remain faithful to Government and their duty, there is this apprehension and distrust.

The Commander-in-Chief has sent a circular round to commanding officers, directing them to sound the feelings of their men, and enjoining them to assure the sepoys that there is nothing objectionable in the cartridges,—as if this was any use. The difficulty is that the men will not believe their own officers: some means must be taken to restore their confidence, and then there may be some use in assuring them that their suspicions are groundless.

Some attribute the disaffection to the paucity of European officers. I will not enlarge upon this subject, as it has so often been discussed, but I merely observe, in passing, that the European element in the Bengal army has dwindled down almost to nothing. Regiments have generally about eight officers for duty, besides the regimental staff. In our corps, at this place there are no cap-

tains at all present; and we not unfrequently see even an adjutant and interpreter holding three companies each: most certainly there should be, at the very least, one European officer for every company. That is not nearly enough, but it would be a good thing if we had that.

Another thing is the seniority promotion system. Commanding officers in the Bengal army have no power whatever; they cannot promote a deserving man, or stop the promotion of an undeserving one,—the senior must be promoted, and the rule is rigidly adhered to. Of course a commanding officer can neither reward nor punish; a man has nothing to fear except, perhaps, a few days' drill and a little bullying upon parade; as long as he commits no very flagrant crime, he is sure of his promotion to a commission.

May 20.—Since writing the above our worst apprehensions have been realized. You will no doubt get full accounts of the insurrection from the papers; at present we are rather in the dark, the road between Meerut, Delhi, and this place being stopped, as they are in the hands of the insurgents. You will receive more direct and later intelligence from Agra than I can give you, so I will not repeat what we have heard. I trust the report that every European officer at Delhi had been murdered, was exaggerated. To-day we hear that a strong European force was to assemble at Kurnal. I heard of this about 10 A.M. to-day; but this morning early I fancied I perceived a difference in the manner of the sepoy, and could not help suspecting that some fresh news had been received. We have observed nothing very particular in the behaviour of our men; they have declared all along that they meant to remain faithful to the Government, but yet there was something peculiar about them, which was noticed by others as well as myself. I have very little doubt that, had not the prompt measures been adopted which appear to have been taken, the rebellion and mutiny would have spread to an alarming extent. It is alarming enough already. Will the Government at last open their eyes, or are they content to lose India? The Bengal army is not to be trusted, and the least thing they can do is to break up the present system altogether. We must have nearly double the number of officers, and double the number of European regiments; and for the future every man that is enlisted should be required to swear that his caste shall never interfere with his duty. But to effect even these changes we must have a large force of European troops. We have given the sepoy arms, and taught them the art of war, to fight against ourselves. Their teeth must be drawn, but the patient must be held down while the operation is going on.

We must enlist Sikhs and Goorkhas more extensively than we do; we must have a new system of promotion for natives—promotion by merit and not by seniority; commanding officers of regiments must have more power put into their hands, and be no longer sergeant-majors, as they are now; the staff absentee system must be altered,—if it is allowed to remain on its present footing we must have double the number of officers; when these changes have been effected, the Bengal army will cease to be what Sir Charles Napier called it, “an undisciplined rabble, more dangerous to its friends than its foes.”

Yours truly, ALIF.

May 24.—The ladies are in a dreadful state of alarm for their safety, and the commissary-man and his wife sleep in the Lancers' lines every night. The guard of the 15th N.I. has been sent in from Ajmere, where they were doing duty over the magazine and arsenal, and their place has been taken by the Mhairwarra local battalion. Forty men of the Lancers, under command of a native officer, have also been placed under the orders of the political officers at that place. Lieutenant Phillips of the 30th, and Stack of the Lancers, have proceeded to join the Kotah contingent, now en route for the disturbed districts.

In consequence of the indisposition of Brigadier Macan, Colonel Penney, of the Lancers, conducts the out-door duties of the camp, assisted by the Brigade Major, Captain Bishop, of the 30th N.I., who is most attentive and alert in all he has to do. I had nearly forgot to mention that both the parties of the 30th and 15th, who were at the school of musketry at Umballa, have rejoined, and their comrades refuse to associate with them, saying, that as they had used the new cartridges, they were defiled, and as bad as Christians. They would not allow the poor fellows to draw water at their wells, and used other means of annoyance, thereby showing a bad spirit, which I hope soon to see repressed.

The Bengalees, after a vain attempt to seduce our Lancers to join them, openly mutinied on the 28th. Our gallant fellows charged them repeatedly, although the rebels had got possession of the guns of the station and outnumbered them eight to one. The odds were, however, too long, and the Lancers were compelled finally to retreat upon Ajmere, thereby securing the safety of the important arsenal at that station. The mutineers having marched in the direction of Delhi, our troops finally returned to, and have re-occupied, Nusseerabad. Col. Penney, Maj. Spottiswoode, and Cornet Newberry, of the Lancers, fell in the attack, and Capt. E. A. Hardy and Lieut. F. A. E. Loch are amongst the wounded.

There has been a serious mutiny of the troops at Nusseerabad. As far as is known, the account is as follows, from an authentic

letter received from Ajmere:—The light company of the 15th N.I. suddenly seized the guns of Capt. Timbrell's battery in the afternoon of the 28th May, while the horses of the troop, with the men, had gone to water. The light company was joined by the rest of the 15th; the mutineers fired the guns on the 1st Bombay Lancers.

The 30th and artillerymen refused to act against the mutineers, and remained passive till the evening, when they joined their mutinous comrades. Captain Timbrell was faithfully protected by some of his men. The whole of the troops left Nusseerabad at 12 P.M. on 29th May, when they started off, saying they were going to Delhi. The horses of the battery not being likely to be properly fed or looked after, they will not be able to drag the guns through the deep sands of Rajpootana with any certainty. A light field force of European infantry and 3 guns of an European battery from Deesa, are expected at Ajmere to-morrow, the 3rd instant.

The magazine and treasury of Ajmere have not been injured, being placed under the care of two companies of the Mhairwarra battalion in the magazine inclosure. Ajmere itself is tranquil and secure. 2,000 Mhairwarra troops had been hurried over by the Joudhpoor durbar to defend it.

It affords us sincere pleasure to state that the wives of the officers, and, in fact, all the women at the station of Nusseerabad, are in safety.

The only officers respecting whose safety there seems a doubt are Captain Turnbull and Ensigns Harcourt and Flood, 30th regiment.

NEMUCH, May 24, 1857.—The 15th regt. Bengal N.I. at Nusseerabad are in a very mutinous state, and the regiment is supposed to have been tampered with before it left Meerut. It is not concealed that there are mutineers in the regiment who have declared that they will kill their colonel, Shuldham. The 30th regt. N.I. at the same station is suspected, but do not speak out. The battery of artillery and the Bombay Lancers are as firm as rocks. It is to the certainty of the two latter branches of the service remaining true, that the 15th do not break out. On the night of the 21st a squadron of the Lancers was on duty all night with the view of catching any mutineers who might leave their lines; and a subaltern's guard from the Lancers was pitched close to the Artillery with their guns in position and loaded, and the same thing will last, you may depend on it, until a blow has been struck at the insurgents at Delhi. The Kotah Contingent, whose station is at Deolee, about fifty-six miles from Nusseerabad, is now marching towards the station. The whole of the horses of the Lancers are kept saddled all night. I consider Nusseerabad safe, because measures are taken to meet any rise. With regard to ourselves, I wish we could say as much. I suspect the 72nd regiment. The officers are afraid of their men, and dare not tell them anything that has taken place; and although they tell you their men are stanch, yet their quivering tongues and pale faces belie their tale, yet no precautions are taken, because the sepoy must not be suspected; so we may have our throats cut one fine night by our faithful guardians. Concealment is the worst remedy that can be applied to the disease, and with no effect. The colonel talks to the sepoy, who assure him that they are stanch; but I can assure him one little spark thrown and circulated among the men would set them in a blaze. It is lucky for us, I consider, that we have here at present the 7th regiment N.I. of the Gwalior contingent, who I believe to be firm, likewise the troop of native horse artillery. So much for ourselves. Captain Nixon, of the Bombay 25th regt. N.I., who was at Bhurtpore, collected 1,000 horse, and marched on Muttra without any orders. He arrived there just in time to prevent all the shroffs from bolting. The Lieutenant-Governor is so pleased with Nixon that he nominated him to the command of the station; and Captain Munbee, of the Bombay engineers, has waived his rank, and volunteered to serve under Nixon. In such times these are the men we want,—they are worth a hundred Bengalees. The mutiny at Meerut ought never to have occurred, or, having occurred, it ought to have been put down in two hours. General Imbecile commanded at Meerut; when the 3rd cavalry went to the jail to relieve the prisoners, a party of Carbineers who had just arrived at the station were sent to prevent them; but without a guide, they mistook the road and never reached the jail until all the prisoners were out of it. Should you not hear from me to-morrow, nothing will have occurred worthy of note.

For the quietude of that part of Rajpootana, which borders on our presidency, we are informed by the *Poona Observer*, that a moveable column is to be immediately formed at Mhow, which will be so equipped that it can be rapidly moved in any direction. Two squadrons of H.M.'s 14th (the King's) light dragoons at Kirkee, the 25th N.I. at Poona, the companies of the light battalion at Poona, and a European battery of artillery from Ahmednuggur, have already been warned for immediate service. The 25th N.I., we understand, march on Monday morning, and the wing of the dragoons on Tuesday or Wednesday next. They will be inspected by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in marching order, on their private parade-ground, on Monday next. Major-General Woodburn, C.B. has been selected for the command of this force.

ROORKEE.—Extracts from two letters from Colonel Baird Smith, dated Roorkee, May 24 and 25:—“Here we are in high heart and spirits. The Sapper detachment, about 300 strong, mutinied on the night of the 18th and 19th, but not a drop of blood was shed during the event. A company had been detached to join the Com-

mandar-in-Chief's column, and had got half-way to Saharanpore, when the tidings reached it of the collision at Meerut, in which poor Fraser lost his life. They would advance no farther, but marched back to their cantonment at Roorkee, bringing their European officers with them and treating them personally with respect. When they returned, Lieuts. Drummond, Bingham, and Fulford, had already left cantonments at the earnest request of the native officers, and had been escorted to the college by them and a body of old sepoys who resolutely resisted the attempts of a small party among the men who urged the massacre of the Europeans. Three officers, one civilian, three non-commissioned officers, five women, and six children, were safely removed and brought to the workshops about midnight. About an hour later, Lieuts. Pemberton and Jefferys, with one conductor and four non-commissioned officers joined us also uninjured; and we had then the whole of the Europeans belonging to the detachment in safety. So soon as daybreak, I sent a strong party under MacLagan to take possession of the lines, and secure the public property there. It was found that the sepoys had fled *en masse*, with the exception of two native officers and about forty men, who were found in the lines. They represented that the others had fled in sheer terror of an immediate attack from myself and the workshop garrison, as they knew I had equipped three guns (six-pounders), and had lots of grape and canister, with perfect willingness to use them if need were. I never saw anything nobler than the conduct of the ladies generally. They are never in the way, always calm, and quiet, and self-possessed, and adding nothing by personal demeanour to our anxieties on their behalf. To-day being the Queen's birthday, we fired a royal salute, gave three cheers for Her Majesty, and the remnant of the Sappers fired a *feu de joie*. It was meant as a broad hint to the neighbourhood that it had best keep quiet. I was a little anxious about supplies for a few days, but the bazar people have recovered confidence, and the difficulty seems to have passed away."

May 28.—"I made a patrol yesterday to Jowalapore, Khumkul, and Hurdwar. It was amusing to see the enthusiasm of the people in welcoming us. The whole population turned out, covered the tops of the houses, and filled the streets, shouting, cheering, and declaring themselves wholly with us. My party was not a strong one,—only ten Europeans with some mounted natives; but it had apparently all the re-assuring effect of an army with banners! Jowalapore and Khumkul had both been attacked by dacoits, and had both beaten the blackguards off with loss of life on both sides. The Jowalapore people took about five-and-thirty prisoners, and as they were, like Tartars, not easily disposed of when caught, I have sent my little detachment of twenty sappers to bring them in, and will send them on to the magistrate, as, though caught red-handed, I cannot deal summarily with them."

"After a five-and-forty miles' trip, I got home home in the evening all the better for the work."

SIMLA.—The following is an account of the Simla panic, dated 20th May:—

"As the most exaggerated and cruel reports have been spread abroad in connection with the so-called mutiny of the Goorkhas at Jutog, of their having sacked Simla, and slaughtered the inhabitants, it is most essential for the comfort of the numerous friends and relatives of those who have gone to Simla, and who are supposed to have been in the midst of carnage and rapine, that a plain unvarnished statement of what really has taken place should appear in your columns. I would first satisfy each anxious mind by stating that no acts of violence have been committed, that the Goorkha regiment has not broken out into open mutiny, that Simla has not been attacked, and that the troops are steadily performing their duty as of old, but that a most disgraceful panic has cleared Simla of its population. The facts of the case appear to be as follows:—The Goorkhas were ordered to the plains, but on former occasions, when called for service, a company has always been left to protect the families, and to guard the lines and some public offices at Simla. On this occasion every man was ordered down, and a party of chuprassies were sent to Jutog, and to the other guards, who relieved the Goorkhas."

This proceeding very naturally irritated the men, who are peculiarly sensitive, and who are extremely jealous of their wives. Remonstrances were made, and the men refused to march on such terms; they declared that they had always served us well, that our enemies had been their enemies, and why should we no longer have confidence in them? Rumour at once informed the residents that the regiment was in open mutiny; no time was given to ask questions; but, with most unjudged precipitation, an armed meeting of residents was assembled at ten o'clock at night. In the mean time, the police having charge of the magazine, a chest of arms was clandestinely removed from Jutog, and brought to Simla; powder, also, was carried off secretly. Pickets were posted, and an advanced picket was placed at Boileaugunge, with videttes extended up to Jutog. Some foolish persons rode into Jutog, armed to the teeth.

The regiment naturally wished to know what all this was about, and became highly incensed at the proceedings of the residents.

A flag of truce was sent to them from Simla, implying that war had been declared. The ladies of Simla, frightened out of their lives, were crammed into the Bank, and the residents, including a number of drunken Europeans, kept a sort of watch, the premises of the Bank having been barricaded, the two post-guns placed in position, and everything done to tempt the Goorkhas to fight. The Goorkhas simply asked that their usual guards should be restored to them, that the spare muskets secretly moved from their magazine should be restored, that the two months' pay that was always kept in the kote should be put back again, adding that to hurt the sahibs never entered into their heads, but that the sahibs had done everything to insult and irritate men who had always served the Government well.

The residents agreed to the terms, and the regiment from that moment were as peaceable and as orderly as ever.

In the mean time, on the mere rumour that the regiment was in mutiny, a panic seized on many officers who enjoy good and high appointments, who, without waiting to hear if the rumour was correct, betook themselves to instant flight; right down the khuds by broken by-paths, these valiant heroes escaped, leaving women and children to their fate. Many who had signed their names, calling for an armed assembly, were the first to make a clean bolt of it,—helter-skelter, away they went; and, of course, others who heard of this rapid exodus, took to flight likewise. Without bonnets, ladies were to be seen escaping on foot, and many poor sickly ones, who would have been horrified at the idea of walking a mile, actually walked fifteen, thirty, nay, in some cases forty miles. Old men, decrepit and shaky, trudged off valiantly; and the road from Simla to Dugshaie beggars description. Under a burning sun, with no protection, families were to be seen pouring along half dead from terror and fatigue; they still pressed on, and weak and helpless women, who would have scouted the idea of not sleeping on a comfortable bed, were to be seen bivouacking on the open ground, the bare earth for a pillow. For twenty-four hours and more women and children tasted no food. "On, on to Dugshaie!" was the cry; "the Goorkhas have slaughtered those who were mad enough to remain at Simla, and they are fast in pursuit to massacre us." To Dugshaie, and to Kusowlie, this stream of fugitives poured in, objects of pity and compassion. And whence arose this misery?—this distressing scene? A court of inquiry will no doubt explain. A most uncalculated distrust of the Goorkhas was unquestionably the prominent cause; the disgraceful and cowardly flight of those whose presence would have given confidence was another reason. No wonder that poor timid creatures, as women are, should have been frightened almost out of their lives, on finding that those to whom they looked for protection had vanished from fear, but many a woman's heart beat less from terror, many a woman's courage supported her in her trials more firmly than did the hearts of many men, whose lengthened visages and frightened demeanour bespoke unmitigated fear.

During the alarm the guard at Kusowlie looted the Treasury of some 1,300 rupees, but the regiment are so indignant at this, that they resolved to turn them out of their regiment; the men fled, but have been caught by the Goorkhas, and have been handed over to the civil authorities, and the money repaid. Such is the feeling of the regiment. Those few who remained at Simla have continued to urge upon the fugitives to return; and the example having been set by some ladies, numbers are now to be seen wending their way back. I ought not to omit that some noble and disinterested acts were performed by some of those whose fear did not overcome their gallantry. There were to be seen men who rode backwards and forwards from Simla to Dugshaie for the sole purpose of affording assistance to the unprotected; one would have thought that this would have been the rule; alas! it has been the exception, and must be chronicled accordingly. Such is the narrative of the great Simla flight of 1857.

UMBALLAH.—Passing down the list, we come now to the 5th and 60th regiments at Umballah. We are without detailed account of the disaffection in these corps, but they are reported to have refused to march on Delhi when ordered so to do *by wings*, unless they were allowed to go as a body. Their mutinous state has been well known for some time, and fires have been of nightly occurrence in the station.

GOVERNMENT PROCLAMATIONS.

The following order has been issued by the Government of India:—

"No. 698 of 1857.—At a time when disaffection, excited by unfounded and unreasonable mistrust prevails, the Governor-General in Council has the satisfaction to find that conspicuous instances of loyalty and of attachment to the Government have occurred in the ranks of the native army of Bengal.

"His lordship in council desires, therefore, not only to acknowledge and to reward those who thus distinguish themselves,

but also to express his conviction that, in the ranks of this well-tried and heretofore faithful army, many will evince, by meritorious deeds, their unflinching allegiance to the state and to the colours which they have sworn to defend.

"In order that the reward for eminent gallantry, loyalty, and good conduct may be prompt, and be conferred on the soldier in the sight of his comrades, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to empower,

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
The Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces,

The Chief Commissioners in Oude and the Punjab,
The Governor-General's agents in Central India and Rajpootana,

General officers in command of divisions,
Brigadiers, being the senior officer present, and officers in separate command of bodies of troops and detachments, to promote to the commissioned ranks of the army any non-commissioned officer or soldier who, by eminent gallantry, or by any conspicuous act of devotion to the state, shall merit such distinction.

"The same authorities, and the commanding officers of all corps and detachments, are authorized to promote to the non-commissioned ranks any soldier who shall, in like manner, prove himself worthy of that reward.

"Officers and non-commissioned officers promoted under the operation of this order will be returned as supernumeraries, and be brought on the effective strength as vacancies occur.

"The Governor-General in Council is further pleased to authorize

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
The Lieut.-Governors of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and

The Chief Commissioners in Oude and the Punjab, to admit native officers and soldiers to the 'Order of Merit,' in cases of distinguished gallantry or exemplary loyalty to the State.

"R. J. BIRCH, Colonel,
"Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Milty. Dept."

The Agra Government Gazette Extraordinary, of the 25th May, contains the following proclamation:—

"PROCLAMATION.

"By Order of the Honourable the Lieutenant-Governor, North Western Provinces.

"All soldiers, engaged in the late disturbances, who are desirous of going to their homes, and who give up their arms at the nearest civil or military Government post, and retire quietly, shall be permitted to do so unmolested.

"Many faithful soldiers have been drawn into resistance to Government only because they were in the ranks and could not escape from them; or because they really thought their feelings of religion and honour injured by the measures of Government. This feeling was wholly a mistake, but it acted on men's minds. A proclamation now issued by the Governor-General in Council is perfectly explicit, and will remove all doubt on this point.

"Only evil-minded instigators in the disturbances, and those guilty of heinous crimes against private persons, shall be punished.

"All those who appear in arms against the Government, after this proclamation is known, shall be treated as open enemies.

"By order of the Hon. the Lieutenant Governor, North-Western Provinces.

"C. B. THORNHILL,

"Offg. Secy. to Govt. N. W. Provinces."

The LONDON MAIL of April 26 arrived at Calcutta June 20 (per *Bentinck*).

THERE is no obstruction in the Dakh between Calcutta and Agra.

GENERAL SIR HENRY BARNARD, late chief of the staff in the Crimea, has been placed in command of the forces before Delhi. Sir Henry is a man of activity and determination.

BILL FOR TRIAL OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.—We observed that the bill for the trial and punishment of offences against the State has been passed in the Legislative Council, and immediately received the Governor-General's assent, and became law. By this act, all persons who are guilty of treason or rebellion, are rendered liable to death, or transportation for life, or fourteen years' imprisonment with hard labour, and also to forfeiture of all property. The sentence can be carried out at once by the trying court, without reference to higher authority. Harboursing traitors is rendered punishable with seven years' imprisonment.

THE TELEGRAPH.—We are informed that a Telegraph signaller with an instrument has been ordered to proceed with the camp of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. His duties will be to communicate with Umballa from each halting ground. Since the fall of Allyghur a temporary office has been opened at Hatress.

GOVERNMENT have despatched letters to Lord Elgin and General Ashburnham with the object of obtaining the aid of the troops destined for China. The letters have been forwarded to Ceylon with the view of meeting them there. Sir Henry Ward has also been requested to send as many European troops from Ceylon as he can spare. The 35th Queen's from Burmah and the 1st Fusiliers from Madras are expected to arrive here speedily.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

STATIONS.

Fort William, May 30, 1857.—The stations of Seerole and Sultanpore, Benares, Ghazepore, Chunar, Mirzapore, Juanpore, Goruckpore, and Azumghur, are, as a temporary arrangement, placed under the command of the brigadier commanding at Benares.

SERVICES OF LIEUT.-COL. H. FORSTER.

Fort William, June 2, 1857.—The following para. of a military letter, from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Government of India, No. 57, dated 1st April, 1857, is published for general information:—

Para. 14.—We should approve of the grant to Lieut.-col. Forster, C.B., of the benefit of the retiring regulations according to the time of his service since he was first commissioned as a local officer. He is a lieutenant-colonel by the general brevet of the 20th June, 1854. When he has completed a service of three years from that date in command of a regiment, we shall approve of his being granted the brevet of colonel.*

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BIRD, F. M. to act as mag. and coll. of Goruckpore, dur. abs. of W. S. Paterson.

BRIGHT, G. to offic. as coll. and salt ag. of 24 pergunnahs, and coll. of Calcutta, May 12.

CAMERON, D. passed exam. by 2nd standard.

CHRISTIE, J. accountant of the Punjab, rec. ch. of office, May 1.

CLIFFORD, W. passed exam. by 2nd standard.

CRAIGIE, J. A. civ. and sess. Judge of Saugor and Nerbudda territories, made over ch. of current duties to princ. sudder ameen.

DASHWOOD, H. W. to be temp. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Muttra.

DAVIES, W. R. dep. coll. transf. fr. Tirhoot to Bhaugulpore.

EDWARDS, M. M. posted to Mynpoorie dist. May 16.

ELLIOT, A. J. mag. of Nuddea, to offic. also as coll. of that dist.

FAIRFAX, T. E. passed exam. by 2nd standard.

FORBES, F. C. posted to the Saharanpore dist. May 16.

GRANT, J. P. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Jessore, May 13.

HALKETT, H. C. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Hooghly.

HARRIS, A. G. W. ex. asst. commr. of 2nd cl. in prov. of Nagpore, pl. in ch. of Chunda treasury.

HARRISON, P. P. to offic. as accountant to the govt. of Bengal.

HENESSY, J. W. dep. mag. Hoshungabad, vested with authority to rec. complaints within limits of his jurisdiction.

JAMES, W. R. offic. dep. mag. and dep. coll. Seonee, invested with authority to rec. complaints within limits of his jurisdiction;

passed exam. by 2nd standard, vested with spec. powers.

JENKINSON, E. G. passed exam. by 1st standard, vested with spec. powers; trans. to Agra div. and posted to the Etah div.

LANE, W. vested with pow. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in Agra dist.

LUSHINGTON, S. to offic. as mag. of Midnapore, May 12.

MACGEORGE, H. J. dep. mag. Baitool, vested with authority to rec. complaints within limits of his jurisdiction.

MACNAGHTEN, E. passed exam. by 2nd standard, vested with spec. powers and posted to dist. of Futtehpore.

MASTER, J. H. ex. asst. commiss. of 2nd cl. in prov. of Nagpore, pl. in ch. of Chindwara treasury.

MCGILL, dep. asst. commissary J. att. to Aurungabad arsenal, Hyderabad contingent, invalidated and transf. to pension estab.

MELVILLE, P. T. transf. to N. W. prov. the Punjab, and Oude.

MORGAN, J. dep. coll. in Saharanpore to offic. as dep. coll. of Jampore dur. abs. of Thriepand, passed exam. by 1st standard,

vested with spec. powers.

MACGEORGE, H. passed exam. by 2nd standard.

* Letter dated 6th December, 1856, No. 360.—In forwarding a memorial from Lieut.-col. H. Forster, C.B., commanding the Shekawatee battalion, Government, in consideration of his long and distinguished services, recommend that the rank of colonel, by brevet, should be conferred on him after three years' command as lieutenant-colonel, and they cordially support the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief, in favour of a retiring allowance to that officer.

PALMER, J. J. passed exam. by 2nd standard, vested with spec. powers.
PARSICK, N. dep. coll. vested temp. with full pow. of a mag. in Agra distr.
POWER, J. W. passed exam. by 2nd standard, vest. with spec. pow.
SCOTT, J. to be a sub-asst. comm. in Sonthal-pergunnahs.
SINCLAIR, D. passed exam. by 2nd standard.
THORNHILL, M. B. vested with concurrent powers as mag. in Georgeana district.
WIGRAM, P. to be an asst. in Allahabad div.
WILLIAMS, F. to be agent to Lieut. gov. at Delhi, and com. of Delhi div.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HASLEY, W. S. 7 mo.
KEMP, F. B. 1 mo.
LUSHINGTON, F. A. 15 mo. on m.c.
MACKENZIE, C. J. 1 mo.
MACKINTOSH, G. G. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c.
PATERSON, W. S. 6 mo. on m.c.
PIRON, J. 3 mo. on m.c.
PONTET, J. 3 mo. in ext.
ROSS, J. R. B. 10 days.
SIMSON, F. B. leave canc.
THORNTON, J. 1 mo.
TRENCH, P. C. 1 mo.
TUCKER, R. T. leave canc.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABBOTT, Lieut. col. S. dep. comm. 1st class in the Punjab, to be a dep. com. 1st class in province of Oude, May 20.
ASHE, Lieut. T. B. ex. asst. commissr. of 2nd cl. in Nagpore, pl. in ch. of Bhundara treasury.
BEATSON, Capt. 1st Bengal L.C., having returned to Bombay under medical certificate, is relieved from duty with the Persian expeditionary force, and permitted to proceed to his own presidency.
BRYAR, Capt. H. S. to offic. as 1st cl. prin. asst. to comm. of Assam, May 20.
BOILEAU, Col. A. H. E. engs. to offic. as comdt. of corps of engs. dur. abs. of Goodwyn, May 22.
BOISRAGON, Lieut. H. F. M. 1st Eur. fus. to be capt. of a comp. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, for the augmentation.
BOULDERSON, Lieut. S. S. comm. in the Punjab, passed exam. for higher standard, May 26.
BIGGS, Capt. J. P. dep. comm. res. ch. of treasury at Amherst.
BROWN, Capt. D. dep. comm. of Tharrawaddy, res. ch. of duties.
BUTLER, Maj. J. to be dep. comm. of Assam, May 20.
CHALMERS, Lieut. H. B. act. dep. asst. com. gen. 2nd class, confirmed in the appt. v. Sibley.
CHRISTOPHER, Capt. L. R. dep. asst. com. gen. 2nd class, to act as ditto 1st class.
COOMBS, Lieut. J. R. R. 42nd N.I. ret. to duty.
CAOZIER, Surg. W. serv. pl. at disp. of Lieut. gov. of Bengal.
DANGERFIELD, Lieut. G. asst. comm. in Pegu, res. ch. of duties in Rangoon district.
DAVIDSON, Lieut. R. sub. asst. com. gen. to act as dep. asst. com. gen. 2nd class, *pro tem.*
DICKENS, Lieut. A. D. 38th L.I. to be capt. fr. May 9, in suc. to Hollings, dec.
DOWKER, Lieut. H. C. adj. to offic. as 2nd in com. 1st cav. Hyderabad contingent, dur. abs. of Prescott.
DRUMMOND, Ens. W. R. P. 38th L.I. to be lieut. fr. May 9, in suc. to Hollings, dec.
EWART, Lieut. J. H. C. 12th N.I. ret. to duty.
FORBES, Lieut. F. W. H. to act as adj. to 5th regt. Punjab inf. v. Williamson, proc. on leave, May 21.
GRUBS, Capt. J. I. 68th N.I. to be supt. of Sudder bazar, Bareilly, in add. to reg. duties.
GLANVILLE, 1st Lieut. G. G. 2nd Eur. fus. ret. to duty.
HALE, Lieut. G. adj. Oude irreg. inf. to ch. of station staff at Secrore.
HEATH, Lieut. col. J. C. new prom. to 5th N.I.
HILL, Lieut. E. asst. comm. in the Punjab, passed exam. for lower standard, May 26.
HOGG, Lieut. W. D. 41st N.I. to be sub. asst. com. gen. on probation, v. Martin; Lieut. Hogg to vacate his appt. of a-de-c. to Maj. gen. Hewitt, June 1.
HOLROYD, Capt. C. to be 1st class prin. asst. to comm. of Assam, May 20.
HOPKINSON, Capt. H. rec. ch. of office of comm. of Pegu, and ag. to govr. gen. fr. Capt. Grant, May 13.
HORNE, Lieut. J. C. comm. in the Punjab, passed exam. for higher standard, May 26.
HOWELL, Capt. W. R. H. J. 1st Eur. fus. to rank fr. Sept. 14, 1856, v. Seaton, prom.
JAMES, Capt. H. C. offic. supt. at Darjeeling, repl. at disp. of Lieut. govr. of Bengal, when rel. by Surg. Campbell, May 20.
LAMB, Lieut. T. to be 2nd class prin. asst. to comm. of Assam.
LANE, Lieut. W. M. asst. comm. in the Punjab, passed exam. for lower standard, May 26.

LEEDS, Lieut. E. 47th N.I. asst. exec. eng. trans. fr. Rangoon cantonment div. to Rangoon town div. for empl. as supt. of dockyard buildings at Delhi, May 22.
LLOYD, Lieut. M. asst. mag. of Rangoon, res. ch. of office and jail, May 6.
LIND, Lieut. J. B. adj. 5th regt. Punjab inf. to act as 2nd in com. v. Williamson, May 21.
MACDOUGALL, Lieut. col. N. P. from 21st to 16th N.I.
MARTIN, Lieut. J. P. to be jun. asst. to comm. of Assam, May 20.
MARTIN, Lieut. J. R. art. appt. to offic. as dep. commissary of ordn. cancelled, and his serv. repl. at disposal of public works dept.; to be an asst. eng. of 2nd class, public works dept. May 26.
MARTIN, Lieut. C. 1st L.C. to be adj. v. Lieut. Sir J. Hill. bart. fr. April 21.
McMAHON, Lieut. C. asst. comm. in the Punjab, passed exam. for lower standard, May 26.
MELVILL, Capt. H. 7th L.C. to continue on prom. to offic. as adj. of corps. April 21.
MILLS, Lieut. G. L. adj. and acting comdt. of inf. Malwa contingent to be comdt. of inf. v. Blackwood, May 20.
MORRISON, Maj. R. 52 N.I. pol. agent at Bhurtpore, placed at disp. of C.-in-C. May 26.
MORRIS, Lieut. col. J. E. G. from 5th to 20th N.I.
MORTON, Lieut. B. W. D. to offic. as 2nd class prin. asst. to comm. of Assam, May 20.
NICOLLS, Capt. R. asst. comm. in the Punjab, passed exam. for lower standard, May 26.
OSBORNE, Lieut. J. W. W. act. adj. of inf. Malwa contingent, to be adj. v. Mills, May 20.
OWEN, Lieut. A. G. 1st Eur. Bengal fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, v. Boisragon, prom.
PARSONS, Lieut. J. asst. comm. in the Punjab, passed exam. for lower standard, May 26.
PASHE, Lieut. W. asst. comm. in the Punjab, passed exam. for higher standard, May 26.
RAMSAY, Lieut. col. J. S. from 11th to 29th N.I.
REYNOLDS, Brev. capt. W. L. 3rd N.I. to be station staff Phillour, v. Marquis, prom.
ROSS, Capt. J. S. R. asst. comm. in the Punjab, passed exam. for lower standard, May 26.
RYLEY, Capt. T. B. vet. estab. ret. to duty.
SCONCE, Ens. H. 74th N.I. doing dn. with 2nd Punjab inf. placed temp. at disp. of Lieut. gov. of Bengal.
SCOTT, Lieut. col. J. from 16th to 21st N.I.
SEATON, Capt. D. 1st Eur. fus. to be maj. by brev. fr. Sept. 4, 1856, v. Pond, dec.
SHEPHERD, Lieut. col. A. from 20th to 11th N.I.
SHORTT, Lieut. J. G. asst. comm. in the Punjab, passed exam. for lower standard, May 26.
SHOWERS, Capt. C. L. rec. ch. of Meywar pol. agency, March 17.
SIBLEY, Lieut. T. H. act. dep. asst. com. gen. 1st class, confirmed in that appt. v. Williamson.
SMYTH, Lieut. J. B. asst. comm. in the Punjab, passed exam. for lower standard, May 26.
STUART, Lieut. col. C. S. from 29th to 6th N.I.
TYTLER, Lieut. J. A. 66th or Goorka regt. to be station staff, Almora.
VANRENEW, Lieut. J. A. adj. 9th Oude irr. inf. to offic. as 2nd in com. until arr. of Lieut. Green.
WALTERS, 1st Lieut. J. S. 1st Eur. Bengal fus. to rank fr. April 14, v. Howell, prom.
WARNER, Lieut. A. C. 7th L.C. to be adj. v. Melvill, from April 21.
WATERFIELD, Lieut. W. G. offic. in commiss. dept. to be a sub-asst. com. gen. on probation.
WILLIAMSON, Capt. dept. asst. comm. gen. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. May 28.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

ROCHFORD, T. F. C. May 15.

INFANTRY.

BADGLEY, W. F. May 15.
HENDERSON, F. May 15.

COPLAND, C. A. May 15.
MARTIN, W. M. May 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BLEATMIRE, Capt. J. 2nd Eur. fus. to Dec. 31 in ext.
BURT, Brev. maj. C. K. 64th N.I. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
CAMPBELL, Capt. J. P. W. 47th N.I. 15 mo. on m.c. under new rules.
DE BOURBEL, Lieut. R. engs. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. under new rules.
GRAHAM, Lieut. col. J. 29th N.I. April 15 to Nov. 1, Nynsee Tal, on m.c.
McBARNET, Capt. G. G. 55th N.I. April 1 to Oct. 1, to Cashmere.
RICHARDSON, Capt. J. F. 49th N.I. to May 2, in ext.
ROWCROFT, Lieut. F. 2nd N.I. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs. May 18.
SHOWERS, Capt. C. L. asst. agent gov. gen. for states of Rajpootana, 6 weeks fr. Aug. 13, to enable him to rejoin.
SIDEBOTTOM, Lieut. F. G. 62nd N.I. 3 years to Eur. m.g.
TRAVERS, Lieut. col. J. 2nd N.I. furl. to Europe canc.

TREVENEN, Lieut. J. 24th N.I. April 15 to Nov. 1, Cashmere and Murree, on m.c.
WILLIAMSON, Lieut. J. 49th N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAILLIE, Asst. surg. N. B. to med. ch. of 5th N.I. Umballah, dur. abs. of Jowett.
BUSHMAN, Asst. surg. F. C. to proc. to Jullundur, and assume med. ch. of 1st tr. 1st brig. h. art.
CAMPBELL, Surg. A. M.D. ret. to duty.
CARDEW, Surg. G. S. art. to med. ch. of magazine estab. Ferozepore brigade, v. Lamb.
DELPRAAT, Asst. surg. S. to aff. med. aid to a detach. of 8th N.I. at Hazareebaugh.
ELLIOT, Asst. surg. J. to be registrar of deeds and marriage registrar in Jessore, May 19.
HADOW, Asst. surg. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 1st regt. Oude irr. inf. under com. of Lieut. Clarke.
IRELAND, Asst. surg. W. W. to do du. with 3rd brig. h. art. Sirhind div.
JAMES, Asst. surg. J. rec. med. ch. of 5th N.I. Gwalior contingent fr. Asst. surg. H. Wilson, May 9.
JAMES, Asst. surg. W. H. to proceed to Agra and report himself to supt. surg. of that circle.
RICE, Asst. surg. W. R. to do du. in art. hosp. Cawnpore.
SHERIDAN, Dr. A. J. civ. surg. of Sooree, to med. ch. of detach. 63rd N.I.; and brig. staff of Sonthal field force, v. Anger.
STEWART, Asst. surg. H. with 29th N.I. to aff. med. aid to jail and civil estab. Moradabad, dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Cannon; and also to art. detach. at station.
WOODWARD, Asst. surg. T. H. to proc. to Hosheypore, and assume med. ch. of 33rd N.I.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

BEST, A. V. M.D. May 15.
MURRAY, R. W. May 30.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CAMPBELL, Surg. A. 11 days in ext. to rejoin.
CAMPBELL, Surg. J. C. 2 mo. in ext. on m.c.
DICKENS, Surg. W. S. 6 mo. on m.c. new regs.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BAILLIE, wife of H. s. (still-born), at Alipore, May 31.
BLACK, wife of Capt. T. s. at Calcutta, May 21.
BULLEN, wife of J. N. d. at Calcutta, May 31.
COCKBURN, wife of G. F. s. at Calcutta, May 17.
DALY, wife of Asst. surg. G. H. s. at Peshawar, May 30.
ELLIOT, Mrs. A. J. s. at Kishnagar, May 15.
LINDSAY, wife of D. B. s. at Darjeeling, May 13.
PAUL, wife of N. A. s. at Calcutta, May 16.
REDDIE, wife of Maj. d. at Calcutta, May 18.
SAUNDERS, wife of Lieut. J. B. 9th L.C. s. at Sealkote, June 1.
SHEARWOOD, wife of G. P. d. at Calcutta, May 30.
TERRANEAN, wife of H. C. B. d. at Calcutta, May 25.

MARRIAGES.

BARLOW, G. R. to Laura, M. d. of W. S. Dicken, at Patna, May 23.
BUTCHER, G. H. B. to Miss Constance E. Fleming, at Calcutta, April 29.
FOX, H. to Margaret Woodward, at Calcutta, April 21.
MANUAL, T. P. to Rose M. J. McCabe, at Patna, May 7.
MORGAN, W. C. to Elizabeth C. d. of W. Bedell, at Galle, May 5.
SKINNER, C. B. to Harriette Catherine, d. of the late Lieut. col. Tudor, at Kishnagar, June 3.

DEATHS.

ANNA, Rev. F. S. de St. at Dacca, aged 46, May 21.
DANVERS, Sophia, wife of E. at Calcutta, aged 24, May 26.
DOWNING, Frederick, inf. s. of W. P. Downing.
D'SOUZA, Lawrence St. J. inf. s. of J. at Calcutta, May 20.
HOTSON, Robert M. at Calcutta, May 27.
INCE, Robert, at Calcutta, May 14.
INCE, wife of R. at Calcutta, April 24.
JONES, Thomas B. at Noakally, May 26.
JONES, W. R. at Calcutta, aged 68, May 22.
OLIVER, Francis, at Berhampore, aged 45, May 9.
PIRON, Joachim, at Monghyr, May 18.
RYAN, P. at Lahore, May 30.
SARKIES, Elizabeth, widow of the late J. at Calcutta, May 7.
WYATT, Thomas, at Chandernagore, May 24.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 15. Thomas Hamlin, Pole, London; Yarmouth, Barnet, Singapore.—17. Hindostan, Jayne, Boston; steamer Cape of Good Hope,

Scallan, Moulmein.—18. Calliope, Simmons, London; Sterling, Miles, Rio Janeiro; Johanna Catharina, Vansoon, Port Elizabeth.—19. Indian Ocean, Pollock, Madras; Day-dream, Youngman, Melbourne and Madras; Pleiades, Gage, Bombay; Amelie, Angles, Pondicherry; Elie Lafend, Chavanne, Pondicherry; Gipsy Bride, Murphy, Melbourne; Joshua, Fowler, Sydney; Antarctic, McMillan, Mauritius.—20. Steamer Fire Queen, Boon, Rangoon and Maulmein; Cassiopeia, Scott, Liverpool; New Era, Rhind, Melbourne.—21. Aga Bakha, Box, Mauritius.—22. Zenobia, Batt, Madras.—23. Ardbeg, Nicol, London.—24. John Wills, Ward, Madras.—25. Beaumanoir, Morel, Bourbon; Rajasthan, Atkinson, London.—26. Aeneas, Jacob, Melbourne; Syra, Cheever, Liverpool; Bengal, Summerfield, Point de Galle.—30. Art Union, Sheran, Boston; Queen Adelaide, Sarkies, Moulmein.—31. City of Edinburgh, Taylor, Glasgow; Maha Rane, Carr, Liverpool; Three Bells, M'Allen, Melbourne and Point de Galle; Le Moise, Versaille, Dunkirk. JUNE 1. Hougomont, Dalton, London; Europe, Blanc, Pondicherry; John Wood, Watts, London; Tanyier, Hall, Boston and Monte Video; Khon, Marcy, Liverpool; Cour de Lion, Tucker, Hong-Kong, Singapore, and Penang; Mahatta, Hickman, Mauritius; Albertine, Kruges, Liverpool; Kirkham, —, Liverpool; Nottingham, Robinson, Liverpool; steamer Bentinck, Stenson, Suez, Aden, Galle, and Madras.—3. Ardenraig, Fletcher, Liverpool; Forfarshire, Short (put back leaky).

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per screw steam-ship Cape of Good Hope.—Mr. McMillan, Mr. and Mrs. Hefferan, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Mrs. O. McNaught, Messrs. Broades, Sandeman, Kap, Leeds, Sampson, and Stewart.
Per Indian Ocean.—Mrs. Pollard and 2 children.
Per Day-dream.—Mr. Smith and Mr. Macrae.
Per Pleiades.—Mr. G. T. Green, Mrs. S. Deeble, and 3 children.
Per steamer Fire Queen, from RANGOON.—Lieut. and Mrs. W. Phaire and child, 47th B.N.I. and Lieut. Skinner, 35th regt.
Per New Era.—Mr. and Mrs. Dixon and 2 children.
Per Aga Backa.—Dr. and Mrs. Bermons, Miss E. Bekron, and Mr. G. Zeer.
Per Ardbeg.—Mr. Collingwood, Volunteer Pilot Service.
Per Beaumanoir.—Mr. Knight, chief officer, Thomas Soltar, Peter Danishton, and George Gale, seaman, Frank Couse, and Charles Harley, boys, belonging to the ship Robena Metcobl.
Per Rajasthan, from LONDON.—Mr. R. M. Murray, Mrs. Murray, Mr. R. H. Sloley, Mr. C. G. Sloley, J. R. Atkinson, Mr. F. Bartomloin, Mr. J. Heinis, Mr. L. Campioni, Mr. T. Ferosso, Master P. Richardson. Mrs. Wharton died on the 22nd May, 1857.
Per Bengal.—Captain, lady, and children.
Per Maha Rane.—Mrs. Carr and Miss Fill.
Per Hougomont.—Mrs. Hanwood and 3 children, Mrs. J. Fide, Miss Lawrence, Messrs. M'Phail, Acland, Sands, Melon, Holles, x.d. and And-dethut.
Per Tanyier.—Mrs. Hall.
Per Cour de Lion.—G. L. Chandler, W. O. Rhodes, and M'Intyre.
Per steamer Bentinck, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Sheil, Hilson, Maynard, Parker, Gillett, Aitchison, Grant, Collow, Nichols, Pyce, Dixon, Penny, Moriarty, Sitwell, and Prinsep; Mrs. Smith. Mr. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Power, Dr. Jones, Mr. Smith, J. M'Eachlan, O. Goodman, A. Wilson, and W. Brown. From MARSEILLE.—Mrs. Palmata. From MALTA.—Mrs. Covin. From SUVA.—Judah Blank. From BOMBAY.—Mr. J. Brande, H. Hirpa, Mr. Montario, and Primjee. From GALLE.—Mr. Liebert, Mr. Grapell, Mr. and Master Bidwell. From MADRAS.—Maj. Renand, Maj. Stephenson, Capt. Spurgens, Madame Heral, M. Clavel, Col. and Mrs. Franklin, Mr. Hindera, Mr. Hana, Capt. Fraser and Grant, Lieuts. Seaton and Groome, Mr. Knight, and Mr. Oakley.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 16. Augusta Kaufman, Weiland, Singapore; Thomas Brooklebank, Joughin, Liverpool; Lalla Bookh, Conaber, Liverpool; Earl of Windsor, Crowe, London; steamer W. S. Lindsay, Palmer, London, via Cape.—17. Winslow, Degard, London; Ballengiech, M'Lean, London.—18. Steamer Oriental, Kirton, Rangoon; Oldenburgh, Bunje, Hong-Kong, via Akyab; Royal Diadem, Lewis, London; Canada, Robinson, Boshire.—21. Feaderies Aroe, Handian, Melbourne; Cromwell, Adams, Akyab; Lockett, Topham, Hong-Kong; Land O'Cakes, Maltier, Hamburg; Kurrjong, Robertson, Akyab; steamer Alma, Paterson, Suez.—23. Cape of Good Hope, Scallan, Ceylon; Cornwallis, Kerr, London.—24. Wild Ranger, Sears, London; John Cesar, Falets, Falmouth; Gloriosa, Patterson, Singapore; Fiery Cross, White, Straits and China; steamer Hooghly, Wright, Singapore; steamer Fire Queen, Boon, Ceylon.—25. Koh-i-noor, Gutbery, London; Canining, Robertson, Mauritius; Lightning, Dugan, Straits and China.—27. William, Kirk, Purves, London; Appleton, McDonald, Mauritius; Hindoo, Miller, Hong-Kong; Mary Ann, Remmonds, Mauritius.—28. Schr Zielbej, Queen, Maulmein and Rangoon; Gustave, Nielson, Madras; Soubahdar, Unfreville, Mauritius.—29. Medford, Gray, Hong-Kong.—30. George Lee, Barstow, Hong-Kong; W. A. Platenus, Bennett, Mauritius; France, Gouffre, Havre.—JUNE 1. Dashing Wave, Young, Boston; Tyringham, Howes, Boston.—6. P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ava, Calbeck, Suez.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Ava, for MADRAS.—Dr. Sabatur, and Mr. G. Wellington. For GAMER.—Mr. E. F. Bernades. For MALTA.—Lieut. Raoul de Bourbel. For MARSEILLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Pontet, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Mackintosh, Mr. Dandret, Mr. Lewis, Miss Colville, Mr. F. Lushington, and Mr. L. M. Davidson. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. A. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Belli, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bailey and infant, Miss Gilmore, Mrs. Bates, Maj. and Mrs. Jervis, 3 children, and infant, Mrs. Aubert, Mr. R. Stewart, Mr. Palmer, Capt. Turner, and Mr. and Mrs. Swinton and child.
Per ship Tiptree.—Mr. and Mrs. Thornton and 4 children, Capt. and Mrs. Prescott and 2 children, Capt. and Mrs. Long, Mrs. Stewart, and Mr. Aston.
Per ship Alfred Storer.—Capt. Townsend.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, June 5, 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 4 per cent.	..	dis. 10 0	to 11 nom
Third Sicca 4 do.	..	dis. 16 0	to 16 8
New Co.'s 4 do.	..	dis. 14 0	to 14 8
Public Works, 5 do.	..	par	to 4 as.

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) ..	2400 to 2450
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	190 to 200
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400) ..	300 to 350
India General Steam Shares ..	1170 to 1180

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months) ..	5 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do. ..	7 per cent.
Do. on Mint certificates ..	5 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper ..	6 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts ..	6 per cent.
On deposit of goods, &c. ..	7 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, each Co. Rs. 4000 ..	2400 to 2450 prem.
Agra and U. S. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	190 to 200
North-Western Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400) ..	300 to 350
India General Steam Shares ..	1,170 to 1,180

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ..	each Rs. 10	0 to 10 10
Doubloons ..	" " 31	8 to 30 0
Madras Gold Mohurs ..	" " 16	3 to 16 10
Old Gold Mohurs ..	" " 20	4 to 20 0
New Gold Mohurs ..	" " 14	8 to 14 10
China Gold Bars ..	per sa. wt. "	15 0 to —
Gold Dust ..	" " 13	0 to —
Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 ..	" " 104	4 to 104 12
Spanish Dollars ..	per 100 "	221 8 to 222 8
Mexican ditto ..	" " 220	12 to 221 8

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight ..	2 1½	to 2 2½
Do. with documents, do. ..	2 1½	to 2 1½
American Bills under credit, do. ..	2 1½	to 2 1½
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight ..	2 0	to —
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight ..	2 0	to 2 0½
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight ..	2 0	to 2 0½

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 4l. to 4l. 15s.

MADRAS.

The LONDON MAIL of May 10 arrived at Madras June 8, en route to Calcutta (per *Berigaf*).

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COTTON, J. J. civ. and sess. jud. of Masulipatam, to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy.
 FULLERTON, G. F. act. sub-jud. of zillah of Madura; rec. ch. of court fr. C. R. Baynes.
 REID, J. W. act. head asst. to coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, to be a marriage regr. of district, v. Blair.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DOPPING, J. H. covenanted civ. engr. in n. Arcot; 1 week privilege leave.
 HALL, A. 1 mo. to Madras and Palmanair.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARNETT, Ens. J. H. M. rec. art. to do duty with 17th N.I.
 BATES, Lieut. C. E. 16th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 BECHLEY, Ens. H. 9th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance.
 BELL, Ens. W. J. 23rd L.I. and Hyderabad contingent, ret. to duty, May 22; to be lieut. fr. April 13, 1857, v. Cunningham, dec.
 BERKELEY, Lieut. E. S. 7th L.C. to be qr. mr. and interp. June 2.
 BOURNE, Lieut. M. K. 47th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 BRENNER, Cornet C. N. G. to be lieut. fr. May 26, v. De Chair.
 BRUCE, Capt. A. J. 14th N.I. jun. asst. to comm. of Mysore, rejoined his app.
 CAMPBELL, Maj. J. 50th N.I. executive eng. 4th class, Shwe Gyeen, rem. fr. his app. but to rem. at Shwe Gyeen until farther orders to bring up the arrears of his accounts, May 19.
 CARPENTER, Col. T. D. date of removal to take effect fr. April 1.
 CHAMIER, 2nd Lieut. S. H. E. art. to do duty with A. comp. 3rd batt. until further orders.
 COTTON, Ens. W. fr. 34th L.I. to 4th N.I. to rank next below Ens. G. H. Oakes.
 DAY, Capt. J. C. 17th N.I. to be brig. maj. to Nagpore irr. force, v. Cumberlege, May 26.
 DOUGLAS, Ens. W. to do du. with 50th N.I.
 FALCONNET, Lieut. engs. promoted to grade of 3rd class executive eng. and not 2nd class, as notified in order of 15th inst. May 19.
 FISCHER, Lieut. col. T. J. date of remov. to take effect fr. June 15.

FOORD, Lieut. G. C. 7th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani; to proc. to rejoin his corps, May.
 FOORD, Lieut. H. H. 16th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 GADDEN, Lieut. F. 5th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani; to rec. moonshee allow.
 GORDON, Ens. J. H. to do du. with 17th N.I. June 2.
 GRIFFITH, Ens. H. to be lieut. fr. April 25, 1857, v. Stevenson, deceased.
 GUNNING, Lieut. J. C. 25th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani; to rec. moonshee allow.
 HANKIN, Lieut. F. G. 15th N.I. returned to duty, May 29.
 HICKS, Ens. P. G. 3rd L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
 HOLMES, Capt. T. R. 49th N.I. asst. to commiss. of Tenasserim and Martaban provinces, serv. re-pl. at disp. of Madras govt. for reg. duty.
 HINDLE, Lieut. J. W. 47th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance.
 LAUGHTON, Ens. A. F. to do duty with 18th N.I.
 LAVIE, Lieut. R. C. 3rd L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 MOORE, Ens. C. F. 7th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 NOTT, Brev. maj. H. 19th N.I. to act as interp. to H.M.'s 12th Royal Lancers, May 26.
 OGILVY, Ens. D. S. 20th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
 PALMER, Lieut. H. L. 22nd N.I. to be qu. mr. and interp.
 PEDLER, Lieut. J. P. has furnished a certificate of qual. in civ. engineering.
 PIRRIE, Ens. G. to do duty with 18th N.I.
 FLOWDEN, Ens. C. H. 19th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
 PRIOR, Lieut. B. J. C. 33rd N.I. to be asst. engr. 1st class Sauror div.
 ROBERTSON, Ens. W. 5th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 STONE, Lieut. T. H. E. 9th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of govt. of India, for employ. in Hyderabad contingent, to act as adj. to 1st cav. Hyderabad contingent, dur. time Lieut. Dowker may act as 2nd in com.
 THOMPSON, Lieut. W. 7th L.C. to Madras and Bangalore.
 TYRELL, Lieut. F. 18th N.I. exec. engr. 2nd class Hyderabad, posted to Berar div. fr. April 18.
 VERTUE, Ens. W. rem. fr. 22nd to 29th N.I. to rank next below Ens. H. Conningham.
 WALKER, Brev. maj. W. L. 4th L.C. to act as dep. asst. adj. gen. S. div. dur. abs. of Capt. Brett, m.c.
 WELDON, Lieut. F. 47th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 WYNCH, Lieut. H. St. M. 31st L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

BARNETT, J. H. M. May 29. LAUGHTON, May 29.
 DOUGLAS, W. May 29. PIRRIE, G. May 29.
 GORDON, J. H. May 29. SHERREFFS, C. E. May 29.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALVEN, Lieut. S. W. 1st N.V. batt. 6 mo. in ext. to sea and Ceylon, on m.c. old regs.
 ATKINSON, Lieut. G. H. 42nd N.I. 3 mo. fr. May 22, prep. to Europe, on m.c.
 BARBER, Capt. W. 33rd N.I. to Europe on furl. new regs.
 BRETT, Capt. J. T. 4th L.C. to Oct. 31, Neilgherries, on m.c.
 BROOME, Lieut. A. 28th N.I. 1 mo. on m.c.
 BROWNE, Col. C. A. 12th N.I. 15 days fr. June 10.
 CHALON, Lieut. col. T. B. judge adv. gen. 60 days privilege leave.
 CLAGETT, Capt. T. W. 3rd L.C. com. 1st cav. Hyderabad cont. 15 mo.
 CROFTON, Capt. T. 52nd N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. Neilgherries, on m.c.
 DEURY, Brev. capt. F. P. 20th N.I. to Nov. 28, to Neilgherries, on m.c.
 FARRAN, Capt. J. O. C. 2nd N.V. batt. to April 30, on m.c. to Conoor and Ootacamund.
 FRANCIS, Lieut. A. 12th N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
 GOAD, Capt. J. W. art. in ext. to Dec. 27.
 GOLDINGHAM, 2nd Lieut. G. A. 2nd batt. art. to Sept. 11, in ext. to Madras.
 GRANT, Lieut. J. M. 15th N.I. to July 20, in ext.
 HANKIN, Lieut. E. D. 24th N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. under new rules.
 HAYES, Lieut. C. P. 30th N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. under new rules.
 HILL, Lieut. col. J. dep. commissary gen. 60 days.
 HITCHINS, Capt. B. C. art. to Europe, on m.c. under old rules.
 LAKE, Capt. A. W. 3rd L.I. to Oct. 30, in ext. to Neilgherries, on m.c.
 LAWFOORD, Lieut. E. M. 4th L.C. 15 mo. to Eur. m.c.
 LAWRENCE, Brig. A. W. com. Trichinopoly, privilege leave to July 4.
 LAWSON, Lieut. M. C. art. leave canc.
 OGILVY, Capt. R. L. J. 33rd N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.

PARSONS, Lieut. A. C. 1st L.C. to Sept. 30, in ext. to Neilgherries, on m.c.
 PRESCOTT, Capt. J. C. P. 10th N.I. 15 mo. to Eur. m.c.
 RENTON, Capt. E. com. detach. Mysore, 30 days privilege leave.
 ROBERTSON, Capt. W. C. 22nd N.I. to May 21, in ext. to join.
 SARGENT, Maj. gen. H. inf. to Europe, old rules.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. F. C. 24th N.I. 30 days, to Madras.
 WALKER, Capt. E. 47th N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regt.
 WRIGHT, Lieut. J. I. 27th N.I. 1 mo. fr. May 30, pres. prop. to Eur.; to Europe on m.c. old regt.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDREWS, Asst. surg. C. A. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 BOGA, Asst. surg. A. perta. to enter on gen. du. of the army, fr. April 1.
 CAMPBELL, Surg. J. C. durbar surg. at Mysore, ret. to du. Apr. 27.
 FLEMING, Asst. surg. J. B. pl. at disp. of Govt. of India for employ. in Hyderabad assigned district.
 FURNELL, Asst. surg. M. C. May 25 to Nov. 25, to Isle Reunion.
 JOHNSON, Asst. surg. S. G. passed exam. in Hindustani; to do duty with 56th N.I.
 MILLER, Asst. surg. J. to be in med. ch. of civil estab. and irreg. horse at Karnool.
 MONTGOMERY, Asst. surg. H. B. act. asst. assay master, joined the Assay Office, May 20; to be sec. to Medical College council; rec. ch. of du. of sec. to Medical College council, fr. Asst. surg. A. J. Scott.
 MUDGE, Asst. surg. J. W. to offic. as prof. of Materia Medica and Botany in med. coll.
 REED, Asst. J. G. to med. ch. of 3rd inf. Hyderabad contingent dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Day.
 SHAW, Vet. surg. F. G. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 WILSON, Asst. surg. R. M.D. passed exam. in Hindustani; to enter on gen. du. of the army, May 29, fr. du. du. with 1st B. art; to do du. under supg. surg. Pegu div.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARCLAY, Surg. C. 18th N.I. leave cancelled.
 LLOYD, Surg. W. M.D. 18 mo. to Europe on m.c. new regt.
 REID, Surg. J. 47th N.I. leave cancelled.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BRINDLEY, wife of C. J. s. at Kamptee, May 18.
 D'SILVA, wife of F. d. at Rozapettah, May 27.
 DODS, wife of Lieut. d. at Poona, May 22.
 EVANS, wife of Rev. G. H. d. at Bangalore, May 28.
 FASKEN, wife of Capt. art. d. at Madras, May 31.
 FOX, wife of H. d. at Madras, June 7.
 GANAGAN, wife of T. E. engs. s. at Yarcand, May 21.
 HAMMOND, wife of J. s. at Madras.
 JAMES, wife of F. J. s. (stillborn), at Madras, May 22.
 JOHNSON, wife of F. s. at Kamptee, May 12.
 LAWRENCE, wife of C. St. J. d. at Cannanore, May 28.
 MARSDEN, Rev. E. d. at Bangalore, May 29.
 PEREIRA, wife of Maj. E. 26th N.I. d. at Kamptee, May 16.
 PHILLIOTT, wife of Maj. d. at Ootacamund, May 25.
 RAWLINS, wife of Lieut. W. 17th N.I. d. at Perambore, May 23.
 SHORT, wife of J. s. at Madras, May 25.
 WALLER, Mrs. J. P. s. at Vepery, June 9.
 WALTON, wife of G. d. at Madras, May 21.

MARRIAGES.

FAULKNER, Lieut. H. D. 42nd N.I. to Annie, d. of G. Faulkner, at Madras, May 23.
 GILLES, A. A. to Mary L. d. of the late J. Gallyot, at Madras, June 3.
 JANSEN, W. J. to Miss Emilia Helderman, at Madras, May 25.
 O'CONNOR, T. to Miss Mary C. Yettie, at Madras, May 25.
 POWER, J. to Mrs. C. Cleary, widow of the late P. at Madras, May 26.
 ROSS, J. E. to Susan, d. of J. Ashworth, at Vepery, May 28.
 STEWART, J. horse art. to Louisa C. d. of the late W. Butler, at Madras, May 25.
 STUART, C. A. to Mary A. d. of the late Capt. A. A. Mursita, at Madras, May 29.

DEATHS.

BAYLEY, George N. inf. s. of Lieut. col. J. W. at the French Rocks, May 25.
 CAMPBELL, James A. G. inf. s. of J. at Madras, May 28.
 CHAIR, Lieut. O. B. De, 4th L.C. at Kamptee, May 26.
 CLEMENTS, Dorothea, at Rozapooram, aged 60, May 28.
 FLANNERY, Bernice, d. of J. at Bellary, aged 7, May 29.
 FERRAND, Isabella, wife of J. G. at Kilpauk, May 28.
 GAUDOIN, Laura C. d. of C. W. A. at Pursewalkum, May 22.

HAYNE, Maj. J. 1st N. Vet. Batt. at Coonoor, May 31.
 JAMES, Caroline, wife of G. F. at Poodeopettah, aged 29, May 26.
 STEVENSON, Lieut. Frank, 45th N.I. at Frome, April 25.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 25.—Perpetua, Owen, Port Louis, Mauritius, and Point de Galle.
 —26. Sirene, Pauvrean, Pondicherry.—27. Accendant, Spencer, Adelaide; Elizabeth, Melander, Mauritius; Geneva, Walker, Boston.—28. Akbar, Seon, Downs; Felix Bernabes, Passy, Marseilles; Maggie Miller, Johns, Cocanada.—29. Steamer Bentinck, Steinson, Sues.—30. Chiosura, Carnwell, London; Benares, Ramage, Mauritius.—JUNE 1. Steamer Manilla, Barn, Rangoon; Albert, Williams, Mauritius.—3. James Fernie, Daly, Melbourne; Constance, Smith, Colombo.—4. Queen of the Seas, Gardiner, Bombay; Agincourt, Crawford, Bimlipatam.—5. Steamer Queen Victoria, Peat, Bombay; Minerva, Johnson, Mauritius.—9. Steamer Begal, Black, Sues, Aden, and Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Akbar, from the Downs, St. Helena, and Cape.—Mrs. Seon and child.
 Per Maggie Miller, from Cocanada.—Mons. Boldans, Mr. Williams, and Mrs. Walters.
 Per steamer Bentinck, from SUEZ.—From SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Lieut. and Mrs. Hankins, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Shirriffs, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Barnett, Mrs. Teed, Mr. Perrie, and Mr. Longton. From Marseilles to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Mottett, and Mr. Rogembra. From GALLE to MADRAS.—Mr. Knight, Mr. Oakley, Mr. Schalgentiviet, and Mr. sp. Master Bedwell.
 Per Chiosura, from LONDON.—Mrs. Carnwell and child.
 Per Benares, from MAURITIUS.—Dr. Benlon.
 Per steamer Manilla, from RANGOON.—Surg. Reynolds, 30th regt.; Asst. surg. Pearl, 51st regt.; Lieut. McCarthy, in charge of details; Condr. Filton and family, Store serg. Cuttney and family, Sub-condr. Coffin, Asst. apoth. Kemp and family, Mrs. Samson and family, Overseer Summer and family, Sub-condr. Seervient and family, and Mrs. Garden and 2 children.
 Per Agincourt, from BIKLIPATAM.—Lieut. Moberly, Madras engr.; and Mrs. Moberly.
 Per steamer Queen Victoria, from BOMBAY.—Major Cotter, Miss Cotter, Capt. Waddell, Dr. Doyle, Mrs. Doyle and child, 66 European rank and file, 13 women, and 30 children.
 Per steamer Bengal, from SUEZ, ADEN, and GALLE. From SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Dr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Capt. Obbard, Mrs. Longhart, Dr. A. Smith, Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. Buckle, Mr. Morgan, Mrs. col. Crawford, Mr. Cherry, Mr. Beeching, and Mr. Young. From ALEXANDRIA to MADRAS.—Mr. W. De Fabek. From BOMBAY to MADRAS.—Mr. Rue. From GALLE to MADRAS.—Mr. Grote. From GALLE to CALCUTTA.—S. Johnson, Lieut. Stewart, Major and Mrs. Basely, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Taylor.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 22. Aeneas, Jacob, Calcutta; Galilee, Blane, Marseilles; Templar, Poustie, Liverpool; Sir George Pollock, Withers, London.—24. Warlock, Dobson, Liverpool; Great Britain, Kerr, London.—27. Mona, Taylor, Mauritius.—28. Mahretta, Hickman, Calcutta.—29. John Banks, Walker, London.—30. Steamer Bentinck, Steinson, Calcutta; Devonshire, Marshall, London.—31. Ostrich, Richards, London; Sebastian, Regg, London; Melanie, Dennison, Penang and Singapore.—JUNE 4. Ville de Toulouse, Gorse, Marseilles; Sirene, Pouveau, Bordeaux.—5. Constance, Smith, Northern Ports.—9. Steamer Bengal, Black, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Galilee, to Marseilles.—Mrs. and 2 Misses Barclay.
 Per New Great Britain, to LONDON.—Mr. G. Barclay.
 Per Warlock, to LIVERPOOL.—Mr. J. Wilkie.
 Per steamer Bentinck, to CALCUTTA.—Brev. maj. Renaud, Brev. maj. Stevenson, Capt. Spurgin, Madame Heral, Mons. Clavel, Col. Franklyn, Mrs. Franklyn, Mr. Hinder, and Mr. Hannah.
 Per Devonshire, to LONDON.—Mr. Frank.
 Per Sirene, to BORDEAUX.—A. Hanstin, Esq.
 Per steamer Bengal, to CALCUTTA.—R. O'Shaughnessy, Esq. Capt. H. W. O'Connell, Asst. surg. R. Wilson, Mr. Watts, Mr. Grey, Mrs. O'Connell and 2 infants.
 Per steamer Alma, to MADRAS.—Mr. R. Norris, Mr. C. F. Bliss, Mr. W. T. Hinden, Mr. W. Hannah, Mr. W. Murray, Dr. Short, Mr. King, Mr. Geoghegan, Mr. C. Oldham, and Mr. Blanford. To ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. T. C. Plowden, Mr. Garber, Mr. T. Oldham, Mr. Medlicott, Mr. Schiller, Sister Seraphine, Mr. D. Hay, and Mr. Forbes. To Marseilles.—Mr. W. Johnstone, c.s. Mrs. Johnstone, Maj. and Mrs. Basely, and Capt. Brett. To SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. C. B. Taylor, Mr. David Smith, Capt. F. Johnstone, Mrs. and Mrs. Hill and child, Capt. J. G. Phillips, Mr. Robert Earl, Mr. and Mrs. D. McCallum, 2 children, and infant; Mrs. Ryves and 2 children, and Mrs. Hodgson and 2 children.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, June 11, 1857.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Securities 6 per cent.
 On Private Bills, at 3 months 6 "

RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes 97 per cent.
 Do. 4½ do. do. 90 "
 Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts 86 "
 Do. 4 per cent. Prosy. Notes Sicca 78 "
 Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's 80 "
 Do. 3½ do. do. do. 65 "
 On Tanjore do. 80 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan for public work	par. to $\frac{1}{2}$ p.ct. pm.
4 per cent. loan of 1832-33	18 to 19 p. ct. disct.
	1855-56 17 to 18 do.
	1842-43 16 to 17 do.
	1854-55 16 to 17 do.
4 per cent. transferable	} 13 per ct. dis.
book debt	
Tanjore Bonds	17 dis.
Bank of Madras Shares	20 prem.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, at 6 months' sight,	2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
H.M. Treasury Bills,	2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Bank of England Post Bills,	2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Mauritius Government Bills,	2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Ceylon do.	2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight, par to 1 disct.	
Agents' Bills to Calcutta, 30 days, par to 1 disct.	
Do. Bombay, " par to 1 pm.	

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	Rs. 10 1 9 each
Bank of England Notes	None.
Spanish Dollars	do.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s.

BOMBAY.

THE KOORIA MOORIA ISLANDS.

We have much pleasure in giving prominent insertion to the following letter from Capt. S. B. Haines on the Kooria Mooria Islands. Captain Haines writes from personal knowledge, and we advise capitalists both at home and abroad to weigh his remarks well before embarking in a speculation which all experienced men regard as hazardous in the extreme. We have talked with many navigators well acquainted with these islands, and they have all been of Capt. Haines's opinion. In the first place, there is not enough of guano on the islands to pay the expenses of a vessel of war, without which no portion of the deposit could be taken away; and, in the second place, the quality of the manure is considered of an inferior description. Capt. Haines's observations are, however, so conclusive, that they require no comment:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TELEGRAPH AND COURIER.

Dear Sir,—In your paper of the 28th of April, 1857, you published the terms of arrangement between the committee of the Ship Owners Association and the representatives of the leasees of guano on the Kooria Mooria Islands.

In 1836 I carefully surveyed and examined these islands, and the chart I completed, including the bay and whole group of Kooria Mooria, was published under the sanction of the Honourable East-India Company. I also remained for some little time at "Hullaniyah," the largest of the said group, mixing with the inhabitants, and becoming intimately acquainted with every particular relating to their locality. It is therefore from a wish to prevent disappointment to the enterprising spirit of the mercantile and shipping community, that I offer you a brief description of the inconveniences to be apprehended on many points, as reported in a journal kept during the period of my survey.

It is said that the Imam of Muscat has lately made a transfer of the Kooria Mooria Islands. I would inquire by what right he has done so? because it appears to me, from all I could ascertain on the spot, that his highness had neither hereditary nor moral claim to attach these islands to his possessions, the property never having belonged to himself or to his forefathers; and this rumoured transfer it is that induces me to trouble you with an outline of the information collected by myself in 1836, lest the Ship Owners Association may be led into error as to the advantages and disadvantages to be anticipated in carrying out the measures they propose to adopt.

In my journal I find I have stated, that "besides the boats occasionally touching here [Hullaniyah], this island is sometimes visited by a boat belonging to the 'Khalfan' family* of the 'Maharah' tribe, who claim the Kooria Mooria group as their hereditary property, the principal members of this family at present being,—

"Mahomed ibn Ali ibn Seyyed ibn Omar.

"Mahomed Ali ibn do. do. do. do.

"Najim ibn Ahmar."

* For an account of the Khalfan family, see De Lacy, [Chrestomathie Arabe, 2nd edition, iii. p. 357.

"These chieftains reside at Ghazir, and their periodical visits to the islands are made for the purpose of claiming any ambergris the inhabitants may have collected, as well as to obtain from them whatever money they may happen to have received in exchange for salted and dried fish, in return for which the natives are frequently rewarded with a small quantity of tobacco, dates, or coarse cloth; the liberality of the donors being generally regulated by the amount of tribute they may have succeeded in extorting."

I fear also that the position of the Kooria Mooria Islands for many months in the year would be found hazardous in the extreme, having an open anchorage, and at times a dead lee shore, added to the probable interruptions of the tribe before mentioned, who have hitherto evinced great jealousy of their rights, and are not backward to resent any incroachment thereof, as instanced in the case of the Pore Bunder boat.

The islanders themselves are inoffensive and few, not so the tribe under whose rule they live exclusively.

As to the "small vessel of war" being a protection to the guano fleet, I deem the proposition most farcical, seeing that for the greater part of the year she will in all probability find her own security engage her principal attention.

The subsequent condition of, and indications on the beach denote the power of the S. W. monsoon on these islands, and my synoptical table will also show the influence of the gales during four other months of the year. I mention these circumstances in order that the care essential for the safety of shipping while in the bay of Kooria Mooria may not be neglected, or left for fatal experience to inculcate.

The subjoined is a synoptical table of the weather I experienced off the Kooria Mooria Islands in 1835 and 1836.

Date	1835	Winds.
December	14th	Lt. E.N.E. to E.S.E.
"	15th	Lt. S.E.
"	16th	Lt. S.E. and S.
"	17th to 18th	Hard gale from N. to N.W.
"	19th	Fresh gale W.N.W.†
"	20th	Fresh gale N.W. to N.
"	21st to 22nd	Moderate A.M.—Lt. P.M.
"	23rd to 24th	Lt. E.N.E.
"	25th to 27th	Light airs and calms.
"	28th	N. A.M.—S.E. P.M.
"	29th to 30th	Lt. E.N.E. and N.E.
"	31st	Calm.
January	1836	
"	1st to 5th	Hard gale from N. to N.W.
"	6th	Fresh A.M.—Lt. airs P.M.
"	7th to 11th	Land and sea breezes.
"	12th to 17th	Moderate from N.E. to E.S.E.
"	18th to 23rd	A furious gale from N. to W.N.W.
"	24th	Moderate gale A.M.—Lt. airs P.M.
"	25th, 26th, 27th	Blowing a gale from N. to W.N.W.
"	28th	Moderate N.E.
"	29th	Moderate N.E. to N.
"	30th	Lt. N.N.E.
"	31st	Moderate N.E.
February	1st	Moderate East.
"	2nd	Lt. E.N.E.
"	3rd to 5th	Fresh gale N. to N.W.
"	6th	Moderate E.N.E.
"	7th	Moderate N.E. to E.S.E.
"	8th to 9th	Fresh gale N. to N.W.
"	10th	Moderate N.N.E. to E.N.E.
"	11th	Fresh S.S.E. by S.
"	12th to 14th	Fresh gale from S. to S.W. by S.
"	15th	Calm lt. airs clear sky.
"	16th to 18th	Hard gale N. to N.W.
"	19th to 20th	Fresh S.W. to S.S.E.
"	21st	Moderate gale S.S.W.
"	22nd to 23rd	Moderate gale at N.
"	24th	Strong gale S.S.W. squalls and rains.
"	25th to 26th	Hard gale S.S.W. Vessel parted two bowers.
"	27th	Moderate gale S.S.W.
"	28th	Moderate S. by E. to S.S.W.
"	29th	Moderate.
March	1st	Moderate S. to S.E. by E.
"	2nd	Moderate E.S.E. to S.S.E.
"	3rd	Fresh gale, S.
"	4th	Lt. airs from N.N.E. to E.

† Reliance whaler, wrecked during the night, crew saved, and received on board.

"These northerly gales do not extend far southward, but appear to be confined to the limits above mentioned. They are called by the Arabs 'Belat,' and when blowing furiously, raise up dense heavy black clouds of dust and sand. Clear of Kooria Moorla Bay, and past 'Ras Roos' or 'Nus,' they blow along the line of coast (influenced by the high range of the 'Subban' mountains), in the direction of Morbat, at which anchorage the water is smooth, owing to the wind blowing off shore; but again through the deep and extensive valley of Dhofar it blows off shore with great violence.

"The southerly breezes appear also confined to that part of the Arabian coast, being seldom felt to the southward, the S. W. monsoon not reaching 'Sokotrah' before the 1st or 10th of May."

With respect to the supply of guano to be found in the Kooria Moorla group, and which, from the terms specified in the agreement, is evidently expected to be abundant, I look for further disappointment to the sanguine projectors of the scheme. The surfaces of several of these islands are certainly in most parts covered with guano, particularly the western and eastern islands, a cursory description of which my journal also contains.

"Jeserat Jibla ['kiblyah'], the eastern island and 3rd largest of the group, is nearly two miles long, one and a half broad, and five in circumference, forming from every point of view peaks composed of primitive limestone, more or less allied to granite—rocky on all sides, with the exception of a sandy nook E. of the N.W. point, in which we were fortunately able to secure our boats. The highest peak is 550 feet above the level of the sea, in lat. 17, 29, 16, north, and long. 56, 24, 22, east; that, is allowing Bombay to be in 72, 54, 26, east.—Jibla is a mere barren rock visited by birds of the gannet species, its only other occupants consisting of everything most obnoxious to man, all thriving wonderfully; such as snakes, rats, mics, scorpions, centipedes without number, and vermin of every description.

"We discovered many graves, and several human skeletons, one, leaning on his elbow, and still supporting his fleshless head in his bony hand—another in an erect position, supporting himself, or rather itself, against a rock—others lying here and there, more or less placed in positions as if the unhappy men had perished from starvation—which supposition was afterwards somewhat confirmed by the inhabitants of 'Hullaniyah,' who informed us that a ship and a Bugalo had both been wrecked there, and in consequence of not being able to render them any assistance, owing to the want of boats, the crews perished miserably of hunger and thirst."

"Hasiki" the western island of the Kooria Moorla group, "is one mile and two-fifths in length by three-quarters broad, composed of granite, without a single vestige of vegetation or anything to indicate its having ever been the resort of man. In 1836 I saw this island covered with myriads of birds of the same gannet species—the excrement giving to the island itself quite a white appearance: it is also rocky in every direction, with two nooks on its eastern side."

My description is not an alluring one, and if guano of good quality were actually obtainable, it perhaps would matter little, but I am by no means sanguine as to the positive value of the deposits to be met with in these islands—neither do I believe the supply will be found abundant, or deep, but the exact depth I did not ascertain, I simply judged from the fact, that in searching for geological specimens the guano appeared to lie very thinly on the surface.

In fact, the guano of the Kooria Moorla Islands, I suspect, is precisely similar to that discovered at Tahlfaroon [Salt rocks]. The bird is of the same species, a kind of gannet; and I dare say it is generally known, that on conveying a load of the Tahlfaroon guano to the isle of France, it was considered so inferior, that it realized nothing like the price expected. It had been collected at great cost and pains, and consequently proved a disappointment to the shippers. I even think that a greater proportion of sand and dust will be found mixed among the guano of Kooria Moorla than with that of Tahlfaroon, owing to the violence of the Belat winds.

The doubts I would suggest, therefore, arise from the very feasible queries of,—firstly, by what right has the Imam of Muscat assumed the power of bestowing upon others that which was not his to offer, and what appears never to have belonged to any of his family?

Secondly.—Has the legal right of farming out the islands of Kooria Moorla been obtained, and the title deeds proved correct and just?

Thirdly.—Have the difficulties and risks to be guarded against in procuring the guano been taken into account?

Fourthly.—Has the question been gravely calculated by ex-

* "Hasiki" rapidly pronounced "Hasiki," signifies belonging to "Hasik."

perienced guano-shippers as to the quality and quantity of guano required to cover the expenses of shipping, outfit, risk, &c.? and whether it is probable the attempt will be satisfactory upon so large a scale of liabilities, judging and arguing upon more recent advice than that I would most humbly but very earnestly afford?

Fifthly.—Has the possible and probable delay in obtaining a single load been considered? In the case of the Tahlfaroon attempt impediments of this kind proved extremely embarrassing.

And sixthly.—The expenses of a vessel of war in such a difficult position will be considerable.

The orders of her Majesty's Government that the vessel of war appointed to the Kooria Moorla station should reach the islands in August I consider particularly injudicious, as I believe that any vessel entering the bay during that month will be glad to get out again at the shortest possible notice. Indeed, it is my confirmed opinion, from familiar experience, that the Kooria Moorla station will be far from an enviable one.

I fear I have already occupied too great a space in your valuable columns, otherwise I would gladly contribute still further information, trusting it might act as a caution to my friends and countrymen of the mercantile marine, urging them to consider well before undertaking the projected enterprise, lest disappointment and serious loss should verify the discouraging obstacles I have set forth, especially in the matter of loading and reloading vessels.

Almost every earthly difficulty may of course through patience and perseverance be surmounted, yet still I think the drawbacks presenting themselves to my mind, in connection with the Kooria Moorla group of islands, are likely to prove insurmountable as far as pecuniary benefit is concerned, or profit to be derived, and in any case the experiment will, I am afraid, result in dissatisfaction.

I am, dear sir,

Yours very faithfully,

S. B. HAINES.

Bombay, May 3, 1857.

The LONDON MAIL of April 27 arrived at Bombay May 22 (per *Bombay*).

The LONDON MAIL of May 10 arrived at Bombay June 6 (per *Ganges*).

MEDICAL.—We understand that Dr. Morehead will shortly proceed to Poona, to assume charge of the duties of superintending surgeon, Deccan division, until the return of Dr. Stovell from Persia. Dr. Giraud will act as principal of the Grant college during Dr. Morehead's employment in Poona.

ENORMOUS HAIL-STONES.—On June 5, a fall of hail-stones of the size of a hen's egg occurred at the villages of Kurda and Takli Hajee in the zillah of Ahmednuggur. A similar occurrence took place at Belgaum on June 3. Rain and small hail-stones also fell at Seroor about the same time.

THERE ARE THREE BATTERIES OF ARTILLERY at Bombay ready for service at any moment.

MR. FORBES, the session judge at Surat, has been desired by Government to hold a special sessions at Broach, for the trial of the prisoners taken during the late riot in that city.

THE NATIVE INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY have prepared an address to Lord Elphinstone expressive of their abhorrence of the mutinous conduct of the native sepoys in the north-west of Bengal. The petitioners also express their willingness to render Government any assistance that may be required for the preservation of peace in these parts.

WRECK OF THE "OCEAN QUEEN."—A letter received by a mercantile firm from Zanzibar, announces that the British bark *Ocean Queen*, Captain P. Rees, was wrecked on the Bazarato Islands on the night of the 3rd March. The commander, officers, and crew were all saved, excepting two Lascars.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CRAWFORD, T. A. re-app. to act for J. Warden as 2nd asst to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur.

FORBES, C. assu. ch. of office of acting judicial asst. to coll. of Sattara.

GRAY, A. to act as coll. of Kaira dur. abs. of Morgan.

JENKINS, E. L. to be dep. comm. of customs, salt and opium, at pres.

MORGAN, J. R. acting coll. and mag. of Tanna, assu. ch. of duties.

WARDEN, J. to act as 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach.

WEDDING, T. to act as 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach is cancelled.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

PHILLIPS, R. to May 31, in ext. on m.s.

RAE, H. D. 6 weeks in ext.

SCOTT, R. 6 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

ANDERSON, Rev. P. to ch. of chaplaincy of Sattara on the setting in of the monsoon.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AITCHISON, Capt. C. T. of the staff, Persian force, having returned to Bombay, to rejoin his orig. appt. in India.
 ARMSTRONG, Lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. duty.
 BAIGRE, Lieut. R. placed at disp. of C.-in-C.
 BATTY, Capt. M. J. 27th N.I. to be fort adj. of Bombay and director of fire-engines.
 BEALE, Capt. E. C. with Persian expeditionary force, to rejoin appt. in India.
 BLOWERS, Lieut. W. H. of the staff, Persian force, having returned to Bombay, to rejoin his appt. in India.
 BOYE, Brig. gen. H. staff, Persian force, returned to Bombay, and to rejoin his orig. appt. in India.
 BRUCE, Capt. H. with Persian expeditionary force, to rejoin appt. in India.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. R. L. placed at disp. of C.-in-C.
 CARSTAIRS, Lieut. col. D. 6th N.I. perm. to retire on pension of rank.
 CLARK, Lieut. R. T. 24th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta.
 COLLIER, Capt. J. A. placed at disp. of C.-in-C.
 CORMACK, Brev. maj. W. A. with Persian expeditionary force, to rejoin appt. in India.
 DAVIDSON, Ens. E. H. 26th N.I. to do duty with 19th N.I.; to join, May 20.
 DAVENPORT, Ens. W. V. 21st N.I. in ext. to remain at Neemuch, on m.c.
 DE LANCEY, Lieut. C. J. 27th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 DOUGLAS, Capt. H. M. placed at disp. of C.-in-C.
 DRUMMOND, Lieut. J. H. 22nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 DUNSTERVILLE, Capt. J. D. of the staff, Persian force, having returned to Bombay, to rejoin his orig. appt. in India.
 ELLIOTT, Lieut. H. H. 1st L.C. reported his return fr. serv. with Persian force, and pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.
 ETHERIDGE, Capt. A. T. 3rd Eur. regt. resumed appt. he held prev. to his serv. being pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. duty.
 GOODFELLOW, Lieut. W. W. of the staff, Persian force, having returned to Bombay, to rejoin his appt. in India.
 GRANT, Capt. E. placed at disp. of C.-in-C.
 GRAY, Lieut. W. of the staff, Persian force, having returned to Bombay to rejoin his appt. in India.
 HALE, Brig. J. staff of Persian force, returned to Bombay, and to rejoin his appt. in India.
 HAVELOCK, Brig. gen. H. staff of Persian force, having returned to Bombay, to rejoin his appt. in India.
 HEATLEY, Maj. J. staff of Persian force, returned to Bombay, and to rejoin his appt. in India.
 HENRY, Lieut. J. W. 3rd Eur. regt. resumed the appt. he held prev. to his serv. being pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. duty.
 HODGSON, Capt. H. B. 3rd Eur. regt. to resume the appt. he held prev. to his serv. being pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. duty.
 HOLLAND, Lieut. T. A. 13th N.I. to be act. asst. qu. mr. gen. N.D.A. dur. abs. of Capt. Evans.
 HUTT, Lieut. col. G.C.B. placed at disp. of C.-in-C.
 JACOB, Lieut. col. Le G. with Persian expeditionary force, to rejoin appt. in India.
 JACOB, Ens. W. 19th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 JOHNSON, Lieut. W. T. of the staff, Persian force, having returned to Bombay, to rejoin his appt. in India.
 LEITE, Lieut. T. of the staff, Persian force, having returned to Bombay, to rejoin his appt. in India.
 L'ESTRANGE, Lieut. E. L. of the staff, Persian force, having returned to Bombay, to rejoin his appt. in India.
 LUCAS, Capt. dep. assist. com. gen. with Persian force, having returned to India, reverts to his grade of sub.-assist. com. gen. To proc. to Nusseerabad, and resume ch. of his duties, to ass. ch. of comm. dept. N.D. dur. abs. of Maj. Shaw.
 MACDONALD, Lieut. J. A. M. of the staff, Persian force, having returned to Bombay, to rejoin his appt. in India.
 MCKECHNIE, Capt. N. W. placed at disp. of C.-in-C.
 MILES, Lieut. J. of the staff, Persian force, having returned to Bombay, to rejoin his appt. in India.
 MONTRIGU, Ens. F. A. posted to 16th N.I. as 3rd Ens. to rank fr. March 5.
 NEAVE, Lieut. K. of the staff, Persian force, having returned to Bombay, to rejoin his appt. in India.
 NICHOLETTS, Lieut. G. of the staff, Persian force, having returned to Bombay, to rejoin his appt. in India.
 NICHOLSON, Lieut. J. T. 23rd N.I. res. appt. of 3rd asst. to pol. agt. in Kattiwar, serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.
 NORTH, Brev. maj. C. F. of the staff, Persian force, returned to Bombay, and to rejoin his orig. appt. in India.
 OLIPHANT, Lieut. A. E. 3rd L.C. attached to head qrs. of horse brig. at Poona, proc. and join head qrs. of his regt. in Persia.
 ORD, Lieut. E. H. with Persian expeditionary force, to rejoin appt. in India.
 PACKE, Ens. F. 21st N.I. to proc. and join his regt. May 26.

PLAYFAIR, Lieut. J. W. of the staff, Persian force, having returned to Bombay, to rejoin his appt. in India.
 RAIKES, Capt. S. N. to be acting pol. agent in Cutch fr. Jan. 15.
 RAID, Lieut. A. T. 10th N.I. to be adj. v. James, to Eur.
 ROBERTS, Maj.-gen. H. G. 21st N.I. perm. while unemployed to reside and receive his pay, &c. at any station within the Bombay pres. May 18; to act temp. in com. of Northern div. of the army dur. abs. of Maj.-gen. Wilson.
 ROSE, Capt. J. 3rd Eur. regt. to resume the appt. he held previous to his serv. being pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. duty.
 RUSSELL, Lieut.-col. remount ag. to act as mil. sec. to Gov. dur. abs. of Col. Bates.
 SCOBIE, Lieut.-col. D. M. to proc. and join 3rd N.I. at Sholapore, May 11.
 STEVENSON, Lieut. W. F. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 STEWART, Maj. J. D. placed at disp. of C.-in-C.
 SYKES, Lieut. W. H. F. placed at disp. of C.-in-C.
 THAIN, Lieut. D. D. of the staff, Persian force, having returned to Bombay to rejoin his appt. in India.
 THATCHER, Lieut. T. of the staff, Persian force, having returned to Bombay, to rejoin his appointment in India.
 TREVOR, 2nd Lieut. E. 1st Eur. fus. to rejoin his regt.
 WALLER, Ens. 25th N.I. to remain attached to 29th N.I. May 19.
 WARDROP, Lieut. A. 25th N.I. to be adj. v. Kirkland, to Eur.
 WILSON, Brig.-gen. N. K. H. placed at disp. of C.-in-C.
 WOOSNAM, Maj. art. to act as remount ag. for Lieut.-col. Russell.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.
 ARMITSTEAD, R. May 22.
 CATHCART, H. D. May 22.
 DAVIDSON, E. H. May 21.
 GRANT, C. N. May 22.
 PACKE, H. May 21.
 WISE, F. J. May 22.
 LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
 BRADFORD, Lieut. E. R. C. furl. to Eur. m.c.
 BROOM, Lieut. A. furl. to Eur. m.c.
 CAMPBELL, Capt. J. 2nd in com. 2nd Sikh inf. 15 months m.c. to Eur. under new rules.
 CAMPBELL, Capt. G. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. May 1 to 24 in ext. to rejoin.
 CRISPIN, Lieut.-col. B. 8th N.I. 15th months to Eur. m.c. new rules.
 DON, Surg.-gen. J. 15 months to Eur. m.c. under new rules.
 DUKE, Lieut. G. F. Bombay invalids to Eur. m.c. under new rules.
 EYRE, Maj. T. 3rd L.C. 1 month, fr. May 9 in ext. to remain at Mount Abou.
 FRANKLAND, Ens. C. 12th N.I. fr. May 13 to June 10, to Mount Abou on m.c.
 GREEN, Capt. E. A. 21st N.I. 15 months to Eur. m.c. under new rules.
 HAIG, Lieut. M. R. 1 month fr. April 8.
 HOLBROW, Capt. W. F. 12th N.I. 1 month, fr. April 25 in ext. to remain at Bombay.
 HONNOR, Maj. A. C. 1st N.I. fr. June 1 to 20 in ext.
 NAYLOR, Lieut. C. E. lieut. of police, leave cancelled.
 PALIN, Lieut. C. T. 15 days fr. May 20.
 PRESCOTT, Capt. J. C. P. 10th N.I. 15 months to Eur. m.c.
 SHAW, Brev. maj. R. J. asst. comm. gen. N. div. to June 8 in ext. to remain at Mahableshwar.
 VAUGHAN, Lieut. H. 17th N.I. 1 mo. fr. May 9, in ext. on m.c.
 WADDINGTON, Lieut. asst. supt. rev. survey, leave cancelled.
 WILSON, Maj. gen. G. J. div. staff, 6 months fr. April 27, to remain in the Deccan.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BEAN, Asst. surg. J. to be asst. garrison surg.; to be acting dep. med. storekeeper at Bombay, May 12.
 BIRDWOOD, Asst. surg. relieved fr. I.N.
 BLOMFELD, Asst. surg. A. M. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. of I.N. for du. therein.
 BRADLEY, Surg. W. H. Hyderabad conting. serv. pl. at disp. of Govt. of India; med. ch. of 11th N.I. at Bombay, May 11.
 COLES, Asst. surg. to be secretary to medical board.
 COLSTON, Asst. surg. C. R. pl. on gen. du. southern div. May 11.
 COLVILL, Asst. surg. att. to gen. du. northern div. of the army; to join May 20.
 DICK, Asst. asst. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. fr. du. in Indian navy, v. Moore.
 FOX, Asst. surg. att. to 1st Eur. fus.; to join May 20.
 GANE, Asst. surg. H. J. att. to 1st L.C. at Nusseerabad, May 11.
 GARR, Asst. surg. H. J. United Malwa conting. serv. pl. at disp. of Govt. of India.
 GLEN, Asst. surg. J. to be civ. surg. at Broach.
 JOHNSON, Asst. surg. C. placed on gen. duty, Poona div.
 KEARNEY, Asst. surg. J. passed colloq. exam.
 KINGSTONE, Asst. surg. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. of I. navy, with a view to succeeding Asst. surg. Birdwood; attached to 1st Eur. fus. to join May 20.
 KNAPP, Asst. surg. J. M. to med. ch. of detach. of 6th regt. Scindia's contingent, at Asseerghur, May 11; res. surg. Indore, serv. pl. at disp. of govt. of India.
 LARKEN, Asst. surg. attach. to gen. duty. northern of the army, to join, May 20.

LEITH, Surg. to be surg. to Bur. gen. hosp. v. Stovell.
 MACDOWALL, Asst. surg. C. J. F. passed colloq. exam.
 MACKENZIE, Supp. surg. T. of the staff, Persian force, having ret. to Bombay, to rejoin his appt. in India.
 MANISTY, Surg. to be garr. surg. v. Leith.
 MOORE, Asst. surg. W. J. rel. fr. duty in Indian navy, May 13.
 MOREHEAD, Surg. C. supt. of Grant med. coll. to be act. supg. surg. v. Scott.
 FIGOU, Surg. to proc. and join 2nd batt. art. to which he stands posted, May 11.
 ROOKE, Insp. gen. of hosp. B. P. to act as surg. gen. v. Don. Scott, Supp. surg. J. to be act. insp. gen. of hosp. v. Rooke.
 STRATTON, Asst. surg. J. P. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 THOMSON, Surg. M. to med. ch. of 5th L.I. v. Trestrail, to join.
 THOMSON, Asst. surg. C. to med. ch. of 8th N.I. at Baroda.
 THOMSON, Asst. surg. Bhopal conting. serv. pl. at disp. of govt. of India.
 WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. H. L. M.D. placed on gen. duty with expeditionary force in Persia, May 18.
 WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. civ. surg. Murlasir, serv. pl. at disp. of govt. of India.
 WILSON, Asst. surg. W. H. serv. pl. at disposal of govt. of India.
 WILSON, Asst. surg. H. to med. ch. of 7th N.I. at Ahmedabad.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.
 SIMPSON, A. K. M.D. May 22.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

SYLVESTER, Asst. surg. J. H. 1 mo. to Bombay and Mahabeshwur, on m.c.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARKER, Comm. to be act. mast. attend. in succ. to Young, on leave, May 27.
 BURNES, Mids. fr. the *Assaye* to the *Acbar*, May 8.
 BUTT, Mate, E. to be act. lieut. of the *Assaye*, May 14; transf. fr. the *Assaye* to the *Acbar*, May 22.
 CAMPBELL, Mids. A. W. of the *Acbar*, to join the *Elphinstone* at Aden, May 12.
 DAWKINS, Mids. F. of the *Acbar*, to join the *Elphinstone* at Aden, May 12.
 FENDALL, Mate P. W. to be act. lieut. of the *Assaye*, May 14.
 FOLEY, Mids. H. A. fr. the *Acbar* to the *Assaye*, May 12.
 GRIEVE, Comm. A. M. pl. at disp. of the pub. works dep. May 13.
 KITCHEN, Mids. J. fr. the *Assaye* to the *Acbar*, May 11; to join the *Elphinstone*, May 12.
 LANE, Mids. of the *Assaye*, perm. to reside at the Sanatorium, May 8; to join the *Acbar*, May 11.
 LIARDER, Act. lieut. to rejoin the *Acbar*, May 8.
 MANNERS, Lieut. of the *Victoria*, to com. the *Semiramis*, fr. March 28.
 MAYS, Volunt. A. to the *Acbar*, May 22.
 MORISON, Mids. D. J. G. fr. the *Acbar* to the *Assaye*, May 12.
 OGILVIE, Mids. fr. the *Assaye* to the *Acbar*, May 8.
 PARKER, Mids. A. H. T. fr. the *Acbar* to the *Assaye*, May 12.
 RENNIE, Com. J. of the *Feroze*, to assume duties of sen. naval off. fr. March 28, in suc. to Young.
 SETON, Mids. fr. the *Assaye* to the *Acbar*, May 8.
 STEPHENS, Com. J. ret. to duty.
 SWEENEY, Lieut. of the *Feroze*, to com. the *Victoria* fr. Mar. 28, in suc. to Manners.
 WAY, Lieut. G. 3 yrs. furl. to Europe on m.c.
 WILSON, Mids. W. T. H. fr. the *Acbar* to the *Assaye*, May 12.
 YOUNG, Capt. J. W. 15 mo. furl. to Europe on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BYRE, wife of Maj. T. 3rd L.C. d. at Mount Aboo, May 19.
 FORSTER, wife of Rev. W. S. at Byculla, May 31.
 LORD, wife of Lieut. C. O. 13th N.I. d. at Hyderabad, May 17.
 MILDMAY, wife of A. St. J. d. at Aboo, May 23.
 TURNER, wife of J. S. at Poona, June 4.
 WRAY, wife of Brev. maj. E. d. at Ahmedabad, May 19.

MARRIAGES.

NIVEN, W. to Isabella, d. of C. Copland, at Bombay, May 11.
 PALIN, Lieut. C. T. 19th N.I. to Helen H. d. of C. White, at Mahabeshwur, May 26.
 THACKER, Capt. S. 9th N.I. to Harriet E. d. of Maj. Wilton at Aden, May 25.
 WESTROPP, Lieut. G. R. C. 21st N.I. to Ellen B. d. of the late G. Bell, at Mahabeshwur, May 25.
 WRIGHT, J. to Mrs. M. A. Johnson, at Sawunt Warree, May 23.

DEATHS.

MACKENZIE, R. at Bombay, May 25.
 MACKENZIE, W. H. at Bombay, May 25.
 NEWBERRY, Cornet R. N. 1st L.C. at camp, Nusseerabad, May 28.
 PATTERSON, John F. at Campoolie, aged 39, May 27.
 PENNY, Lieut. col. J. 1st L.C. at Nusseerabad, May 28.
 SPOTTISWOODE, Capt. H. 1st L.C. at camp, Nusseerabad, May 28.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 22. Sebastopol, Smith, Liverpool; Justyn, Thomsen, Greenock; P. and O. Company's steamer Bombay, Curling, Suez.—23. H. C. steamer Semiramis, Manners, Persian Gulf; Anne Armstrong, Smith, Bristol; Franzen, Tehestrom, Buenos Ayres; Ticondiroga, Boyle, Liverpool; Balacava, Rogers, Buenos Ayres; Scottish Chief, Buchan, Liverpool; Grand Bey, Noel, Marseilles; British Empire, Pearson, London.—26. Dacotah, Baker, Mahomra; Ganges, Baggio, Genoa; Crimea, Rodd, London; Coromandel, Conlomb, Mozambique; Waterloo, Baker, Venice.—28. Leonie, Fubre, Marseilles; Caroline Chisholm, Trowsdell, Rio de Janeiro; Angele, Barnac, Marseilles; Dorothorpe, Lickis, Hull; Typhoon, Steinnely.—28. Palkin, Barnes, Point de Galle; Abyssinian, Heaton, Kurrachee.—28. Montesquieu, Dasqueny, Marseilles; Ocean Monarch, Ducat, Mahomra; H. C.'s steamer Berenice, Lieut. Chitty, Mahomra; Nith, Wright, Calcutta; Prince of Orange, Williams, Liverpool; Mahn, Gillart, Cardiff; Eugene, Lochmud, Hull.—31. P. and O. Co.'s steamer Chusan, Curling, Bushire; Lilly Dale, Horman, Adelaide.—APRIL 8. Hibernia, Copeland, Bushire; Windsor, McKenzie, Melbourne; Jane Jack Mitchell, Young, Greenock.—JUNE 2. Wausell, Hay, Bushire.—3. Trafalgar, Richardson, Mauritius.—5. P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pekin, Haselwood, Hong Kong.—6. Jeane *elix, Dragon, Marseilles; B. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bombay, James, Kurrachee; Time and Truth, Dodds, Hong Kong; P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges, Bowen, Aden.—7. Jacques Rocca, Lemastre, Marseilles.—9. Fairlie, Lonan, Bushire; Futtay Shah Allum, Biale, Bushire; P. and O. Co.'s steamer Pottinger, Stead, Bushire.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Semiramis, from PERSIAN GULF.—Brig. Hutt and Capt. Douglas, art.; Capt. M'Andrew, Lieuts. Archer and Walsh, and Asst.-surg. Joynt, H.M.'s 78th Highlanders; Lieut. Elliott, Lieuts. Playfair, Goodfellow, and Hill, engs.; and 167 rank and file H.M.'s 78th Highlanders.
 Per British Empire, from LONDON.—Mr. and Mrs. Green and child, Mrs. and Miss Taylor and child, Lieut. Conran, H.M.'s 68th reg.; Miss Barnes, Mrs. Mowden and child, Mrs. Coats and child, Mrs. Hall and 2 children, and Mr. Ward.
 Per Dakotah, from MAHOMRA.—Lieut. Leith, 14th Bombay N.I.; Lieut. Nicholson, 1st Bombay fus.; Lieut. Nicholson, 23rd N.I.; Lieut. Bradford, 6th Madras cav.; Lieut. Neave, 24th Bombay N.I.; Lieut. Johnson, 6th Bombay N.I.
 Per Caroline, from RIO DE JANEIRO.—Messrs. Hudson and Aveline.
 Per Typhoon, from COCHIN.—Mr. R. Cowderoy.
 Per Abyssinian, from KURRACHEE.—Brig. Wilson, Mr. Ellis, asst. commissary; Mr. Jenkins, asst. collector; Dr. Barnett, and Mr. Tapp.
 Per Ocean Monarch, from MAHOMRA.—Brig. J. Hale, Surg. Mackenzie, Maj. Boyle, Lieut. col. Jacob, Maj. Cormack, Capt. Mayle, Boddillon, Thompson, and Robertson; Lieuts. McDonald, Gibard, Batine, Bannerman, Miles, Nutt, Plower; Dr. Voux, Newall, Barras, Harrison, Fenwick, Fellows, Rose, Seacombe, and Atkinson; Ens. Bramwell, asst. surg. Vaughan, and head quarters of the light battalion.
 Per Pekin, from HONG KONG.—Capt. Potts, Capt. Plombwell, 12th lancers; Messrs. Bedomy, Duboulay, and Anderson; Miss Tryman, Mrs. Haselwood and child.
 Per Nith, from CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Wright.
 Per Chusan, from BUSHIRE.—Cornet Hill, 1st lancers; Vet. surg. Lamb, 3rd L.C.; Lieut. Thatcher, 11th N.I.; Lieut. Chamberlain, 26th N.I.; Asst. surg. Mills, staff; Capt. Dunsterville, Lieut. Gray, Lieut. Thim, Lieut. LeStrange, Lieut. Raigree, Capt. MacKenzie.
 Per Hibernia, from BUSHIRE.—Majs. Boileau, Young, and Grant; Lieuts. Brown, Fox, Prendergast, and Gordon; Drs. Lowe and Stewart; Mrs. Copeland and child, and details of different regiments.
 Per Wausell, from BUSHIRE.—Capt. Finnimour Lieut. Robinson, and 120 rank and file.
 Per Bombay, from KURRACHEE.—Messrs. Lodwick, Crowe, and Powell.
 Per Pottinger, from BUSHIRE.—Capt. Willoughby, deputy paymaster; Capt. Sheely, Lieut. Lynch, Lieut. Boodle, Lieut. Jebb, Lieut. Robinson, I. N. and Mr. Eyre.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 23. Steamer Assaye, Adams, Calcutta; Barron Renfrew, Owen, Liverpool; Avalanche, Scott, Calcutta; Kingstone, Weeks, Calcutta; Rubby Castle, Scott, Calcutta; steamer Queen Victoria, Pest, Calcutta.—24. Marion, Blyth, Calcutta; Antone, Indico, Marseilles; Queen of the Seas, Gardiner, Calcutta.—25. Steamer Punjab, Foulerton, Calcutta; Culloden, Morrison, Liverpool; Karty Hyney, Rowter, Colombo.—26. Dundonald, Tinton, Maulmein; General Hewett, Loatled, London.—27. Malakoff, Cherry, Liverpool; Louis Gaveaux, Huot, Havre; Escort, Liddle, London.—28. Belgravia, Wharton, Calcutta; steamer Semiramis, Stradling, Ceylon and Calcutta; Caduceus, Cass, Ceylon and Calcutta; steamer Bombay, James, Kurrachee; Patriarch, Barnes, Liverpool; Alexandra Ralli, Foros, Marseilles.—29. Spark of the Ocean, Drummond, Liverpool; steamer Cadiz, Aldham, Aden and Suez; Affghan, Colebank, Calcutta; Alfred Storer, Comming, Liverpool.—30. Ville de Agnes, Mortes, Oliver, Marseilles; Malabar, Farhe, Marseilles; Great Britain, Carrick, Marseilles; Langdale, Brown, Calcutta.—31. Roscoe, Clements, Persian Gulf.—JUNE 1. Steamer Erin, Bayley, China.—2. Washington, Davies, Rangoon; Scio, Patterson, New York; Leona, Morris, Liverpool; Conway, Dugend, Bushire.—3. Bride of the Seas, Nicholson, Madras.—4. Prescator, La Combe, Marseilles; Minic, Zettosca, Falmouth; Thomas Campbell, Clark, Akyab; steamer Chusan, Curling, Bushire; Golden Era, Brown, Bushire.—5. Esther, Verron, Marseilles; Tiptree, Penel, Liverpool; Black Douglas, Rymer, Bushire.—6. Jennie Prosper, Busuque, Mauritius; Admiral Boudin, Foristier, Havre; Louisa, Monidguet, Marseilles; Nabob, Horner, Calcutta.—7. J. J. Mitchell, Mitchell, Bushire; Jimima, Freegiver, China; Premier, Stond, London; steamer Bombay, James, Kurrachee.—8. Mystery, Heron, Trieste; Dambiat, Le Seville, Dunkirk; K. E. August, Meyer, Hamburg; steamer Lady Canning, Lieut. Peavor, Kurrachee; J. M. Wood, Emery, Liverpool; Stamboul, Rind, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Teptree, to LIVERPOOL.—Mr. and Mrs. Thornton and 4 children, Capt. Prescott, lady, and 2 children; Capt. and Mrs. Long, Mr. Stewart, and Mr. Aston.
 For MARSILLIES.—Mr. and Mrs. Lawford and 2 children; Mr. F. Segobia, Mr. Steven, and Mr. and Mrs. E. Touche. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Hitchins, Mr. J. Peek, Capt. R. Curling, Mr. Matthews, Capt. and Mrs. Green and 3 children, and Commander Nesbitt, I.N.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, June 10, 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent, transfer loan ..	Rs. 90 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 84 do.
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 82 p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 83 do.
New 5 Do. do. now open ..	Rs. 99 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10
Bank of England Notes	per £ 8½ to 15-16 noml.
Spanish Dollars	per 100 232
Republic Dollars	" 229
German Crowns	" 215 to 216
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola 105½ to 106
Gold Leaf (range of quality) per tola ..	16½

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each	39 p. ct. prem.
Oriental Bank	250 each	250 pd. up 62 p. ct. prem.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each	608 do. 1 p. ct. prem.
Mercantile Bank ..		250 do. 11 p. ct. prem.
N.W. Bank of India ..	400 each	35 p. ct. disct.
Agri Bank	500 each	48 p. ct. pm. nom.
Madras Bank	1,000 each	18½ to 19 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	12,000 each	20,000 do. 23,000
Colaba Press Com...	7,000 each	7,000 do. 26,000
Hydraulic P. Com...		4,000 do. 7,600
Cotton Spinning Com.		4,300 do. 1,375
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com....	1,000 do.	165 prem.
Colaba L. Com.	10,000 do.	7,500 sellers,
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	500 each	400 do. 10 p. ct. prem.
Great Ind. P. R. Com. ..		118-3 paid in Bombay, or £20 pm. in
England—5 per cent. disct.		
Do New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at £2 per share—pm. Rs. 1½ per share.		

On London—at	EXCHANGES.
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 2½d.	For doc. bills.
6 2s. 2½d.	For cred. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100...	97½
..... 30 days' sight	98
..... at sight	98½
On Madras at 30 days'	98
..... at sight	98½
On China at 60 days' sight,	Rs. 228 noml.

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2l. to 2l. 5s.
per ton.

CHINA:

The LONDON MAIL of April 10 arrived at Hong-Kong May 22 (per *Aden*). The MAIL of April 27 arrived at Singapore June 8, en route to China (per *Singapore*).

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CARVALHO, Mrs. J. H. d. at Shanghai, April 23.
MUIRHEAD, Mrs. D. d. at Hong-Kong, May 13.
RANGEL, Mrs. T. A. s. at Hong-Kong, May 20.
ROZARIO, Mrs. C. De, s. at Shanghai, May 11.

MARRIAGES.

MAGANDREW, James, to Mary, d. of the late Lieut. col. A. Watson, at St. John's Cathedral, May 18.

DEATHS.

HUDSON, Mary, wife of A. R. at Victoria, May 11.
MARQUES, Mrs. A. G. at Macao, May 17.
STOWERS, Richard, at Hong-Kong, May 11.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

MAY 9.—Norseman, Haskell, Singapore.—10. Sabina, Wentworth, Sydney.—11. Wellington, Hewett, London.—13. Norma, Kirby, Singapore; Lancefield, Oliver, Calcutta; Highflyer, Shadwell, England; Forester, Innes, England; Haughty, Hamilton, England; Opossum, Campbell, England; Plover, Stewart, England.—21. Haverling, Vans, Akyab.—22. Aden, Bernard, Bombay.—23. Amethyst, Grefell, England.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

For Aden.—Maj. gen. Garrett, Mrs. Garrett, Maj. Dallas, Col. the Hon. W. L. Fakenham, Lieut. col. Lugard; Majors W. D. Macdonald, T. Kearsley, H. Cradock, Garrett; Com. gen. Watt, Dr. W. R. E. Smart, Messrs. Jenner, Read, Parry, Falconer, and Cook. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. Hargreave and child, and Mr. Preston.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 9. Alliance, Mason, Labuan.—10. Pekin, Haslewood, Bombay.—17. Salsette, Swinton, Melbourne.—18. N. B. Palmer, Low, Siam.—20. Lancefield, Oliver, Calcutta; Thomas Ann Cole, Adam, Singapore.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For Norma, for CADIZ.—General Montero and wife, Don Rap. L. Guillere. For MARSHALLS.—Col. Jara. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. H. O. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Roper, and Mr. H. Sidford. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. S. Thutstyn. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Hermann, and Mr. W. Comstock, jun. For GALLI.—Hon. F. H. W. G. Calthorpe.

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friends who favour us with communications will greatly add to their obliging kindness by writing on one side only of their paper. All persons acquainted with the details of a printing-office know how much this promotes convenience.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

LONDON,

WEDNESDAY, July 15, 1857.

THE MUTINY IN BENGAL: ITS CAUSES AND CORRECTIVES.

It has been remarked of the natives of India, that they have no nationality. The man born in Upper Hindostan looks upon himself as a superior animal to the Bengalee. Both look down upon the smaller races of the Dukhup. The Rajpoot is proud of his lineage and its traditions. The Rohilla Patan and the Seyud of Bārhi have as much pride of caste as the highest Brahmin. All of these have an intense love of kin and a high sense of honour; but nowhere do we find that love of the country which has given them all birth, which we call patriotism,—taking pride in its character among nations, desiring its freedom and independence, and ready to sacrifice life and property, and everything that man holds dear, to promote its welfare and to elevate or secure its position. High feelings they have on very many points. A Hindoo will sacrifice his life at any time rather than do anything by which he would lose caste. A Mahomedan of good family will do the same rather than lift the veil that covers his wife's face; but neither one nor the other would stir a hundred yards to procure for his country one form of government rather than another, unless, indeed, he should see some personal interest to be gained by the change.

The cause of this is perhaps to be found in the past history of India and in the variety of races which have successively had dominion there, all of which remain in the country as distinct classes, separated in habits and associations of all kinds, as in religion, and not attaching the least value to the only one thing they have in common—the locality of birth and residence.

This state of feeling in the very promiscuous population of India favoured exceedingly the ambitious views and promoted the success of the European communities which entered the arena and took part in the struggle for dominion when the Moghul empire fell to pieces. The main instrument used by the English in this struggle, and which for a hundred years has never failed them, has been the Sepoy army (composed of men of all those various castes and races), which they have raised, and have hitherto contrived to retain in devoted attachment through all fortunes, until, through its zealous services, the entire of the vast continent of India has been brought under subjection, with Burmah and the eastern shores and islands of the Bay of Bengal added to the old Moghul empire, and China threatened, and made to feel its power. We have a Sepoy army which, including local and irregular corps,

musters 250,000 men of all classes, all castes, and all religions. This army has been remarkable, during the entire century of its growth to this strength, for its fidelity, its contentment, its *modestia*, if we may be permitted to use a Latin very expressive word, of the highest possible praise to disciplined troops. Its relations with the Government it served were those of entire confidence, the Sepoys feeling that every condition of service was sure to be observed, and the pay agreed upon certain to be received punctually, without deduction on any pretext, and in coin of full value. But more than this, they have hitherto had full assurance that all their caste feelings and prejudices of faith or custom, and points of honour, were well understood and would be respected; so that the service, while it afforded an honourable and secure livelihood, maintained their position in their tribe, or class, or community; safe always from anything degrading, they had hopes to rise, and no fear of being lowered in condition or in general estimation. In all these respects the Sepoy of the East-India Company compared his position with the soldiers of other services, and seeing its advantages, was content, and proud of the service to which he had bound himself, and in times of difficulty and disaster desertion was rare, and examples of devotion and life-sacrifice the rule, and things of ordinary occurrence.

Such has hitherto been the character of the native army of India, and especially of the Bengal Sepoy. The Government has placed implicit reliance on his fidelity, and the person of the Governor-General, and every treasury, and fort, and place of confinement, even for high political prisoners, has been confidently trusted to his exclusive guard.

Within the last few months all this has changed. Disaffection has shown itself in corps of every arm. Correspondence has been kept up by committees of the men of regiments unknown to their officers, and all being ripe for sedition, we have had to record mutinies and outbreaks for no cause, or on very slight provocation, when every possible excess of violence, crime, and bloodshed has been perpetrated without mercy, with the motive declared of throwing off allegiance, and, if possible, destroying the Government of the East-India Company.

There have been mutinies heretofore of our native troops; but in the Bengal army they have had their origin in reductions of pay or the denial of some benefits to which the Sepoy has conceived that he had a right, or in orders to march upon obnoxious service without adequate means being provided or made available. On all these occasions the Sepoys have taken their stand upon a supposed ground of right, and have separated from their officers, but respecting while disobeying them, and in no case doing them injury. The recent mutiny of the 19th N.I. at Berhampore partook of the same character; but the mutinies at Meerut and Delhi commenced with the murder of officers, and the 34th and other regiments near Calcutta seem to have conspired for the same bloody purpose, thus assimilating their revolt to that of Vellore. There are, indeed, many circumstances of similitude between the Meerut and Delhi outbreaks and the attempt of the Madras Sepoys to seize Vellore; but the resemblance fails in the want of the prompt energy of a Gillespie to tread out the fire before it spread. That incident, therefore, of our Indian military history will not be without use in the endeavour to trace the causes and account for the change

which appears at this juncture to have come over the character of the Bengal Sepoy.

Most of those who write and talk upon this subject refer, primarily, to the paucity of officers with regiments, owing to the large drain occasioned by the levy of irregulars and by the necessity of providing from the army numerous functionaries for civil administration and for the surveys and public works in progress. There is no doubt that the discipline of regiments must have suffered greatly from this cause; but laxity of discipline will convert an army into a rabble, not into rebels. The disorders to which it would give rise are quite of a different character from those witnessed, and it would be wrong to jump hastily to the conclusion that this known deficiency will account for everything. We have upwards of 80,000 well-disciplined native troops, officered from the regular army, who are now the main stay of the Government for their fidelity, because of their separation in feeling, in organization, and in caste and class from that army. Without their aid, the few European troops available would have found it difficult, if not impossible, to act with effect against the mutineers. The result, therefore, proves the wisdom of forming this separate army, notwithstanding the effect upon the discipline of the regulars of withdrawing so many officers; unless, indeed, there be reason to believe that by retaining those officers on regimental duty we should have prevented the spread of disaffection, which, ascribing it as we do to other causes, we think cannot be maintained.

But there is undoubtedly a great change in the disposition and character of the officers, and especially in their relations and dealings with the men under their command. It is rare to find now the pure regimental officer, content with his position, knowing every man of his corps, consulted freely by them on matters of personal or family interest, and looking forward to pass his life amongst them until by the rise of seniority he shall obtain higher command, or retire with the competency assured by the conditions of his service. Since steam has brought England within a month's journey, the young officer thinks only of his home and the chances of furlough; and even when he has no prospect of obtaining staff or civil employment to draw him away, his heart is not with his regiment. Connection with native mistresses, also, which was the source of much association with natives, and a channel through which the superior officer might be influenced and approached, has almost entirely ceased, in consequence of the facilities of communication with Europe and the larger resort of European ladies to India. Thus, besides that there are fewer officers than heretofore with a regiment, those fewer live in a state of greater alienation from the men than they used to do. It is true that encouragement is given to mastering the languages of colloquial intercourse; but the mere ability to converse does not give the inducement, and the Sepoy feels that he belongs to a different and inferior race. The superiority of his officer he is used to, and can well bear; but not to think that he is contemned; and the hasty acts and injudicious speeches of indiscreet young men, dissatisfied with their own position and prospects, is not unlikely to have produced and aggravated this feeling.

All we have noticed, however, though it might produce alienation and a bad spirit in an army, would not suffice to account for the disaffection towards the Government which we see displayed. Lord Canning's proclamation

shows that there is a general distrust of the character and intentions of the governing authorities in England as in India, and it has been issued to allay or correct this. The fact then being so, whence this distrust? Is it justified by any acts of the home or Indian Government? Why should it be felt so especially by the men who compose our native army in Bengal? These are, after all, the most important questions to be discussed and settled; and to these, therefore, we shall especially address ourselves.

The notion that has got abroad, and has been studiously propagated, is, that our Indian Government has departed from its ancient principles and traditions, and, no longer respecting the religion and customs of its subjects, intends, by direct and indirect means, to undermine and destroy both the Hindoo and Mahomedan religions, in order to bring the entire population of India to Christianity. This is believed to be the settled design and motive of all the recent measures to promote education, and of the social changes attempted to be effected by legislation,—such as the marriage of widows, the prohibition of polygamy, the prevention of suttee, the law to prevent inheritance from being affected by a change of religion, &c.

The conduct of the Government itself also, or of its members personally, in dealing with missionaries and in aiding proselyting establishments, is referred to as evidence of a great change of principle in the ruling authority; that is to say, from perfect toleration and respect towards the old institutions and creeds of India, to a designed and active aggression. Can any one lay his hand on his heart, and declare that such imputations are totally unfounded? Everybody sees and admits that the measures of the Government for the past twenty years have been directed towards the creation of a new state of things, a new condition of society; and the press, here as in India, has been loud in its congratulations on the spread of intelligence and the enlightenment of the youth of India which has resulted from these measures.

It is quite true that we have succeeded in educating some hundreds of the rising generation in Bengal in European science and literature, and these, being masters of the native press, have made themselves heard as if they were so many tens of thousands; so that a casual visitor and shallow observer of India is easily led to believe that the entire order of things there is undergoing a change, and members of the Government even, and high functionaries, have come to think that they are yielding to the spirit of the age, and following the progress of events, by sanctioning or instituting measures in aid of this change. But the proportion of the entire population of India affected by this new spirit is in reality not as one to ten thousand; nay, we may say, not as one to one hundred thousand, and those who have cast off the old leaven and put on the new are gathered together at the Presidency towns or great cities. Their influence in the interior is quite unfelt. And where is it that we find recruits for our army? There is not a regiment in the service that has ever enlisted a man at Calcutta, or in any city or large town. All are drawn from those especial classes who, living in villages, hold most strongly to the ancient caste-and-creed associations. There is not a Sepoy who has a spark of what is called European intelligence; and the Government has never sought to communicate its new enlightenment to its native soldiery, trusting rather to the principle of fidelity

to the salt, so deeply rooted in the Indian mind under its old constitution, for assurance of faithful service, and of adaptation to the vocation in which that service has been required.

While, however, the Government was blindly following this *ignis fatuus* of enlightenment, and hoping to regenerate the country with European ideas, influences were at work to counteract and bring the new spirit into collision with the old. The youths educated with European notions, went back into their families completely dis-Hindooed. They derided the family worship, disregarded the observances of caste, and many of them openly committed the desecration of eating beef, and spreading their table with meat and wines, like Christians, while they disavowed belief in any religion. We doubt if any educated Hindoo has sincere faith in the creed and superstitions he professes; still very many look upon their position and credit as dependent on the *status* of things to which they were born: very many regard caste as an institution without which society could not be kept together. All the higher castes, too, enjoy especial benefits, which they will never voluntarily relinquish. There was thus a very general alarm felt at the new spirit displayed by the youth educated to European notions, and an association was formed in Calcutta about thirty years ago, called the Dhurma Subha, with the professed object of counteracting its influence. We know much less of the proceedings and working means of this society than we do of the talking and printing doings of the youths of the new school. We saw them subscribing to send an agent to England to appeal against the law passed for the abolition of suttee. We know their activity and earnestness in pursuit of their object to be great, and there has been much lately to excite apprehension and stimulate them to increased exertion. If in the Presidency towns and large cities the influence of old caste prejudices and associations is on the wane,—which we believe it really to be,—yet, in the ranks of our native army, caste feelings are still as strong as ever, and there the emissaries of the Dhurma Subha have found ready listeners, prepared to feel alarm at the measures of change in progress, and to believe imputations of motive, however gross and malevolent, when insinuated cleverly, against those who were producing and encouraging the changes so abhorred and feared.

But the Mahomedans, it will be said, have participated in the alienation and disaffection witnessed. They have not been tutored and misled by the Dhurma Subha. This is very true. They have other special grievances. The resumption measures,—the discontinuance of the use of Persian in the courts,—the attempted conversion of the Calcutta Madrisa, an institution founded by Warren Hastings to educate Moolavees, that is, doctors of Mahomedan law, into a common English school,—the striking off from that establishment of all officers whose service was religious, and the introduction of such tests and conditions of admission to public employment as have had the effect of excluding Mahomedans entirely from the courts and other public establishments,—these and many similar observed results of the new principles adopted by the ruling authorities are quite enough to account for the alienation of this part of the population. There needed very little perversion of representation to induce the Mahomedan Sepoy to believe, equally with the Hindoo, that the subversion of his religion also was the object and aim of the

Government he was serving. The principle of fidelity to the Nimuk, however deeply rooted, was not proof against this new conviction.

But the reports maliciously spread, and which appear to have found too ready credence, are not confined to the charge of perseverance in the course of change observed and so much dreaded. It is stated to be generally believed that Lord Canning carried out specific instructions to compel the general profession of Christianity within two years, and that for this purpose his first object was to cause every one to be entrapped into an irreparable loss of caste. Rumours have been circulated that bullock's-blood had surreptitiously been mixed with the water of the principal tank from which the natives drink at Calcutta in the hot season, with this especial design; and the issue of the greased cartridge was declared to be part of the same settled scheme.

That such absurd reports should obtain credence from any one for a day, is one of many proofs of the little confidence felt, and of the low estimation in which the Government is now held. It is to be observed, that these malicious rumours bear against the home Government rather than against the local administration. The Indian authorities are supposed to be acting under specific instructions from England. What, then, can have occurred to give the people of India such an idea of their distant rulers?

Unfortunately, the proceedings of the past twenty years have afforded too much consecutive evidence of the vast influence and power of the Evangelical party in this country. Beginning with the agitation got up against the connection of the Bengal Government with Juggurnath, and ending with the petition of the Bengal missionaries for a commission to examine into every branch of the local administration, and the manner in which that petition was received and discussed by Parliament, no observer of the progress of events could fail to be convinced of the growing influence of this particular party, and the increasing deference paid to its views and wishes by all authorities. And how can it be otherwise, when the so-called liberal party are in power in this United Kingdom. There is not a member of that party who sits in the lower House who does not owe his seat to the votes of Dissenters and Wesleyans, who are ever ready to exact pledges, and refuse support to any one opposed to their proselyting views. There have also been several unusual occurrences in later years, which have been regarded as signs of the time; amongst these we must recall to notice Duleep Singh's profession of Christianity and the baptism of the daughter of the Rajah of Koorg, with the Queen of England and Chairman of the East-India Company for sponsors. The people of India have seen, too, very many instances of the same spirit in the functionaries, and even in the members, of the Indian Governments, which, connected with what they hear of England, they have come to regard as derivative from, and reflective of, the spirit that prevails at home. Thus, for a long time, society at Madras was divided publicly between the advocates of active measures to promote the spread of Christianity and those who adhered to the old traditions and ideas on this subject; and even in official correspondence the Hindoos were designated by the former as heathens. Only the other day, too, since the railway of that pre-

cedency was opened, a party of Hindoos applied for a special train on a Sunday to proceed to some place of sanctity for the celebration of a festival. Instead of dealing with this question on the broad ground, whether special trains should or should not be allowed to run on Sundays, the members of that Government recorded minutes against giving encouragement, through the railway, to heathenism; and in our own Parliament, the special mission of England to bring all India to Christianity has been declared to be the settled conviction of no less a person than the Chairman of the East-India Company. Can we suppose that the increasing intelligence we have taken so much pains to promote in India has failed to note these signs of the times, and that the opponents of change have neglected to make use of them to spread alienation, and alarm, and disaffection as a means of preventing what they dread? The untutored minds of our native soldiery have been especially susceptible of such impressions, and we see the result at last in a general revolt against the Government, carried out by assassination, as the only means left of saving caste and creed, and maintaining the old religious feelings and institutions. The mischief has been done—the match has been lighted—how the fire is to be extinguished and confidence to be restored in the home and local Governments is the serious question to be considered.

In the events that have occurred since the first display of the mutinous spirit in the native soldiery, there has been much to be criticised, if not regretted. The disbanding of the 19th regiment, and the manner of it, were not calculated to correct the evil disposition known to prevail so generally. It would have been better to have accepted the offer of this regiment to serve in China. Its mutiny was pardonable, so long as no violence was done to the officers, and the dispersion by disbandment of a body of malcontents, to spread their grievances and invite other regiments to make common cause for their reparation or vengeance, was scarcely wise at the crisis. On the other hand, the mere disbandment of the 34th, when it was proved to have held secret correspondence to propagate sedition and disaffection, and when the regiment had allowed its adjutant to be shot at and cut down in front of its lines and in presence of a guard of its men, was weakness of equally bad influence. But worst of all was the sentence of ten years' imprisonment, with labour in irons, passed upon eighty-five men of the 3rd Native Cavalry at Meerut, a sentence calculated to drive the rest of the regiment to desperation, and which evidently was the immediate cause of their running a muck and taking the lead in assassination and revolt. These acts, however, though in our opinion failures of discretion, were not causes of the mischief; and it was by no means an easy thing to determine how to deal with the mutinous spirit on its first display, and when it was quite uncertain how far it might be participated by other regiments.

But, leaving this part of the subject, let us look rather to the future, and inquire what can be done to restore things to the old condition of peace, and mutual trust and confidence. The idea that there is a settled determination to act aggressively against the caste and creed of our troops must, by some means, be eradicated. The proclamation of the Governor-General will not suffice for this. Some guarantees must also be given from this country whence the new spirit is supposed to have emanated; and

if a commencement were made in Parliament it would be wise, and of the best possible effect; for the eyes of India are now especially turned to what passes there. But at any rate the proselyting spirit must be eradicated from the counsels of our Governments at home and abroad; it must be excluded from high places and authority, and most especially from the *Military Secretariat of the Supreme Government*.

Efforts will be made to withdraw attention from the cause given to Hindoos and to our native soldiery to apprehend aggression upon their caste and creed. The disaffection and mutiny will be ascribed to everything else rather than to such apprehensions. The centralization of power to the damage of the influence of commanding officers, the license and indulgences of the Afghan and Sikh wars, and the influence of these upon discipline; the contamination of Sikh example—all Runjeet's corps having massacred their officers and successfully seized the government in the Punjab,—all these and many other things will be prominently put forth and argued upon as sources of the bad spirit of which we are daily witnessing such deplorable results. But the people of England must not be hoodwinked or deceived. Let them believe their Governor-General rather than those who have contributed to the mischief and have a motive to mislead. He has felt that the Government has lost the good opinion and confidence of its subjects upon the ground of caste and religion, and that it is necessary to do something to re-establish faith and credit in its designs and motives. The same thing must be done, as a first measure, from this country.

CORRESPONDENCE. STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR.—The General Order of the Government of India, of the 9th April last (republished in your number of the 2nd inst.), in which an increased participation in staff and other military appointments in India is authorised for officers of Her Majesty's service, is one the importance of which it would be difficult to overrate.

The want of cordiality of feeling that unfortunately too notoriously exists, both in India and at home, between the regimental officers of the Royal army and those of the Company's service is much to be regretted.

Up to a recent period, the Company's officer in India could afford to disregard any claim to superiority foolishly assumed by Her Majesty's regimental officers. The fact that the latter were excluded from all the best and most lucrative appointments obtainable in India, not only accounted for any bad feeling that might exist on their part, but went far to excuse it, due allowance being made for the weakness of human nature; and any advantages which the Company's officer possessed over his Royal comrade, east of the Cape, was more than counterbalanced by his finding, on returning to his own country, that his military character received no recognition but such as a somewhat niggardly courtesy extended to him.

The position of both services was, in fact, an anomaly. Undoubtedly, *primâ facie*, the Company's officer, whose lot is cast, "for better for worse," in India,—who gives up home, kindred, and country, to devote his best energies, and the best years of his life, to the service of his Sovereign in a distant and unhealthy clime; and who has, moreover, no power of returning to his native land (while health endures), unless he abandons all hope for the future, and all reward for the past, is clearly entitled to some local advantages over the Queen's officer, whose period of service in India is generally limited, or at least limitable, owing to the facility of exchanging into some regiment at home, if distaste to the climate or home sickness so incline him. But, at the same time, those of Her Majesty's officers (and there are many such) who spend their lives in India, and devote themselves exclusively to Indian service, with some reason, till now, complained that neither length of service, nor talent, nor zeal in their profession, procured them the rewards so lavishly bestowed on Company's officers.

The Company's officer might, on the one hand, return to his country, after 30 years' service, covered with wounds and glory, to find his rank ignored, and his services depreciated by the youngest

sub. in H.M.'s Brigade of Guards; and the Queen's officer, on the other hand, who remained in India, a victim to present liver complaint, and exposed to *paulo-post* future cholera, saw the E.I.Co.'s subs. of 3 years' standing carry off what he would have viewed as some compensation for arduous service and long expatriation.

The recent order from the Horse Guards, adjusting the relative rank of Queen's and Company's officers out of India, has partly removed a crying injustice as regards Company's officers at home; and the order by the Government of India, of the 9th April last, will place the Queen's officer in his proper position in India.

So far, Mr. Editor, two "steps" have been taken in the "right direction;" but I would beg to urge on the authorities that the benefit is not equal to the two services, inasmuch as the boon conceded to the Queen's officers takes away whatever benefit it confers on them, from the Company's officers, who, of course, are *pro tanto* injured in the number and value of the appointments for which they alone before were eligible. The concession of nominal and honorary European rank to the Company's officers is no injury to those of H.M.'s service, but the irruption of some 600 fresh candidates into the arena of competition for staff employ in India, is a decided injury to the service from which hitherto the appointments to be conferred were exclusively filled.

I do not mention this as an argument against the concession, thus, as I conceive, equitably made; but if the principle be admitted, let the equality be, as far as possible, complete. If the Queen's officer be allowed to share the prizes as well as the hardships of Indian service, let the Company's officer also feel that, like him, he is at home a soldier in *fact* and in *deed*, as well as in name,—that there is no attempt to place him on a lower scale, and that his efficiency and qualifications will be admitted and appreciated whenever his services may be required by the sovereign whose commission he also bears.

I am, Sir, no "fusionist." I am not advocating the amalgamation of the two services. There may be much to be said in favour of such a step, as there undoubtedly is, in my humble judgment, against it. But unity is not of necessity identity. Let the two services co-exist, distinct in character, but united in feelings, sympathies, and interests. Let the gallant officers of the Queen's service enjoy all the advantages and peculiar privileges they possess; let them not, however, seek, in the eyes of their countrymen at home, to arrogate to themselves exclusively the designation and characteristics of officers of the "British army." Were the Government to carry out the principle they have in part conceded, and not only to recognise the military character, but also the capability for duty at home (when required) of the Company's officers on full pay, we should, perhaps, hear no more sneers regarding "Indian officers," and possibly the members of the "Army and Navy Club" would not deem it essential to their character and dignity to ignore the claims and pretensions of those who, in social position, in intellectual acquirements, in professional knowledge, and in distinguished services, are in every respect their equals.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

11th June, 1857.

S. A. W.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 29.

THE MUTINY OF THE INDIAN TROOPS.

A question was put to the Government by the *Earl of Ellenborough* with respect to the measures which they intended to take for the purpose of averting the calamity with which they were threatened in India.

Earl Granville replied that it would be wiser and fairer for the Government to give no opinion whatever until the whole of the facts respecting the events at Meerut could be ascertained. There was no doubt that they could not act too decidedly at this moment, but the real difficulty was to ascertain the extent to which the disaffection had gone, and where it was likely to break out. From the colonels of all the regiments that appeared to have been disaffected, the most confident assurances were received by the Government in India that the troops might be thoroughly relied upon. General Anson's troops were met by the European troops coming from Meerut, and by parties of native princes, who had shown on this occasion a most laudable desire to co-operate with her Majesty's forces. In answer to the question about reinforcements, he begged to state that about 10,000 men had been ordered to India, partly composed of four Queen's regiments, and partly composed of reinforcements to the regiments of India, belonging to the Queen's and Company's services; and since the last news had arrived, four regiments more (after communicating with the Directors) had been put under orders to embark. In India the Governor-General had used every precaution, and had called troops to Calcutta, not for the defence of the capital, for about that he felt confident, but for the purpose of sending them to the points where they were most required. He could not go into a detailed account of the measures which the Government might think it necessary to take to strengthen themselves at home.

They would take the steps that were necessary, but would not adopt them in a spirit of exaggerated alarm.

Lord Brougham asked for information respecting the effect produced on the money market in Calcutta through means of the events that had occurred.

Earl Granville.—While the funds in this country have fallen, the Government paper in Calcutta and Bombay has remained at the same rate.

The *Earl of Hardwicke* asked if it was likely that the Emperor of the French would permit the passage of British troops through France en route to India. In the course of his life he did not recollect a more formidable case, and he suggested that 15,000 or 20,000 men at Aldershot should be transferred to India.

The *Earl of Albemarle* thought that religion had nothing to do with the outbreak, which he attributed to the practice of recruiting the army of Bengal from the high-caste natives, and to the system of centralisation, which was shaking their Indian empire to its very centre.

Earl Granville submitted that it would be more regular not to go into questions of that kind.

JULY 3.

Earl Granville, in reply to Lord Ellenborough, stated that the recent reduction in the rate of exchange on India announced by the Directors of the East-India Company was merely an ordinary commercial operation. The noble earl also stated that the Governor-General was in possession of ample funds to meet the present emergency.

JULY 6.

THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S CIVIL SERVICE.

The *Marquis of Clanricarde* moved for a return of the number of officers, civil and military, belonging to and employed in the civil service of the East-India Company, distinguishing those of the covenanted from the uncovenanted service, and in receipt of not less than £400 a year salary, on the 1st January, 1846; and a similar return for 1st of January, 1856. Returns granted.

JULY 13.

The *Earl of Ellenborough* renewed his inquiries regarding the spread of the sepoy mutinies, and was answered by *Earl Granville*, to the effect that the Government had no information to afford on the subject at the present moment beyond what was already publicly known.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 30.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

Mr. Disraeli put a question to the Government relative to the present state of our Indian empire. He thought the House had a right to expect from her Majesty's Government that they should tell the House what was the cause of these great disasters, and not only what was the main cause of the calamitous events, but whether they had been forewarned; whether the cause was political or religious; whether they originated in the maladministration of officials or in a sudden outbreak of fanaticism; whether the civil authority in India and the military authority were of accord; and, lastly, whether the Governor-General had resigned his office.

Mr. V. Smith, premising that no one could feel surprise at the question put by *Mr. Disraeli*, said that her Majesty's Government had determined immediately to send out a reinforcement of European troops to India; in the middle of next month nearly 10,000 men would be sent, and the Court of Directors had applied for 4,000 more. This was a measure of security, for he denied that our empire in India was imperilled by disasters. Everything that could be done was doing in India; he had no doubt that the mutiny would be put down by force, and he hoped that the next mail would announce that ample retribution had been taken upon the mutineers. As to the cause of the disaffection, he had more difficulty; but the question would undergo the closest investigation by the Indian Government. He knew nothing of any difference between the Governor-General of India and the Commander-in-Chief, and had no reason to believe that there was any material difference of opinion between them. He gave a flat denial to the report of the resignation of the Governor-General, who, he predicted, would prove himself, equal to the occasion.

JULY 10.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA AND CHINA.

Sir J. Pakington put the following questions to the first lord of the Admiralty:—Whether any recent intelligence had been received as to the position and proceedings of her Majesty's forces in China; whether her Majesty's Government had sent out any instructions empowering the Indian Government to divert from their destination the troops which had been sent from this country to China and employ them in India? If no such instructions had been sent, whether it was true that the Governor-General of India

had, of his own authority, acting under the pressure of events in that country, sent orders to Ceylon that the forces sent from this country to China were, on their arrival at Ceylon, to proceed to India; and whether her Majesty's Government were prepared to state, in the event of its being intended that the troops sent to China should be immediately employed in India, what course they proposed to take for strengthening the British forces in China?

Sir C. Wood replied that no instructions had been sent out empowering the Indian Government to divert from their destination the reinforcements intended for China. It was known, however, to her Majesty's Government that the Governor-General had written to Lord Elgin, asking his lordship if he acquiesced in the propriety of the arrangement to divert the destination of these troops.

RETURN OF OFFICERS TO INDIA.

Mr. Noel begged to ask the Under-Secretary for War whether the Government would give to those of her Majesty's officers who were ordered to rejoin their regiments in India before the expiration of their leave, on account of the mutiny in that country, a free passage, or whether they would be compelled to return there at their own expense?

Sir J. Ramsden said the point to which the hon. gentleman alluded at this moment formed the subject of communication between the War Department and the India Board.

Sir H. Verney asked, if a free passage were given to the officers of the royal army, whether the same privilege would not also be extended to the officers of the Indian army?

Capt. Vivian asked the President of the Board of Control whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to send the troops which were about to embark for India in sailing ships?

Mr. V. Smith said, as arrangements had been made for sending out nearly 10,000 men as reliefs or recruits, previous to the receipt of the intelligence from India, in sailing vessels, and as those arrangements had all been perfected, those troops would proceed to their destination in the way originally intended. With regard to the additional 4,000 men asked for by the East-India Company in consequence of the intelligence from India, the arrangement was that 2,000 should proceed in screw steamers, and the other 2,000 in sailing vessels. The Government had anxiously considered the manner in which the troops would be best and most rapidly conveyed, and as many persons were of opinion that at this particular season of the year sailing vessels would be even swifter than screw steamers, the arrangements which he had mentioned had been adopted. It would probably create some rivalry between the two descriptions of vessels, and would induce them both to use the utmost despatch. All the vessels would depart between the 21st and 29th of the present month, and he hoped that they would be able to accomplish the voyage in seventy days.

Sir C. Napier regretted that that the whole 4,000 men were not to be sent out in steamers because it was absurd to suppose that sailing vessels could perform the voyage so quickly as steamers.

JULY 7.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Lord Palmerston said, in reply to an inquiry made by *Mr. H. Berkeley*, that H.M.'s Government could not undertake to use its influence with the Sultan in support of an application by the Viceroy of Egypt for the sanction of the Sublime Porte to the construction of a ship canal across the isthmus of Suez. He believed that the scheme was physically impracticable and politically objectionable.

THE BENGAL MILITARY FUND.

Lord Elcho, who had a motion on the paper respecting the Bengal Military Fund, said he would withdraw it at the request of the Bengal military officers, who did not wish to urge their own grievances at the present moment of Indian difficulty.

Mr. Vernon Smith and *Mr. Mangles* expressed their sense of the patriotism of the Bengal officers in withdrawing their claims at the present moment, and assured Lord Elcho that their forbearance would not be allowed to prejudice their claims.

JULY 8.

THE PERSIAN AND CHINESE WARS.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* presented estimates amounting to £500,000 for the expenses of the Persian war, and £500,000 towards the naval and military operations in China, and moved that they be referred to a committee of supply. Motion agreed to.

JULY 13.

Mr. Disraeli renewed his inquiries regarding the spread of the sepoy insurrection in Bengal, and was answered by *Lord Palmerston*, to the effect that the Government could at present afford no further information on the subject to that which was already publicly known.

THE QUEEN OF OUDE.—Her Majesty accorded the favour of a private audience on the 24th inst. to the Queen Mother of Oude and the two princes, the heir apparent and his uncle.

THE LATE COLONEL FINNIS.—A Court of Common Council was held on Wednesday last, the Lord Mayor presiding, when a resolution of condolence with the Lord Mayor on the death of his brother, Colonel Finnis, who was killed at Meerut by the sepoys, was unanimously adopted.

CAPT. H. B. LYNCH.—The Shah of Persia has conferred the honour of the Order of the Lion and Sun, with the title of Khan, upon Capt. H. B. Lynch, c.b., in token of his regard for the manner in which Capt. Lynch brought about the treaty of peace between this country and Persia.

KNIGHTHOOD OF GENERAL HEARSEY.—*War Office, July 4.*—The Queen has been graciously pleased to make and ordain a special statute of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath for the appointment of the undermentioned officer in the East-India Company's service to be an extra member of the military division of the second class, or Knights Commanders, of the said Most Honourable Order, viz., Major-Gen. John Bennett Hearsey, c.b., Col. of the 6th regt. of Bengal light cavalry.

KNIGHTHOOD OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY OF CEYLON.—*Whitehall, July 10.*—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Charles Justin MacCarthy, Esq., Colonial Secretary for the Island of Ceylon.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.—*Foreign Office, July 7.*—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. H. R. Vander Spar as Consul at Point de Galle in the island of Ceylon for H.M. the King of the Netherlands.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 29. Bengal, Oates, Madras; Poictiers, Sharp, Ceylon; Redan, Heard, Bombay; Fanny, Horney, Mauritius.—30. Robin Hood, Bears, Akab; Ballarat, Jones, Foochowfoo; Skimmer of the Seas, Way, Algoa Bay; Tjarity Mir, Meldrum, Cochin; Flying Scud, Baxter, Bombay.—JULY 1. Admiral Collingwood, Smith, Algoa Bay; Boston Light, Crowell, Akab; Feveril of the Peak, Murphy, Rangoon.—2. Granite City, Leask, Sydney; Stebonheath, Connell, Melbourne; Meteor, Lambton, Ceylon.—3. Spartan, Storey, Singapore; Leonidas, Allen, Algoa Bay; Sarah Metcalfe, Stewart, Akab.—4. Champion of the Seas, McKirdy, Melbourne; William Frederick, Stephenson, Singapore; George Canning, Sim, South Australia; Bury St. Edmunds, Miller, Bengal.—5. Robert Pulsford, Smith, Bengal; Parisian, Adam, Bombay; James Armstrong, Hodgson, Bengal; Damietta, Lowell, Cape; Melpomene, Laurenson, New Zealand; Lady Stanley, Gardiner, Mauritius.—7. Joseph Shepherd, Barber, China and St. John's; Lady Milton, Richardson, Maulmein; Refuge, Wilson, Bengal; Maria Magdalena, Willingbrink, Sydney.—8. Rockliffe, Smith, Java; Cid, Carnet, Bengal.—10. Pons Eli, Morrish, Mauritius.—11. Francis Henty, Cairncross, Melbourne; Roxburgh Castle, Adams, Melbourne; Prince of Wales, Consitt, Bengal; Queen, Lambert, Bengal.—13. James Barnes, McDonald, Melbourne; Elizabeth Ronneberg, Reppen, Maulmein; Inkerman, Grant, Bengal; Herculean, Bell, Shanghai; Springbok, Elmsstone, Cape.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Colombo, from SOUTHAMPTON (July 4), to proceed per steamer Hindostan, from SUZ. For MALTA.—Lieut. H. W. Dickens, Lieut. Cairncross, Surg. Dwyer, Ens. Cavendish, Mr. H. B. Torbete, R.N., Mr. A. Whiffin, R.N.—Col. Bythess, Mr. Belisha, Mr. J. Brunton. For ALEXANDRIA.—R.N.—Col. Bythess, Mr. Belisha, Mr. J. Brunton. For MANSON, Lieut. Moore, Maj. Candy, Capt. McPherson, Capt. F. G. Newham, Mr. F. L. Browne, Capt. Douglas, Mr. Owen. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Cotton, Mr. N. Stephens, Mrs. W. F. Wright, Mr. H. R. Faber, Mr. Faber, jun., Mrs. Purvis, Capt. and Mrs. Saxton, Capt. Riston, Maj. Lavie, Mr. Wyman, Mr. S. D. Authonitz. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. G. A. Benson, Mr. G. Eisten, Mr. J. Maling, Mr. C. Thompson, Gen. Beatson, Mr. M. T. Angelo, Capt. J. H. Smyth, Capt. Richardson, Capt. Miles, Mr. Fraser, Lieut. Puley, Mr. Sherrin, Mr. C. M. Young, Maj. Stephen, Col. Bidulph. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Adams and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. McTaygart. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. C. Cleverly, Maj. Luard, Maj. Hon. W. Clifford, Staff-surg. Jackson, Staff-surg. Powell, Staff-surg. Peacocke, Staff-surg. Hollingsworth, Maj.-gen. Van Straubenzie, Mr. Davies, Mr. Derard, Mr. Lorenzo, Mr. Mitchell. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. H. Fibbes.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BLOCK, the wife of Samuel W. s. at East Barnet, July 4.
CUNINGHAME, the wife of Maj. gen. D. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, d. at Gartnagrenach House, Argyleshire, July 3.
KEVIN, the widow of the late Maj. Edward, Madras army, s. (still-born), at Cheltenham, July 9.
RIND, the wife of M. McN. Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, d. at Brighton, July 10.

MARRIAGES.

CLAYTON, Thomas G. to Emily, M. d. of the late Capt. James Remington, of the Bengal army, at St. Marylebone Church, July 1.
CLOSE, Henry P. of the Bombay army, to Annette C. d. of Robert B. Hudleston, at Cheltenham, July 7.

DENT, Capt. Thomas W. Madras N.I. s. of the late John, Madras civil service, to Emily, d. of William H. Tyler, late of the Bengal civil service, at Christ Church, Hyde-park, July 2.
JONES, Capt. Jenkin, Bombay engineers, to Elizabeth Scott, d. of James Hills, of Kishnaghur, Bengal, at All Saints' Church, St. John's-wood, July 9.
KEMBALL, Capt. John S. Bombay army, to Dora M. d. of the late Capt. Adams, Bombay army, at Bexley, July 7.
MOORE, Charles W. Capt. 3rd Madras Eur. regt. to Isabella, d. of the late John Atkinson, at St. George's, Hanover-square, June 30.
NELSON, Ramsay H. Bengal civil service, to Sophia, d. of Robert Davidson, late physician general of the Madras army, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, June 30.
WOLLEN, Dr. John L. s. of William, late judge of Purneah, in Bengal, to Jessie K. M. d. of Henry Winkles, at the British Embassy, in Dresden, June 24.

DEATHS.

BOYES, Mary B. relict of the Rev. Richard B. formerly chaplain Hon. E. I. Co.'s Bengal establishment, at Brighton, July 2.
FORD, Matthew R. late capt. Bengal army, at 11, Lansdowne-place East, Bath, aged 78, July 1.
HATHAWAY, Kate, d. of A. Madras civil service, at Wimbledon, aged 20½ mo. July 5.
MACDONNELL, Mrs. Josephine B. widow of Eneas R. of Glen-garry and Clanranald, at 12, Inverleith-row, Edinburgh, July 5.
YOUNGSON, Eliza, relict of Col. William, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, at Bowscar, near Penrith, Cumberland, June 17.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

July 1 and 8, 1857.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. C. Allen, T. J. C. Plowden, and W. A. Forbes.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. F. L. Brown (uncov.).

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. F. Wheler, 1st cav.; Capt. J. A. Angus, 9th N.I., and A. L. Busk, 66th N.I.; Lieut. B. T. Stafford, 18th N.I.; Surg. H. A. Bruce, m.d.; Assist. surg. T. Atchison and J. Murray; Major gen. J. Alexander, art.; Capt. J. G. Philipps, 63rd N.I.; Lieut. F. Sidebottom, 62nd N.I.

Madras Estab.—Major J. Briggs, retired; Lieut. C. P. Keyes, 30th N.I.; Ens. T. P. F. Tytler, 17th N.I.; Surg. J. Pringle, m.d.; Lieut. col. W. Russell, retired; Capt. F. Clerk, 34th N.I.; Lieuts. E. Hankin, 24th N.I., and W. Graves, 25th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. B. Crispin, 8th N.I.; Capt. H. Lancaster, 20th N.I.; Lieut. col. D. Carstairs, retired; Capt. W. Kneller, 11th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. Fawcett, and Capt. W. Young and G. Kempthorne, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Francis Tucker.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bombay Estab.—The Rev. Thomas Watson.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capts. J. Ward, 1st N.I., R. W. Pilkington, 20th N.I., and J. R. Pughe, 47th N.I.; Lieuts. R. Young, eng., C. Clark, 2nd Fus., and J. M. Mackenzie, 58th N.I.; Ens. J. Hopkins, unat.; Assist. surg. J. T. C. Ross; Major J. Grant, inv.; Assist. surg. R. J. Atkinson.

Madras Estab.—Brev. col. J. Davidson, 39th N.I.; Brev. lieut. col. Rd. Crew, 45th N.I.; Capt. C. M. Shakespear, 9th N.I., and Capt. R. D. Ardagh, 11th N.I.; Lieuts. H. J. Harness, 10th, and J. Bradish, 15th N.I.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. Vincent, pilot service.

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. M. P. Edgeworth, 6 months; Mr. P. S. Melvill, 3 months.

Madras Estab.—Mr. R. A. Dalryell, 3 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Dr. J. M. Millar (uncov.), 6 months.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. W. W. Dawson and J. D. Cole, Indian Navy, 6 months.

RESIGNATIONS OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. H. Lance, 74th N.I.*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. J. Hastie, 2nd Eur.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. G. Brodie, 25th N.I.

LIST OF RANK OF MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE FOR BENGAL, in continuation of that dated 9th September, 1856.

NAMES.	Time passed at College after attaining the age of seventeen.	How proceeded to Destination.	Date of Order.	Date of Sailing.
Daniel James McNeill	Two years.	Per "Alfred."	16th Sept. 1856	25th Sept. 1856
Joseph Sladen		Via Egypt.	24th do.	4th Oct.
Henry William Dent		"	23rd do.	do.
Percy Wigram		"	27th Aug.	20th Sept.
Melville W. Sandys		"	3rd Sept.	4th do.
John James Foote Lumsden		"	3rd Oct.	4th Oct.
Edmund E. Lewis		"	18th Dec.	20th Dec.
Alexander John Lawrence		"	17th Sept.	do.
Edward Dowdeswell Lockwood		"	8th do.	20th Sept.
George Lucian Taylor Harris		"	30th Aug.	4th do.
Horatio Senftenberg John Ross		"	3rd Oct.	4th Oct.
Frederick Mytton Halliday		"	15th Sept.	20th Sept.
William Goldsmith Lister Lane		"	18th Dec.	20th Dec.
William Harris Caulfield		"	15th Sept.	20th Sept.
William McPherson		"	15th Oct.	20th Oct.
Hercules Grey Ross		"	3rd do.	4th do.
Wells Butler		"	9th July	20th July
William Cornell		" England."	30th do.	6th Aug.
Herbert John Reynolds		Via Egypt.	25th do.	20th do.
Robert Hugh Munro Warrand		"	12th Aug.	do.
Charles Umpherston Aitchison	Two years.	"	16th do.	do.
Robert Moss King		"	4th do.	4th Sept.
John Graham Cordery		"	23rd do.	do. 1
Robert Henry Pomeroy		" Queen."	31st July	29th Aug.
Thomas Henry Thoratton		Via Egypt.	7th do.	4th do.
Herbert Wilson		"	3rd Sept.	4th Sept.
Henry Bell		"	17th July	20th July
Henry Edmund Perkins		"	11th Aug.	20th Aug.
John Douglas Sandford		"	17th July	4th Sept.
William Brittain Jones		"	do.	4th Aug.
Wilfred Lucas Heeley		"	3rd Oct.	20th Oct.
Alexander Monteath		"	7th Jan. 1857	4th Jan. 1857
Alexander Thomas Maclean		"	17th do.	20th do.
Frederick George Millett		"	4th do.	12th June
Robert George Currie		"	17th Dec. 1856	20th Dec. 1856
Frederick Barnes Peacock		"	do.	do.
Frederick Russell Hogg		"	30th do.	4th Jan. 1857
Lord Frederick Hay		"	3rd Feb. 1857	4th Feb.
William Sutherland Wells		"	1st Jan.	4th Jan.
Edward Fairlie	Two years.	"	18th March	20th March
Henry Dove Sweeting		" Scotland."	24th Oct. 1856	6th Nov. 1856
Bwinton Henry Boulton		Via Egypt.	18th do.	20th Oct.
William Yound		"	15th do.	4th Nov.
James Wallace Quinton		"	2nd do.	4th Oct.
Charles Robertson		"	28th do.	4th Nov.
Thomas Walton		"	21st do.	do.
Wilton Oldham		"	20th Sept.	4th Oct.
James Wyburd Furrell		"	8th do.	8th Sept.
Edward Stanley Robertson		" Marlborough."	1st Nov.	4th Nov.
John Berney Worgan		Via Egypt.	30th Oct.	do.
Charles Alfred Elliott		"	8th do.	20th Oct.
Richard Wall		"	27th do.	4th Nov.
Anthony Benn Falcon		"	14th do.	do.
Alexander Smith		"	27th do.	do.
Robert Taylor		"	12th Sept.	4th Oct.

LIST OF RANK OF MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE FOR MADRAS, in continuation of that dated 9th September, 1856.

NAMES.	Time passed at College after attaining the age of seventeen.	How proceeded to Destination.	Date of Order.	Date of Sailing.
Dering Williams	Two years.	Via Egypt.	27th Oct. 1856	4th Nov. 1856
James Chisholme St. Clair		"	26th Jan. 1857	4th Feb. 1857
Elphinstone Chardin Campbell		"	27th do.	do.
William Charles Carbonell		"	30th do.	20th do.
Octavius Butler Irvine		"	31st do.	4th do.
Robertson John Melville		"	18th Dec. 1856	20th Dec. 1856

LIST OF RANK OF MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE FOR BOMBAY, in continuation of that dated 9th September, 1856.

Names.	Time passed at College after attaining the age of seventeen.	How proceeded to Destination.	Date of Order.	Date of Sailing.
Bailey John Mackworth Præd	Two years.	Viâ Egypt.	28th July 1856	4th Oct. 1856
James Aiers Hankey		"	17th Jan. 1857*	4th Nov.
William Henry Probert		"	2nd Sept. 1856	4th Oct.
John George Moore		"	26th do.	do.
Ferguson Macnaghten		"	19th Jan. 1857*	20th Dec.
James Braithwaite Peile		"	21st Aug. 1856	4th Sept.
William Ramsay		"	2nd Sept.	do.
William George Pedder		"	20th Aug.	do.
Raymond West		"	25th July	20th Aug.
Cornelius Daly		"	25th Aug.	20th Sept.
Henry Barra	Two years.	"	19th Dec.	4th Feb. 1857
Herbert Edward Jacobs		"	10th Jan. 1857	do.
Charles Magenis Hogg		"	2nd Feb.	do.
William Roger Pratt		"	3rd do.	do.
Thomas Monck Mason		"	26th Jan.	do.
John Hay Grant		"	31st Dec. 1856	4th Jan.
Alan Arthur Clarke Jervoise		"	31st Jan. 1857	4th Feb.
William Heartley Newnham		"	24th Oct. 1856	4th Nov. 1856
John William Shaw Wyllie		"	31st do.	do.
Richard Burton Worthington		"	10th do.	20th Oct.
James Bellett Richey		"	3rd do.	4th Nov.
Henry Martin Thelwall		"	20th Feb. 1857	20th March 1857

APPOINTMENT.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Duncan McPherson Scott, admitted a volunteer for the Indian Navy.

No. 4 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BENGAL ENGINEERS, ARTILLERY, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

ENGINEERS.—George Swinton (quitted Chatham 13th June, 1856), Charles Neave Judge (ditto 16th Dec., 1856), 8th June, 1856.

ARTILLERY.—William Jackson Stewart, Alfred Dixon, Fitzherbert Coddington, Edward Hart Dyke, James Ronald Macleay, Rich. Swaane Robinson, Anson Swinton, Henry De Grey Warner, Edward Henry Ryan, 12th June, 1857.

CAVALRY.—Wm. Condie, 20th May; Henry Charles Kemble 10th June; Wm. Henry John Jennings, 20th June; Arthur Westby Broadhurst, 24th June.

INFANTRY.—Francis Newland Martin Maynard, 20th April; Robert Edwards Maxwell and Edwin Colvett Corbyn, 6th May; Lorne Macdonald, 8th May; Felix Arthur Douglas Cox, 26th May; Thomas Herbert Lewin, Edmond Powerscourt Pakenham, Robert James Abbott, George Molyneux Hand, Robert Brown, and Harry Paynter Evans, 12th June; Charles Albert Copland (app. 18th March), Thomas Pearson (ditto), Frederick Louis Stoll Dyce (ditto), George Law Marshall Parker (ditto 9th April), Marshall Pritchard Moriarty (ditto 8th April), Arthur James Macqueen (ditto 17th April), Henry Chas. Anthony Szezepanski (ditto 18th March), Chas. Martyn Boswell (ditto ditto), Stephen Beckett (ditto 6th May), Thos. Augustus Scott (ditto 8th April), Henry Wm. Marshall (ditto 22nd April), Wm. Feilden Mosley (ditto 13th May), and Travers Dodgson (ditto 18th March), 13th June; Richard Stainforth, 20th June; John Henry Tulloch, Chas. Wheeler Hume, and John Lennard Greenwell O'Brien, 24th June.

No. 4 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE MADRAS ENGINEERS, ARTILLERY, AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

ENGINEERS.—Harvey Rhodes Faber (quitted Chatham 7th April), 3rd Sept. 1855.

ARTILLERY.—Isaac Ketchen, Anthony Percy Bainbridge, Stapleton Penny, Henry John Thornton, and Matravers Harcourt Collier Bernhard Steinman, 12th June, 1857.

INFANTRY.—Francis Hardinge Tyrrell, 5th May; Wm. Muddell Aitchison, Edw. Wm. Flint, John Gordon Maitland, and Wm. Robert Sheffield, 12th June; George Spicer Hutchins (app. 18th March), George Augustus Westphal Barry (ditto

* Proceeded without their certificates.

ditto), Charles Edward Shirrefs (ditto ditto), Geo. Pirrie (ditto ditto), James Herbert Marsh Barnett (ditto ditto), Thos. Wright Gilchrist (ditto ditto), Frank Beeching (ditto ditto), Francis Skelton Fitz-Patrick (ditto 8th April), William Alfred Pope (abroad, paras. app. 20th May), Francis Goring Rideout (app. 20th May), Joshua Waddington Swift (ditto 29th April), Arthur Griffin (ditto 22nd April), and Richard Charles Evanson (ditto 8th April) 13th June; Robert Francis Burton, 20th June; Harby Barber, 24th June.

No. 4 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

ARTILLERY.—Wallace Wm. Benson, Thomas Carr Fletcher, and Horace Cowley Brown, 12th June, 1857.

INFANTRY.—Adam Hogg, 16th May; Wm. Henry Pys, John Greenwood Gillmor, and Francis Redfearn Burnett, 12th June; James Ducat (app. 11th March), George Henry Forbes Coddington (ditto 18th March), Hugh David Cathcart (ditto ditto), Francis John Wise (ditto 11th March), Robert Armitstead (ditto 18th March), John Gatacre (ditto 17th April), Geo. Mackenzie (ditto 8th April), Fred. Rees (ditto 25th April), Eugene Stathos Thomas (29th April), William Thomas Anderson (ditto 17th April), Henry Gardiner (ditto 8th April), Robert Vaughan Malden (ditto 25th April), Robert Durham Anstruther (ditto 20th May), Henry Gibson (ditto 20th April), and James Affleck (ditto 3rd June), 13th June.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 30, 1857.

9th Lt. *Dragoons*.—Lieut. William Hamilton to be capt. without purchase, v. Brev. Lieut. col. Pratt.

25th *Foot*.—Ens. Gerald Fitzgerald to be lieut. by purchase, v. Poyntz, who retires.—Louis Jones Lambert, gent. to be ens. by purchase, v. Fitzgerald.

98th *Foot*.—Ens. Eustace Cay to be lieut. by purchase, v. Reid, promoted, without purchase, to an unattached company.—Thos. Thomson Simpson, gent. to be ens. by purchase, v. Cay.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 7, 1857.

32nd *Foot*.—Ens. John Garforth, from the 46th *Foot*, to be ens. without purchase, in succession to Lieut. Rudman, promoted to an unattached company.

60th *Foot*.—Capt. the Hon. John Colborne, from half-pay 77th *Foot*, to be capt. v. St. John, who exchanges.

BREVET.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 30, 1857.

The undermentioned Cadets of the East-India Company's service to have the local and temporary rank of Ensign during the

period of their being placed under the command of Colonel Sandham, of the Royal Engineers, at Chatham, for field instruction in the art of sapping and mining :—

K. A. Jopp, gent.; H. R. Thuillier, gent.; A. J. W. Cumming, gent.; T. C. Manderson, gent.; A. F. Baillie, gent.

For Capt. R. Payne, 25th regt. Bombay N.I., to be major in the army, as stated in the *Gazette* of June 16 (*Indian Mail*, p. 420), read Capt. R. Phayre, &c.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

Per *Bucephalus*, sailed 7th July, from Gravesend, 252 troops, Capt. Patterson, Ens. Fryer, Ens. Dillon, 35th foot; Ens. Sidebottom, 53rd foot.

Per *Ellenborough*, sailed 8th July, from Gravesend, 252 troops, Lieut. Weatherley, Cornets Granger and Burder, 6th D.G.; Lieut. Davis, 36th foot; Brev.-Maj. Churchill, and Lieut. Harman, 60th rifles.

Per *Barham*, sailed 13th July, from Portsmouth, 138 troops, Maj. Glyn; Capt. Alexander; Lieuts. Green, Stephen, and Austin; Ens. Richards, and Asst.-Surg. Guthrie, 3rd batt. rifles.

Per *Adelaide*, sailed 10th July, from Gravesend, 220 recruits, Capt. W. C. J. F. Bird, 40th Madras N.I.; Lieut. J. M. Mackenzie, 58th Bengal N.I.; Ens. J. Hopkins, Surg. F. Mullinger.

Per *Prince Arthur*, sailed 10th July, from Liverpool, 300 recruits, Capt. A. Cooper, 46th Madras N.I.; Brev.-Capt. A. J. Shuldham, 26th Madras N.I.; Lieut. F. C. Simons, Bengal art.; and Surg. G. E. Morton, Bengal estab.

BOOKS.

Rig-veda. Text and Comment. Edited by Professor Max Müller. 4to. Vol. III.

Ancient Hymns of the Hindus. Translated from the *Rig-veda* by Professor H. H. Wilson. 8vo. Vol. III.

THE third volume of the text of the *Rig-veda*, edited by Professor Müller, and of the translation, by Professor Wilson, have now brought the work through one-half of its extent: the remaining portion of the text, we understand, is not likely to occupy the same space; as the scholia become more concise the translation will of course be much the same.

The present volume bears the same general character as those which have preceded. Agni and Indra are the deities principally addressed, being the divinities of 176 hymns out of 262, the contents of the two books, or Ashtakas, now published, or about two-thirds of the whole; the remainder are distributed in unequal proportions amongst a variety of subordinate deifications, most of which, however, are of a like elemental character, as the Maruts, or winds, the sun, the dawn, the Aswins, or harbingers of light, and similar personifications; one or two are of a more humble origin, as one which is addressed to the cows, and one to the farmer and the implements of tillage.

The topics of the hymns are, as before, praise and prayer, laudation of the power and beneficence of the deities worshipped, and solicitation for worldly benefits,—food, rain, cattle, horses, riches, and posterity; and it is worthy of remark, that the latter is always masculine, whether the term be *tanaya*, *toka*, or, still more frequently, *vira*, the Latin *vir*, man. It must be confessed, that as the divinities so repeatedly hymned are characterized by the same attributes, and the desires of the supplicant are of the same tendency, there is a rather wearisome amount of repetition, both of ideas and expressions; still they are both diversified in a very remarkable manner, considering the circumscribed range in which they revolve, and intimate the extraordinary copiousness of the original language.

The light which the hymns of the third and fourth Ashtakas reflect upon the social condition of the Hindus at the period when these hymns were composed is less vivid perhaps than in the two preceding sections; but it is sufficiently in harmony with what has preceded to show that the Hindus at this remote date, at least fourteen or fifteen centuries prior to Christianity, had made a great advance in civilization, had a regular form of government and a code of laws, and were familiar with the occupations of civilized life, agriculture, manufactures, and trade. They must have

cultivated, also, to some extent, the destructive arts of war, if we are to credit the assertions that on one occasion 30,000, and on another 50,000, of their enemies were slain in battle.

The same silence prevails in regard to the deities, and practices, and belief of the present day that has been remarked in the preceding books. We have no notice, not even a hint of such objects of worship as Siva, Durgā, the Linga, Krishna, or Govinda,—we have no precise indication of the distinctions of caste, although five orders of men are spoken of. The term *Sūdra* has never occurred; *Vis*, although sometimes identified with Vaisya, has not that sense exclusively; Kshatriya is very rarely met with, and perhaps signifies a raja, not a man of the military order; and although Brahman is frequent enough, yet it indicates in general only one of the priests employed at a sacrifice, and never denotes a semi deified member of a priestly community, such as is described by Manu. Although we find occasionally expressed a wish to be raised after death to Swarga, there is no very clear expression of what is meant by the term; and there is no allusion whatever to the great object of Hindu speculation, the doctrine of transmigration. In short, the portion of the *Rig-veda* now published continues to present a picture of Hindu institutions and belief very dissimilar to their present aspect. Where the hymns are so much alike it is difficult to make a selection, but the following may be taken as specimens of the hymns addressed to Agni and to Indra,—Sukta 13, page 239, &c. :—

TO AGNI.

1. Adoring thee, Agni, we invoke thee: adoring thee, we kindle thee, invoking thee for protection.
2. Desirous of wealth, we recite to-day the effectual praise of the divine Agni, whose radiance reaches the sky.
3. May Agni, who, amongst men, is the invoker of the gods, accept our praises; may he offer sacrifices to the divine beings.
4. Thou, Agni, art mighty and gracious; the ministrant priest, the desired of all: through thee the worshippers complete the sacrifice.
5. Wise worshippers exalt thee, Agni, the bountiful giver of food, the deservedly lauded: do thou bestow upon us surpassing strength.
6. Agni, thou encompassst the gods as the circumference surrounds the spokes of a wheel: bestow manifold wealth upon us.

Sukta 20, p. 159 :—

1. May the illustrious Indra, the granter of desires, come to us, whether from afar or nigh, for our protection: he who is the lord of men, armed with the thunderbolt; overcoming his foes in conflict and in combats, attended by the most illustrious Maruts.
2. May Indra, looking down upon us, come with his steeds to our presence for our protection and enrichment: may the mighty thunderer, the possessor of wealth, aiding us in battle, be present at this our sacrifice.
3. Thou, Indra, placing us before thee, shalt receive this sacrifice, our holy offering; and as the hunter kills his game, so may we, thy worshippers, holder of the thunderbolt, for the acquirement of riches, through thee, be victorious in battle.
4. Indra, the giver of food, be near to us favourably disposed; and anxious for our good, drink of the effused, prepared, exhilarating soma, and be pleased with the sacrificial food offered with the noon-day hymn.
5. Like a man boasting of his wife, I glorify that Indra who is invoked of many, who is hymned by recent sages, who is like a tree loaded with ripe fruit, like a victorious warrior skilful in arms.
7. Glorified in the past, glorified Indra at present, satisfy thy worshippers with food, as rivers are filled with water: lord of horses, a new hymn has been made for thee: may we, possessed of chariots, be ever delighted in thy praise.

Portions of the hymns consisting of three stanzas are sometimes considered as complete in themselves, and are recited on various occasions detached from the Sukta in which they are found; one of these, in Sukta 9, p. 109, begins with what has been termed the holiest verse of the Vedas, called Gayatrī, from the metre in which it is written, or Sāvitrī, from its being addressed to Savitrī, the sun. It commences, after certain mystical monosyllables, as—Om, bhur, bhuvar, swar—the daily morning prayer of the Brahman to the present day—and is, “We meditate on the desirable light of the divine Savitrī, who influences our pious rites.” It is, however, variously interpreted, and has been cited by both Sir Wm. Jones and Mr. Colebrooke as generally understood to indicate the doctrine of the Vedānta—the unity of the Creator: the light of the divine Savitrī being interpreted the knowledge of the supreme spirit. That it is so understood is undeniable; but it may be reasonably doubted if the original author of this text, or of any other in the Vedas, had any distinct conception of a great first cause—the creator and ruler of the universe.

India and Europe compared. By LIEUT.-GEN. JOHN BRIGGS, F.R.S., of the Madras Army. London: Wm. H. Allen and Co.

THIS unpretending little volume is a valuable and opportune addition to Anglo-Indian literature. Its professed object is to convey to English readers a correct, though popular, view of the present state and future prospects of our Eastern empire. Under existing circumstances such a work could not be otherwise than useful and interesting, had it even been compiled by an unpractised pen. Its value, however, is greatly enhanced by bearing the im-

press of General Briggs' local experience and extensive information. Within a brief compass we are presented with a careful epitome of the political, military, and social condition of continental India, and are taught to appreciate its vast importance. Perhaps at the present moment the most generally interesting chapter is that which treats of the military resources of the Indian Government. From this it appears that the armies of the three Presidencies consist of 51,316 Europeans of all arms, and 230,904 natives, besides contingent forces amounting to 32,300 men commanded by European officers. This imposing force is maintained at an annual charge of 9,802,235*l.*, of which more than one-half is absorbed by the European portion of the army. Owing to the unhealthiness of the climate it becomes necessary to send out every year between four and five thousand men to supply the casualties by death and invaliding; and it is estimated that every European soldier costs 100*l.* before he joins his regiment in the East. It must be acknowledged that this is a matter for serious reflection at a time when members of the Legislature propose to double the European army, for which purpose the amount at present assigned for the maintenance of the entire forces in India would prove insufficient. Fortunately, there is yet another alternative. General Briggs is of opinion that recruits might readily be obtained from the aboriginal races, whom it has been too much the custom to slight of late years. In the olden time these were the men who opposed Hyder Ally and won the battle of Plassey. Under Lawrence, Clive, Coote, and Lake the majority of the sepoys belonged to the indigenes, who ever proved themselves brave and loyal soldiers. Nearly one-tenth of the population of India, or about sixteen millions of people, are descended from the original occupiers of the soil. They are described as being "remarkable for their courage, fidelity, and veracity, wherever they acknowledge fealty," and as being traceable by physiognomy and philology to the Scythian branch of the human race. On the conquest of India by the Hindus the aborigines were reduced to agrestic slavery, and on the formation of the village municipalities were embodied as the rural police. In our own times, when a new police force was organized in Bengal, these men, being deprived of their hereditary means of livelihood, formed themselves into bands of Dacoits, or gang-robbers, and became a pest to society and a disgrace to our Government. In some of the hill districts the indigenes were never subdued either by the Hindus or the Mahomedans; but preserved their independence, made forays into the plains, and levied black-mail on all who attempted to pass through their mountain fastnesses. Being free from all prejudices of caste, they would not be liable to the fanatical impulses that so frequently agitate our Hindu and Mussulman soldiery. Their religion is the worship of power in every form that may affect the happiness or misery of mankind, and consequently they would be little likely to reject the deity of the energetic and all-conquering Feringhee. The suggestion is at least worthy of consideration.

Of the native officers General Briggs speaks disparagingly, but, we fear, with only too much truth:—

The native officer of the regular army of the present day enters as a private, to serve for life, on a rate of pay equal to about 5*sd.* per diem. He is derived from that class of society which is uneducated; and when raised to the highest grade he can attain—that of an officer of a company—he is found rarely able to read or write tolerably, and in many cases, unable to sign his name to an acquittance-roll. According to a very equitable principle, preference in promotion is directed to be given to the oldest soldier, excepting on special occasions. Hence it is that the superior native officer seldom attains his rank before it is time for him to retire from active service. His antecedent life in the barracks precludes him from commanding that respect, obedience, and, above all, that attachment from his inferiors which is due to the well-educated European officer, deriving his origin from a class of society in his own country altogether different from that of the native officer. In all instances of discontent, and even of mutiny, the native officer is ever found to sympathise with the men; and although seldom directly implicated so as to be open to punishment as an accomplice, it is very rare that he exercises his influence in the regiment to maintain its discipline, or support the European officers.

The chapters on the Financial Resources, Commerce, Public Works, and the Local Government of India, are also worthy of attention.

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BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills drawn fr. June 26 to July 9.
			£. s. d.
On Bengal ..	2s. 0½d. ½	2s. 0½d.	29,332 16 5
Madras ..	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	4,732 11 11
Bombay..	2s. 1d.	2s. 1d.	1,409 18 3
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20 Ceylon, B shares ..	1	1½ @ 1½ pm.	
20 Eastern Bengal ..	2s.	½ @ ½ pm.	
Stock East-Indian ..	100	105 @ 107	
20 Ditto Extension C (guar.			
5 per ct.).....	15	1 @ 1½ pm.	
20 Ditto Extension D (guar.			
5 p.ct. with full 5 p.ct. int.)	all		
20 Euphrates Valley ..	2s.	par to ½ pm.	
20 Great Indian Peninsula (guar.			
5 per ct.).....	all	21 @ 21½	
20 Ditto (New ditto) ..	4	½ @ ½ pm.	
20 Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) ..	all	19 @ 20	
20 Ditto (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	all	21 @ 21½	
20 Ditto Extension (guar. 4½			
per ct.).....	10	½ dis @ par	
20 Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5			
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BANKS.			
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25 Bank of Egypt ..	10½	1½ @ 1½ dis.	
20 Chartered Bank of India, Aus-			
tralia, and China ..	10	1½ @ 1½ dis.	
25 Oriental Bank Corporation.....	all	37 @ 38	
20 Ottoman Bank ..	15	½ dis @ ½ pm.	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
10 European and Indian Junction			
Telegraph ..	10s.		
10 Mediterranean Electric Tele-			
graph ..	all	½ @ ½	
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	Gold.	Silver.
Bombay	—	£290,525
Ceylon.....	£254	286
Madras	3,100	—
Calcutta	—	172,155
Penang	—	1,250
Singapore	—	43,550
Hong-Kong	—	167,199
Canton	—	—
Shanghai.....	—	180,901
	£3,354	£855,866

ALTERATION IN EXCHANGE.

East-India House, July 1, 1857.

East-India Company's Bills from 2s. 0½d., on Calcutta and Madras, and 2s. 1d. on Bombay, to 2s. 0½d. and 2s. 0½d. respectively.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 1st July, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive Cash for Bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date and until further notice, be 2s. 0½d. the Company's rupee, and for Bills on Bombay 2s. 0½d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 8th July, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 22nd INSTANT, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

COPPER SLIPS;—also,
LEATHER GLOVES;

And that the conditions of the said Contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 22nd day of July, 1857, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a supply of the ACTUARY'S REPORTS, containing approximate valuations of the Assets and Liabilities of the Madras Military Fund, have been received by the Agents for distribution to the Shareholders; and a copy will be forwarded gratis, upon application to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., Agents.

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Leadenhall Street, London, May 20th, 1856.

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LONDON:—Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, Printer, at the Printing-Office of COX & WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by LANCELOT WILD, at 13, Catherine Street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, both in the County of Middlesex.—July 15, 1857.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

Vol. XV.—No. 321.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1857.

[PRICE 1s.

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(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this evening, August 1.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	June 20	Burmah (Rangoon)..	May 30
Madras	28	Ceylon	June 18
Agra	12	Bombay	July 1
China (Hong-Kong) ..	June 10.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE intelligence received by the present mail is hardly so satisfactory as might have been expected. The greatest uncertainty prevails as to the fate of Delhi. According to a rumour, repeatedly circulated and as often contradicted, the imperial city had been stormed, and the insurgents driven with terrible slaughter into the palace. But, officially, nothing was really known at Bombay beyond the repulse of two more sorties, the one on the 12th, the other on the 15th of June. On the former occasion, it is stated 450 of the mutineers were left dead upon the field; while the affair of the 15th appears to have been chiefly confined to the 60th native infantry, anxious, perhaps, to prove their zeal for the common cause. A body of about 3,000 men were encamped outside the Ajmere gate, on the opposite side of the city to that occupied by the British troops. These appear to form one-half of the entire rebel force assembled at Delhi. The delay that has occurred in reducing the place is evidently attributable to the want of siege artillery, while the enemy is known to be particularly strong in that arm. It is said, indeed, that no fewer than 150 guns are mounted on the walls and outworks, but this is probably an exaggeration; and it is certain that there cannot be more than one company of artillerymen to man them. The town is reported to have suffered considerably from our fire; but the most serious blow hitherto struck at the insurgent cause is an imperial proclamation enjoining the massacre of all Sikhs and Punjabees as a meritorious deed. Should the puppet king really have committed such an act of folly, the fidelity of the Sikh soldiers will be assured, and the revolt of the corps at Benares will be hereafter quoted as a solitary instance of their disaffection. But, as already mentioned, the news from Delhi must be received with some reservation, as the telegraphic wires have been cut between Agra and Seepree, and the latter place has not yet been accepted. The latest intelligence, therefore, comes down only to the 17th, on which date General Barnard was

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The Bengal, with a mail, left Calcutta June 21st, Sand Heads 23rd, Madras 28th, Point de Galle July 1st, Aden 14th, and arrived at Suez July 20th. The Norna, with a mail, left Bombay July 1st, Aden July 14th, and arrived at Suez July 21st. The Aden with the China mail, left Hong-Kong June 10th, Singapore July 21st, Penang 23rd, and arrived at Point de Galle June 27th. The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta July 27th, and Marseilles 29th (per Vectis). The Colombo, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton August 3rd.

DEPARTURES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 4th and 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if the 4th or 20th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 3rd and 19th.

Postage (pre-payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 0s. 6d.

"	"	"	"	1 oz. 1s. 0d.
"	"	"	"	2 oz. 2s. 0d.
"	"	"	"	3 oz. 3s. 0d.
"	"	"	"	4 oz. 4s. 0d.
"	"	"	"	5 oz. 5s. 0d.

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Via Marseilles, on the evening of the 10th and 26th, for letters and newspapers, at any ordinary receiving-house in London. If the 10th or 26th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 11th and 27th, at the General Post-office, London.

Postage (pre-payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 0s. 9d.

"	"	"	"	1 oz. 1s. 0d.
"	"	"	"	2 oz. 1s. 9d.
"	"	"	"	1 oz. 2s. 0d.
"	"	"	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3s. 3d.
"	"	"	"	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3s. 6d.

" Newspapers (stamped or unstamped, and not exceeding 4 oz. in weight) 3d. each.

The Mails for China are despatched under the same regulations, and at the same rate of postage, as those to India.

** The Marseilles mails of the 10th and 26th overtake the Southampton mails of the 4th and 20th at Malta; from which place they are conveyed by the same vessel.

waiting for reinforcements before he ventured to storm a large and populous city, garrisoned by desperate men, skilled in the use of arms. It is to be hoped that Delhi will have fallen before the commencement of the rains, so as to enable the Europeans to obtain some better shelter than canvas tents.

The only casualties reported are the deaths of Colonel Chester, adjutant-general of the Bengal army, who was killed in the sortie of the 8th of June, and of Lieut. Russell. Brigadier-General Chamberlain has been appointed his successor, and the vacancy thus created has been filled by Colonel Nicholson.

The insurrection has spread throughout the Bengal presidency; at least forty regiments have openly mutinied; and, in fact, the army has melted away. In some instances the sepoys have been content with merely leaving their colours, and returning to their homes. But, unhappily, in too many cases, their disaffection has been developed into massacre and brutal violence. At Benares, the 37th native infantry refused to give up their arms, and some of the companies began to fire upon their officers. The artillery then opened upon them as they were rushing to the bells of arms, and made considerable havoc in their ranks. A Sikh regiment and the 13th irregular cavalry at first remained passive spectators of the affair; but suddenly the latter turned upon the English officers and shot down three of them. The Sikhs then attempted to capture the guns, but were thrice repulsed with discharges of grape. A handful of European soldiers, not exceeding 180, repeatedly charged the mutineers, and finally put them to flight. The former had eight of their little force put *hors de combat*, while the latter had 100 killed and double that number wounded. It is pleasant to record that the civilians and European ladies owed their safety to the exertions of Soorut Singh, one of the Sikh political prisoners, so hardly treated by the British Government.

At Allahabad the "loyal" 6th N.I., who so loudly protested their fidelity, and demanded to be led against the faithless, rose upon their officers, and murdered the majority of them. Twenty-six Europeans were here cruelly butchered, but the ladies escaped into the fort. The town itself is described as in a frightful state of anarchy. The house of the great banker, Peeromull, had been plundered, and gangs of dacoits were daily setting fire to the houses of the opulent, and, under cover of the confusion thus caused, carrying off the most valuable property. To add to the general disorder, 3,000 prisoners had been liberated from the jail, and were rendering themselves conspicuous by their superior villany.

The native regiments at Bareilly have caught the prevailing infection, and at least forty officers are still missing: the others escaped to Nynee Tal through a thousand dangers. At Jhansi, the 12th native infantry stormed the intrenched magazine, and foully murdered all who fell into their power. Similar atrocities were perpetrated at Shajehanpore, and at Azimgurh the 17th native infantry seized the guns and marched out in pursuit of a strong treasure party of the 13th irregular cavalry. There is reason to believe that the latter proved faithful to their trust, but with what success is not yet known. At Jaunpore, Lieut. Mara has been killed by his own men; but at Jullundur the rebels were roughly

handled by the European troops, aided by the sowars of the Allowallah rajah.

When the first tidings of the outbreak arrived, in this country it was considered a matter for congratulation, that the native princes had loyally placed their contingents at the disposal of the British Government. It now appears that these contingents sympathize with the mutineers, and in some instances co-operate with them. The Bhurtpore levies, whose fidelity was so highly vaunted, refused to march against the rebels at Neemuch, and their officers with difficulty escaped from their hands. The artillery and infantry of the Malwa contingent, indeed, are reported as being stanch, but the cavalry had gone off, after murdering Lieutenants Brodie and Hunt. The whole of the Gwalior contingent have also risen upon their officers, whom the Maharajah's spirited interference alone saved from instant death. This disaffection is a serious loss, as the force consisted of seven regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and five companies of artillery. Some apprehensions were entertained that the Nizam's contingent were becoming imbued with the same evil spirit, the 1st cavalry having disobeyed orders; but the prompt arrival of the Bombay flying column under General Woodburn had had a salutary effect. To return to the North-west:—In the Punjab, comparative tranquillity was still maintained by the admirable firmness of the authorities. At some stations, such as Umballa, Loodianah, and Ferozepore, executions were the order of the day, many of the mutineers having been hanged or blown from the guns. Similar severity was being exhibited by Sir Henry Lawrence at Lucknow; but there was a rumour at Bombay that that able officer had been compelled to fall back upon Cawnpore. Cawnpore itself was kept in check by a considerable force of Europeans; but at Rohnee, in the Santhal district, a terrible outrage had been committed on three officers of the 5th irregular cavalry. Sir Norman Leslie, Major Macdonald, and Dr. Grant, were seated in the verandah of the major's house, when they were suddenly attacked by a party of armed ruffians. Sir Norman was killed upon the spot, the major scalped and otherwise dangerously wounded, and the doctor faring little better. It is right to state that the Santhals are in no way implicated in this treacherous assault.

In Calcutta about 300 volunteers have been enrolled, but the real safety of the seat of government lies in the presence of a strong European force. A panic, however, had prevailed, which the energetic conduct of the superior authorities could with difficulty allay. The insolent virulence of the native papers, and the unpatriotic petulance of the European journalists, had at length induced Government to place the Indian press under certain restrictions. Owing to the confessions of a faqueer, who was under sentence of death, proof had been obtained of the complicity of the ex-king of Oude in the revolt of the army: his ex-majesty, together with his minister, the Nawab Alee Nuckee Khan, had therefore been imprisoned in Fort William. There is no longer any doubt that the insurrection is of Mahommedan origin, and that the greased cartridges were a pretext to induce the co-operation of the Hindoos. A Mussulman conspiracy, too, had been discovered to massacre the European inhabitants of Calcutta on the anniversary of the battle of

Plassey, on which day a meeting of influential individuals was held in Willis's Rooms to consider the propriety of erecting a monument to Clive. Sir Patrick Grant had arrived in Calcutta on the 17th, and assumed the command of the Bengal army. The command-in-chief of the Indian armies was temporarily vested in Sir Henry Somerset.

In the Bombay Presidency there is little to record. The native troops, thus far, had behaved admirably; but, as a measure of prudence, Lord Elphinstone had despatched Captain Jenkins to the Mauritius and the Cape for additional European troops. It is very unlikely that any can be spared from the latter colony; but the forces intended for China would arrive in Calcutta at an opportune moment. Lord Elgin, who was at Penang on the 7th, at once recognized the superior importance of the crisis in Bengal, and had readily complied with Lord Canning's urgent request. Sir James Outram had returned to Bombay.

The Madras sepoys have as yet shown no indications of disaffection, though a certain degree of disquiet has been observed. It is positively denied, however, that the 10th regiment in Burmah had refused to obey their officers, as was reported by the last mail.

The news from China is more cheering. Commodore Elliott, gallantly assisted by Commodore Keppel—whom a court-martial has acquitted of culpability in the loss of the *Raleigh*—had destroyed an immense number of war junks, captured 900 guns, and inflicted a heavy loss of life on the enemy. These successes, however, had not been obtained without many casualties on our side, for the Chinese stood to their guns with a resolution of which they have hitherto been deemed incapable.

PASSENGERS BY THE PRESENT MAIL.

TO MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Teil and infant, Mr. Warrick, Mrs. Knight.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

For steamer, Aug. 5.—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Judge and 2 children, Mrs. Forbes, child and infant, Mrs. Black and infant, Mr. Harris, Mr. W. C. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. S. Douglas and 2 children, Mrs. J. Knott, Mr. and Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. Swinhoe, Capt. Forster, Capt. and Mrs. Lawson, Mrs. Dansey and 2 children, Mrs. Frost and 3 children, Lieut. Prescott, Lieut. Jopp.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. John McNeill, 3rd Bombay Europeans, at Brixton, aged 28, July 26; Brev. Maj. J. C. Bate, 11th N.I., at Tardeo, June 27.

MADRAS.—Lieut. C. E. W. Macdonald, 27th N.I., at Bangalore; Brev. Maj. Boswell, at Koongul, June 8; Capt. George Dancer, art., at Kamptee, June 17.

CHINA.—Maj. H. Kearney, H.M.'s 88th regt., in the Tatshan Creek, May 25.

A MONSTER CHILD.—A most extraordinary birth occurred at the Lying-in Hospital on the 2nd instant. The wife of a very respectable gentleman was confined of a monster child, with four legs, four hands, two abdomens, a very large head, and four ears, two being at the back of the head. The child was still-born, and was immediately conveyed to the Medical College, where, on being dissected, the head was found to contain four brains! The mother, though in a weak state, is, we are glad to say, doing well. —*Examiner*, June 6.

BENGAL.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLT.

We take the following account of the progress of the revolt from the *Friend of India* of June 11th and 18th:—

It is a month by the calendar since the rebel sepoys entered Delhi, and we are still without news of their destruction. The intelligence of the outbreak at Meerut reached the late Commander-in-Chief on the 12th of May; the following day H.M.'s 75th were in motion, and the 1st fusiliers in marching order a few hours afterwards. How the time has been since spent on the part of her Majesty's forces, it is hard to say; the use that has been made of it by the late Bengal army is patent to the world. Sir Henry Barnard is said to be waiting for the siege-guns to enable him to effect an entrance into a city whose walls are nine miles in circumference, and we only trust that the rebels are as leisurely waiting for Sir Henry Barnard. No tidings has reached Calcutta from army head-quarters between the 2nd and 9th inst., so that much good service of which the Government and the public are ignorant may have been done. We hear occasionally of the looting of another treasury, or that some stanch regiment has walked quietly off to Delhi, or that some officers, names unknown, have been killed in a manner which affords reason to suppose that the murderers were sepoys; but for daily, or even weekly, accounts of what is going forward, let it be known that the British Government, powerful as it is, has not strength to accomplish that grand result. The shroffs in the bazaar get their intelligence each morning and evening, and there is not a merchant acquainted with the country, who would not undertake, if need be, to get a message conveyed to any part of the country, but official men cannot manage it, Sir John Lawrence excepted. Tidings come in from the Punjab with unbroken regularity; but then, to be sure, the chief authority in that quarter has cause to be pleased with his success, and is, we suppose, willing to tell the story of it.

If our good mother England, that toils so earnestly to make us proud of our home; that gathers up for us the spoils of the world and throbs with never-ending pulse for our glory and happiness, would only find us a man—one solitary human being able to direct the valour and intelligence of her soldiers—how we should bless her, and almost worship him! It is so small a measure of faculty that is wanted, and yet neither wealth nor prayers can win it for us.

One after another, the props which ought to sustain the empire are giving way. The Sikhs, and Irregular Cavalry, who were thought above suspicion, have followed the example of their co-religionists. Two troops of the 2nd Oude Irregulars, who had been despatched to the Etawah and Mypore districts, and for whose fidelity their officers would a few days since have offered any guarantee, have turned and murdered three out of the four officers with them. Captain Hayes, Military Secretary to Sir Henry Lawrence, Lieut. Barbor, and Dr. Feyer. The 13th Irregular Cavalry rose at Benares and joined the 37th, killing their commanding officer, Captain Geise. Of the Gwalior Contingent, upwards of two hundred were sent against the mutineers within a few hours after the news of the outbreak at Meerut was received at Gwalior. They made forced marches to Allyghur, and acquitted themselves with great credit on more than one occasion, but the atmosphere of mutiny is not to be breathed for any considerable time with impunity. A hundred of the detachment broke away from the rest of their comrades on the 22nd ultimo, and went off to join the rebels at Delhi, the bulk of the little force resisting all temptation to follow their example. Elsewhere we have noticed the conduct of their gallant leader. At Benares the 37th mutinied somewhat too late for safety. Colonel Neill, of whom we prophesied that there would be no complaint on the score of want of energy and decision, arrived with his Madras fusiliers and in the very nick of time. He ordered the 37th to lay down their arms, and called upon the Sikhs for assistance, which the latter refused, and after firing at their own officers joined the revolvers. But the two regiments combined, with the irregulars to boot, were no match for the fusiliers, who defeated them with great slaughter, though not without loss. The scoundrel who shot Captain Geise was apprehended and hanged, and at the last advices, order reigned at Benares. Not a single bungalow had been looted up to the 8th instant, and the residents speak with admiration of the style in which the rebels were disposed of; a correspondent says: "The sepoys fled for their lives. All is quiet here, and we are in a better state than before the rising. The city trembling for fear, and as chaps as can be."

From Agra, two companies of the 44th and 67th were sent to escort treasure to Muttra. They reached the station in safety, and then shot their officer and looted the rupers. Intelligence was conveyed at once to Agra, when the two regiments were ordered to parade and give up their arms, a mandate which they

obeyed under the influence of European bayonets. Deprived of the means of doing mischief on the spot, they were allowed to wander at will, and it is said that a great portion of them started at once for Delhi. There is no evil without its corresponding advantage, and we have thus the satisfaction of knowing that, what with the influx of these and other reinforcements to the rebels camp, the British powder is not likely to be wasted.

At Allahabad the "brave and loyal" 6th N.I. mutinied on the 4th inst. and have gone off to Delhi, after murdering Capt. Birch, the fort adjutant, and the following officers: Lieut. Innes, ex-engineer, Lieut. Alexander, 2nd L.C., Capt. Plunkett, 6th N.I., Lieut. Stewart and Hawes, ditto, Ensign Munro (doubtful), Ensigns Scott, Cheek, Dodd, Smith, Way, and Smith (doing duty with the regiment: the whole number slaughtered amounts to twenty-six; and it will be seen that the "gallant and loyal" scoundrels killed many who could have done them no possible wrong. They burnt every bungalow in the place, and gutted the Church. We hope that the mutineers have got safely to a stronghold, and that they will keep together. The 15th, and 30th, at Nusseerabad, the 41st at Setapore, and the 17th, at Azimghur, have also revolted, the latter slaughtering, before their departure, Lieut. and Mrs. Hutchinson; one or two other officers are supposed to be killed, and Major Burroughs is missing, the ladies and children are safe at Ghazee-pore. After so many examples of successful rebellion, it is pleasant to hear a rumour of opposite instances. The 5th and 60th regiments, with the force under General Burnard, refused to proceed on the march to Delhi, and have been cut down, it is said, to a man. It is too late to prevent mutiny in any part of the country, the best that we can hope for is to have the ability to punish it promptly.

The disbanding of the 8th Light Cavalry, 16th, 26th, and 40th, N.I. was carried out at Meeran Meer with great vigour and judgment. There was but a single European regiment, H.M.'s 81st at the station, but Sir John Lawrence, and Brigadier Corbett found it strong enough for the work in hand. The native troops had made up their minds to rise, but missed the favourable moment, and were not allowed a second chance. A ball, which had been previously advertised, was attended by all the European residents of the station, care being taken not to exhibit the slightest apprehension of impending danger. The festivities were unbroken, but at daylight the whole of the garrison turned out what at was thought to be an ordinary parade, and then, in the front of guns loaded with grape, and with the Europeans on either flank, the four regiments were ordered to lay down their arms. The surprise was complete, and they obeyed without a moment's hesitation. Whilst the work of dancing was going on, three companies marched quietly to the fort, turned out the native guards, and took possession. The whole business was managed with a tact and discretion which reflects the highest credit on the authorities.

We have details of the outbreak at Lucknow, from which may be gathered proofs of the onerous nature of the task imposed upon Sir Henry Lawrence. He had to guard both the city and cantonments, the one a source of danger from the great number of disaffected known to be on the watch for opportunities of plunder, and the latter from the temper of the sepoy. Day after day reports were rife that the regiments intended to revolt, and the handful of Europeans were worn out with fatigue and anxiety; but all doubt on the matter was ended on the night of the 31st, when the three corps of infantry, together with a portion of the 7th Light Cavalry, set fire to the European bungalows, and poured a volley into the artillerymen who were standing by their guns. Brigadier Handscomb was shot almost immediately, and Lieut. Grant was killed soon afterwards. He had received a severe wound, and was concealed by the sonbahdar of the guard under his charpoy; but a havildar of his own regiment pointed him out to the mutineers, who instantly bayoneted him. The night wore away in incessant skirmishes between the rebels and parties of the various irregular corps who remained true to their oaths, and many hairbreadth escapes took place. Lieut. Hardinge was engaged hand to hand with a sepoy, who fired at him, but missing his aim, stabbed him in the arm. The mutineer received, the next moment, a pistol-shot which ended his career. Cornet Raleigh, a mere child, who had but just joined the regiment and had not learned to ride, was killed, and the rebels, having burnt the whole of the cantonments, made their way to the lines of the 7th cavalry at Moodkeepore, which they also set fire to. Their aim was to lure the British force away from the defence of the city, where the budmashes were eagerly expecting their entrance, and when the attempt failed, they returned back to cantonments, and gave Sir Henry Lawrence battle. He accepted the challenge with 2 guns, 200 Europeans, a few Irregulars, part of the 7th Light Cavalry, many of whom went over to the rebels, and some men of the three infantry regiments who had not joined the mutiny. With their usual courage, the Sepoys stood till the small force neared them, and then made off; a round

shot quickened their pace, and they were chased for ten or twelve miles, scattering themselves in small parties over the face of the country. About sixty were taken prisoners, whom Sir Henry Lawrence was hanging daily, in batches, the gallows being guarded by guns loaded with grape-shot. During the 1st instant, the Kotwal of Lucknow emulated his European masters in the merciless vigour with which he avenged murder and robbery on the part of the criminal population of the city, and his exertions have been munificently rewarded. It is hard to say at this moment what part of the country is really safe from attack, but the lesson taught at Lucknow will not, we think, have to be repeated there this season.

In the Punjab, General Reed, commanding the Peshawur division, has shown himself equal to the requirements of his position. He had, luckily, within call a group of men, out of whom we should have no difficulty in selecting a leader for the most desperate enterprise, or an adviser in the most trying situation. Brigadiers Chamberlain and Cotton, and Colonels Edwardes and Nicholson, assembled in a council of war, when it was resolved, that General Reed should assume command of the whole military force of the Punjab, and that a moveable column, consisting of two Queen's regiments, with irregulars, and guns, and mustering in the whole about 5,000 men, should "move on every point where open mutiny requires to be put down by force." The "proceedings" of the council were placed in the hands of the person in charge of the telegraph-office at Lahore, who was instructed to transmit them to all officials concerned. The energy and noble style of action in this instance is quite refreshing.

The quelling of the mutiny at Ferozepore turns out to have been a most gallant affair. The men of the 45th and 57th made no secret on the 13th ult. of their intention to revolt, the pretext of the cartridges being put forward as usual, but they had to deal with men, and not with imbeciles. The wives of the officers and men, with other Christian females, were removed into the entrenched magazine, and the two native corps were paraded, and ordered to march to their respective cantonments. They refused to obey, and made for the magazine, the company of the 57th inside throwing over ladders and ropes to assist them in scaling the outer walls. Three hundred of them got inside, and with loud shouts rushed to the ordnance-stores, but a company of H.M.'s 61st stood in the way. The rebels received a volley from five files, which knocked over six of them, on which of course they retreated, and making a circuit, tried to take the little band in the rear. But the 61st never appeared to have reloaded their muskets, finding the use of the butt more convenient, with which they drove the enemy everywhere before them. The company which had invited the mutineers showed signs of pugnacity, on which Lieut. Angelo loaded his two guns with grape, and under their cover they were disarmed and marched out. At night the rebels amused themselves by deliberately burning the bungalows, and were only molested by an English boy, who shot one of them dead. The next day they recommenced the work of destruction. The 61st and 10th cavalry, who were true as steel, shot and cut them up in all directions. The magazines of the mutineers were blown up by the artillery, and before the night set in the contest was over; the 57th were entirely disarmed, and 200 of the 45th sent in the colours and their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners. The loss of property has of course been great, but it has fallen entirely on the Europeans. Colonel Redmond was shot through the thigh; but, with the exception of a private of the 61st killed by mistake, we have not heard of any other casualty. Report speaks highly of all the officers engaged; Brigadier Innes, General Von Cortland, Major Marsden, and Captains Mercer, Lewis, and Simron, with Lieut. Angelo, being singled out for especial praise. Few of the 45th survived to reach Delhi.

The Goorkhas composing the Nusseree rifle battalion have followed the general example, and taken into their own hands the redress of grievances. But they have no sympathy with the sepoy movement, their mutiny having for its object the removal of the commanding officer, Captain Bagot. On being assembled at parade, they unanimously declared they would no longer serve under that officer, but were willing to go anywhere under a leader whom they esteemed. They were in arrears of pay, and considered that it would save trouble if they balanced accounts with Government from the contents of the treasury at Kussowlie, which they forthwith broke open, taking from it as much, and no more, as sufficed to discharge their claims. The distribution having been made, and Captain Bagot formally deposed, the regiment returned quietly to duty, and the residents of Simla went back to their homes. The "sacred right of insurrection" has in this case been exercised so mildly, that the Goorkhas will perhaps be thanked in a procla-

mation, and requested to consider the money which they have taken a bonus for good behaviour.

From an early date the popular instinct connected the deposed King of Oude with the revolt. The bulk of the sepoys in the Bengal army are recruited from his dominions, where they enjoyed privileges of great value, which have been swept away since the country was annexed. Their status as soldiers in the service of the paramount power gave them importance, which was made the most of when they had a lawsuit on hand, or chose to press claims on the notice of the local authorities. Their relatives were spread over the country in the ranks of the king's army, or in civil employment; and thus almost every Brahmin sepoy had a direct interest in the maintenance of the ancient order of things. But the authorities steadily set their faces against the theory that the banished monarch or his courtiers had anything to do with the mutineers or their plans, and allowed him, with his thousand armed retainers, to live unmolested at Garden Reach until Monday morning last, when his majesty, with his late prime minister, Nawab Alee Nuckee Khan, and others of his courtiers, was arrested and brought into Fort William. Imbecile as he is said to be, he appears to have had sense and vigour enough to plot for the recovery of his dominions, and at the last, it was chance that revealed the secret of his complicity. A Brahmin was seized in the Fort on Sunday, whilst attempting to seduce a sepoy from his allegiance: and between his arrest and the hour appointed for his execution, evidence affecting the king was obtained and acted upon. The spy got away from the European guard placed over him, and his life would have been profitably bartered for his information, but he has been retaken, and will most likely be hanged. The Government will now understand the full force of the statement made by Major Bird, as reported in the last *Hume News*, to the effect that the Company's sepoys had assured the king, that if he would fight for his crown they were ready to join him. Of course this discovery will put an end to all hopes of success on the part of the deputation to St. James's, and the queen mother may return at her convenience. No notice perhaps will be taken ultimately of the part which the king has been persuaded to play, but there are one or two native chieftains of considerable repute and influence, who will have to be dealt with before long in a summary way. Asiatic flesh and blood is scarcely able to withstand the temptations that have been offered by our rulers to men who have wrongs to avenge, or power to regain, and it is not to be wondered at, that Hindu and Mussulman should in so many instances have given way to the pressure.

Calcutta and its suburbs have gone through a series of panics, varying in intensity, but scarcely different in extent of range. On the 25th ultimo, the Home Secretary was instructed to inform the French residents of Calcutta, that "the mischief caused by a passing and groundless panic had been arrested, and that there was every reason to hope, that, in a few days, tranquillity and confidence would be restored throughout the presidency; but on Sunday last, just twenty days later, the whole of the native troops at Barrackpore and Calcutta were disarmed, even to the militia, a corps usually considered as warlike as the Brook Green volunteers. The inhabitants of Serampore were warned on Saturday night, that the 70th, and 2nd grenadiers, with the portions of the 34th and 43rd brigaded across the river, were to rise at four A.M. next day, and murder their officers, taking their chance of course of being able to slaughter a few women and children in the ordinary Sepoy way. An express, armed to the teeth, went to Chinsurah to call out the Highlanders; a second was despatched to Calcutta, to obtain sanction for disarming the whole of the native troops. Morning dawned on the anxious faces of the residents, and showed them a strong detachment of the Highlanders, some without shoes and stockings, and others in their sleeping drawers; the whole force weary and foot sore, from having been led four miles out of the way by a rascally guide. They would have been too late to hinder the outbreak, and could only have avenged it, but the conspirators saw that they were suspected, and resolved to wait a more favourable opportunity. The chance was not allowed them. At four o'clock in the afternoon, they were suddenly warned for parade. H.M.'s 78th and 35th loaded their muskets before leaving their quarters, and in a few minutes the suspected Sepoys found themselves drawn up in square, with six twelve-pounders in front loaded with grape, and on their flanks, the Queen's regiments, each man of whom was audibly praying that they might offer resistance. But here as elsewhere when face to face with the dreaded English, the heart of the Sepoy failed him, and the order to pile arms was universally obeyed. The guards were relieved and disarmed, and in little more than an hour, the muskets were on the way to Calcutta, and the authorities breathed freely. Monday passed over quietly, but the following morning the disarmed sepoys deserted in masses, and before the Highlanders could march to the native lines the regiments were melting away, with the chance of finding

the road to Delhi, or of looting the surrounding country. The Grenadiers and 70th were two of the finest corps in the service, and if loyal to their salt, their loss would have been a subject for much regret.

Whilst the work of disarming was going on at Barrackpore, precisely the same process was being carried through at Calcutta, where it was rumoured that murder and mutiny was triumphant at the former place, and that a strong force of rebels was marching down upon the city from Delhi. The infection of terror raged through all classes. Chowringhee and Garden Reach were abandoned for the fort and the vessels in the river. The shipping was crowded with fugitives, and in houses which were selected as being least likely to be attacked, hundreds of people gladly huddled together, to share the peculiar comfort which the presence of crowds imparts on such occasions. The hotels were fortified; bands of sailors marched through the thoroughfares, happy in the expectation of possible fighting, and the certainty of grog. Every group of natives was scanned with suspicion. The churches and the course were abandoned for the evening. A rising either of Hindoos or Mussulmans, or perhaps of both, was looked upon as certain to happen in the course of the night. From Chandernagore the whole body of European and East Indian inhabitants emigrated to Calcutta. The personnel of Government, the staff of the army, all in short who had anything to lose, preferred to come away and run the risk of losing it, rather than encounter the unknown danger. Many years must elapse before the night of the 14th June, 1857, will be forgotten in Calcutta. There is reason to believe that the natives were equally afraid of being slaughtered by the Europeans, and as much rejoiced at finding their necks sound on the following morning.

The calendar of losses in the shape of mutinous regiments only contains this week the names of the 12th N.I., quartered at Jhansi, the 15th Oude irregular cavalry, and 8th irregular infantry, who started off from Sultanpore for Delhi. The outbreak at Nusseerabad was a very formidable one, and the attempts made to suppress it by the 1st Bombay Lancers reflect the highest honour on that distinguished corps. They numbered but a few hundred sabres, and opposed to them were two full regiments of Bengal infantry, the 15th and 30th, and the battery of artillery stationed there, mounting six guns. The rebel force amounted to upwards of two thousand men, yet the gallant Lancers charged them again and again, cutting down great numbers; and it was not until their own ranks had been shattered with grape-shot, and the best portion of their officers killed or disabled, that they gave up the unequal contest. Brigadier Macan and the officers of the revolted corps, with their wives and children, got away safely, but Colonel Penny, Captain Spottiswoode, and Cornet Newberry, of the lancers, were killed; doubts are expressed as to the safety of Captain Harcourt, and Ensigns Flood and Turnbull, of the 30th. The mutineers, having fired the cantonments, marched off with their guns to Delhi, but the Joudpore legion were on the look out for them, and will not, we trust, be unsuccessful. Great fears were entertained for the safety of Ajmere with its immense magazines, but at the latest date all was quiet there, thanks to the prompt measures of the Joudpore durbar. A moveable column formed of two squadrons H.M.'s 14th light dragoons, a battery of horse artillery, the 25th Bombay N.I., and 1st Nizam's cavalry, was moving down upon Mhow, under the command of Major-General Woodburn, C.B., and will, no doubt, be able to keep the peace in Rajpootana.

Brigadier Wilson, who, it appears, entrenched himself at Ghazee-ud-deen Nuggur, waiting the arrival of the Umballah force, was again attacked from Delhi on May 31, and of course with the same result. On the following day he was reinforced by the Ghoorka battalion, and expected a further accession of strength from Meerut; so that we may expect he would move on without further delay, and draw closer the net round the mutineers at Delhi. Gen. Barnard was to reach the city on the 9th instant, having under his command a powerful siege train, H.M.'s 9th lancers, 1st squadron 74th lancers, 75th foot, 1st Bengal fusiliers, six companies 2nd fusiliers, and 2nd troop horse artillery. The guides were to join him under the walls of Delhi, together with the Meerut force, consisting of the 6th carabineers, 60th rifles, a mounted battery, 4 horse-artillery guns, two 18-pounders, 125 artillery recruits, and the Sirmoor battalion; the whole amounting perhaps to 5,500 Europeans, and 1,300 natives. The 5th and 60th N.I., who were said to have been destroyed for mutiny, have escaped that fate, but it appears that it is not intended they should form a part of the avenging army. Regular communications are now opened up with General Barnard, and we may hear at any moment of the downfall of Delhi, and of the house of Tamerlane. If reports which come in from many quarters, and which all agree in the main are true, his shadowy majesty must

make up his mind to live henceforth without liberty as well as without power, and will have abundant reason to rejoice that the English have peculiar notions of the mode in which regal villainy should be punished. A letter received by the Rajah of Jheend from his "newswriter" at Delhi, dated the 20th ult., which will be found elsewhere, shows how deeply the king has committed himself to the plans and atrocities of the rebels. From private sources we hear that he has caused letters to be sent to various regiments, requesting them to rob the treasuries, and loot all they find, bringing, in every case, the plunder to his royal receiving-house. Favour and twelve rupees a month will reward the obedient sepo; punishment sure, but not specified, is to overtake him who elects to remain honest. Some of his majesty's ancestors were emphatically the greatest thieves in the world; and their descendant has eagerly availed himself of this, the only opportunity he has ever had, of pursuing the family vocation.

At Goruckpore two companies of the 17th N.I. were stationed. Half of these were sent to Azimgurh on the 4th instant with five lakhs of treasure, and on arriving at that place, they made common cause with the rest of the regiment, killed one, or perhaps more of their officers, and after helping themselves to the rupees under their charge, they plundered the treasury, set fire to the Collector's house, and broke away for Fyzabad, slaughtering as a matter of duty every white person that came in their way. The remaining company at Goruckpore were in charge of the treasury at that place, and as it was rumoured that the two troops of the 12th Irregulars intended to join them in mutinying, they were politely requested to allow the money to be made over to the jail Burkundazes. This they declined to do, and refused to allow any of the collector's people to approach the building. The whole city was of course in agonies of fright, for it was reported that Fuzil Alee, whose head was cut off about two months since, was coming down upon the bazaar with a large force at his heels. The mahajuns believed that the old native landholders, whose estates they had absorbed, would claim their own again; and all who cared for life and property, fancied that their chance of retaining either was but small. The prisoners attempted to break out, but the gaol guards killed six and wounded eleven of them, which result decided them not to renew the effort. Ultimately, after five days' wearing anxiety, the inhabitants saw less reason to dread a revolt. The sepoys allowed the treasurer to open the cash-chest, and up to the 10th inst., neither sowars nor infantry had shown further signs of bad temper. Sir P. Grant arrived yesterday in the *Fire Queen*, and we hail in his person the advent of more vigorous measures, and the final suppression of the revolt.

MUTINY.

STATIONS WHERE MUTINIES HAVE OCCURRED.

We have below indicated by an asterisk those stations at which the women and children of our countrymen have fallen into the hands of the soldiery, and it is better to draw a veil over the barbarities they endured from these merciless fiends. At the remainder of these stations named the officers were murderously assaulted, the bungalows fired, and at most of them the treasuries looted.

*Meerut, *Delhi, Ferozepore, Allyghur, Roorkee, Murdaun, Lucknow, *Nusseerabad, *Neemuch, Benares, *Hansi, *Hissar, *Jhansi, Mehidpore, Jullundur, Azimgurh, Futteghur, Jaunpore, *Bareilly, *Shahjehanpore.

REGIMENTS WHICH HAVE MUTINIED, BEEN DISBANDED, OR DISARMED.

19th regt. N.I. disbanded at Barrackpore April 3.
7th regt. Oude irregulars, mutinied at Lucknow May 1.
34th regt. N.I., 7 companies ditto May 5.
3rd regt. L.C., mutinied at Meerut May 10.
11th regt. N.I. ditto ditto.
20th ditto ditto ditto.
38th ditto, mutinied at Delhi May 11.
54th ditto ditto ditto.
74th ditto ditto ditto.
3rd company 7th batt. art. ditto ditto.
The Sappers and Miners, about half the corps, mutinied at Meerut May 13.
45th regt. N.I., mutinied at Ferozepore May 13.
57th ditto ditto ditto.
The Sappers and Miners (300 men) mutinied at Roorkee May 18.
9th regt. N.I., mutinied at Allyghur and Mynpoore May 23.
5th regt. ditto mutinied at Umballah.
55th regt. ditto mutinied at Murdaun May 25.
44th regt. ditto mutinied at Agra and Muttra May 31.
67th regt. ditto ditto May 31.
3rd regt. ditto, mutinied at Phillour May 12.

7th regt. L.C. mutinied at Lucknow (2 troops) May 31.
13th regt. N.I. (part only) ditto ditto.
48th regt. N.I. ditto ditto.
71st regt. ditto ditto ditto.
15th regt. ditto, mutinied at Nusseerabad May 29.
30th regt. ditto ditto May 4.
— Comp. Gwalior art. ditto May 29.
4th Comp. artillery (Gwalior contingent), mutinied at Neemuch June 3.
72nd regt. ditto ditto June 3.
7th regt. Gwalior infantry ditto ditto.
1st regt. Gwalior cavalry ditto ditto.
34th Regt. Native infantry, disarmed at Peshawur, May 22.
27th regt. ditto, ditto May 22.
51st regt. ditto, ditto May 22.
5th regt. Light Cavalry ditto May 22.
16th regiment Native Infantry, disarmed at Meean Meer May 14.
26th regt. ditto, ditto May 14.
40th regt. ditto, ditto May 14.
8th regt. Light Cavalry ditto June 3.
64th regt. Native Infantry, disarmed at Aboozai, June 3.
5th regt. Light cavalry ditto June 3.
21st regt. Native Infantry, disarmed at Peshawur May 22.
37th regt. ditto, mutinied at Benares June 4.
The Loodianah regt. ditto June 4.
The Hurreeanah Light Infantry, mutinied at Hansi.
4th regt. Irregular Cavalry ditto.
13th regt. Irregular Cavalry, mutinied at Benares June 4.
The Malwa Contingent (Artillery, Cavalry), mutinied at Mehidpore.
1st regt. Nizam's Cavalry, mutinied at Aurungabad June 16.
The Body Guard { Artillery }
1,000 men { Cavalry } Mutinied near Delhi.
Gwalior Contingent { Infantry }
6th regt. Native Infantry, mutinied at Allahabad, June 4.
29th regt. ditto, mutinied at Jullundur, June 8.
61st regt. ditto, ditto, June 8.
7th regt. Light Cavalry, ditto, June 8.
17th regt. Native Infantry, mutinied at Azimgurh, June 3.
25th regt. ditto, disarmed at Calcutta, June 14.
43rd regt. ditto, ditto, ditto.
51st regt. ditto, disarmed at Barrackpore, ditto.
50th regt. ditto, ditto, ditto.
2nd Grenadiers, ditto, ditto, ditto.
70th regt. ditto, ditto, ditto.
12th regt. ditto (left wing), mutinied at Jhansi, June 5.
14th regt. Irregular Infantry, ditto, ditto.
14th regt. Native Infantry, disarmed at Mooltan.
55th regt. ditto, ditto, ditto.
The Nagpore regiment irregular cavalry, disarmed at Nagpore June 14.
2nd regt. irregulars, mutinied at Jounpore.
18th regt. N.I. mutinied at Bareilly June 2.
68th ditto ditto ditto.
8th regt. irreg. cav. ditto ditto.
6th comp. artillery ditto ditto.
60th regt. N.I. mutinied before Delhi June 13.
28th ditto mutinied at Shahjehanpore June 8.
The 1st ditto mutinied at Cawnpore.
53rd ditto ditto.
66th ditto ditto.
2nd regt. L.C. ditto.
Two companies art. ditto.
The Gwalior contingent, strength unknown, mutinied at Gwalior and Sepree ditto.

ALLAHABAD.—At Allahabad the mutiny broke out on the 4th instant, when the "loyal" 6th regiment, which had volunteered to proceed to Delhi against the rebels only a few days before, became the assassins of their own officers, and then marched off to join the mutineers, after burning the church and every bungalow in the place and looting the treasury. The whole slaughtered amounted to 26, and amongst them we find the names of Captain Birch, the fort adjutant, and the following officers:—Lieut Innes, ex-engineer; Lieut. Alexander, 2nd L.C.; Capt. Plunkett, 6th N.I.; Lieuts. Stewart and Hawes, ditto; Ensign Munro (doubtful); Ensigns Scott, Cheek, Dodd, Smith, Way, and Smith (doing duty with the regiment). The Irregular Cavalry, and Ferozepore regiment are said to have remained loyal, and the fort, being garrisoned by a few English troops, is probably safe. Not a European, however, remains outside the walls, and the last accounts from the city portray the most frightful state of matters there. A correspondent of the *Phoenix* writes:—

"Allahabad is in a most wretched state. All the houses are in

a dilapidated state from cannonading. Not a single bungalow has been left untouched, nearly all are burnt down to the ground. Upwards of 3,000 prisoners have liberated themselves, and are committing all sorts of outrages. Not a single European or Christian remains outside the fort. It is to be feared that few have escaped. Mr. Archer, the commissioner's head clerk, is the only person saved in his and his brother's family. Peeroodull, the great banker, has been plundered and his house is in a most ruinous state. The dacoits have obtained their object everywhere by attempts at incendiarism first, and whilst the people were engaged in quenching the fire, the dacoits made away with the booty. The way from Gopeegunge and Jhoonse is occupied by a class of banditti who have plundered innumerable people and made some of them return to Mirzapore with a rag only on their backs."

ALLOPORE.—A letter from Camp Allopoore, dated 4th instant, says:—Head-quarters arrived here this morning. Brigadier Halifax died at Kurnal about 7 P.M. on the 1st instant. Colonel Mowatt of the artillery died at Peeplee. All quiet as yet, and we are most anxious for a sharp move upon Delhi. No one in camp can understand the cause of so much delay. The Hurreeah light infantry have mutinied, and are by this time in Delhi, officers all safe.

It is said the 60th native infantry *en route* to Rohtuck are disaffected, and demand their arrears of pay. Five men were hung up on the 2nd instant at Camp Race, as it was proved that they had molested and stripped ladies in retreat from Delhi.—*Hurkaru*, June 12.

ARRAH, June 10.—The judge received some further news of the mutineers about the district, when, yesterday at ten o'clock, a meeting of all the gentlemen (European and East-Indian) was held at the magistrate's house. During the night, news was brought that an indigo factory at or about Buxar, belonging to Mr. Mathews, had been burnt down, and the revolting of half a Sikh regiment caused great alarm to every one here. The magistrate, poor fellow, tried his best to get the Europeans, &c., to remain at their posts, but they were bent to the contrary. So last evening, at three o'clock, about twenty or twenty-five gentlemen, with their families, left the station. It was hard for them to procure conveyances.

Last night a rumour was abroad that the town people were about rising; if they do, there will be an awful affair. The only Europeans here are Mr. Littledale, judge; Mr. Combe, collector; Mr. Wake, magistrate; Mr. Colvin, assistant magistrate; Dr. Hall, and Mr. Cock, head-clerk to the collector; so what can a few (six in all) do to a whole town? The magistrate has placed dawks all the way between this and Dinapore, fresh dawks have been placed from this to Buxar.

AURANGABAD, JUNE 23.—Yesterday morning, General Woodburn's brigade came in, and marched direct to the ground occupied by the mutinous cavalry. Captain Abbott directed the men to give up their arms—all obeyed save one troop. The artillery opened upon them with canister, which had the effect of soon dispersing them. Captain Mayne with a portion of the 3rd cavalry, has just galloped into the city. The men of the 1st cavalry who were on guard have since been disarmed, and their places taken by the 3rd. Whilst Capt. Abbot was directing the men to lay down their arms, trooper stepped out and snapped his pistol at him, which, fortunately, missed fire. The trooper has been hanged. The portion of the cavalry that remained staunch wheeled half round the gallows; in succession, the Native Infantry and Artillery marched past also. The ladies from Aurungabad arrived at Nuggur disguised as Mussalmans.

AZIMGURH.—"On the night of the 3rd June, the 17th N.I., stationed at Azimgurh, mutinied. An escort of 80 Sowars of the 13th Irr. Cav. brought in on that date seven and a half lakhs of treasure from Goruckpore. It was determined to continue its route to Benares, where the presence of some companies of the 10th (Queen's) would secure it to the Government. Some days previously the authorities, military and civil, had been occupied in throwing up a breastwork round the kutcherry. This, however, was not quickly completed. The escort and treasure moved about 6 P.M. At 9 P.M. all the men in the lines some distance from the kutcherry broke out, killed their quartermaster, and wounded the quartermaster-sergeant so severely, that he, wherever he is, cannot live,—slightly wounded the havildar-major, and killed the kotwal of the city. The officer on guard at the fort at the kutcherry hearing the shots, and having a guard of picked and trusty men, as he thought, turned them out, desired the golandazes to make the guns ready for business. They refused this, told him they would not fire or allow the guns to be fired on the regiment, and that all the officers and ladies would be spared; that they wanted the guns to get at the treasure, now some two hours and a half march ahead; I do not learn that any other persons were murdered, though some bungalows

were set on fire. About twenty-seven persons reached Ghazee-pore yesterday in a terrible plight, after having toiled over forty-four miles of road. I learn also that some men of the same regiment escorted Major Burroughes, the officer in command, to Ghazee-pore; he is very much respected by the good men of them. What became of the treasure is at present unknown. Guns were heard during the night of the 3rd June, in the direction which the escort had taken, but the troopers had promised the sepoys to cut them to pieces if they came to seize the boxes, and they were to be joined by a reinforcement of fifty more from the same regiment from the Benares side. There has probably been a fight for it—a day will determine all."

BENARES.—"At five o'clock on the evening of the 4th June, the brigade was ordered out for the purpose of disarming the 37th regiment, who were known to be disaffected and in correspondence with people in the city. The men were ordered to appear on parade without their arms; some companies obeyed and did so, but others refused to give up their arms and commenced firing at their officers. This appeared to be the signal, for the rest of the regiment then ran to the bells of arms; the guns, however, began to pour in the grape so sharply upon them, that they were glad to beat a retreat; only a few of the most determined rebels still kept up a fire from the right wing at the officers. The Sikh regiment all this time remained quiet on parade, passive spectators of the scene, but at this crisis they loaded, by order of Colonel Gordon. An ominous change then came over them. The cavalry first turned, and then with the Sikhs poured in a deliberate volley on the officers standing around, three of whom fell. The artillery, in return, gave them a shower of grape, which sent them flying off the parade.

"About 100 of the mutineers were killed, and 200 wounded; the rest bolted, throwing down their arms. The mutineers of the Sikh regiment tried to capture the guns, and were thrice repulsed with great loss. Only a few men of the Irregular Cavalry and Sikh regiment stood firm; all the rest mutinied; their discomfiture was complete, thanks to the bravery of 180 European soldiers who defended the guns, and charged and shot down the mutineers. Eight only, instead of 35 as reported, of these brave soldiers were killed and wounded. The lives of the civilians and their families who had taken refuge in the Collector's cutchery, were saved by the presence and noble exertions of Soorut Singh, a Sikh prisoner. He it was, who went among the Sikhs of the treasury guard, and prevented them from rising after they had heard how the men of their corps had been cut up, and by his influence they were kept at their post until the next morning, when the treasure was removed to cantonments under an escort of Europeans. The portion of the Sikh corps over the treasury remained staunch."

CALCUTTA.—I hasten to communicate to you the following:—During Monday last the authorities managed to get possession of several important documents, including a sketch of the city, apparently drawn up by influential *Mahomedans*. The 'map' has been so sketched as to divide the whole of the town into sections. A general rise was planned to take place on the 23rd instant—anniversary of the battle of Plassey—the city taken and the 'Feringhee Kaufers' all massacred. Immediately this was accomplished, parties who swore on the Koran and joined in the butchery, &c., would have a certain section of the town made over to them for their sole use and benefit. A *Nabob*, residing not a hundred marches off Calcutta, promised to furnish 10,000 men to aid and abet in the affair, and who, it is stated, is seriously mixed up in the business. The authorities have determined to make a prisoner of him, and have him removed to Fort William without loss of time."—*Hurkaru*, June 18.

With a view of tranquilizing the public mind, we beg to state that there is a sufficient military force at hand to *suppress* any attempt at a rise, by either the Mahomedan or Hindoo inhabitants, or both. There is the 53rd foot in Fort William of 900 men strong, a wing of the 37th foot encamped on the *glacis*, 500 in number. A company of the 3rd battalion Madras artillery, and No. 2 horse field battery, together with 40 men of the royal artillery, recently arrived from Ceylon, and our volunteer guard, consisting of four troops of cavalry and five companies of infantry, a wing of the 35th foot, about 350 men, guard the harmless Barrackporeans, and the 78th Highlanders are at Chinsurah, ready for any duty.

In addition to the above, we may as well state that in the course of a few days there will be a great accession to our military force, of which, in to-morrow's issue we will give fuller particulars.—*Ibid.*

All the sepoys in and near Calcutta (including the Calcutta militia, but exclusive of the body guard) were disarmed yesterday afternoon. They made no demur whatever. They were disarmed in parties wherever they happened to be, at the Government House Guard, the Treasury, the Mint, the Bank, and the

Fort. Each party was confronted by a party of Europeans, and, on receiving the word, at once piled arms, or laid them on the ground, according to the order received. The arms and ammunition were then taken away by the European soldiers, nothing being left with the sepoys but their ramrods. The sepoys looked dejected, but at once recovered their spirits on being addressed by the interpreters, and informed that they would receive pay and perform duty as before, and that the disarming was merely a measure of precaution owing to the agitated state of the country, but that on quiet being restored they would again receive their arms. This explanation was received by the native troops in the Fort, where one of our reporters was present, with many *salaams* and many cries of *Atcha* and *Bahoot razee hy*. They were then marched off the ground, apparently very well satisfied.—*Phoenix*, June 15.

On Saturday a Mahomedan from the city entered Fort William, and began to tamper with a Brahmin sepoy of the 43rd on sentry, among other things asking many questions as to the arrangements made of the European troops in the Fort, and so forth. The sepoy pretended to listen to his overtures, and told him to call again in the evening. The man did call, and was at once seized by the faithful sepoy and delivered over to the authorities. He was tried by court-martial yesterday, and condemned to death. All the preparations for his execution were made,—the noose being fixed to the branch of a tree at the hospital-gate of the Fort, and the Donies being in attendance, but the order for the execution was countermanded.—*Ibid*.

BARRACKPORE.—All the native troops have been disarmed, and there are sufficient European troops there to protect the station and insure the safety of Dum-Dum.

It is stated that the Sepoys of the 70th Regiment at Barrackpore have refused all food, so acutely do they feel the disgrace of having their arms taken from them. About 120 men from that station, went off the night before last. It is to be hoped they will be watched, and prevented from plundering.—*Englishman*, June 17.

CHITTAGONG.—There are five lakhs in the treasury, which is a great temptation. The alarm is great, though as yet no open mutiny has taken place.

CIS-SUTLEJ STATES.—From a telegraphic message just received from the commissioner. Cis-Sutlej States, it appears that the mutineers, on their second attack on Brigadier Wilson, came out with their whole force, fighting from one to five p.m., of the 31st. Their loss is not stated. It is said the bridge of boats is cut off behind them. Captain Andrews, of the 60th Rifles, and Lieut. Perkins, of the Artillery, killed. The Sirmoor battalion had joined, and 100 men of the 60th Rifles had been sent out from Meerut.—*Lahore Chronicle*, June 5.

DELHI.—Our latest advices from Delhi are not encouraging. General Barnard was waiting reinforcements on the morning of the 17th, having repelled several sorties with success, and inflicted severe loss upon the rebels. The following despatch has been received from the general relating the success on the 8th ult. :—

Delhi Cantonments, 8th June, 1857.

SIR,—The forces under my command marched from Allipour at one A.M. this morning, and on reaching Baidlee Serace, found the enemy strongly posted in an entrenched position, which I have the satisfaction to inform you we carried after an engagement of about three-quarters of an hour, and proceeded to take up our present position, which we found to be over disputed ground the whole way, and finally a well-defended line of defence from the signal tower to the Hindoo Rao house. Our troops behaved with the greatest gallantry and persevering endurance, and after facing very determined resistance, drove the enemy within the walls of Delhi. All this was accomplished by nine o'clock in the morning. Our loss has been comparatively trifling, only one officer being killed; * but I regret to say that officer is Colonel Chester, adjutant-general to the army, who was esteemed by all for every qualification that could adorn the soldier. I have not been able to ascertain the particulars of our loss, or capture of guns, but I fear, I cannot estimate the former under from forty to fifty killed; the number of guns taken to be about sixteen or eighteen.

I do not in this hurried despatch attempt to recommend any one, but I cannot pass over the assistance I received from Brigadier Wilson, whose cool judgment entitles him to an equal share of any merit that may be given to the officer in command. From the Brigadier-General and staff of the army attached to me, from the division staff, I received every support, and from my personal staff, Captain Barnard and Lieut. Turnbull, the most daring devotion. The conduct of the Goorkha battalion, the sappers, and other native troops employed, was most praiseworthy, they vied with their European comrades in forward daring, the troops

of the native contingents did equally good service, including those of the Jheend Roja, and I cannot close this without especial notice of many gentlemen attached to the army in civil capacities, who not only accompanied us into the field, but did every service the extended nature of our position rendered particularly important, in keeping up mutual communications.

I hope to send you a fuller detail to-morrow. Our siege train is up, and I hope to open on the town without a moment's delay.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

H. BARNARD,

Major-General, Commanding Field Force.

To the Commander-in-Chief.

LIST OF PERSONS BELONGING TO THE DELHI GARRISON STILL MISSING.

The following is a list of persons belonging to the Delhi garrison who are still missing. It has been sent by Mr. Barnes from Umballa :—

Col. Knyvett, 38th N.I.; Lieut. Gambier, ditto; Lieut. Holland, ditto; and Lieut. Proctor, ditto.

54th N.I.—Col. Ripley, Capt. Smith, Capt. Burrows, Lieut. Osborne, Lieut. Butler, Ensign Waterfield, Ensign Angelo, Dr. Dopping, also Lieut. Edwards, and Ensign Vibart.

74th N.I.—Capt. Gordon, Lieut. Reveley, Lieut. Hyslop, Lieut. Addington.

Mr. Fraser, civil service; Mr. Hutchinson, ditto; Mr. Gallo-way, ditto; Lieut. Wilson, artillery; Mr. Todd, electric telegraph department; Mr. and Miss Jennings, Mr. Taylor, of the college.

Rev. J. Hubbert; Mr. Bayley, post-master, and six children; Mrs. Dalton, inspector, Miss Clifford, Captain Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Beresford, and two children; Lieut. and Mrs. Forrest, and two Misses Forrests.

The number of clerks, conductors, and miscellaneous Christian population is not yet known.

Since the above was written, I learn that only four officers of the 54th N.I. escaped, viz. Major Patterson, Capt. Russell, Lieut. Anderson, and Lieut. Wheatley. These had gone out shooting, and were on temporary leave. Dr. Batson, 74th, volunteered to go disguised to Meerut for troops, and has not since been heard of.—*Delhi Gazette Extra*, June 10.

GHAZEEPORE, 13th June.—“I am glad to tell you that the men of the 65th regiment N.I. at this station, are still quiet and orderly. The district, however, is in a very disturbed state, and the disaffected Zemindars and others, are daily committing great depredations, to the injury of the well-disposed. The roads and thoroughfares are consequently unsafe for travellers. In short, dacoities, highway-robberies, murder, &c., are the order of the day.—*Englishman*, June 20.

GWALIOR.—The contingent, consisting of seven regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and five companies of artillery, has mutinied. The defection of this army is most serious. The mahajahs protected our ladies and officers, who have all arrived safely at Agra. The soldiery demanded that they should be given up, but the prince stood firm and rescued them.

We regret very much to have received authentic information that the stations of Seepree and Goonah are deserted, and that Gwalior mutinied on the 16th instant; but we have no particulars of the outbreak.

The mutineers at Jhanai were taken into the Rana's pay, and he has declared his independence! The more fool he, in our opinion.

The Agra dawks still continue closed, and the north-west route for the mails is now *via* Neemuch and Nusseerabad. We trust the mutineers may allow it to be worked. The Calcutta dawk communication is threatened from the state of Jubbulpore; but the line *via* Sumbalpoore and Kuttack will be opened, in case of danger, and thus insure safety to the mails and their carriers.

JAUNPORE.—The Cavalry Regiment stationed here have mutinied, and murdered their commanding officer, Lieut. Mara.

MUTINY OF THE 2ND IRREGULAR OUDE CAVALRY.—We were reluctant to give credence to the reports which reached us on Tuesday of the mutiny of a portion of Major Gall's Cavalry, which had gone up on duty against the Mynpoorie and Etawah insurgents, under Captain Fletcher Hayes. But there can now be no reasonable doubt of the fact, and it seems certain, that Captain Hayes and Bailey, with Lieut. Barbor and Mr. Fayrer, were all killed. It is supposed that Lieut. Carey succeeded in making his escape.

MAHONEE.—Village Mahonee on the Jumna, ten miles east of Palwal, thirty miles south of Delhi, June 6th.

The undersigned are all right and well :—

J. G. Jenkins, lieut., 44th regt.; W. E. Money; J. H. Glover, lieut., Engineers; W. M. Gibbon, 44th regt.; C. Lowdell; D. A. Vere, customs; G. H. Eckford, ditto; C. Kinloch, ditto; J.

* Lieut. Russell, 54th N.I., was also killed.—*Ed. A. I. M.*

H. Bradford, ditto; J. Wemyss, ditto; Elliot Colvin, C.S.; W. G. Hoist; J. Leeson; C. Le Messurier, C.E.; W. H. Curll, ditto; J. O. Pinson, customs; J. Michel, E.I. Railway; A. H. Spencer, ditto; J. S. Kitchen; E. C. Nunn; N. M. Cummins, E.I.R.; W. Ford, C.S.; H. W. Dashwood, C.S.; J. Goldsworthy, 72nd regt.; G. F. Harvey, C.S.

(Signed) H. A. PRINSEP, A.D.C.

NEEMUCH.—Copy of electric telegraph message received from Colonel Durand, at Indore.

"An express from Captain Lloyd, dated 5th, Chota Jadree, reporting rise of Neemuch troops on the night of 3rd instant. All joined. The artillery commenced. Fort gate opened by a native officer. Officers known to be saved:—Captain Lloyd, Lieutenant Ritchie, Dr. Cotes, 1st cavalry; Captain Sir J. Hill, Lieutenant Ellice, Lieutenant Stapleton, quartermaster-serjeant and family.

"Artillery.—Lieutenant Walker and child, Dr. Clark, Lieutenant Barnes, serjeant, fate of family unknown, and Dr. Clarke.

"7th Gwalior Infantry.—Captain McDonald, Lieutenant Rose, Lieutenant Gurdon, Lieutenant Davenport.

"The 72nd officers safe with families

"Doctor and Mrs. Hockin at Jewud; Mrs. Buston and family at Jewud; Serjeant Brahyon, wife, and family, and Mr. Williams, at Jadree." (True Copy.)

(Signed) H. A. PRINSEP, A.D.C.

June 8, 1857.—*Mofussilite*, June 6.

Nusseerabad has been reoccupied by the Bombay Lancers.

Nowgonj is reported to be in a disturbed state; but nothing is known.

MUTINY AT HANSI.—Concerning the mutiny at Hansi and Hissar of the Hurrecanah light infantry and 4th regiment of irregular cavalry, we are without full particulars. Great atrocities, however, seem to have been perpetrated upon the unfortunate women and children who fell into the hands of the soldiers.

LIST OF PERSONS WHO ESCAPED FROM HANSI.

The following copy of a telegraphic message from Umballa to Sir J. Lawrence was placed late yesterday evening in the editor's room:—

Telegraph-office, Rawul Pindee, June 7, 1857.

PUBLIC NEWS.

Persons who escaped from Hansi.—Capt. and Mrs. Stafford and child; Dr. Scott, Messrs. Tapsell, Vaughan, and two children; Mr. Rich, Mr. Blewitt, sister-in-law, and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Scarden and three children; Mr. and Mrs. Warren and three children; Mr. Jews; Mr. Hickey; Mrs. Tapsell, son, and daughter; Quarter-master Serjeant Mallowe.

The following persons were seen on the road some distance from the cantonments of Hansi, but since not heard of;—Mr. Skinner; Mr. and Mrs. Paul and six children; Serjeant-major Murphy.

The following parties were left behind in Hansi whose fate is unknown:—Mrs. Milne and two children; Sub-conductor Fitz-Patrick, wife, and several children; Mrs. Mallowe and two children.

HISSAR.—Concerning the mutiny at Hansi and Hissar of the Hurrecanah light infantry, and 4th regiment irregular cavalry, we are without full particulars. Great atrocities seem, however, to have been perpetrated upon the unfortunate women and children who fell into the hands of the soldiers. The following persons escaped from Hissar:—Dr. Waghorn, Mrs. Daniels and child, Mrs. Hallet, Serjeant Sheills, Mr. Taylor (arrived at Thanegsur).

The persons who were in Hissar, and whose fate is unknown, are:—Mr. Wedderburn, wife, and child; Lieutenant and Mrs. Barwell; Mrs. Hallet; Mr. and Mrs. Jeffries; Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and six children; Mr. Thompson, and thassildar; Mr. and Miss Holmes.

All those who were in Sirsa escaped, as they had a start of twenty-four hours.

Mr. Taylor, of the stud, has come into Thanegsur from Hissar, and reported the following deaths:—Mr. Wedderburn and Mrs. Wedderburn; Mr. Barwell, Hurrecanah battalion; Mrs. Barwell; Mr. Daniell, patrol; and Mr. Thompson.

Dr. Batson, of Delhi, has turned up, and is now at headquarters.

Sirdar Mohun Singh, of Roopur, was hanged yesterday at Umballah, for countenancing the two mutinous companies of the 5th N.I., lately on duty at that place. Three of the sepoys were also hanged.

A reward of Rs. 1,000 has been offered by the chief commissioner for the discovery of the persons who burnt down the hospital of the 60th N.I. on the night of the 4th instant, at Jullundur. There have been several fires here of late.

(Signed) R. MONTGOMERY, Judicial Commissioner.

BHURTPORE.—"We are informed that the Bhurtpore levies under the command of Capt. J. P. Nixon, of the 25th regiment, Bombay N.I., superintendent of Jawud, Neemuch, have mutinied in the same manner as the men of the Mehidpore contingent, and have joined the rest of the mutineers in committing excesses. The behaviour of these levies has been most treacherous; they having broken out into open mutiny whilst on the march to restore the peace which had been broken by the Neemuch mutineers. Immediately the news of the disturbances reached Capt. Nixon, he set out with the Bhurtpore levies, accompanied by Capt. Gore Munbee, of the Bombay engineers, who, though senior in army rank to Capt. Nixon, waived all etiquette in the matter, and placed himself under that officer's command. They had only proceeded a couple or three marches, when the men refused to be taken against the mutinous Bengal sepoys, and set the authority of Capt. Nixon and Munbee at defiance. These officers had to fly for their lives, and, in doing so, passed through districts where they were frequently fired upon by the insurgents, and, after many hairbreadth escapes, were fortunate enough to get safely to Bhurtpore, where they now are, neither of them having, we rejoice to say, sustained any injury.—*Poona Observer Extra*, June 16.

LATEST OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Judicial Commissioner's Office, Lahore,
14th June, 1857.

THE reports from head quarters show that our heavy guns are being placed in position. There have been several smart skirmishes, in which the mutineers have always suffered great loss, and been driven into the city.

The sepoys of the 45th N.I. were yesterday blown from guns at Ferozepore, and two were hanged.

The Cashmeerees took advantage of the temporary disorder at Loodianah, caused by the presence of the Jullundur mutineers, and plundered the Mission premises and some houses. Mr. Ricketts, the deputy commissioner, very properly hanged twenty of them yesterday.

Captain Robertson, the superintendent of Sirsah, has supplied the following list of persons belonging to that station, who were at Sonam on the 8th, and expected to be at Pattialla on the 9th.

Mr. Donald, wife, child, and three sisters.

Mrs. Hilliard and three children.

Dr. and Mrs. Minas and child.

Mr. and Mrs. Waolesty.

Mr. Moore, assistant commissioner.

Mr. Bowles, patrol, with mother and two sisters.

Mr. Le Fevre, patrol.

Mr. Hodges, patrol.

(Signed) R. MONTGOMERY,
Judicial Commissioner.

LAHORE, June 15.—Mr. Barnes has transmitted the following by telegraph from Umballa:—"In the sortie of the 12th, the enemy pushed on by Metcalfe House on the left, and the Subzi Mundi on the right, and tried to turn both flanks. The enemy was repulsed with great loss. Our fire is said to have done great damage in the town. The present body of mutineers are about 4,000 fighting men, and they are without a leader, and dispirited. A battery was to be erected at Metcalfe House. Some of the Gwalior contingent, that had gone over, are about to come into camp, and lay down their arms."

"A later message is to the effect that the rebels lost on the 12th 450 killed, that on the 13th they were very quiet inside the city, and dispirited. Mr. Harvey, the commissioner of Agra, had come to Peehwal with the Jeypoor force.

"The Calcutta mail of the 30th had reached Umballa.—(Signed) R. MONTGOMERY, Judicial Commissioner."

"— June 16.—The only intelligence from Delhi is that another sortie had been repulsed on the evening of the 13th.

"A new telegraph-station will be established to-day at Raec.

"A portion of the reinforcements had reached Umballa, en route to Delhi.

"Throughout the Punjab complete tranquillity prevails.—(Signed) R. MONTGOMERY, Judicial Commissioner."

Wednesday, June 17.—The intelligence by telegraph from Delhi is, that on the morning of the 15th the enemy made a determined attack on our position, and were beaten back, as usual, with great loss.

A news-letter from the city of Delhi says that strict orders have been issued by the king to the Hindoostanee soldiery, to slay all the Sikhs who may be met with; even men who, from their countenance, may be supposed to be Punjabees are to be slaughtered.

A fakeer, called Sham Doss, endeavoured to raise an insurrection in the territory of our ally the Rajah of Nabab, whose troops are with our army at Delhi. Major Marsden, the deputy commissioner of Ferozepore, proceeded against him with a wing of the 10th light cavalry and two guns, and some irregular levies of Furreedkote and other places, attacked and dispersed his men, seized the fakeer in a village, in which he had made a stout defence, and hung him. The conduct and gallantry of the cavalry is highly applauded.

Ten mutineers of the 54th regiment N.I. were tried at Umballa yesterday, convicted, and blown away from guns.

The Irregular force, under General Van Cortlandt is making good progress towards Sirsa, settling the country, and punishing the refractory. The general reports that Rajah Jowahir Sing's men are doing good service.

The following are the names of those who have arrived at Nynce Tal from Bareilly, up to 4th June, 1857 :—

Capt. Brownlow, major of brigade.

18th Regiment N.I.—Lieutenant Hunter, Ensign Borwell, Dr. Oakeley.

66th Regiment N.I.—Colonel C. Troup, Captain Robertson, Captain Paterson, Captain Gibbs, Lieut. Warde, Lieut. Christian, Lieut. Stanton, Lieut. Rogers, Ensign Jacob, Dr. Bowhill, Sergeant-major Jennings.

Artillery.—Captain Kirby, Lieut. Smith.

8th Irregular Cavalry.—Captain Mackenzie, Lieut. Becher, Dr. Currie.

Civilians.—Mr. Alexander, commissioner; Mr. Guthrie, collector; Mr. C. Currie, Mr. Pasley, Mr. Berkeley and son.

College Teachers.—Dr. Anderson, Mrs. Tempstoe, Mr. Beddie, Rev. L. Poynder.

Missing, 18th Regiment N.I.—Major Hearson, Captain Richardson, Capt. Hathorn, Lieut. Gown, Lieut. Stewart, Ensign Dyson, Sergeant-major, wife and four children, Quartermaster Sergeant Cross.

Killed.—Brigadier Sibbald, Ensign Tucker, 68th N.I.; Pensioned Sergeant Hardy, wife and five children, with his nephew; Private Hardy, H.M. 32nd regt.; Mr. Matthews, pensioner, and family; Mr. Wilkinson, a writer; all the above lived in cantonments, and nothing has been heard of them, or Quartermaster Sergeant belonging to the artillery.

Civilians Missing.—Mr. Robertson, judge; Mr. Raikes, judge; Mr. Wyatt, deputy-collector; Mr. Orr, deputy-collector; Dr. Buch, College; Dr. Hansbowe; Wooral, Jail Sergeant; Dr. Hay, civil surgeon.

All the bungalows burnt to the ground at Bareilly, and the civilians and officers have lost everything they possessed. (Signed) MONTGOMERY, Judicial Commissioner.

Lahore, June 18.—There was a second sortie on the 15th, directed against the battery at Metcalfe House. The attack was a weak one; and further reports show that the sortie on the morning of the same date had been greatly exaggerated.

Brigadier-General Chamberlain has been appointed acting adjutant-general; and Colonel Nicholson a brigadier-general, to command the moveable column.

(Signed) R. MONTGOMERY, Judicial Commissioner.

Judicial Commissioner's Office, LAHORE, June 19, 1857.

On the 16th, up to 4 P.M., all was quiet before Delhi, and no fighting. Three thousand of the rebels are encamped outside of the Ajmere gate; and the force of the mutineers in Delhi appears not to exceed a few thousands, even after the addition of the 60th N.I. and some others who have lately joined them. The 60th N.I. led the attack on the 15th, and suffered severely.

Our army is awaiting reinforcements, a considerable portion of which left Umballa on the 17th, and proceeded by forced marches to Delhi.

The Guide corps and Goorkhas have continued to distinguish themselves, as heretofore, on all occasions. In one of the late encounters, Sirdar Khan Sing Rousea, formerly a leader of great distinction amongst the sirdars of the Punjab, accompanied Capt. Daly, commanding the Guides, charging on foot with great bravery. He was severely wounded, and has received a handsome present from the chief commissioner, in token of his admiration, with a letter, assuring him that his interests and those of his family will be carefully looked to by the British Government.

(Signed) R. MONTGOMERY,
Judicial Commissioner.

BRIGADIER CHAMBERLAIN'S ADDRESS TO THE 35TH.

The following is Brigadier-General Chamberlain's address to the 35th regiment of Native Light Infantry on the occasion of the punishment of death being inflicted on two sepoy of that regiment, on the morning of the 8th June, 1857 :—

"Native officers and soldiers of the 35th Light Infantry.

"You have just seen two men of your regiment blown from guns.

"This is the punishment I will inflict on all traitors and mutineers, and your consciences will tell you what punishment they may expect hereafter.

"These men have been blown from a gun, and not hung, because they were Brahmins, and I wished to save them from the pollution of the hangman's (sweeper's) touch, and thus prove to you that the British Government does not wish to injure your caste and religion.

"I call upon you to remember that each one of you has sworn to be obedient and faithful to your salt. Fulfil this sacred oath, and not a hair of your heads shall be hurt.

"God forbid that I should have to take the life of another soldier; but, like you, I have sworn to be faithful and do my duty; and I will fulfil my vow by blowing away every man guilty of sedition and mutiny, as I have done to-day.

"Listen to no evil counsel, but do your duty as good soldiers. You all know full well that the reports about the cartridges are lies, propagated by traitors, whose only desire is to rob and murder. These scoundrels, who profess to find cows' and pigs' fat in the cartridges, no longer think them forbidden when they break into mutiny, and shoot down women and children.

"Subedar Gajadeen Palneck, Subedar Roostum Sing, and Haveldar Gunga Deen Chowby, you have done well. I will bring your conduct to the notice of the Governor-General of India, who will reward your loyalty.

"Private Rusuphal Sook, you heard the mutinous and seditious language which was spoken by the two sepoys, and on the court-martial you would not give evidence. You are false to your salt, and shall be punished."

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE AND THE SEPOYS.

We give prominent insertion to the following proclamation, issued by Sir John Lawrence to the sepoys in the Punjab :—
From the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, to the Hindostanee soldiers of the Bengal army.

Dated, June 1, 1857.

Sepoys—You will have heard that many sepoys and sowars of the Bengal army have proved faithless to their salt at Meerut, at Delhi, and at Ferozepore. Many at the latter place have been already punished. An army has been assembled, and is now close to Delhi, prepared to punish the mutineers and insurgents who have collected there.

Sepoys, I warn and advise you to prove faithful to your salt—faithful to the Government who have given your forefathers and you service for the last hundred years. Faithful to that Government who, both in cantonments and in the field, has been careful of your welfare and interests, and who, in your old age, has given you the means of living comfortably in your homes. Those who have studied history know well that no army has ever been more kindly treated than that of India. Those regiments which now remain faithful will receive the rewards due to their constancy. Those soldiers who fall away now, will lose their service for ever. It will be too late to lament hereafter, when the time has passed by. Now is the opportunity of proving your loyalty, and good faith. The British Government will never want for native soldiers. In a month it might raise 50,000 in the Punjab alone. If the "poor-bea" sepoy neglect the present day, it will never return. There is ample force in the Punjab to crush all mutineers. The chiefs and people are loyal and obedient, and the latter only long to take your place in the army, all will unite to crush them. Moreover, the sepoy can have no conception of the power of England. Already from every quarter English soldiers are pouring into India. You know well enough that the British Government have never interfered with your religion. Those who tell you the contrary, say it for their own base purpose. The Hindoo temple and the Mahomedan mosque have both been respected by the English Government. It was but the other day that the Jumma Mosque at Lahore, which had cost lakhs of rupees, and which the Sikhs had converted into a magazine, was restored to the Mahomedans.

Sepoys! my advice is that you obey your officers, seize all those among yourselves who endeavour to mislead you. Let not a few bad men be the cause of your disgrace. If you have the will you can easily do this, and the Government will consider it as a test of your fidelity. Prove by your conduct that the loyalty of the Sepoy of Hindostan has not degenerated from that of his ancestors.

(Signed) JOHN LAWRENCE.

THE PRESS OF INDIA.—By a supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated 20th June, 1857, we ascertain that the subjoined are the conditions upon which licenses to keep or use any printing press, or types or other materials or articles for printing, will ordinarily be granted in the towns of Calcutta, Bengal, the North Western Provinces, and all the dependencies of the Bengal presidency:—

"That no book, newspaper, pamphlet, or other work printed at such Press, or with such materials or articles, shall contain any observations or statements impugning the motives or designs of the British Government, either in England or India, or in any way tending to bring the said Government into hatred or contempt, to excite disaffection or unlawful resistance to its orders, or to weaken its lawful authority, or the lawful authority of its Civil or Military servants.

"That no such book, pamphlet, newspaper, or other work shall contain observations or statements having a tendency to create alarm or suspicion among the native population of any intended interference by Government with their religious opinions and observances.

"That no such book, pamphlet, newspaper, or other work, shall contain observations having a tendency to weaken the friendship towards the British Government of native princes, chiefs, or states in dependence upon or alliance with it.

"The above conditions apply equally to original matter and to matter copied from other publications.

"A copy of every book, pamphlet, newspaper, or other work published in the town of Calcutta, is to be immediately forwarded to the commissioner of police."

THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY ARMIES.—It is worth while to contrast the Bombay regulations regarding the enlistment of recruits with those of Bengal:—

Bombay Regulations.

"We receive all but those addicted to 'theft, drunkenness, or other destructive vices.'"

Bengal Regulations.

"Especially care must be taken to reject all men of the inferior castes, such as petty shopkeepers, writers, barbers, oilmen, shepherds, thatchers, pawnbrokers, gram parchers, porters, palkee bearers, sweetmeat makers, gardeners, and vegetable dealers, and any others habitually employed in menial occupations."

Now many of the very best men in the Bombay army are of these proscribed castes, and there is no reason whatever for their rejection in Bengal, but the fact that the Brahmin gentlemen of the ranks would mutiny if it were attempted to enlist them. From a return now before us we gather that the composition of a Bengal regiment in general is as follows:—350 Brahmins, 350 Rajpoots (Cheetras), 150 Mussulmans, 150 Hindoos of good caste.

A MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—It appears that the excitement of the Sepoys is extending to their officers. A dreadful scene took place yesterday morning at the station at Serampore, as the train was leaving for Calcutta. After several gentlemen, who are in the habit of travelling daily to Calcutta, were seated in one of the carriages, a number of disarmed Sepoys of the 70th regiment were ordered by Lieut. Daunt to take their places in that carriage. This was objected to by the gentlemen in question, their objections however not being listened to by Lieut. Daunt, they left and went into other carriages. Lieut. Daunt came into the same carriage with Mr. Bellairs, and after some altercation had passed between them on the subject of the Sepoys, Lieut. D. said to Mr. B. —"You are a liar to your throat, sir; Mr. B. replied,—"You are a blackguard. Upon this Lieut. Daunt struck Mr. Bellairs, who returned the blow. A friend of Mr. B. tried to separate the combatants. A railway officer named Baker also interfered. He endeavoured to remove Lieut. Daunt, who said,—"I'll report you, sir; Baker replied,—"No, I am sure you won't, you know better; upon which Lieut. Daunt drew a revolver from his pocket and deliberately fired at Baker. The pistol was knocked up a little by Mr. Bellairs, but notwithstanding this attempt to prevent murder, the bullet passed upwards through the forehead of Baker, who is supposed to be mortally wounded. The weapon, a five-barrelled revolver, was then with some difficulty wrenched out of the hands of Lieut. Daunt, and this officer was brought to Calcutta in custody, and sent to the Police Office. He has been remanded to the jail, pending the arrival of further evidence.—*Englishman*, June 18.

THE CAUSE OF THE MUTINY.—A correspondent says, that a paper has been sent to Gen. Low, tending to show the true cause of the disaffection which has manifested itself among the native troops, whether Hindoo or Mahomedan. It consists of a number of couplets in Persian, alleged to be composed by Niam-tooollah, a *fuakeer* in the Punjab, about seven hundred years ago, thirty-eight of which couplets are in circulation among both Hindoos and Mahomedans in the N.W. provinces; for both classes have equal faith in the predictions of the Mahomedan saints. The

extract is now circulated among the Mahomedans in these parts, and read with avidity, as it seems clearly to fix the date of the downfall of the English sovereignty in India. It begins with a prophetic enumeration of the successive rulers of Hindostan, describes the Sikh powers as to flourish for forty years, and the Nazarenes for one hundred, at the end of which a king was to arise in the west, and overthrow their power. This work accomplished, the events foretold in the Koran are to take place—the appearance of Djazzel, or the tyrant, and then of Jesus, and lastly the coming of Mehndee to destroy Djazzel. It concludes with stating, that the rule of the English was to expire in 1260 Hegira, A.D. 1864—thus showing that the principal object of the prophecy is, to predict the extinction of the British government in India.—*Englishman*, June 15.

LIEUTENANT WILLOUGHBY.—We are much obliged to our correspondent who confirms the news (which we mentioned at the time) of the escape of Lieutenant Willoughby to Meerut, after blowing up the powder magazine at Delhi. We are sorry to hear that the gallant act of this officer caused some injury to himself. But that he should have escaped at all is marvellous, considering that hundreds of the mutineers were blown into the air.—*Hurkara*.

THE AFREEDDEES.—A large body of the Afreeddees have applied to the Commissioner of Peshawur to be enlisted in the service of the Company.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DEATH OF GENERAL ANSON.

Fort William, June 5, 1857.—With deep sorrow the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council discharges the painful duty of announcing to the army of India the death of his Excellency General the Honourable George Anson, Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's and the Honourable Company's forces in India.

This sad event took place on the 27th ult. at Umballa, after a short illness.

In General Anson the army of India has lost a commander than whom none was ever more earnest and indefatigable in labouring to improve the condition, extend the comforts, and increase the efficiency of every branch of the service committed to his charge.

To the Crown and the Honourable East-India Company whom he has served so zealously, as well as to the troops who have been his unceasing care, General Anson's untimely end in the midst of arduous duties will, the Governor-General in Council feels assured, be a source of the sincerest grief.

The Governor-General in Council directs that as a mark of respect to the late Commander-in-Chief, the flag of the fort shall tomorrow be hoisted half-mast high, and that seventeen minute guns, according with the rank which he held, shall be fired from the fort.

The same honours are to be paid to the memory of General Anson at each of the principal military stations in India, on receipt of this order.

The Governor-General in Council further directs that the officers of Her Majesty's and the Hon. Company's army shall wear mourning for fourteen days from the day on which this order is received at their respective stations.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, in the Milly. Dept.

THE COMMAND IN CHIEF OF THE BENGAL ARMY.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, June 17, 1857.—With reference to G. G. O. by the Governor in Council, of June 17, Lieut. gen. Sir Patrick Grant, K.C.B., has this day assumed the command in chief of the Bengal army.

2. Sir Patrick Grant has been attached to the Bengal army for upwards of six-and-thirty years. He has served with it in quarters and in the field; he has fought and bled in its ranks; and he had a heartfelt pride in believing it to be second only to the unequalled British army in every soldierly quality, and inferior to none in its loyalty and devotion to the State, and attachment to its officers. These illusions have now been most painfully dispelled. Many regiments have broken into open and defiant mutiny, and, forgetful of their oath of fealty to the State, and their former well-won high reputation, they have stepped themselves in crime, and committed a series of cowardly murders and cold-blooded atrocities, so cruel and ruffianly as to be almost beyond belief. A heavy retribution awaits those miscreant traitors. Many of them have already paid the penalty; and all will ere long have it made manifest that the Government which treats its good and faithful servants with unexampled liberality and unbounded consideration, is all-powerful to punish as well as to reward.

3. As adjutant-general of the army for a period of many years, Sir Patrick Grant had the best opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with every regiment of every branch of the service, and he has the satisfaction to feel that he never has done an injustice to a soldier, nor refused to have any complaint (if preferred in a respectful and becoming manner) inquired into, and, if well founded, redressed; and the army may rest assured that the same

principle which guided him as adjutant-general will continue to govern the Commander-in-Chief in his present high position. If any soldier has a complaint or representation to make, the Commander-in-Chief calls upon him to come forward manfully and respectfully, and prefer it, and he shall be listened to. All will receive even-handed and impartial justice; but his Excellency warns the turbulent and ill-disposed that he will pursue with unrelenting severity all who offend against discipline, and bring disgrace upon the army to which they belong.

4. The Governor-General of India has twice assured the native troops that there is no intention on the part of the British Government to interfere with their religion, and the Commander-in-Chief now repeats that assurance. In former times, the Mahomedan rulers of India tyrannically compelled thousands upon thousands of Hindoos of the highest castes to abandon their own religion and embrace Mahomedanism; and under Hindoo governments, even of recent date, the outward and public observances of the Mahomedan religion were prescribed and forbidden. But the British Government never has interfered, and never will interfere, with the religion of any class of its subjects. There is, and ever has been, universal toleration for all; and all are free to worship as they please, secure from molestation or hindrance. This is well known and understood; and the native troops are again emphatically warned not to allow themselves to be duped and fooled into believing aught to the contrary.

5. The Commander-in-Chief now calls upon the European officers of all grades, and the native portion of the army which has remained true and faithful to their oath and their colours, cordially and heartily to unite with him to re-establish order, and efface the memory of the foul stain which now unhappily attaches to the once honoured reputation of the Bengal army.

This order is to be read and carefully explained at the head of every regiment, troop, and company in the service.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments on his personal staff:—

Colonel F. P. Haines, her Majesty's service, unattached, to be military secretary.

Lieutenant A. C. Grant, 8th light cavalry, to be aide-de-camp.

Lieut. Henry J. Fane, H.M.'s 81st foot, to be aide-de-camp.

Lieut. G. T. Gough, H.M.'s 12th Royal Lancers, to be an extra aide-de-camp.

Brev. lieut. col. J. M. B. Fraser Tytler, commandant of the 9th Irregular Cavalry, to act as aide-de-camp until further orders.

All correspondence, reports, and returns, are to be sent to the officers in charge of the several departments at army head quarters at the presidency.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,

W. MAYHEW, Major, Dep. Adj. Gen. of the Army.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAINBRIDGE, A. J. R. passed exam. as an asst. of the 2nd or higher standard, June 17.

BARBER, L. to be a memb. of loc. com. of pub. instruct. at Comillah.

BALMAIN, W. re-attached to N. W. Provinces, the Punjaub, and Oude.

BARLOW, G. N. dep. coll. passed exam. by the lower standard, June 17, vested with pow. of asst. mag. Sarun.

BARNARD, A. C. dep. coll. passed exam. by the lower standard, vested with spec. pow. of an asst. mag. in Bancoorah.

BELL, J. S. to be prin. sudder ameen of Chittagong, to cont. to offic. as add. prin. sudder ameen of 24 pergunnahs.

BELL, H. qual. for public service, attached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William, to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Dacca.

CARNAC, C. F. offic. coll. of Dacca, to offic. also as mag. of that dist.

CLARKE, H. R. passed exam. as an asst. of the 2nd or higher standard, June 17; vested with pow. of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. in Pooree.

COCKERELL, R. V. dep. coll. passed exam. by the lower standard, vested with pow. of an asst. mag. Burdwan.

COCKERELL, F. R. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Furreedpore.

COLVIN, E. app. to Muttra dist. fr. May 25, with full powers of jt. mag.

COMTE, J. to offic. as coll. of Shahabad.

DANIEL, C. J. asst. mag. and coll. of Etawah, vested with powers of jt. mag.

DAVIDSON, A. to be register of deeds in Midnapore.

FINNEY, R. to be sudder ameen of East Burdwan, but to continue to offic. as sudder ameen of Chittagong.

HARVEY, C. F. dep. coll. passed ex. by the lower standard, June 17, vested with power of asst. mag. Pubna.

HERSCHELL, W. J. passed exam. as asst. of the 2nd or higher standard, June 17; vested with powers of a mag. in Moorshe-dabad.

HEYSHAM, W. passed an exam. as an asst. of the 2nd or higher standard, June 17.

HOWE, H. Sec. to supt. of marine, pl. in ch. of supt.'s office.

JENKINS, C. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah.

JOHNSON, J. dep. coll. to be also a dep. mag.

LUSHINGTON, E. H. to offic. as asst. sec. to govt. of Bengal.

MACKENZIE, C. J. dep. coll. passed exam. by the lower standard, June 17; vested with powers as an asst. mag. Noacolly.

MACTIER, T. B. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bograh, fr. May 7; to continue to offic. as mag. coll. and salt agent of Balasore.

MAGNIAC, A. passed exam. by the lower standard, June 17; vested with powers as an asst. mag. Rajshahye.

RAVENSHAW, J. H. to offic. as mag. of Hooghly.

SHADWELL, J. B. to offic. as a sub. asst. to commr. of Assam.

SIMSON, H. B. to be registrar of deeds in Bhaugulpore.

WARD, J. P. H. dep. coll. passed exam. by the lower standard, June 17; vested with powers of asst. mag. Nuddea.

WHITE, C. P. to be a dep. coll. and dep. mag. in Baraset; to have ch. of sub. div. of Kalleegunge.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARLOW, G. N. 15 days.

COCKBURN, G. F. 14 days.

DAVIS, W. R. 1 mo.

KING, R. 1 mo.

Lynch, J. F. 1 year.

OUSELEY, G. 3 mo. fr. July 15.

RAIKES, R. C. 6 weeks.

ROSE, H. 1 mo.

SWINTON, A. A. 15 mo.

ECCELESIASTICAL.

NORMAN, Rev. R. A. H. to be chaplain of Dum Dum.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARLOW, Ens. J. G. to rank fr. Mar. 6.

BARNARD, Maj. gen. Sir H. com. Sirhind div. to take com. of field force proc. to Delhi.

BAYLIFF, Ens. inf. to rank fr. Mar. 6.

BERTIE, Ens. F. A. inf. to rank fr. Mar. 26.

BLUNT, 1st lieut. C. art. to be brev. capt. fr. June 11.

BIRNY, Lieut. J. engrs. to rank fr. June 8.

BRIGGS, Capt. J. P. dep. comm. rec. ch. of duties of office of comm. of Tenasserim and Martaban provinces, fr. Capt. Hopkinson.

BURGESS, Lieut. F. J. 74th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 11.

BYERS, Lieut. C. H. 70th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 11.

CHEEK, Ens. A. M. H. inf. to rank fr. Mar. 20.

COOKWORTHY, 1st lieut. C. art. to be brev. capt. fr. June 11.

CORFIELD, Lieut. H. R. 9th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. April 4, in suc. to Townsend, ret.

COTTON, Brig. S. J. to be a brig. gen. and com. Teshawur div. during abs. of Maj. gen. Reed.

CRACROFT, Ens. B. 50th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 21, v. Bax, ret.

CROMMELIN, Lieut. G. A. 35th L.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 10.

DANIELL, Ens. L. C. de L. to rank fr. March 6.

DE KANTZOW, Lieut. C. A. 9th N.I. to com. of special police force of horse and foot, organized by mag. of Mynpoory.

DUVAL, Lieut. J. to act as adj. to Pegu lt. inf. batt. du. abs. of Saunders.

ELD, Capt. L. P. D. 9th N.I. to be maj. fr. April 4, in suc. to Townsend, ret.

FERRIS, Capt. W. S. 12th N.I. returned to duty, June 12.

FULTON, Lieut. G. W. engrs. to be capt. fr. May 10, in suc. to Capt. Abercrombie, ret.

FYTCH, Maj. A. made over ch. of Bassein district, to T. J. Fallon, asst. comm.

GIBNEY, Lieut. R. D. 59th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 11.

GORDON, Lieut. G. H. 39th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 11.

GOWAN, Lieut. J. Y. 18th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 11.

GRANT, Ens. F. W. inf. to rank fr. April 20.

HAMILTON, Ens. W. inf. to rank fr. April 20.

HARRIS, Lieut. J. C. executive eng. 1st class surveyor Cuttack rivers, to relieve Mr. M'Guinness, of Cuttack div. embankments.

HENDERSON, Ens. inf. to rank fr. April 4.

HINDE, Capt. C. T. E. 65th N.I. returned to duty, June 13.

HUMPHRY, Lieut. E. W. engs. to be lieut. fr. May 10, in suc. to Abercrombie, ret.

JAMES, Capt. H. C. to be a.-de.-c. on personal staff of Lieut. Gov. of Bengal.

JOHNSON, 1st Lieut. E. B. art. to be brev. capt. fr. June 10.

JUDGE, 2nd Lieut. C. N. engs. placed at disp. of public works dept. to be a probationary asst. eng. Barrackpore div. public works posted to Dum Dum div.

KENNEDY, Lieut. T. G. acting comdt. of cav. to act also as 2nd in com. dur. time Lieut. Battye holds com. of regt.

KENNION, 1st Lieut. art. to be brev. capt. fr. June 11.

KNATCHBULL, Ens. E. 19th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 17, v. Lieut. Sir N. R. Leslie, killed.

LAWFORD, H. B. mag. of Burdwan, to offic. also as coll. dur. abs. of Raikes.

LIGHT, 1st Lieut. A. art. to be brev. capt. fr. June 11.

LINDSAY, Ens. A. (not arr.) inf. to rank from April 20.

LUARD, Lieut. C. H. engs. (not arr.) to rank fr. June 8.

MACLEOD, Maj. N. C. engs. to be mil. sec. to lieut. gov. N. W. provinces fr. May 18.

MAISTER, 1st Lieut. G. art. to be brev. capt. fr. June 11.
 MALLESON, Lieut. G. B. 33rd N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. July 11.
 MAN, Capt. H. exec. eng. Tenasserim div. rec. ch. of Maulmein jail fr. Lieut. Carthew.
 MARTIN, Ens. W. R. inf. to rank fr. April 4.
 MAXWELL, 1st Lieut. H. art. to be brev. capt. fr. June 10.
 McNEILL, 1st Lieut. D. art. to be brev. capt. fr. June 10.
 MERCER, Lieut. T. W. 46th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 11.
 MILLS, Lieut. C. E. 8th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. June 4, in suc. to Guise, killed.
 NEWMARCH, Lieut. C. D. engs. exec. eng. 1st class, joined app. of asst. to chief eng. in Pegu and Tenasserim, May 13.
 NICHOLSON, Lieut. A. L. 64th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. March 18, in suc. to Rawper.
 NUTTALL, Lieut. J. M. 6th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 10.
 OBBARD, Lieut. H. T. 61st N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 11.
 PAUL, Lieut. W. adj. 4th Punjab inf. to offic. also as 2nd in com. of dept. of Capt. Earle.
 POOLE, Lieut. W. emp. in telegraph dept. pl. at disp. of officer in com. H.M.'s 84th reg. for reg. duty, June 6.
 PRINSEP, Corn. F. B. cav. to rank fr. April 20.
 PALMAN, 1st Lieut. T. art. to be brev. capt. fr. June 11.
 REED, Maj. gen. T. com. Peshawar div. to be provincial c-in-c. till art. of Sir P. Grant.
 ROBERTSON, C. to be temp. an asst. to mag. and coll. of Beerboom.
 ROCHFORD, Com. T. F. C. cav. to rank fr. April 4.
 ROSE, Lieut. H. 3rd N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. July 11.
 ROSE, Ens. S. 9th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 4, in succ. to Townsend, ret.
 RUSSELL, 1st Lieut. W. C. art. to be brev. capt. fr. June 11.
 RYAN, Lieut. W. C. B. to act as adj. 5th Punjab cav. to ch. of adj. office dur. time Younghusband is acting as 2nd in com.
 SAGE, Lieut. F. A. 11th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 11.
 SAGE, Lieut. S. 30th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 11.
 SCONCE, Ens. H. to offic. as jun. asst. to comm. of Assam.
 SHARPE, Capt. J. E. 46th N.I. to offic. as cantonment mag. Sealkote, dur. abs. of Chambers.
 SIMPSON, 1st Lieut. A. art. to be brev. capt. fr. June 11.
 SITWELL, Corn. H. C. cav. to rank fr. April 20.
 SLADEN, 1st Lieut. J. R. art. to be brev. capt. fr. June 11.
 SMITH, Ens. E. M. inf. to rank fr. March 6.
 SOMERSET, Lieut. gen. Sir H. to assume com. of H.M.'s and H.C.'s forces in India, June 4.
 SPENS, Ens. T. J. H. 8th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. June 4, in suc. to Guise, killed.
 STUBBS, Lieut. W. H. 33rd N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. July 11.
 THOMSON, Lieut. F. R. 29th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 11.
 TROUP, Ens. H. B. inf. to rank fr. May 4.
 TYTLER, Capt. J. M. B. F. 37th N.I. com. of 9th brig. cav. ret. t duty, June 12.
 WHEELER, Ens. H. J. to rank fr. March 6.
 WRIGHT, Capt. J. H. to be a mem. of loc. com. pub. instruct. at Midnapore.
 WYNTER, Ens. P. H. M. inf. to rank fr. May 4.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.	
PRINSEP, F. B. June 3.	SITWELL, H. C. June 3.
INFANTRY.	
DYCK, F. L. S. June 3.	MAYNARD, F. N. June 3.
GRANT, F. W. June 3.	MORIARTY, M. P. June 3.
HAMILTON, W. June 3.	PARKER, G. L. M. June 3.
MACQUEEN, A. J. June 12.	WYNTER, P. H. M. June 12.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BURT, Maj. C. H. 64th N.I. leave extended to date of his embarkation to Europe.
 CARNELL, Lieut. R. R. 32nd M.N.I. 5 mo. to Europe.
 CHAMBERS, Capt. J. cantonment mag. of Sealkote, 6 mo. to Nov. 30.
 FARRINGTON, Capt. O. J. MacL. dep. comin. of Jullundur, 1 mo. fr. June 1.
 GASKOIN, Lieut. C. A. to Nov. 20, to hills north of Deyrah.
 PARK, Ens. J. 65th N.I. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c.
 SIDEBOTTOM, Lieut. F. J. 62nd N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c.
 WELLER, Maj. J. A. supt. eng. 2nd circ. N.W. Provinces, 1 mo. prep. to Europe.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CAMPBELL, Surg. A. supt. of Darjeeling, rec. ch. of office.
 GINE, Asst. surg. H. J. U. Malwa contng. to join staff appt.
 KNAPP, Asst. surg. J. M. res. surg. Indore, to join his staff appt.
 ORR, Surg. 4th cav. Hyderabad contng. to assume med. ch. of left wing 3rd inf. Hyderabad contng. fr. April 9.
 THOMPSON, Asst. surg. C. Bhopal contng. to join staff appt.
 WHITE, Asst. surg. W. to be civ. asst. surg. of Maldah.
 WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. H. L. civ. surg. Mundlaur, to join staff appt.

WILLIAMSON, Asst. surg. 4th N.I. Hyderabad contng. to afford med. aid to civ. estab. and jail of Lingasoorgoor.
 WILSON, Asst. surg. H. Gwalior contng. to join staff appt.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

CARNY, J. June 12.	HILSON, A. H. June 3.
GILLET, T. C. June 3.	PENNY, J. C. June 3.
SHEIL, J. June 3.	

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BAUGH, wife of Lieut. B. H. 34th N.I. s. at Barrackpore, May 10.
 BUCKLAND, wife of C. T. d. at Darjeeling, May 31.
 BRYANT, wife of G. s. June 1.
 COCKBURN, wife of F. d. at Calcutta, June 14.
 D'O'LY, wife of Capt. C. s. (stillborn) at Meerut, June 17.
 HARVEY, wife of J. R. d. at Calcutta, June 18.
 LAYARD, wife of Capt. F. P. s. at Berhampore, June 7.
 LLOYD, Mrs. T. H. s. at Calcutta, May 24.
 MACLEOD, Mrs. D. d. at Calcutta, June 13.
 MANDY, wife of C. K. s. at Calcutta, June 11.
 MELISS, wife of T. s. at Purneah, June 9.
 OWEN, wife of Capt. A. W. d. at Meerut, June 2.
 PRUCE, wife of M. d. at Kurrachee, June 3.
 REID, Mrs. G. d. at Caunpore, June 2.
 ROSE, wife of T. d. at Bogwangolah, June 7.
 SHELLEY, wife of J. W. s. at Meerut, May 30.
 SHILSTONE, wife of Capt. W. N. s. at Horarah, June 15.
 SCOTT, wife of J. G. s. at Calcutta, June 5.
 TURNER, wife of Capt. A. 1st N.I. s. at Dinapore, June 13.

MARRIAGES.

DUGDALE, G. H. to Harriet C. widow of the late N. P. Thomas, at Calcutta, June 8.
 DUMAL, A. to Eugenie E. d. of the late J. K. Campbell, at Calcutta.
 ELLIOT, J. S. to Francina M. d. of T. W. Durand, at Calcutta, June 6.
 GOODWYN, Lieut. H. engs. to Susan A. d. of the late J. Mac Alpine, at Calcutta, June 15.
 MONEY, T. A. to Olivia G. d. of G. Jacob, at Purneah, June 8.

DEATHS.

BEDDY, Rev. H. at Simla. aged 65, June 3.
 BELL, Anne, wife of Maj. W. H.M.'s 32nd regt. at Chinsurah, June 2.
 D'O'LY, Emilie J. wife of Capt. C. at Meerut, June 17.
 DUCASSE, B. at Calcutta, aged 25, June 3.
 FLEMING, Mrs. Elizabeth, at Chunar, aged 39, May 31.
 GATFIELD, Henry, at Purneah, aged 61, June 8.
 HALLIFAX, Brig. R. D. H.M.'s 75th regt. at Kurnal, June 1.
 HAUSER, Edouard, at Calcutta, aged 25, June 13.
 HUNT, Eliza, wife of J. aged 46, June 9.
 LIMOND, William A. at Calcutta, aged 32, June 16.
 MACKAY, George, s. of Rev. Dr. at Chinsurah, aged 2, June 13.
 ROBERTSON, Divie, at Kidderpore, aged 50, June 15.
 SCOTT, Thomas, at Calcutta, aged 58, June 6.
 SHELLEY, wife of J. W. at Meerut, May 30.
 SNOW, Charles, D. s. of Capt. at Dugshaie, June 22.
 SNOW, Thomas, M. s. of Capt. at Dugshaie, June 22.
 STUART, wife of T. at Calcutta, June 13.
 WELLINGTON, G. S. aged 23, June 10.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 6. Kurrjong, Robertson, Akyab; Benares, Ramage, Mauritius; steamer Lancelotti, Oliver, China; Sophia, Gillian, Penang; Norwood, Bristow, London; Marion Macintyre, Little, Plymouth; Alert, William, Madras; Louis Armand, Parraud, Nantes; Coromandel, Campbell, Rangoon.—7. James Russell, Muir, Bombay; Clarendon, Macgregor, Rangoon; Punjab, Foulerton, Bombay.—8. Atalanta, Berlie, Singapore; Kingston, Weeks, Bombay; Baby Castle, Scott, Bombay; Avalanche, Scott, Bombay; Charles Hill, Hall, Liverpool.—9. Ganjam, Penguin, Bourbon; Belgrave, Wharton, Bombay.—11. H.C.'s steamer Queen Victoria, Peat, Bombay; Minerva, Johnston, Mauritius; Marion, Blyth, Bombay.—12. Bengal, Jamieson, Suez, Aden, Galle, and Madras; steamer Cape of Good Hope, Scallan, Galle and Colombo.—13. Frank Johnson, Lothrop, Bombay; Tubal Cain, —. 16. Mary Ann Wilson, Carr, London; Totcombe, Cardiner, Liverpool; City of Manchester, Calderwood, Glasgow.—17. Typhoon, Browne, Liverpool; Merrimac, Bray, Liverpool and Plymouth; Myrtle, Warden, Greenock; Daniel Aladdin, Wood, Liverpool; Fire Queen, Boon, Point de Galle and Madras; Webster, Sampson, Liverpool; Punjab, Norman, Bombay and Alleppee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

' Per steamer Bengal.—From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Wynter, Mr. Quill, Mr. Galway, Col. Hinde, Lieut.-col. Tytler, Mr. McQueen, Capt. and Mrs. Farquhar, infant and servant, Mr. Martin, Mrs. Francis and European servant, Dr. Carney, Mr. Morgan. From MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Palmer, Mr. Charlotte, Capt. and Mrs. Ferris and child, Mr. and Mrs. Frost, and Mr. De Costa. From Ceylon to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Johnson, Lieut. Stewart, Maj. Bazely, Mrs. Bazely, Mr. Marson, and Mr. Taylor. From SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Crawford. From MADRAS to CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. O'Connell, 2 infants, Dr. Wilson, Dr. O'Shaughnessy, Mr. Watts, Mr. Grey, Meerzab Mahomed Saib. Per steamer Cape of Good Hope.—Detachment 37th regiment, Col. W. L. Dances, Asst.-surg. S. W. Fleming, Asst.-surg. W. R. Irvine, Capt.

Harrison, Lieuts. H. B. Glass and Jackson, Ensigns E. S. Sall, Grasser, E. Brickett, and T. S. G. Jones, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. F. R. Sander.

Per screw steamer Lancelfield.—Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Mr. Kilburn, Mr. Beadon, Rev. A. Hamilton, and Mr. Burleigh.

Per Kurrajong.—Mr. and Mrs. Jansin and 2 children, and Mr. J. S. Robertson.

Per Kingston.—Col. Slistia, Major Haliburton, Capt. Lockhart and Boile, Lieut. Kirley, and Dr. W. Naster.

Per Avalanche.—Major McIntyre, Capt. Hav. MacKenzie, and Hastings, Lieuts. Bogle, Walker, Simpson, and Willocks, all of 74th Highlanders.

Per Queen Victoria.—Major Cotter, Capt. Waddle, Asst. surg. Doyle, Mrs. Doyle, Mrs. Cotter, and Lieut. Chamies.

Per Marion.—Mrs. Blyth and Mr. Athanas.

Per steamer Fire-Queen.—Lieut. gen. Sir P. Grant, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief; Colonel G. P. Haines, Military Sec.; Capt. G. H. Gough, A. C. Grant, and J. H. Fane. From Madras.—Col. H. Havelock, C.B., Adjutant-General of H. M.'s forces in India; Col. N. Wilson, H. M.'s 64th regiment; Capt. J. H. Hunt, 78th Highlanders; Lieut. H. Havelock, H. M.'s 10th regiment; J. I. Johnson, Oude cavalry; and Mr. Vincent, passenger per late Erin.

Per Merrimac.—Mrs. and Miss Bray.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 5. Margaret Edward, Taylor, Cape of Good Hope.—7. Ava, Steinsson, Suez; Tsar, Pales, Boston; Rud, Hammer, Akyab; Ocean Steed, Cunningham, Dieppe and Havre; Oak Hill, Martin, Demerara.—8. South Shore, Lothrop, Boston; Blackburn, Douglas, Hong-Kong; Tasmania, Nourse, Hong-Kong; Brilliant, Pignet, Bombay.—9. Circassian, Galathea, Penang and Singapore; Robert Riteon, Brough, Liverpool; Ametie, Demeuran, Melbourne.—10. Assaye, Adam, Madras; Peter Marcey, Thomason, Boston; Sultana, Taylor, Liverpool; Armingo, Cassom, New York; Colorado, Ricker, Hong-Kong; Mullah, Walsh, Liverpool; J. Montgomery, Hamilton, Boston; Element, Odell, Bushire; Devonshire, Lee Steere, Mauritius.—11. Joseph Weir, Malone, London; Douger, Saget, Bourbon; Barbadian, Galloway, London; Princess Royal, Selkirk, Liverpool; Gem of the Ocean, Thurston, Hamburg.—13. Joachim, Bolino, Bourbon.—14. William Fairbairn, Renny, Mauritius; Mary Ann Folliot, Harries, Liverpool; st. Coromandel, Campbell, —.—16. Harbinger, Steward, London via Cape.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Bengal, for MADRAS.—Mr. James Fair, Sheer Saheb, Dr. and Mrs. E. H. Vrius, child, and infant; Count Antoine de la Bedoyere, Mr. Augustin Robbio, and Mr. K. McLeod. For GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Asphar, Mrs. and Miss Gonsalves, Mrs. Brasier, three Misses Simeon, Master Simeon, Mr. E. Eyoob, and Mrs. Anoree and 4 children. For BOMBAY.—Mr. T. K. Rogers, and Lieut. Walter Davison. For ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Bolibo, Dr. Bernond, Rev. W. Hazeldine, Dr. Tournier, and Miss Tournier. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Teil and infant, and Mr. Warwick. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Judge and 2 children, Mrs. Forbes, child and infant; Mrs. Black and infant, Mr. Harris, Mr. W. C. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Douglas and 2 children, Mr. John Knott, Mr. and Mrs. Lowe, Mrs. H. Swinhoe, and Capt. Forster.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, June 19, 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 4 per cent. ..	dis. 14 0 to 16 nom	
Third Sixes 4 do. ..	dis. 20 0 to 22 0	
New Co.'s 4 do. ..	dis. 19 0 to 20 8	
Public Works, 5 do. ..	1 0 to 1 8	

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) ..	2400 to 2450
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	190 to 200
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400) ..	300 to 350
India General Steam Shares ..	1170 to 1180

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months) ..	5 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do. ..	7 per cent.
Do. on Mint certificates ..	7 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper ..	8 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts ..	8 per cent.
On deposit of goods, &c. ..	9 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, each Co. Rs. 4000 ..	2400 to 2450 prem.
Agra and U. S. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	190 to 200
North-Western Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400) ..	300 to 350
India General Steam Shares ..	1,170 to 1,180

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ..	each Rs. 10	0 to 10 10
Doubloons ..	"	31 8 to 30 0
Madras Gold Mohurs ..	"	16 3 to 16 0
Old Gold Mohurs ..	"	20 4 to 20 0
New Gold Mohurs ..	"	14 8 to 14 8
China Gold Bars ..	per sa. wt.	15 0 to 15 10
Gold Dust ..	"	13 0 to —
Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 ..	"	104 4 to 104 0
Spanish Dollars ..	per 100	221 8 to 222 12
Mexican ditto ..	"	220 12 to 221 8

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight ..	2 2½ to 2 2½
Do. with documents, do. ..	2 1½ to 2 2½
American Bills under credit, do. ..	2 2½ to 2 2½
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight ..	2 0 to —
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight ..	2 0 to 2 0½
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight ..	2 0 to 2 0½

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 4l. to 4l. 15s.

MADRAS.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE GOLUNDAUZE BATTALION.

Fort St. George, June 22, 1857.—It having been intimated to Government that the three companies* of the 5th or Golundauze battalion of artillery at the Mount, had "volunteered for service in the North-Western Provinces, or wherever the Government may require their presence;" and the body Guard having presented an urzee to his Lordship, through their commanding officer, volunteering their services also, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has the highest satisfaction in notifying to the army these further instances of ready zeal and loyalty, which his lordship will have much pleasure in bringing to the favourable notice of the Government of India.

His Lordship further directs, that the thanks of this Government be conveyed to the whole of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men concerned, for the loyal and soldier-like feeling evinced by them on this occasion.

MODE OF GREASING CARTRIDGES.

Fort St. George, June 23rd, 1857.—In assimilation with the practice at Bombay, the Governor in council directs that the composition to be used for greasing the cartridges of the Enfield rifles in the arsenals of this presidency, be made of the following materials, viz. :—

8 parts of gingely oil } By weight.
7 parts of bees' wax

2. Commissaries of Ordnance are held strictly responsible that these materials and no other are used in the preparation of the Enfield rifle ammunition.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CUNLIFFE, B. coll. of Madras, res. ch. of office June 24.
SHARPE, G. B. to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Malabar.
SHARPE, G. R. to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Malabar, and not to be head asst. to that off. June 23.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLARDYCE, Lieut. col. J. to be col. in the army fr. May 16.
ANSLEY, Lieut. T. C. 9th N.I. to be capt. fr. March 13, v. Irby, ret.
ASHLEY, Ens. F. J. posted to 14th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. March 20.
BECKLEY, Ens. H. 9th N.I. to be lieut. fr. March 13, v. Irby, ret.
BECHING, Ens. F. to do duty with 17th N.I.
BAILLIE, Brev. col. G. A. fr. 39th regt. to 21st N.I.
BERESFORD, Maj. gen. M. fr. Mysore to centre div. June 12; to have temp. com. of Madras army, v. Grant.
BERWICK, Lieut. G. 20th N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. June 11.
BROOME, Lieut. A. Persian exped. force, who has returned to Bombay to rejoin in Madras presidency, serv. replaced at disposal of C.-in-C.
BRADFORD, Lieut. E. R. C. Persian exped. force, who has returned to Bombay to rejoin in Madras presidency, serv. replaced at disposal of C.-in-C.
BURTON, Lieut. W. H. engs. (not arr.) to rank fr. Aug. 2, 1855.
CADELL, Lieut. R. art. to be capt. by brevet fr. June 11.
CAMPELL, Ens. C. posted to 25th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. March 20, to continue to duty with 50th N.I. until Dec. 31, then to join his corps.
CARLETON, Lieut. G. art. to be capt. by brev. fr. June 11.
CARPENTER, Brev. col. T. D. from 18th to 1st N.I.
CARR, Ens. W. G. posted to 9th N.I. as 2nd ens. to rank fr. March 7, to join under orders fr. adj. gen.
CHALON, Lieut. col. T. B. fr. 19th to 46th N.I.
CHERRY, Cornet F. S. posted to 4th L. C. as senior cornet, to rank fr. May 4, to continue to do duty with 1st L. C. until Dec. 31, then to proc. and join.
CLEMONS, Brev. col. C. fr. 21st N.I. to 43rd N.I.
COLLINGWOOD, Lieut. C. T. adj. and gr. mr. 3rd batt. art. having been absent beyond period of leave granted, vacates reg. staff apt. fr. June 10.
COSSERAT, Lieut. J. P. 34th L.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. June 11.
CROFTON, Capt. T. 52nd N.I. serv. repl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. du.
CRAIGIE, Maj. gen. P. E. C.B. fr. centre to Mysore div.
CUMING, Lieut. W. H. 1st N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. June 12.
DANCE, Lieut. E. W. art. to be capt. by brev. fr. June 11.
DENT, Lieut. T. W. 11th N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. June 11.
DOUGLAS, Ens. W. posted to 33rd N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. April 20, to join under orders of officer com. Mysore div.
DUKE, Brev. col. T. A. fr. 13th to 18th N.I.
DUN, Lieut. C. W. 43rd N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 10.
DUVAL, Lieut. J. 50th N.I. to receive usual moonshiee allow. for passing exam. for staff employ in Burmah.
FAULKNER, Lieut. H. D. 42nd N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. June 11.
FITZ PATRICK, Ens. F. S. to do duty 30th N.I.

* C. D. and the 2nd supplemental companies.

FORSTER, Maj. G. 49th N.I. perm. to retire on pension of col. fr. July 2.
 FULLON, Lieut. J. F. 32nd N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. June 11.
 GOLDSWORTHY, Brev. col. J. W. fr. 1st N.I. to 3rd Eur. reg.
 GORDON, Lieut. C. V. 28th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of Govt. of Agra.
 GORDON, Ens. J. H. posted to 45th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. April 20; to join under orders of adj. gen.
 HALL, Lieut. col. R. fr. 43rd to 39th N.I.
 HAMILTON, Brev. maj. R. 1st N.I. to act as dep. sec. to govt. mil. dept. dur. abs. of Lieut. col. Marshall.
 HARRIS, Capt. F. 3rd Eur. reg. dep. asst. commr. gen. to be acting asst. commr. gen. dur. abs. of Capt. Gardner on m.c. v. Ogilvie, proc. to Europe.
 HAMILTON, Brev. capt. F. N. 3rd L.I. to be capt. fr. June 20, v. Heathorn, dec.
 HESKETH, Ens. R. W. posted to 8th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. March 20, to join under orders of adj. gen.
 HICKS, Ens. T. J. 3rd L.I. to be qr. mr. and interp.; to be lieut. fr. June 20, v. Heathorn, dec.
 HOLMES, Lieut. P. L. 17th N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. June 12.
 HORNER, Lieut. W. K. 7th N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. June 12.
 HUTCHISON, Lieut. L. R. de M. 20th N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. June 11.
 JAMIESON, Ens. Q. S. A. posted to 22nd N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. March 20, to join under orders of officer com. Mysore div.
 JONES, Lieut. A. C. art. to be brev. capt. fr. June 11.
 KEYES, Lieut. T. J. H. 17th N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. June 11.
 LAUGHTON, Ens. A. F. posted to 18th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. April 20, to join.
 LEGGATT, Capt. E. O. 35th N.I. qual. in civ. engineering.
 LINDSAY, Lieut. J. G. engrs. (not arr.) to rank fr. Aug. 2, 1855.
 LOGAN, Lieut. A. G. D. 37th gren. perm. on the rem. fr. Vellore of 27th N.I. to remain and do du. at that station with 36th N.I.
 LORD, Lieut. W. J. 46th N.I. exec. offic. 1st div. great Deccan road, serv. pl. at disp. of C-in-C. for reg. duty, June 9.
 MACDONALD, Lieut. R. M. 29th N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. June 12.
 MAINWARING, Capt. S. 2nd N.I. to act as brig. maj. Bangalore dur. abs. of Hamilton.
 MURRAY, Ens. A. G. 9th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 31, v. Hawkes, ret.
 OBBACK, Capt. J. 1st N.V.B. ret. to du. June 8.
 ORR, Lieut. J. 27th N.I. ret. to du. June 10.
 OSBOURNE, Brev. col. G. W. fr. 10th to 19th N.I.
 OWEN, Lieut. E. H. M. 28th N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. June 11.
 PACE, Lieut. W. N. 6th N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. June 11.
 PALMER, Lieut. J. G. 15th N.I. to be capt. by brev. from June 11.
 PARRY, Ens. R. C. 16th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 PHILLIPS, Lieut. F. B. 22nd N.I. ret. to duty, June 10.
 PLAYFAIR, Lieut. F. L. art. Penang, passed ex. in Hindustani; Moonshee allowance granted this officer.
 PLOWDEN, Ens. C. H. 19th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. 38th N.I.
 PRENDERGAST, Ens. J. H. to do duty with 17th N.I.
 RANKEN, Capt. R. 35th N.I. to be a sub-asst. comm. gen. on probation, June 16.
 SAGE, Lieut. A. 52nd N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. June 11.
 SEWELL, Ens. H. F. H. posted to 40th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. March 20, to join under orders fr. adj. gen.
 SHAW, Ens. J. H. 27th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 12, v. Macdonald, dec.
 SHAW, Ens. E. W. 27th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 8, v. Boswell, dec.
 SHIRRESS, Ens. C. E. to do duty with 18th N.I.
 SHORTLAND, Lieut. V. J. 24th N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. June 19.
 SINCLAIR, Lieut. J. de C. art. to be brev. capt. fr. June 11.
 SMYTH, Lieut. W. P. S. 27th N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. June 11.
 SOMERVILLE, Lieut. J. 26th N.I. ret. to duty.
 STEUART, Ens. G. rem. fr. 14th to 36th N.I.
 STEVENSON, Brev. col. D. H. fr. 1st fus. to 13th N.I.
 STONHOUSE, Ens. J. posted to 5th N.I. as 3rd ens.; to rank fr. March 20; to join under orders fr. adj. gen.
 THOMSON, Lieut. H. G. art. to be mil. sec. and act a.-de-c. to provincial C-in-C.
 TOUCH, Lieut. J. G. 26th N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. June 12.
 TRAYOR, Ens. F. R. posted to 2nd N.I. as 3rd ens.; to rank fr. March 20; to join under orders fr. adj. gen.
 VANDERZEE, Ens. F. H. posted to 34th L.I. as 3rd ens.; to rank fr. April 7.
 VERTUE, Ens. W. 29th N.I. rel. fr. du. with 34th L.I.; to rejoin.
 WATTS, Brev. capt. J. P. 27th N.I. to be capt. fr. June 8, v. Boswell, dec.
 WHITLOCK, Brev. col. G. C. fr. 3rd Eur. reg. to 1st fus.
 WILSON, Ens. H. F. posted to 9th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. April 4, to join under orders fr. adj. gen.
 YOUNG, Capt. F. 24th N.I. qual. in surveying.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.
 CAVALRY.

CHERRY, F. S. June 8.

INFANTRY.

BEECHING, F. June 8.

CARR, W. G. June 10.

FITZ-PATRICK, F. S. June 8. GILCHRIST, T. W. June 8.
 MERRITT, F. M. June 10. PRENDERGAST, J. H. June 10.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ARBUTHNOT, Cornet A. E. 8th L.C. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
 ATKINSON, Capt. G. H. 42nd N.I. 18 mo. to Europe, m.c.
 BALMAIN, Maj. J. G. art. dep. comm. Raichore Doab, 15 mo. to Europe.
 BROCK, Lieut. J. S. 17th N.I. to Sept. 15, Bangalore, m.c.
 CASE, Capt. C. H. 22nd N.I. to Aug. 30, on m.c.
 COATES, Brev.-maj. J. W. 6th N.I. to Nov. 20, in ext. to Madras, to enable him to rejoin.
 DAVIS, Capt. W. S. 15th N.I. 60 days, to remain at pres.
 FRANCIS, Lieut. A. 12th N.I. 1 mo. prep. to Europe, on m.c.
 FREEMAN, Lieut. col. W. R. A. 16th N.I. to Aug. 20, Neilgherries.
 FULLER, Lieut. W. H. L. 4th N.I. to Dec. 1, in ext. to Neilgherries.
 HAGGARD, 2nd Lieut. G. art. furl. to Europe canc.
 HAULTAIN, Brev. capt. F. M. 3rd L.I. to Oct. 8, in ext. to Neilgherries.
 HILL, Lieut. H. S. 48th N.I. Moulmein, passed exam. as interp. in Hindustani; to rec. the moonshee allowance.
 LAWFOED, Lieut. E. M. 4th L.C. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
 MACCARTHY, 2nd Lieut. H. P. T. art. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
 MARSHALL, Lieut. col. H. 33rd N.I. 15 mo. on m.c. to Europe.
 MEYER, Brev. capt. M. 11th N.I. to pres. prep. to Eur. on m.c.
 NORTON, Lieut. E. M. 18th N.I. leave canc.
 PARKER, Lieut. H. 4th L.C. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c.
 PEARSE, Capt. J. L. 5th N.I. 20 days fr. June 7.
 PRESCOTT, Capt. J. C. P. 10th N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on furl. new regs.
 SEWELL, Lieut. F. W. J. 36th N.I. 18 mo. to Eur. m.c.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. F. C. 20th N.I. to July 31, in ext. to Madras and Vellore.
 WILDON, Capt. W. 47th N.I. 3 mo.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DE FABECK, Asst. surg. W. F. M.D. to do du. under surg. of 1st batt. art. at St. Thomas's Mount, June 16.
 EVES, Asst. surg. C. T. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 FITZPATRICK, Asst. surg. J. M.D. ret. to du. posted to 30th N.I.
 LOWE, Asst. surg. T. to med. ch. of officers and people emp. in construction of Kistnah Anicut and its works, June 12.
 SCOTT, Asst. surg. A. J. M.D. to be chemical examiner at pres.
 SHAW, Vet. surg. F. G. fr. do. du. horse brigade art. post to No. 3 horse batt. Rangoon.
 SMITH, Asst. surg. W. A. M.D. to do du. under surg. of horse brigade art. at Bangalore, June 16.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

DE FABECK, W. F. M.D. June 8.

SMITH, W. A. M.D. June 8.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

KANE, Asst. surg. M. I. M.D. to Oct. 15, to rem. at Bombay.
 REYNOLDS, Surg. J. A. to Europe, on furl. old regs.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

APPLEGATH, wife of Capt. F. 33rd N.I. s. at Kamptee, June 11.
 BALDOCH, wife of J. d. at Madras, June 25.
 BOURKE, wife of P. S. at Trevandrum, June 17.
 BURNS, wife of J. H. d. at Bolarum, June 14.
 COLE, wife of Lieut. R. A. 31st N.I. s. at Vizianagram, June 12.
 FALLS, wife of Capt. A. V. art. d. at Madras, June 12.
 FARRER, wife of R. S. at Coimbatore, June 22.
 FENNELL, wife of Rev. A. d. at Mercara, June 15.
 FOWLER, wife of H. C. s. at Bolarum, June 4.
 HOGG, wife of J. R. d. at Vepery, June 18.
 HOPKINS, wife of J. E. d. at Itchapore, June 5.
 INNES, wife of Capt. H. D. 47th N.I. d. at Bellary, June 3.
 KEES, Mrs. J. s. at Fort St. George, June 14.
 LANGFORD, wife of M. d. at Madras, June 20.
 LILLYWHITE, wife of J. E. s. at Mangalore, June 4.
 LOVERY, Mrs. B. s. at Madras, June 17.
 MARTIN, wife of Capt. G. M. 42nd N.I. s. at Mercara, June 11.
 NEILD, wife of Lieut. H. J. T. 2nd N.I. s. at Bangalore, June 9.
 PEEL, wife of N. s. at Madras, June 25.
 RIAH, wife of Capt. W. A. 12th N.I. s. at Bangalore, May 30.
 ROSA, Mrs. G. d. at Madras.
 SNOW, wife of Maj. P. T. 3rd L.I. s. at Madras, June 20.
 STEVENS, wife of J. B. s. at Cannanore, June 13.
 TOD, wife of Lieut. A. G. 1st L.C. s. at sea, March 25.

MARRIAGES.

ADAMSON, G. A. to Harriet E. d. of the late C. Berlie, at Vepery, June 15.

FALLOON, J. A. to Jane A. Howard, at Madras, May 27.
HART, R. to Alice, d. of Major E. Clarkson, at Poonamallee June 10.

DEATHS.

ADDIS, Sarah A. d. of Rev. W. B. at Coimbatore, June 13.
BOSWELL, Brev. Major W. H. at Koongol, June 8.
BURTON, Mary Anne, d. of L. at Tanampett, June 15.
DANCER, Capt. George, art. at Kamptee, June 17.
FIELD, Mary Ann, wife of H. E. at Madras, June 16.
FRASER, Catherine, wife of Capt. A. R. 3rd L.C. at Masulipatam, June 11.
LUTTER, Harriett, at Tranquebar, March 5.
MACDONALD, Lieut. C. E. N. C. 27th N.I. at Bangalore.
MUGGRIDGE, John H. inf. s. of J. W. at Paumben, June 1.
MONTGOMERY, Gertrude M. E. d. of H. B. at Bangalore, June 21.
O'DELL, Sophia M. widow of the late Lieut.-Col. R. D. 25th N.I. at Bangalore, June 19.
SHERMAN, Mary, relict of the late J. S. at Nungumbankum, June 12.
STANHOPE, Mary, widow of the late W. W. at Vepery, June 17.
TAYLOR, wife of R. at Singapore, May 21.
UPSHON, George G. s. of R. at Vepery, June 24.
WATSON, Eliza G. inf. d. of H. at Seetabuldee, May 21.
WOODS, Mary, aged 45, at Trichinopoly, June 8.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 7. Eugene, Brarde, St. Malo; Hylton Grove, Milbank, Aden.—8. Cesambre, Bone, Pondicherry; Narwhal, Vaulking, Cocanada; White Eagle, Gibbs, Galle.—9. Arignipa, Perier, Pondicherry.—10. Earl of Hardwicke, Noaks, London; Star of the East, Wallace, Port Louis.—11. Amelia, White, Bimlipatam; Hydross, Hart, Mauritius; Highlander, Horan, Melbourne.—12. Steamer Fire Queen, Boon, Point de Galle; Henrietta Brewis, Laing, Mauritius; Electra, Capzer, Sydney; Indian, Goden, Granville.—14. Steamer Clarendon, Shuttleworth, Dartmouth; Steamer Assaye, Adams, Calcutta; Mooltan, Fyfe, Sydney.—15. Marshall Pellissier, Anderson, Adelaide.—18. City of Durham, Blacklock, Sutherland.—19. Bride of the Seas, Nicholson, Bombay.—20. Saxon, Taylor, Adelaide.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Narwhal, from COCANADA.—Mr. and Mrs. Le Friers and 3 children, and Mr. and Mrs. Enright and 4 children.
Per Earl of Hardwicke, from LONDON and ALGOA BAY.—W. H. Bayley, Esq. C.S.; Miss Bayley, Capt. and Mrs. Tuke, 74th Highlanders; Capt. and Mrs. Orr, 27th M.N.I.; W. S. Nisbeth, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. Bransom and child, Lieut. and Mrs. Phillips, 22nd M.N.I.; Rev. and Mrs. Tanner, Rev. and Mrs. Macartney, Mrs. Noaks and 2 children, Lieut. and Misses Harris, Gordon, and Schafter; Messrs. Prendergast, Merritt, Fisher, Carr, and MacCarthy; Mr. and Mrs. Dawson and daughter; Messdames Andrews, Barnes, Parker, Hoffman, and William Lowe.
Per Steamer Fire Queen, from GALLÉ.—Col. H. Havelock, Adj. gen. of H.M.'s forces in India; Col. N. Wilson, H.M.'s 64th regt.; Capt. G. H. Hunt, 78th Highlanders; Lieut. W. S. Johnson, 1st Oude cavalry; Lieut. H. Havelock, H.M.'s 10th regt.; and Mr. Vincent.
Per Steamer Clarendon, from DARTMOUTH, &c.—Mr. W. Wallace.
Per Mooltan, from SYDNEY and GALLÉ.—Mr. C. Daviot.
Per Saxon, from ADELAIDE.—Mrs. Taylor.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 8. Steamer Queen Victoria, Pest, Calcutta; Minerva, Johnston, Calcutta.—7. Elizabeth, Millander, London; Elizabeth, Adams, Northern Ports and Rangoon.—9. Flying Foam, Hinds, London; Ascendant, Spencer, London.—10. White Eagle, Gibbs, Calcutta.—11. Cesambre, Bone, Marseilles; Eugene, Brarde, Marseilles; Arignipa, Perier, Northern Ports; Helvellyn, Lash, Calcutta.—12. Maggie Miller, Johns, Liverpool; Hylton Grove, Milbank, London; Highlander, Horan, Northern Ports.—13. Steamer Fire Queen, Boon, Calcutta; Felix Burnabo, Fassy, Marseilles; James Fernie, Daly, Mauritius.—14. Narwhal, Vaulking, Pondicherry and Mauritius; Lady Valient, Montgomerie, Cocanada and London; steamer Clarendon, Shuttleworth, Calcutta; steamer Assaye, Adams, Calcutta.—16. Godavery, Bainbrough, Liverpool; Velocidade, Baird, Liverpool.—17. Teak, Sergeant, Cocanada and Vizagapatam; Blenheim, Main, London.—18. Agincourt, Crawford, London.—19. White Eagle, Gibbs, Mauritius.—20. Amelia, White, Masulipatam.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Fire Queen to CALCUTTA.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and staff.
Per Felix Burnabo, to MARSEILLES via COCANADA.—W. H. Ricks, Esq.

BOMBAY.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CAMPBELL, Campbell G. W. asst. in rev. survey, Khandeish, to act as asst. supt. of police at Ahmedabad, dur. abs. of Lieut. Atkins in Persia, June 9.
COXON, M. A. to act as extra judge to the sudder adawlut dur. abs. of W. H. Harrison, June 9.
ELLIOT, G. W. to be acting asst. judge and sess. judge of Dharwar.
LOUGHMAN, T. C. to act as puisne judge of the sudder adawlut dur. abs. of W. H. Harrison, June 9.
MACTIER, R. F. sen. asst. judge and sess. judge of Broach, rec. ch. of adawlut at that station.
MUSPRATT, J. W. sub-treasurer, &c. and sec. to Govt. Savings Bank, res. ch. of his duties, May 19.
OLIVER, N. W. to be sec. mag. of police, June 4; rec. ch. of office, June 5.

RICHARDSON, A. St. J. judge and sess. judge of Khandeish, ret. to duty, June 4.

THOMAS, R. H. to be 3rd mag. of police, June 4.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HARRISON, W. H. 3 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAM, Ens. F. J. fr. 14th N.I. to 22nd N.I. to stand below Ens. Jacob, June 29.
ALBAN, Lieut. T. C. 8th N.I. att. to Guzerat irreg. horse, for special duty.
ANDERSON, Capt. W. H. 1st L.C. to proc. and join his regt. at Nusseerabad, June 26.
ARMITSTEAD, Ens. R. to do duty with 6th N.I.; to join June 8.
ARMSTRONG, Lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. to proc. and join his regt. at Poona.
ATKINS, Lieut. F. W. 3rd in com. Khandeish Bheel corps, to be asst. supt. of police, Ahmedabad.
BATTYE, Lieut. A. 2nd in com. Southern Mahratta irr. horse, res. ch. of app. fr. Lieut. Boulton.
BIRDWOOD, Lieut. col. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.
BLOWERS, Ens. C. F. posted to 23rd L.I. as 2nd ens.; to rank fr. March 6.
BONNER, Ens. G. H. fr. 3rd Eur. regt. to 9th N.I.; to stand below Ens. Stubbs.
BRYDON, 2nd Lieut. W. H. art. fr. 1st to 3rd batt. to com. of detail of 2nd comp. at Surat; to join.
CHRISTIE, 2nd Lieut. B. art. posted to 2nd batt. to join No. 4 lt. field battery.
CLERK, Lieut. C. Madras cav. att. to the Persian mission for special duty.
CORMACK, Capt. 15th N.I. to proc. and join his reg. at Belgaum.
CORMACK, Maj. W. F. 15th N.I. to be act. asst. pol. ag. in Mahes-kanta, and supt. of Guicowar conting. of horse in that prov. dur. abs. of Compton.
DANSEY, Capt. E. 1st Eur. fus. qual. in surveying.
DOUGLAS, Capt. H. M. art. to rejoin 3rd comp. 1st batt. with No. 1 light field battery attached at Belgaum.
DUNSTERVILLE, Capt. J. B. to be act. asst. commissary gen. dur. abs. of Maj. Shaw.
EDGERLY, Capt. 29th N.I. to act as asst. adj. gen. southern div. of the army, fr. May 5, dur. time Brev. col. Petty may be in com. of div.
ELLIOTT, Lieut. H. H. 1st L.C. to proc. and join.
FINCH, Lieut. C. W. lately serv. in Persia, to rejoin his appt. in India.
GEACH, Capt. G. O. 13th N.I. attached for duty with 3rd Eur. reg. at Poona, to join, June 26.
GRANT, Ens. C. N. to do duty with 6th N.I. to join, June 8; posted to 2nd Eur. light inf. as 5th ens. to rank fr. April 20.
GRAY, Lieut. W. sen. sub. asst. to be act. dep. asst. comm. gen. fr. May 31, v. Gordon.
GREEN, Capt. M. 16th N.I. temp. attached to the Persian mission for special duty.
HARDY, Lieut. art. att. to the Persian mission for special duty.
HEATHCOTE, Lieut. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. with Rajpootana field force, placed temporarily at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty.
HILL, Cornet, C. W. 1st L.C. to do duty with head qrs. horse art.
HUTCHESON, Lieut. D. Persian force, returned to Bombay, to rejoin his appt. in India.
HUTT, Lieut. col. G. C.B. to com. of art. in Scinde div. to join.
JAMESON, Capt. 29th N.I. acting asst. qr. mr. gen. to offic. also as asst. adj. gen. southern div.
KEMBALL, Capt. V. S. art. fr. 2nd to 4th batt. to com. 5th comp. with No. 7 lt. field battery, at Hyderabad.
LEIGHTON, Lieut. G. A. late with Persian force, returned to Bombay, to rejoin his appt. in India.
LECKIE, Capt. W. 14th N.I. to act as acting dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. Poona div. of the army.
LODWICK, Capt. W. to be act. dep. asst. commissary gen. dur. abs. of Maj. Shaw; acting dep. asst. comm. gen. to revert to his permanent grade in dept. fr. date of Capt. Dunsterville's arrival at pres. June 10.
LYONS, Capt. E. W. acting dept. asst. qr. mr. gen. trans. to Poona div. fr. April 13, trans. to presidency office, v. Elliott, fr. June 3.
MACDONALD, Lieut. J. A. M. acting dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. appt. Poona div. of the army, fr. June 3.
MIGNON, Lieut. sub-asst. com. gen. to be dep. asst. com. gen. fr. to March 6.
OSBORNE, Capt. H. S. art. fr. 4th to 2nd batt.
PALIN, Lieut. C. T. 19th N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. June 11.
PECHELL, 2nd Lieut. H. S. K. art. to proc. to Malligaum and assu. com. of detach. of 2nd comp. 4th batt.
POLLEXFEN, Capt. J. J. asst. qr. mr. gen. posted to southern div. of the army, to proc. and join, June 8.
POPE, Lieut. col. G. returned fr. serv. in Persia, to resume his appt. as dep. com. gen. Bombay.
POTTINGER, Capt. J. Persian force, returned to Bombay, to rejoin his appt. in India.

ROSE, Ens. E. 3rd Eur. regt. perm. to attend school of instruction at Poona until Nov. 30.
 SCOTT, Lieut. S. 9th N.I. to assu. ch. of details of regt. and proc. with them fr. pres. to regt. head-qrs. at Surat, to rejoin his appt. in India.
 SNOWELL, Capt. W. V. lately serv. in Persia, to rejoin his appt. in India.
 SHERREARD, Maj. R. late of Persian force, to rejoin his appt. in India.
 SMITH, Lieut. J. A. 6th N.I. to be adj. v. Carr.
 STEVENSON, Lieut. W. F. art. fr. 2nd to 1st batt. to join 3rd comp. at Belgaum.
 STRUTT, Lieut. acting jun. dep. comm. of ordnance, pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.
 THATCHER, Lieut. T. 11th N.I. perm. to res. app. of brig. maj.; posted to Hyderabad, v. Leckie, trans. to Kurrachee.
 TWYFORD, Lieut. D. C. E. Persian force returned to Bombay, to rejoin his appt. in India.
 WALKER, Capt. W. 1st N.I. ret. to duty, June 20.
 WATSON, Lieut. 2nd Eur. L.I. att. to Persian mission for special duty.
 WEBB, Lieut. E. T. 20th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 WILLAUME, Ens. E. T. fr. 15th to 6th N.I. to stand below Ens. Reeves.
 WILLOUGHBY, Lieut. 10th N.I. att. to Persian mission for special duty.
 WISE, Ens. F. J. to do duty with 6th N.I. to join, June 8.
 WRAY, Capt. qr. mr. gen. dept. attached to the Persian mission for special duty.
 WRIGHT, Ens. D. posted to 20th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. April 7. ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.
 BLOWERS, C. E. June 15.
 GARDINER, H. June 20.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
 ASHBURNER, Capt. W. 3rd L.C. 5 mo. fr. May 7, to Bombay and Guzerat, old regt.
 ASHBURNER, Lieut. J. 18th N.I. to June 30, in ext.
 BEALE, Capt. B. C. 24th N.I. to June 9, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
 BOURDILLON, Capt. O. 25th N.I. fr. June 1 to 20, to remain in Bombay, on m.c.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. R. L. 7th N.I. fr. June 1 to 18, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
 CAMPBELL, Capt. B. 3rd Eur. regt. fr. June 4 to 11, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
 DANIEL, Cornet H. S. 3rd L.C. to June 30, in ext.
 DRUMMOND, Capt. J. W. 24th N.I. to June 9, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
 ELLIOT, Lieut. H. H. 1st L.C. 1 mo. fr. June 1, to remain in Bombay, on m.c. new regt.; 18 mo. furl. to Europe, new regt.
 GREEN, Capt. E. 21st N.I. to June 30, in ext.
 GRIFFITH, Lieut. C. J. 1 mo. fr. May 19, to Mahabeshwur, on m.c.
 JERR, Lieut. R. G. 23rd L.I. fr. May 26 to June 10, to Bombay, on m.c.
 JOHNSON, Lieut. F. L. inv. est. to June 30, in ext.
 JOFF, Lieut. W. D. A. 27th N.I. to June 30, in ext.; 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. under new rules.
 MALCOLMSON, Lieut. J. G. 3rd L.C. to June 30, in ext.
 MELLISS, Lieut. G. J. excr. engr. Shikarpore collectorate, June 8 to July 8, prep. to Europe.
 NICHOLSON, Lieut. J. T. 23rd N.I. to June 30, in ext.
 PRESCOTT, Lieut. C. J. 26th N.I. 15 mo. to Europe on furl. on m.c. new regt.
 ROBINSON, Lieut. H. L. 20th N.I. 1 mo. to Bombay, on m.c.
 SANGSTER, 2nd Lieut. T. H. 4th N.I. 1 mo. fr. date of dept. to Bombay, on m.c.
 SHEPHEARD, Lieut.-col. A. 1 mo. to Bombay.
 SOUTHEY, Lieut. E. asst. chief eng. public works, 1 mo. fr. May 8 to Mahabeshwur.
 THATCHER, Lieut. T. brig.-maj. Hyderabad, fr. June 5 to Aug. 3, to Poona and Tanna.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BRADLEY, Surg. W. H. re-app. to med. ch. of 2nd cav. Hyderabad contingent.
 BURROWS, Asst. surg. C. P. passed colloq. exam.
 JOYNT, Asst. surg. C. M.D. passed colloq. exam.
 KNARNEY, Asst. surg. app. to proc. to Bushire and report himself the supt. surg. Persian field force, cancelled.
 PORTT, Vet. surg. A. J. to res. duties with head-quarters of horse art. at Poona, June 26.
 VAUGHAN, Asst. surg. J. to med. ch. of 2nd batt. of art. to join.
 WOOD, Asst. surg. attached to Persian mission for special duty.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ATKINSON, Surg. J. J. 1 mo. fr. June 1, in ext. to remain in the Deccan.
 BARNETT, Asst. surg. J. M. to June 30, in ext.

McKENZIE, Asst. surg. M. M. 1 mo. privileged leave fr. May 18.
 MILLS, Asst. surg. J. 2 mo. fr. June 16, to the Deccan.
 MOORE, Asst. surg. W. J. to June 30 in ext. 3 years furlough to Europe, on m. c. old regt.
 PORTT, Vet. surg. A. J. art. from June 3 to 30 to Poona on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BATTYE, wife of Lieut. A. F. 25th N.I. d. at Sattara, June 11.
 BROMLEY, Mrs. T. s. at Bombay, June 25.
 BRUCE, Mrs. M. d. at Kurrachee, June 3.
 BULGER, wife of M. s. at Bombay, June 27.
 CHIDLEY, wife of C. D. d. at Baroda, June 13.
 CLAWBER, wife of G. L. s. at Byculla, June 1.
 DURHAM, wife of J. s. at Lower Colaba, June 21.
 HENDERSON, Mrs. A. d. at Colaba, June 27.
 HOLDEN, wife of J. s. at Byculla, June 26.
 LAKE, wife of C. s. at Bombay, June 13.
 LEGGATT, wife of C. D. d. at Colaba, June 14.
 MUNGAVIN, wife of J. St. John, s. at Dharwar, June 6.
 SCOTT, wife of Capt. E. L. 21st N.I. d. at Kurrachee, May 29.
 TRISTRAM, wife of W. B. s. at Breach Hill, June 13.

MARRIAGES.

YOUNG, J. to Annabella C. d. of Lieut. Simkin, June 29.

DEATHS.

BACON, Edmund, s. of G. B. horse art. at Bombay, June 26.
 BAKER, Arthur S. s. of A. at Surat, June 17.
 BAKER, Mary F. d. of A. at Surat, June 17.
 BATE, Brev. maj. J. C. 11th N.I. at Tarden, June 27.
 EWART, Andrew, s. of Dr. at Kerwarrah, May 27.
 GRANT, Hector J. R. s. of H. M. S. at Colaba, June 12.
 GODFREY, Mary J. wife of Major W. H. 17th N.I. at Bhooj, May 16.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 10. Ann Buckle, Tomlinson, Greenock; William Miles, Erwin-Melbourne.—13. Sirocco, McCulloch, Liverpool; Tasmanian, Lintin, Liverpool.—15. Florine, Knight, Liverpool; Semiramis, Adam, London.—16. Cosmos, Morton, London.—17. Gabriel, Hunt, Bordeaux; steamer Scindian, Bays, Bushire; Falanto, Ruggiero, Naples.—18. Queen of the West, McMurtry, Melbourne; Dormont, Dronard, Pondicherry; Gytis, Alexias, Mauritius.—19. Gossypium, Tanton, Liverpool; steamer Bombay, James, Kurrachee.—20. Steamer Madras, Downs, Aden; Earl Gray, Hybert, Hong-Kong.—21. Mirasore, Bahman, Bushire; steamer Norma, Rogers, Hong-Kong.—23. Yra, Taylor, Liverpool.—24. Steamer Precursor, Brooks, Bushire; Montague, Lorry, Bushire.—25. Flying Venus, Rea, Liverpool.—26. Steamer Chusan, King, Bushire; Pierre Alexander, Thibaneas, Buenos Ayres.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Tamarac, from HULL.—Mrs. Taylor.
 Per Victoria, from KURRACHEE.—Mr. W. W. Loughby.
 Per Punjab, from BUSHIRE.—Capt. Seely, Lieut. Stone, Dr. Bell, and Mr. Bain.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 9. Result, Cow, Bushire.—10. Daotah, Baker, Rangoon.—12. J. F. Chapman, Chapman, Genoa; Belle Verpine, Bello, Marseilles; Currituck, Knowles, Marseilles; Nowville Assom, Mafon, Marseilles; Tyfoon, Tacimmetts, Falmouth; Caroline Elizabeth, Pascoe, Trieste; Trincheley, Hale, Falmouth; Glendora, Mc Dougall, Singapore; Assaye, Caldwell, New York; Storm Cloud, Campbell, Calcutta.—13. Milton, Broadford, Falmouth.—16. Borgund, Olwig, Trieste; Natolia, Maguire, Liverpool; Lilly Dale, Dorman, Moulmein; steamer Bombay, Curling, Aden and Suva.—18. Southern Cross, Manley, Falmouth; Shooting Star, Gillies, Liverpool; steamer Pekin, Haselwood, China, &c.—17. Joseph Tarratt, Daunn, Liverpool; Athol Rahmon, Budwell, Mauritius; Mahi, Gillard, Bassadoor.—19. Courier, Chink, Antwerp; Hecla, Moore, Glasgow.—20. Euroclydon, Wright, Liverpool.—23. Steamer Bombay, James, Kurrachee.—23. James McHenry, Henderson, Liverpool.—25. Angela, Barron, Marseilles; Tanassarum, —, Mauritius; Steward Wortly, Simson, London.—26. Julia, Baker, Neuchâten.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For SUVA.—Mr. Atkinson and Mr. Cregie. For MARSEILLES.—Mrs. Knight. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Lawson and infant, Mrs. Dansey and 2 children, Mrs. Frost and 3 children, and Lieuts. Prescott and Jopp.
 For Ganges, to CHINA, &c.—Mr. Morphy and Mr. Butter.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, June 30, 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. transfer loan	Rs. 90 p. 100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1832-33	Rs. 85 do.
4 Do. do. 1835-36	Rs. 83½ p. 100 Co.'s
4 Do. do. 1842-43	Rs. 83½ do.
New 5 Do. do. now open	Rs. 98½ do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10
Bank of England Notes	per £, 9 to 15-16 noml.
Spanish Dollars	per 100, 232
Republic Dollars	per 100, 220
German Crowns	per 100, 215 to 216
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola, 105½ to 106½
Gold Leaf (range of quality) per tola	16½

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1,000 each	40 p. ct. prem.	
Oriental Bank.....	250 each	250 pd. up	64 p. ct. prem.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each	500 do.	24 p. ct. prem.
Mercantile Bank ..		250 do.	15 p. ct. prem.
N.W. Bank of India	400 each		40 p. ct. dis. nom.
Agra Bank ..	500 each		43 p. ct. pm. nom.
Madras Bank ..	1,000 each		18 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	12,000 each	20,000 do.	23,000
Colaba Press Com...	7,000 each	7,000 do.	26,500
Hydraulic P. Com...		4,000 do.	7,500
Cotton Spinning Com.		4,300 do.	1,200
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com.....		1,000 do.	165 prem.
Colaba L. Com.		10,000 do.	7,000 sellers.
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	500 each	400 do.	24 p. ct. dis.
Great Ind. P. R. Com. .	218-3 paid in Bombay, or 290 pm. in England—5 per cent. discot.		
Do New Shares, Rs. 24-18 at 28 per share—pm.			Rs. 14 per share.
On London—at			EXCHANGES.
6 months' sight, per 100s, 2s. 2d. For doc. bills.			
6			2s. 2d. 3-16ths. For ord. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100s...			98
.....30 days' sight			98½
.....at sight			98½
On Madras at 30 days'			98½
.....at sight			99½
On China at 60 days' sight			Rs. 22½ to 235

FREIGHTS.

Our quotations are, to London and Liverpool, 2l. 5s. to 2l. 10s. per ton.

CHINA.

RETURN OF CASUALTIES IN THE FORCE ENGAGED IN THE CAPTURE AND DESTRUCTION OF CHINESE WAR BOATS IN ESCAPE CREEK, ON THE 27TH OF MAY.

The *Hornet's* Pinnace.—Richard Warren, A.B., severely; Edward Roche, A.B., slightly.

CASUALTIES, ON THE 27TH OF MAY AT TOUNG-KOUAN.
The *Sybil's* Boats.—Henry Mathews, private, R.M., seriously; Thomas McDonald, A.B., severely; Richard Hannaford, private, R.M., slightly.

Raleigh's Boats.—Mr. A. Dupries, midshipman, severely; Mr. Pilkington, midshipman, slightly; William Trewin, A.B., dangerously; James Mansell, leading seaman, severely; Edward Pepper, A.B., severely; William Drew, leading seaman, severely; Luke Sharp, private, R.M., severely; William Fogwell, A.B., slightly.

Tribune's boats.—Lieut. Norman, bullet through right cheek; William Lanpidge, A.B., bullet lodged in left cheek, dangerous; William Nelson, leading seaman, bullet wound, right shoulder; Benfield Howe, private, bullet wound, right hand; Edward Strickland, private, bullet wound, upper lip; Robert Groves, sail mate, bullet wounds, left hand and leg; Thomas Clack, private, bullet wound, spine, dangerous; and Henry Halfyer, private, bullet wound, left thigh.

Inflectible's boats.—Lieut. Bacon, slightly; Mr. Magrath, assistant-surgeon, slightly; William Yeo, boatswain's mate, severely; Colin Grant, A.B., severely; Thomas Farmer, A.B., slightly.

Fury's Boats.—James Carry, gunner's-mate, slightly; George Grogan, corporal, R.M., severely; Charles O'Donnell, private, severely; William Keechee, A.B., severely; and James Gibson, leading seaman, severely.

Total wounded, 31.

A RETURN OF CASUALTIES ON BOARD HER MAJESTY'S GUNBOATS AND BOATS OF THE SQUADRON DURING THE OPERATIONS IN THE FATSHAN CREEK ON MONDAY, THE 1ST OF JUNE:—

KILLED.

Raleigh.—Commodore's galley.—Peter Tolhurst, captain of the forecabin. *Launch*.—Thomas Coleman, A.B., mortally wounded, since dead. *Pinnace*.—John Day, A.B.; Simeon Bone, private, Royal Marines.

Nankin.—John Smith, private, Royal Marines, killed on board the *Hongkong*.

Tribune.—Barge.—Richard Harper, A.B. *Pinnace*.—Mr. H. Barker, midshipman, mortally wounded, since dead.

Highflyer.—Pinnace.—Mr. E. C. Bryan, master's assistant.

Niger.—1st Gig.—George Griffin, A.B., mortally wounded, since dead; Thomas Christian, sergeant, Royal Marine Artillery, killed on board the *Plover* gunboat.

Hornet.—Cutter.—Thomas Cronin, ord.

Fury.—Gig.—Major Kearney, Deputy-Assistant-Quartermaster-General, who, being on duty in the Canton river, gallantly volunteered his services in the boats.

Plover.—Gunboat.—Charles Mead, A.B., mortally wounded, since dead.

WOUNDED.

Raleigh.—Commodore's Galley.—Alfred Joshke, A.B., loss of left hand, severely; James Buckley, A.B., contusions from splinters, slightly; Edward Rowe, A.B., contusion of right shoulder by a grapeshot, slightly. *Pinnace*.—J. S. Graham, Lieutenant, contusion, slightly; William Seymour, A.B., flesh wound of left shoulder from fragments of a man's skull, severely; Mark Rideout, A.B., lacerated wound and contusion of shoulder by a round shot, severely; John Godding, A.B., contusion of shoulder by a grapeshot, severely; John Kaffell, A.B., contusion of elbow, splinter, slightly. *Launch*.—George Sackett, A.B., penetrating grapeshot wound of right shoulder, severely; George Payne, A.B., contusion, slightly. 1st Cutter.—Joseph Hatherly, captain of foretop, grape wound, left shoulder, severely. 2d Cutter.—Mr. E. Pilkington, midshipman, contusion, slightly.

Hong-Kong Tender.—Edward Braughton, leading seaman, gunshot wound of groin, dangerously.

Calcutta.—Launch.—J. Callister, ord., right hand and leg, contused by a round shot, slightly. 1st Pinnace.—Daniel Toomey, ord., 2 C., contused wound of chest and knee by a round shot, severely; Michael Bourke, ord., contused wound of left leg by a round shot, slightly. 2nd Pinnace.—William Green, ord., extensive burn from a gunpowder explosion, severely. Landing Party, Royal Marines.—William Collins, private, Royal Marines, ditto, severely; George Pope, private, Royal Marines, contused wound of chest by a round shot, slightly.

Sybil.—Commodore Elliot's Galley.—Mr. H. Byppesley, midshipman, spear wound, slightly. *Launch*.—Mr. B. Stanock, master's assistant, contusion of shoulder, slightly; Richard Light, captain of foretop, ditto, severely; John Smith, ditto, wound of head, slightly.

Tribune.—Pinnace.—Benjamin Sheldrake, leading seaman, 1st grapeshot lodged in lung, dangerously; William Nelson, A.B., 2nd grapeshot wound of wrist, with fracture, severely.

Niger.—First Gig.—The Hon. A. A. Cochrane, Captain, C.B., grapeshot contusion of arm, slightly; Mr. W. Potter, gunner, slightly. Second Gig.—Henry Seavie, sailmaker's mate, slightly. Pinnace.—James Pearce, stoker, slightly; Alfred Durrant, ord., 26, slightly.

Hornet.—Pinnace.—Emanuel Buchanan, gunner's mate, grape wound of arm, dangerously; Thomas Anderson, A.B., wound of shoulder, severely; James Rively, A.B., wound of neck, dangerously; David Aitchison, leading seaman, wound of neck, slightly; John Copping, bombardier, Royal Marine Artillery, wound of arm, slightly; Henry Wyatt, private, Royal Marines, wound of neck, slightly.

Ek.—William Walker, boatswain's mate, gunshot wound in right lumber region, slightly; H. Starks, private, Royal Marines, splinter wound in right thigh, slightly.

Cruiser.—Edward Mitchell, private, Royal Marines, slightly.

Haughty.—Gunboat.—Mark Patterson, A.B., wound of wrist, slightly.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

DAVIES, wife of the Hon. H. T. a. at Victoria, May 25.

STILL, wife of C. F. s. at Victoria, June 5.

WALKER, wife of R. S. d. at Victoria, June 4.

MARRIAGES.

WADMAN, E. to Susan P. d. of Capt. E. Gales at Ningpo, May 21.

DEATHS.

BARKER, H. L. *Tribune*, at Hong-Kong, May 25.

KEARNEY, Major, H.M.'s 88th regt. in the *Fatshan Creek*, May 25.

RYAN, E. C. *Highflyer*, in the *Fatshan Creek*, May 25.

THE EXPLOSION.—The explosion which took place at the powder-mills on Wednesday last is said to have been caused by one of the boys employed in the corning-room using too roughly the explosive material he was preparing. The superintendent had just done lunch, and gone out of his room, when the explosion took place, and he thus miraculously escaped the consequences. Three of the nine men who were at work in the corning-room died on the spot, five more died at the hospital on Wednesday, and the only survivor, now in the General Hospital, was shockingly scorched. Some of those who died are said to have been violently thrown against the walls or upon the floor, for they seemed to have been much bruised as well as burned. One of the poor unfortunates who died was the sole survivor of the last explosion, which occurred not long ago. It was gratifying to find that very prompt attendance and every possible attention was given to the men, no less than nine medical men being on the spot almost immediately after the accident.—*Expresser*, June 6.

Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friends who favour us with communications will greatly add to their obliging kindness by writing on one side only of their paper. All persons acquainted with the details of printing-office know how much this promotes convenience.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON.

SATURDAY, August 1, 1857.

THE INDEPENDENT STATES OF INDIA.

SINCE the receipt of the late disastrous intelligence from the East, it has been frequently remarked that the time has at length arrived for the reduction of the entire empire of Hindostan under the direct control of the British Government. It is alleged that the proclamation of a single Delhi shone the absolute necessity of establishing one sole, homogeneous rule from the Himalayan mountains to the southern sea. The famous prophecy of the old Lion of the Punjab, that the map of all India would shortly and certainly become red, is now—say these wise men of the West—to receive its fulfilment. There will be no stability, no confidence, in the British supremacy until a single thin red line embraces the vast regions that extend from the Khyber Pass to the Bay of Bengal, from Katmandoo to Cape Comorin. Orientals are ever a fickle and excitable race, hasting from change to change for the mere love of novelty, utterly unsusceptible of gratitude, and incapable of appreciating the blessings of peace, order, and good government. No reliance, therefore, can be placed on their most solemn assurances, for they are guided by sensations rather than by convictions. The present insurrection will, no doubt, be suppressed; but what security is there that a similar movement may not be renewed twenty, ten, or even two years hence? Let the British Government, then, profit by the experience now afforded, and prevent the possibility of any future rallying-point by reducing every nawab, rajah, and talookdar to one monotonous level, recognizing them merely as landed gentry, possessing greater or less moral and local influence.

This reasoning is specious, but fallacious; the opportunity is tempting, but its fruition would be perilous, if not fatal. It is true that the mock sovereign of Delhi has been compelled to add an effervescent form and substance to the gaudy pagesant in which he has so long been the most conspicuous mountebank. But what previously was the nature of his independence? His dignity was "an airy and mere borrowed thing from dead men's dust and bones." His revenue amounted to no more than 180,000*l.* a year for the maintenance of his profligate family and more profligate followers. His power extended only over some twelve thousand "sons of Delhi," grovelling within the stinky walls of an Eastern Alsatia. There was no man so despicable, no villain so desperate, as not to be a worthy and welcome resident or guest within that God-

forgotten, God-forgotten fortress. One London link of crime and vice united the monarch on his tawdry throne with the worst and lowest outcasts of humanity. That such a monstrous state of things should so long have been permitted to exist is, indubitably, a matter for shame and sorrow. That, out of deference to this degraded representative of a line of vigorous barbarians, no European troops should have been stationed at Delhi, is also a fit subject for indignation and regret; but, assuredly, neither the gross debauchery of the puppet king, nor our own fatuity, is any reason or excuse for injustice to those rulers who have fulfilled their engagements with us, and done their duty by their own subjects. It may, indeed, be admitted that with one honourable exception—that of the Nawab of Tonk—the Mohammedan princes under our protection have invariably degenerated into oppressive rulers and coarse sensualists. Unrestrained by fears of foreign or internal foes, and loathing the drudgery of official business, they have yielded to the voluptuous tendencies of their physical organization and religion, and have recognized as pleasure what other men would shrink from with horror and disgust. If, then, it be the mission of the British people to proclaim a crusade against all tyrants and in favour of all oppressed peoples, it may be proper and even expedient to remodel the government of the Mohammedan states, and deprive their present rulers of the means of further pursuing their licentious career.

This policy, however, is by no means applicable to the protected Seikh and Hindoo states. In the present, as in past emergencies, the latter have shown themselves staunch and true, and have firmly adhered to the British Government even when the Company's proverbial good fortune seemed about to desert them. It may be that they bear no abstract love or good-will to the interloping Feringhees. It would be strange and unnatural if it were so. But as a tree is judged by its fruits, so should the fidelity of these 'princes' be estimated by their actions. Without doubt the real motive for their attachment is self-interest—the surest guarantee for its continuance. They are fully sensible that any attempt to overthrow the British ascendancy must ultimately fail, and to its failure bring ruin and destruction upon all who engage in the struggle. They are equally aware that from among themselves there arose a genuine hero, one born to conquer and command, his first act would be to lay his neighbours under contribution. Self-interest and mutual jealousy, therefore, combine to impress upon them the advantage of keeping on good terms with the paramount power, and of accepting the ills they bear, rather than flee to those they cannot fathom or foresee. There is only one contingency that is at all likely to induce the independent Hindoo states to let it untried, and that is the common danger of being suddenly incorporated into the British empire. A feeling of distrust has already been created by Lord Dalhousie's injudicious prohibition of the rite of adoption. This rite, or usage, is almost coeval with the very mythology of the Hindoos, and through long tradition has come to be regarded as a divine institution—as it were, a supplement to the shortcomings of nature. Nor is it surprising that they should be at a loss to discover the train of reasoning which proclaims the British Government the rightful successor of those rulers who die without leaving legitimate issue. It is at least an arbitrary enactment, and one little calculated to insure the cordial

support of the states that are still nominally independent. Having nothing to fear from them, it concerns the honour and good name of this country to exercise a liberal and generous policy towards all tributary and protected states, and to learn to conciliate those whom we have taught to fear and respect us.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

There is good reason to believe that the spirit of disaffection which, unhappily, prevails in the North-West Provinces, has been purposely fomented by the native press. It may seem at first sight incredible that miserable little sheets of badly-written and wretched lithographed bombast, rarely exceeding a circulation of fifty copies, should exercise much influence, whether for good or for evil. That such is the case, however, admits of no doubt. And it must be remembered that their venom is diffused far beyond their actual subscribers by means of the scribe-writers, who go about from house to house and retail the various items of news or of racy comment they are able to gather from all quarters. According to theory, the native press is subject to something resembling a censorship, but not of a character to be of any avail. The ambiguous forms of expression familiar to Oriental languages render it extremely difficult to discern between stolidity and sarcasm. And this difficulty is doubled by the frequent custom of disguising the writer's real sentiments under the flimsy mask of a dialogue, in which both sides of a question are discussed with equal heat, but very unequal assistance. In all cases, where the Government is not actually abused and vilified, it is treated with ridicule, and its motives maliciously distorted. It is evident that, under these circumstances, the natives are little likely to look up to their rulers with that degree of respect which can alone counterbalance the numerical inferiority of the latter. Nor are they to be governed on the principle of mutual forbearance, which is possible where a certain degree of similarity exists between the conquering and the conquered races, as between the Normans and Saxons. There is no such thing as equality of rights among Orientals. There are but two classes, the superior and inferior, the privileged and the non-privileged. Between them lies a broad line of demarcation, and it is not for us to efface that line. For this reason it is expedient that the native press be permitted to live, and that it be no longer permitted to revile the Government by which it is protected and patronized. It is also very desirable that a better tone should be imparted to the European press of India. Unfortunately many of the editors are individuals of very humble attainments and indifferent character. From such persons it would be absurd to expect a high tone of public feeling, or a gentlemanly style of diction; and it is no matter for surprise that they should eagerly assist in spreading unfounded reports, or indulge in personalities and violent language. Perhaps it may be impossible at the present day to extend the censure to the European portion of the Indian press, however much it may require such supervision. But there can be no objection to the Government availing itself, ostensibly and officially, of the columns of some well-known and respectable journal, converting it, in fact, into a *Moniteur Indien*. By this means many injurious reports might be checked at the outset, while a series of carefully-written

articles might be employed in disabusing the native mind of many errors and prejudices as to the wishes and intentions of their rulers.

CROWN, OR KOOMPANEE JAN.

This report of the Bengal army having taken place while the administration of India was ostensibly in the hands of the Court of Directors, it has been somewhat hastily assumed that it would not have happened had the government of that empire been vested nominally, as well as virtually, in a minister of the Crown. A more illogical defence can scarcely be imagined, or one less derivable from antecedent facts and premises. The past history of our own country, and its series of triumphant blunders, may induce a certain degree of confidence in the intentions of Providence with regard to its future destinies, but it assuredly does not justify a very high appreciation of the wisdom, foresight, and judgment of our governing classes. The policy pursued by the official advisers of the Crown towards the colonies and dependencies of Great Britain is seldom worthy to be quoted as an example of administrative sagacity; for where it has not been feebly tentative, it has been arbitrary and capricious. What proof of senatorial wisdom was afforded in the loss of the greater portion of our American colonies? What evidence of good government was furnished by the rebellion in Canada? What illustrations of justice and impartiality are to be found in the annals of Ireland until within the last few years? What reasonable motives for pride and exultation are based on the management of the natives, the New Zealanders, the Singalese, or the aboriginal inhabitants of Australia? It was no Court of Directors that lost one empire and hazarded another, that alienated a kindred race, and oppressed or exterminated so many indigenous tribes of barbarians. And yet with these antecedents before us, we are told that the government of the Crown is just, paternal, and beneficent, while that of the Company has been harsh, selfish, and illiberal. To a certain extent it has been illiberal—in the party acceptance of that word—and the prospect of a change in this respect inspires every Anglo-Indian with well-founded anxiety and apprehension. A "liberal" system of administration is ill calculated for the temperament of Asiatics. They must be kept under, or they will rise up against us; the idea of equal rights is to them incomprehensible. In former times the European was placed on a lofty elevation, whence he looked down upon the natives, who feared, respected, and obeyed him. But this was "illiberal." In practice it might work admirably, but in theory it was opposed to the Benthamite fancies that have lately become fashionable. The system must therefore be changed in favour of one more consonant with the amiable feelings and crude notions of conventional England. There is a numerous, influential, well-intentioned, but short-sighted class of persons in this country, who worship the letter of the Divine law with idolatrous devotion, who condemn common sense as the armoury of the Evil One, and who answer facts and arguments with the ancient war-cry, "The word of the Lord and of Gideon!" Out of deference to these bigots and their "respectable" followers, for respectability is no longer estimated by the keeping a horse and gig, so much as by the putting a long grizzle at the proper season—a liberal tone was forcibly infused into the

administration of India. The education and mental culture of the natives was insisted upon in public and in private as the first sure step towards their conversion. A little mattered that the only result of the diffusion of European science and literature has hitherto been the extension of a sneering scepticism, or avowed infidelity. It seemed good to Exeter Hall that Hindoo and Mahomedan should be left without any religion at all, in order to prepare them for the acceptance of Christianity. But Hindoo and Mahomedan have thought otherwise, and decline to renounce the faith of their forefathers, merely because it appears strenuous to the swine devouring beef blaspheming, wine drinking, Peringhee, in the name of religion, that the Court of Directors wisely and benevolently set their face against the spirit of proselytism, and forbade their own servants, whether civilian, clerical, or military, to interfere with the religion or habits of the natives. This was, no doubt, a proof of their infidelity, but at least it had the effect for a time of preserving internal peace and tranquillity. It was not, however, in their power to prevent the injudicious interference of European individuals, or to check the fanatical enthusiasm of the European press. Under the government of the Crown, it will become still more difficult to restrain the very zeal of hot-headed evangelists, who would reduce a Kingdom to make a convert. India is not yet, and probably never will be, so governed by a constitutional and parliamentary system. But the only form of power suitable to the genius of the Asiatic. Few have seen how it tended to weaken and destroy the moral influence of the Company when the appeals to Parliament against the decisions of their accredited servants, which have become so frequent of late years. This is a tenfold greater magnitude when Indian affairs pass more directly under the surveillance of Parliament, and are converted into a new weapon of offence in the hands of her Majesty's Opposition. It is impossible to introduce the constitutional system into a government that is required to act with instantaneous energy. The only true principle and means of maintaining our supremacy is that which was pursued in the first instance—to abstain from all unnecessary interference with the religious and social peculiarities of the natives, but, in a political point of view, to treat them as an inferior and conquered race, ever ready to turn upon their rulers and to expel them from the land. But how far will such a principle accord, not merely with the missionary philanthropy of Exeter Hall, but with the ostentatious lip-lip of the English Parliament and press?

OUR INDIAN SYSTEM.

"The Indian system," says Sir Charles Napier, "seems to be the crushing of the native plebeian and supporting the aristocrat, who, reason and facts tell us, is our deadly enemy. He must always be rich, for we step into his place; he descends to the scum of society, and we stand on his head. The ryot is ruined by us, though willing to be our friend. Yet he is the man whom we must trust for keeping India, and the only one who can take it from us, if we allow him; for he then joins his native material chief." It would be difficult to find a passage throughout our English literature more full of errors, both as to facts and inferences. If it be true that we support the aristocrat,

how comes it that we are described as standing on his head? This is, at least, as Hibernian ideas of affording support. But the supposed fact is positively a fiction. So far from taking part with the aristocracy, we have systematically opposed and slighted them. Had it been otherwise, our position at this moment would have been far more secure than it appears to be. It has been too much our policy to encourage the rise and progress of a commercial plutocracy, who seldom prove to be good landlords, or attached to anything but self. They are usually too pompous, too cunning, too harsh, too mercenary, ever to acquire the love and esteem of their dependents. They value a man, not as belonging to a common humanity, but as a mechanical contrivance capable of bringing in a certain sum per annum. They know exactly the amount of labour that can be wrung from each individual, and the extent to which competition prevails. They are thus enabled to calculate to a nicety the precise degree to which the sword can be applied, and how many turns it may be worked without squeezing the vital spark from their victims. As in this country the upstart landlord builds a school and endows a church, so does the new millionaire plant a grove or sink a well, but neither of them regards his tenants in the abstract, or as members of the great patriarchal family. The natural consequence is reciprocal alienation and distrust. It is beyond all doubt that, as far from supporting the real aristocracy of the land, we have done all in our power to impoverish and discredit them. Through the dilatoriness or injustice of our courts numbers of the most influential landed proprietors have been dispossessed of the estates they and their ancestors had held for centuries. Many a time and often have the armies of foreign conquerors, or the fierce ravens of reckless adventurers, swept over their lands and reduced the possessors to temporary destitution, but the lands themselves never passed away to other owners, and remained for the English law courts, with their tedious processes, to effect final completion and final ruin. By means of legal quibbles and chicanery they have been deprived of their ancestral inheritance, and have seen strangers looting out the halls of their forefathers. On all occasions it has been the policy of the British Government to reduce the native gentry to a condition of weakness and dependence, and to affect a high-sown sympathy with and open eye to the works in the fields, under a tropical sun, with never a shirt on his back. Sir Charles Napier, therefore, was utterly misinformed, when he declared our system as being in favour of the aristocrat at the expense of the plebeian. He may, however, have been more correct in bidding us look to the labouring classes, in our hour of need, for co-operation and support. It was from them that Clive and Lake recruited their conquering armies a hundred years ago, before the superficial reverence for Rajpoots and high caste Brahmins had affected the rulers of Hindostan. The village watchmen, proverbial for their courage and fidelity, would alone suffice to form a new army, free from superstitious prejudices, and equally ready to repel an invader or to crush a rebellion. But the assertion that the ryot hates his natural chief is one the responsibility of which we must leave to Sir Charles Napier, who was in the habit of expressing himself with greater vigour than accuracy.

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY.

THE present commotion in India will not have been altogether in vain, should it produce the effect of removing the apathy that exists in this country with regard to all that concerns the most important dependency of the British Crown. Hitherto it has been in vain to direct attention to the vast and various natural productions of our Indian empire. It was idle to talk of the quantity of cotton that might thence be obtained, or to hint at the advantages of growing our own tea. Equally a waste of time has it been to indicate the many other profitable investments that court British capital and enterprise. The distance is always quoted as an insuperable objection. Few speculators have the nerve to undertake an adventure that necessitates a preliminary voyage of from four to five weeks. Were it not for this, say they, less hesitation would be felt as to embarking a portion of one's means in some of the tempting opportunities that present themselves in the far East. This objection, however, is quite capable of mitigation. Mr. W. P. Andrew, the spirited and indefatigable champion and originator of Eastern railways, has conceived a happy design to connect the Mediterranean with the Persian Gulf by means of a railway down the Euphrates Valley. A company has already been formed for this purpose, the first section of the line surveyed, and the Turkish Government induced to guarantee a *minimum* rate of interest of six per cent., and also to make a harbour at the mouth of the Orontes, at the proposed terminus of the railway. The first effect of such a line would be the reduction of the distance between this country and India by upwards of 1,000 miles, and of the time to about fourteen days. The political importance of this railway needs no illustration at the present moment, when every one is so painfully anxious to receive intelligence from the East. In an emergency like that which has actually occurred, troops could be conveyed to Kurrachee, at the mouth of the Indus, in three weeks instead of seventy days, and in another week to Lahore, by steam transit. Nor are the commercial advantages held out of less value. In addition to the cotton, tea, sugar, and indigo of India, the rich products of fertile Mesopotamia would alone furnish a large amount of traffic. Indeed, Sir John McNeill estimates that the existing traffic on the proposed section from Seleucia to the Euphrates would yield a dividend of 8 per cent. on the required capital. This capital is fixed at 1,400,000*l.*, and yet, notwithstanding the six per cent. guarantee of the Turkish Government, English capitalists hesitate to come forward with so small a sum of money. The British Government are equally cautious in promising any financial support to the undertaking, though professing to feel the warmest interest in its progress and success. Under ordinary circumstances, the Government are clearly justified in holding aloof from commercial speculations; but the Euphrates Valley Railway may almost be termed a political and strategical point. To whatever country it belongs, there will accrue great moral and political influence in Western Asia, as well as immediate and substantial advantages. And according to the statement addressed by the chairman to the head of her Majesty's Government, there is a "general conviction that the Euphrates line will most assuredly pass into other hands, if England declines the task." This were a consummation devoutly to be deplored. It would truly be a disgrace to

this great and wealthy nation, if it permitted the concession obtained from the Turkish Government to remain fruitless and mere waste paper. All that the company ask of her Majesty's Government is a counter-guarantee of 5 per cent. for twenty-five years, or 4½ per cent. for fifty years, on the capital of 1,400,000*l.*, in the event of the Porte failing to fulfil its part of the contract. But if any objection be entertained to incurring a contingency that might create ill-feeling and an angry correspondence between two countries now so intimately allied, there is no reason why the Government should refuse to guarantee a certain annual subsidy for the conveyance of mails, troops, and military stores. In any case, let us never again hear that there is even a chance of the Euphrates line passing into the hands of another nation.

THE "BLATANT BEAST."

WHILE professing to correct "a few of the errors contained in Sir William Napier's Life of his brother Sir Charles Napier, in so far as they affect the press of India," Dr. Buist has published a pamphlet in his own defence and glorification. The title-page informs the public that the learned journalist is member of upwards of a dozen Societies, the founder of a reformatory school, an astronomer, an ex-sheriff, and heaven knows how much more besides. From the preface we learn—on the same impartial authority—that he has led "a life certainly of above average spotlessness in all its relations," and that in other respects he is a very remarkable and superior sort of personage. And still further on we are assured that the victory is all his own, and that the unanimous voice of mankind is on his side. Such being the case, it was surely almost superfluous to notice the wild virulence of the two mad brothers. The world has long ceased to attach any importance to the railings of a Napier. All the members of that gallant family are known to be imbued with a morbid passion for a row, whether with the sword or the pen. They appear to entertain an insane notion that all mankind, with the exception of Lord Ellenborough and the late Duke of Wellington, have entered into a conspiracy against them, and they seem to gather strength and confidence from the very numbers of their imaginary foes. They are ever tilting against windmills, or hacking and hewing at wine-sacks. Among others, the highly-respectable editor of the *Bombay Times* came in for his share—and a very plentiful one, it must be admitted—of their abuse and misrepresentation. No doubt it must be a great trial of temper and patience to find one's character and motives maligned and distorted in one of the most popular books of the season. But in the present case it would have been both wise and dignified to have treated the oft-recurring libels with merited contempt and silence. Dr. Buist has thought otherwise; and in vindication of himself has produced a badly-written, ill-concocted pamphlet, not only refuting the Napierian mis-statements, but repaying in kind some of the abuse with which he himself has been assailed. The provocation was certainly very considerable; but we repeat the expression of our belief that the worthy doctor would have exhibited better taste and a sounder judgment in not yielding to the temptation to reply. He cannot expect to have the last word, for that no Napier would ever permit. And he has clearly fallen into error when he sneers at Sir Charles Napier's knowledge of Indian affairs. Recent

events prove only too well that Sir Charles had an intuitive perception of the defects of the system of administration, and of their inevitable consequences. He was a prophet of evil, but unhappily no false prophet. His predictions have come true—perhaps earlier than even he himself anticipated—and evince no ordinary foresight on the part of the gifted seer.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

It appears from a return ordered by the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Cheetham, that the longest line at present at work is the East Indian, of which 121 miles were opened in 1855. The remainder of this line, which will eventually extend to Lahore, will not be completed for at least five years to come. The estimated outlay required for its completion is 12,731,000*l.*; nearly nine millions having already been issued, with the sanction of the East India Company, at a guaranteed interest of 5 per cent. It is right to remark, that the above expenditure contemplates the formation of two branch lines—to Ranagunge and Jubbulpore, but does not include the extension from Delhi to Lahore. Next in importance is the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, in the Bombay presidency, at an estimated cost of ten millions, of which two-thirds have already been issued, bearing interest at 5 per cent, with the exception of 300,000*l.* debentures at 4½ per cent. Strictly speaking, this is a triple line, branching off to the south-east to meet the Madras line, to the north-west to join the Jubbulpore offshoot of the East Indian, and from Nussurabad eastward to Nagpore. As yet only 88 miles are at work, and he must be a wise or a reckless man who would undertake to predict the date of the completion of any one branch. In this same presidency a comparatively short line is proposed from Surat to Ahmedabad, called the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway, estimated at one million, of which 750,000*l.* have been issued, with a guaranteed interest of 5 per cent. A still shorter line is talked of—the Scinde Railway—from Kurrachee to the neighbourhood of Kotree, on the Indus; the estimated capital being half a million, the whole of which has been issued at 5 per cent. Finally, we are promised a triple line likewise in the Madras presidency, estimated at six millions, of which four have been issued; namely, 500,000*l.* at 4½, 1,000,000*l.* at 4½, and 2,500,000*l.* at 5 per cent. At present no more than 65 miles, from Madras to Arcot, are of public utility; but eventually one branch will extend right across the peninsula to Beypoor, on the western coast; a second will join the Bombay line; and the third will unite Arcot with Bangalore. Certain persons, reasoning from the meridian of the Stock-Exchange, pretend that if these railways had been completed, the Bengal mutiny would have been crushed in the bud. Is it not more probable that the first act of the insurgents would have been to break up the tramroads? And in that case, both the shareholders and the East-India Company would have had serious grounds for apprehension with respect to the dividends.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—In your report of the proceedings at the Quarterly Court of Proprietors at the India House, on the 27th inst., I am represented to have stated that "The native press is entirely under the control of the press of England," whereas I said, "The native press is entirely under the control of wealthy natives, had too fine a scale, and produced prejudicial effects on the native mind, unprepared as it was for the rapid succession of innovations in the shape of reform measures introduced too rapidly and closely on one another." May I beg you to give this explanation in your next issue, and oblige.

Yours faithfully,

ALEX. BRANTLEY, M.D.

June 30th, 1857.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Thursday, July 14.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Earl Granville laid on the table the correspondence between the Indian Government and the Board of Control which had arrived by the last mail. The facts contained in it were the same as those published in the journals of that morning. The noble earl read the correspondence in full.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

The Earl of Ellenborough complained that old and slow vessels had been employed for conveying the troops to India; to which Lord Palmerston replied that the vessels were clippers, which are understood to be the fastest sailing boats. It was believed by many that sailing vessels can get on quicker than steamers; but, in deference to the wishes of those who have relatives in India, he had ordered five screw steamers to be taken up for the transport of the remaining soldiers.

FORMAL COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

The Earl of Hardwicke asked whether any arrangements have been made for expediting the Indian mails through France. He understood that the course which the French Government took was this: they sorted their own letters first, and until that was done, they did not allow the English bags to leave the post-office doors. The consequence was, that the English mails were detained at Marseilles for the space of twelve or fourteen hours, when, under a different arrangement, they might be at once forwarded. The Duke of Argyll admitted the importance of the question, and said he had taken some trouble to inform himself of the facts respecting the arrival of the Indian mail for the last six months. He was glad to say that the noble lord had overstated the case, for in no instance during that time had there been a delay of more than twelve hours. In February, the French Government made a special arrangement, which was of a satisfactory character. They despatched only two mails from Marseilles; but, in case the Indian mail arrived within two hours after the departure of the morning mail, English letters would be forwarded by express train. The French Government, however, refused to forward mails by express train at night, lest any accident should occur. He might mention, that on the arrival of the mail on the 10th of June—a very important one—it was at once forwarded by express train.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE INDIAN DESPATCHES.

Mr. Disraeli called attention to the full despatches just received from India, and wished to know when the Government would appoint a night for the discussion of the events described in them. Lord Palmerston said that it would be for Mr. Disraeli to choose his own time for bringing on his motion, as soon as the papers were submitted, which would be as early as possible. Lord John Russell was anxious to know what the Government intended to do, now that they had received the despatches of the Governor-General. Lord Palmerston stated that the Government had already determined on an amount of reinforcements which exceeded rather than fell short of the amount asked for by the Governor-General in his despatches. The Government felt no alarm, yet they were determined to act so as to meet every contingency. Sir John Walsh inquired whether the late General Anson had given any warning of the existence of disaffection in the Indian army. Mr. Mayles stated that since the mutiny had broken out he had made a special search in the despatches of the late General Anson which had been received by the East-India Company, and he could not find one word of warning up to the very day of the outbreak. Mr. Vernon Smith, in answer to Lord John Manners, made the same statement as far as the Board of Control was concerned. Sir Charles Wood, in answer to Admiral Duncombe, stated that no warning had been given by Sir William Gomm.

Thursday, July 16.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Lord Ellenborough again brought before their lordships the prospects of India, and recommended that the Government should at once contract a loan for 5,000,000*l.* to relieve her finances of the burden which the present mutiny, with all its unfortunate consequences, would cast upon them. Earl Granville repeated an assurance he had already given, that the Governor-General has ample funds at his disposal; but he promised that the suggestion should be attended to by the Home Government. He protested

against a remark of Lord Ellenborough's implying that the President of the Board of Control did not pay attention to his duties. —To this the *Earl of Ellenborough* replied that he communicated very extensively with persons connected with India, but never met one of them who had not a thorough distrust of the gentlemen who are now at the head of the Board.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

INDIA.

Sir Charles Napier inquired of the First Lord of the Admiralty if, in the event of the Government deciding to send troops to India by steam, he had one screw ship in commission either at Sheerness, Portsmouth, or Plymouth, fit to carry troops and ready for immediate service. —*Sir Charles Wood*: "Certainly not; not a single ship in commission is fit to carry troops to China. The ships are calculated for home defence, not for conveyance of troops. They are screw ships of the line." —*Mr. Venables* inquired whether it was true that the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-western Provinces of India had issued a proclamation offering an amnesty to all the mutineers who might lay down their arms, and that the Governor-General, disapproving of the offer, had recalled it. —*Mr. Vernon Smith* replied that such a proclamation was issued, and disapproved; and that the Governor-General had rescinded it. He had not heard that Mr. Colvin had been recalled or that he had resigned, and he hoped not; for Mr. Colvin was a valuable officer, and, with this exception, had always acted with decision and prudence.

THE PERSIAN WAR.

Mr. Roebuck moved the following resolutions:—"That the war with Persia was declared, prosecuted, and concluded without information of such transactions being communicated to Parliament; while expensive armaments were equipped without the sanction of a vote of this House. That it is the opinion of this House, that such conduct tends to weaken its just authority, and to dispense with its constitutional control over the finances of the country, and renders it requisite for this House to express its strong reprobation of such a course of proceeding." No doubt, said Mr. Roebuck, it is the prerogative of the Crown to declare war; but the House of Commons is called upon to defray the expenses, and therefore has a right to be heard on the question. The Governor-General of India had declared war while the home Parliament was not sitting; troops were withdrawn to send to the Persian Gulf; and he believed that in consequence of that denuding of our eastern empire, the present revolt had burst out. War was declared and carried out without the sanction of the people's representatives; and in the March of the present year a peace was concluded. The first intimation that Parliament received of the circumstances was the demand to pay the bill. They were now called upon to supply nearly a million of money for that war, and he would say that never had the House of Commons been treated with such contempt. They might lose India through the neglect of the Prime Minister. (Cries of "No, no.") He understood that cry; it was thoroughly English. What it meant was, that they were able to meet any emergency, and he agreed to that assertion; but they could not deny that the mutiny in India is a great emergency.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended that there was no doubt of the power of the Crown to declare war without the sanction of Parliament, or of the right of the Governor-General of India to commence hostilities in the East. No notice had been given to the House of the former expedition to Beshire and Karak. Mr. Roebuck, therefore, had no ground for maintaining that an irregularity had been committed or a right offered to Parliament. It was also incorrect to assert that the withdrawal of troops from India to the Persian Gulf had led to the present state of things in India. No disaffection had appeared in Bombay or Madras, the presidencies nearest to Persia. If the native troops had been hostile to the British Government at the time of the war, they would have had an opportunity of showing it; but, on the contrary, they had fought bravely against the Persians. As to the disaffection in India, there was little doubt that it would very shortly be crushed. —*Mr. Nichol* attributed the mutiny to the employment of high castes in the army, and to the paucity of officers. —*Mr. Henry Baillie* would support the motion, though grieved to do anything which might embarrass the Government. —*Viscount Bury* would, for that reason, oppose the motion, though disapproving of the Persian war. —*Mr. Danby Seymour* also opposed the motion, and defended the war. —*Mr. Willoughby* thought the present was not the time for arraigning the Government. —*Sir W. F. Williams* observed that, within his personal knowledge, the designs of Russia upon India were the theme of conversation throughout the East. Under these circumstances, the war with Persia was politic and necessary. If the finger of

Russia was visible at Herat, that of England was seen at Moham-merah.

Lord John Russell, while admitting that the House had been a consenting party to the war, could not acquit the Government of all blame, as they had withheld the production of papers until after the ratification of the peace. Mr. Roebuck's resolutions, however, were too strong, and exceeded the requirements of the case. He himself believed that as good terms might have been obtained before the commencement of hostilities, and that our wisest policy was to conciliate Persia.

Mr. Wellesley agreed with the last speaker as regarded the policy of the war; but thought the Government was not justified in involving the country in the expenses of a war without previously consulting the legislative body. However, he should vote against the motion. —*Col. Sykes* approved of the conduct of the Government in maintaining the independence of Herat. —*Mr. Vernon Smith* denied that it was the duty of a minister of the Crown to consult Parliament before declaring war or peace. It was untrue that the same terms could have been obtained at Constantinople, for the negotiation was broken off by Ferak Khan. —*Mr. Gladstone* disapproved of the Persian war; but the question rather referred to the constitutional power of the Crown to make peace or war. He contended that the vast and powerful machinery of the Indian Government ought not to be employed as if independent of the authority of Parliament. He did not wish to censure the Government, but thought the House was bound to notice the course that had been taken.

Lord Palmerston asserted the constitutional privilege of the Ministry to declare war or conclude peace; but admitted that no time should be lost in consulting Parliament with their intentions. In the present instance it would have been incorrect to have called the House together for that purpose. Mr. Roebuck's resolutions were un-English. The war was a just and necessary war, for the conduct of which the Government was entitled to praise rather than to censure.

Mr. Disraeli vindicated Mr. Roebuck from the personal abuse that had been heaped upon him, and considered that his resolutions embodied an important constitutional principle; but his conclusions were too sweeping, and, for that reason, he must vote against him.

The House then divided, when there appeared:—

For going into Committee of Supply 302
For Mr. Roebuck's resolutions 88

Majority 314

Friday, July 17.

INDIA.

Sir E. Perry gave notice that on an early day he would move that the facts disclosed by recent events in India, the embarrassed state of its finances, the maladministration of justice in its provincial courts, and the innumerable ties which make our Indian possessions an integral portion of the British empire, render it expedient that the government of that country should be transferred in name, as well as in fact, from the East-India Company to the responsible ministers of the Crown. (Hear.)

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

Admiral Dacomb called the attention of the First Lord of the Admiralty to the policy of reconsidering the determination announced by him not to employ any of the screw line-of-battle ships in conveying a portion of the troops about to be sent to India.

Mr. Bentinck, referring to former answers of Sir C. Wood and Lord Palmerston, observed that by their admissions the country was left in a defenceless state by sea and land.

Sir C. Wood remarked that the state of the defences of the country by land and sea was a question of too great importance to be raised incidentally, and, in reply to Admiral Dacomb, he said the Admiralty had arrived at their conclusion not without due consideration, and he did not think that a reconsideration of the subject would alter their determination, the grounds of which he stated very fully, entering into many details.

ARTILLERY FOR INDIA.

In reply to an inquiry by Colonel North,—

Sir J. Ramsden said it was intended to send out to India six companies of foot artillery and two troops of horse artillery. They were not to take out either guns or ammunition, as the arsenals of India were amply supplied, and it was desirable that the men should be sent out as speedily as possible, without the delay which would be caused by sending out guns and ammunition with them. With regard to the latter portion of the hon. and gallant gentleman's

question, it referred to a matter of military organization, respecting which he hoped the inquiry would not be pressed.

SUEZ CANAL.

In answer to *Mr. Griffiths*,—

Lord Palmerston, repeated what he had stated on a former evening regarding the scheme in question, that it was physically impracticable, except at an enormous cost, and that it was highly objectionable in a political point of view with reference to the security of our Indian possessions and our settled policy to prevent the separation of Egypt from Turkey.

Mr. R. Stephenson was of opinion, upon scientific and engineering grounds, that the scheme was undesirable.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

Mr. Watkins introduced a motion to the effect that the state of railways in India endangered the military occupation of India, and the want of railways retarded the development of the resources of that part of our dominions. The hon. member went on to advocate the interference and support of Government to the establishment of a complete system of railways in India.

Mr. V. Smith contended that Government had done all in its power, and could do no more consistent with the principle of not interfering with private enterprise.

After some further discussion, in which *Mr. Crawford*, *Mr. Gilpin*, *Colonel Sykes*, *Mr. Ayrton*, *Sir H. Willoughby*, and other members took part, the motion was negatived without a division.

THE PERSIAN WAR.

The House went into Committee of Supply.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved a vote of 500,000*l.* for the expenses of the Persian war, and explained the necessity of asking for a subsequent vote of 400,000*l.* for the extraordinary expenses of the China war. But as a portion of the troops intended for China had been ordered to India, a considerable amount of the expense would fall on the Indian Government. *Sir Charles Wood*, in addition, would have to ask for a supplementary vote of about 98,000*l.* for the navy; therefore the whole vote for this year would be about 1,000,000*l.* He might possibly have to ask for another vote of 300,000*l.* or 400,000*l.* in consequence of losses which had occurred in India.

Mr. Walpole advised Government not to confine itself to too narrow a margin. It might be necessary to provide for expenses at present unforeseen.

A long discussion followed, in which *Sir Erskine Perry*, *Sir E. Colebrooke*, *Sir Henry Willoughby*, and *Mr. Ayrton* took part.

Mr. Gladstone, in speaking of the Chinese vote, mentioned that while the defence of that war was made to rest upon the assertion that the British flag was flying from the *lorcha Arrow*, he had recently received reliable information that such was not the case.

Mr. R. D. Mangles complained that the House appeared indisposed to do an act of simple justice to the East-India Company, by paying them the 500,000*l.* they had advanced for the expenses of the war. The Company had lent the money without interest, and all they wanted was the return of their capital, and he hoped they might get it.

In answer to an inquiry by *Lord J. Russell*,—

Lord Palmerston indicated the course intended to be pursued in China; namely, in the first place, to open negotiations at Peking, in order to obtain from the Emperor of China redress and satisfaction, not resorting to hostilities till they were unavoidable.

Sir C. Wood said he had a letter within the last fortnight from *Sir M. Seymour*, which stated that it was perfectly untrue that the admiral ever bombarded the town of Canton, nor had a single shell been thrown against any property there.

The resolution was at length agreed to.

The next resolution, granting 400,000*l.* for the expense of the naval and military operations in China, was agreed to after a short discussion.

Monday, July 20.

DEFENCES OF THE COUNTRY.

Mr. Bentinck having called attention to the naval and military deficiencies of the country,

Lord Palmerston said, as far as regarded the defences of the country and the state of Europe, there was no reason for calling upon Parliament for a greater amount of force than had been voted; but if an emergency should arise, an application could be made to Parliament. It was true that a portion of the force had been required in India; but, to fill up the gap, recruiting had been ordered, which would go on without requiring any assistance from Parliament. To have recourse to the militia would be a very expensive mode of recruiting for the line; Government had no power to embody the militia, except in certain exigencies,

without the sanction of Parliament. In reply to *Lord Van Tempest*, thenoble lord stated that the amount of force either embarked or under orders for India was about 20,000 men, partly recruits for the European corps in the service of the Company, partly infantry of the line, partly cavalry, and about 1,000 artillery. If it should be found necessary to send further reinforcements, the Government would apply to Parliament.

THE CHINA WAR.

Sir J. Pakington asked the Government to give some further explanation as to our unfortunate quarrel with China. He wished, likewise, for more explicit information with respect to the diversion of the troops destined for China to India, not being able to understand, he said, whether the Government had distinctly authorized this diversion. He was gradually led to discuss at some length the merits of the Chinese quarrel, and contended that the House ought to know what were the intentions of the Government with reference to this quarrel, and what was the force which they designed to employ in carrying them into execution.

Sir C. Wood, in reply, gave a narrative of operations, in which he justified the conduct of the British authorities in China, defending *Sir M. Seymour* against the charge of wantonly bombarding the peaceable parts of Canton. The intentions of the Government, he observed, had been already explained by *Lord Palmerston*; namely, that *Lord Elgin* had been instructed to open negotiations direct with Peking. A force of 5,000 troops had been sent out to China, as well as gunboats; but as a greater necessity arose for the employment of the troops in India, the whole of them were diverted from China thither, part by *Lord Elgin's* authority, and part by orders forwarded from home. If any hostilities should take place in China, it would be at Canton alone; in every other part of China, we were on the best possible terms with the authorities and the people.

Thursday, July 23.

OFFICERS ORDERED TO REJOIN THE ARMY IN INDIA.

Mr. Noel asked the Under-Secretary for War whether the Government will give to those of her Majesty's officers who are ordered to rejoin their regiments in India before their expiration of leave, on account of the mutiny in that country, a free passage, or whether they will have to return there at their own expense.

Sir J. Ramsden.—When the hon. gentleman put this question to me on a former occasion, I said that the matter was under consideration. I am now happy to be able to state that the Court of Directors of the East-India Company have announced their intention to defray the expenses of the passage of these officers to India, in consideration of the inconvenience and urgent nature of their case.

THE PERSIAN WAR.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply,

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved the supplementary estimate of 400,000*l.* towards reimbursing the East-India Company a moiety of the extraordinary expense of the Persian war.

In the debate which ensued in the committee, a complaint made in the discussion upon *Mr. Roebuck's* motion was repeated, that information respecting this war had been too long delayed.

The vote was agreed to.

Mr. Wilson, in moving the estimate of 590,000*l.* for adjusting the account with the East-India Company of the expense of the late China war, explained that there was a set-off against the Company amounting to 560,000*l.*; so that by the ultimate adjustment the vote would be reduced eventually to 30,000*l.*

This vote was agreed to.

THE BENGAL ARMY.

Sir J. Ramsden, in reply to a question from General Wyndham, said a report had been sent from the late *Sir C. Napier* to the Duke of Wellington giving details of great importance to the administration of military government in India, but it would not be desirable to lay it on the table.

Friday, July 24.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

In reply to various inquiries by *Sir C. Napier*,

Sir C. Wood said, with regard to the first question of the gallant admiral, as to how many ships had sailed for India, and other particulars, he was not in a position to answer it, as the ships were taken up by the East-India Company, and not by the Admiralty. With reference to the second question, as to how many more vessels were taken up for troops, the vessels sent by the Government were the *Simoom*, the *Transit*, and others, the first of which took a regiment 700 strong, and the rest carried altogether from 4,700

to 4,600 troops. It was not intended to commission any ships of war for taking out troops. With respect to the subject of coal, the gallant admiral might be aware that this was an emergency that could not possibly have been foreseen, and nobody could have supposed that in ordinary years the Government would have sent out a quantity of coals beyond what would suffice for the ordinary number of steamers going to India. The Government were now, as fast as they could, sending out coals to the different stations to meet the increased demand; but it would be bad economy and great waste if they were at all times to keep up such a store of coals as would be required to meet every possible emergency.

COMMODORE KEPPEL.—LOSS OF THE RALEIGH FRIGATE.

Lord C. Paget asked was it true that Commodore Keppel had been recalled from his command in the Chinese Sea? Within the last half-hour he had heard that it was not intended to recall Admiral Keppel, provided he were acquitted by court-martial; but he feared that such was not the case, but that the commodore was to be recalled at once. The commodore had greatly distinguished himself on the heights of Sebastopol, and when appointed second in command under Sir M. Seymour on the China station, he proceeded instantly for his destination, and when within sight of the enemy's coast his ship struck on a sunken rock, which was totally unknown, and not marked in any chart. He understood that there was an old Admiralty order, that if a commodore of the second class lost his vessel, he could not hoist his flag on any other vessel. He hoped the Government would break through the rule, or else make him a Commodore of the Red.

Sir G. Grey said there was no imputation cast upon Commodore Keppel for the loss of his vessel; but he must go through the ordeal undergone by every officer, whatever his position might have been, to see that he was blameless for it. He believed Commodore Keppel would not shrink from that inquiry, and that he would come out of it with honour; but he must protest against the House of Commons anticipating the verdict of the court-martial and wanting to break through the regulations that had governed the navy for years past, and from which no officer would wish to depart. He bore testimony to the high character which Commodore Keppel had earned for himself, and had no doubt he would prove he was not blameable for the loss he had sustained.

Monday, July 27.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Clanricarde, in a speech of considerable length, called the attention of the House to the condition of the Indian army, and concluded by moving for copies of the correspondence of the Court of Directors with the Board of Control and with the Governor-General of India, relating to the amount of European forces to be maintained in that country, or relating to the employment of military officers upon political or other civil services.

The Duke of Argyll stated that the papers moved for had been already laid on the table of the Lower House, and would also be laid before their lordships. With regard to the subject in general on which the Marquis of Clanricarde had spoken, the House might be sure that the Government were determined to put down the insurrection with a high hand, and to spare no exertion to maintain our Indian empire.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Disraeli, in a speech of three hours' duration, recapitulated the various causes that had resulted in the mutiny of the Bengal army, if not in the attention of the entire native population. These causes he arranged under three principal heads; namely, first, the forcible destruction of native authority in India by our Government; second, the disturbance of the settlement of property; third, tampering with the religion of the people. Under the first head he referred to what he termed the new policy of the annexation of states on the ground of the failure of natural heirs, although adoption was sanctioned by the Hindoo law; and he specified particular instances, including those of the well-known Rajah of Satara and the Rajah of Baroda. These violations of the Hindoo law, he observed, shook the confidence not only of princes, but of large and powerful parties. This led him to the second head, and he argued that, as the law of adoption applied to landed proprietors, our new system touched all jagheerders and possessors of enam lands. Inquisitions had also been prosecuted into the titles to landed estates, and he believed that the amount obtained by the Indian Government by the resumption of estates was not less in Bengal alone than 500,000*l.* a year, while in Bombay, he had been assured, the annual amount was 370,000*l.* The Government had further reduced guaranteed pensions by curtailment and conversion into annuities. All these proceedings had, he said, estranged numerous classes from our au-

thority. He now proceeded to the last head—tampering with the religion of the people; and here he hesitated in attributing any part of this cause to missionary efforts. So far from the Hindoo looking with suspicion on the missionary, he was convinced that he was ready to discuss any point of religion. But what the Hindoo did regard with dread and apprehension was the union of missionary enterprise with the power of the Government. That "startling event," the annexation of Oude, had inspired the Mahomedan princes likewise with apprehension, and induced them to make common cause with the Hindoos. The objection to the greased cartridges was merely a pretext for action when the favourable moment had arrived. Regarding the revolt as a national, and military measures were not sufficient, and those hitherto taken by the Government were inadequate; there should be an expedition to the Indus; our force in India should be doubled. But, further, the population of India should be told that there is a future hope; they should be taught at once that the relations between them and their Sovereign, Queen Victoria, would be drawn nearer; and a royal commission should be sent from the Queen to India, to inquire into the grievances of all classes. He concluded by moving for—1. Copy of any minute or despatch addressed to the Governor-General of India by the Commander-in-Chief, the late Major-General, the Hon. G. Anson, dated on or about March, 1856, relative to the state of the Bengal army. 2. Copy of a report on the organization of the Bengal army, drawn up by the late Lieut-General, Sir Charles Napier, and transmitted to Her Majesty the Queen of England, in 1856.

Mr. Vernon Smith questioned the expediency of Mr. Disraeli's proposition at such a juncture. He had predicted the mutiny as a national revolt, but he had admitted no evidence to show that it was owing to national discontent. A native prince had been concerned in it, and there was not a shadow of evidence of any conspiracy among the native princes. As to the disturbance of property, there had been a commission to inquire into enam lands, some of which had been acquired by fraud and corruption; and this, he thought, created a ground of discontent among certain classes. The interference with religion was a source of immense delinquency; and he had no hesitation in saying that it would be the best policy at such a juncture to inquire into the exercise of missionary zeal by our civil and military servants. The annexation of Oude had nothing whatever to do with the mutiny. It was equally incorrect to assert that the Government had received any intimation of the existence of a bad spirit among the native soldiery. It was premature to say what was the real cause of the mutiny; but he thought there must have been some mismanagement at Meerut, and mismanagement at the beginning often led to serious results in such cases. There had been of late years a severance between the men and their officers in the native regiments, and he was sorry to hear that the latter sometimes spoke of the sepoys at their mess as "niggers." The sending a royal commission would, in the first place, supersede the Governor-General, which would be, he thought, one of the most fatal errors that could be committed. Then Mr. Disraeli would connect the name of the Queen with the whole administration; but the present machinery of the Indian Government had been deliberately approved by the Legislature. He thought, however, that it might be advisable, with the sanction and authority of the Governor-General of India, to send out a commission, not to supersede him, but to inquire into various matters, and, among others, the reorganization of the native army, certain points connected with which Mr. Smith indicated as worthy of consideration.

Sir E. Perry eulogized Mr. Disraeli's speech, while Mr. Campbell denounced it as injudicious and unpatriotic. Mr. Whitehead quoted an opinion of Sir C. Napier, that Delhi ought to be defended by 12,000 picked men. Lord John Russell deprecated this discussion in presence of what had rightly been termed an awful calamity. Mr. Disraeli, he observed, had never ventured to say that the great mass of the people of India had suffered under oppression. It appeared to him that we had trusted rather too much to Indian troops, and troops of one particular kind, and have had too large an army. He thought that 50,000 Europeans and 100,000 natives would afford a far better security than our present force. The first matter, however, upon which the House of Commons ought to pronounce an opinion was that the Government ought to be supported; he thought the House ought not to separate without expressing such opinion, and he accordingly moved, by way of amendment, an address to her Majesty, to assure her Majesty that they will support her Majesty in any efforts necessary to suppress the disturbances in India, and in any measures required for the establishment of tranquillity.

Mr. Mangier dwelt upon the universal good-feeling of the princes, landholders, and people of India. In the Punjab, he said, the population were with us to a man. He explained the principle upon which Lord Dalhousie had acted in the matter of

adoption, and stated the case of the Rajah of Sattara in some detail.

Mr. Disraeli characterized Lord John Russell's resolution as "one of those dry constitutional platitudes which, in a moment of difficulty, the noble lord the member for the city of London mechanically pulls out of the dusty pigeon-holes of his mind, and shakes in the perplexed face of a baffled House of Commons."

Mr. T. Baring considered Lord John Russell's resolution as statesmanlike and patriotic.—*Lord Palmerston* then rose, and briefly assured the House that the assumed report from General Anson was unknown to the Government, and therefore could not be produced by them. The report made by Sir C. Napier did exist, but referred almost exclusively to the defence of the North-western frontier. The only passages relative to the Indian army were in its praise.—*Mr. Disraeli* thereupon expressed himself ready to accept that particular extract, but his motion was negatived without a division, and the amendment proposed by Lord John Russell adopted.

Thursday, July 30th.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord Ellenborough called the attention of the Government to the omission of an important proclamation by the Board of East-India Directors, from among the documents recently laid before Parliament bearing on the Indian mutinies. The noble lord then went on to comment on the system of bad government, through clerks and secretaries, rather than by the Governor-General, discovered in those despatches, and concluded by expressing a hope that when confidence in the intentions of the Government was restored in the native mind we might again trust the sepoy regiments.

Lord Granville could not explain the omission of the proclamation. With respect to the noble lord's comments on the Indian system of government, he thought that the conduct of Lord Canning in this trying emergency had been such as to raise him immensely in the estimation of the public.

The *Duke of Argyll* accused the noble earl of greatly exaggerating the importance and extent of the delay that occurs in official correspondence in India. Lord Canning was a man of business habits, and would permit no unnecessary dilatoriness.

Lord Panmure observed that it was all very well for the noble earl opposite to say that business should be done as rapidly as possible, but business, and especially military business, should be always done in order.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

The half-yearly General Meeting of this Company was held at the London Tavern, on Thursday, the 23rd of July, 1857, Major-General Duncan Sim in the chair. The following Report presented to the meeting was taken as read:—

"The Directors continue to receive satisfactory accounts of the state and efficiency of the several departments of the Company's Indian establishments, and of the general progress of the undertaking.

"The opening of the further section of the Railway, between Arcot and Vellore, has been effected, as anticipated in the last Report. A regiment of infantry was carried through from Madras to Vellore in April, and on the 7th of May the line was opened for general traffic between these points, a distance of about 81 miles. The further opening to Goriattum will no doubt be accomplished before the end of the year, making altogether a distance of nearly one hundred miles of railway.

"Throughout the remaining portions of the south-west line the works are proceeding actively, though their progress has been to some extent impeded by the unusual severity and duration of the last monsoon, and the extensive prevalence of cholera and fever in some districts. Considerable lengths on this part of the line are now ready for the permanent way, and the only obstacle to farther opening of it for traffic at an early date may probably be the bridges, the construction of which has been the most interfered with by the causes mentioned. To assist in the completion of the western sections of the line two locomotive engines have lately been shipped from hence to the Malabar coast.

"The surveys for the north-western line have not yet been completed.

"The progress of the traffic on the railway between Madras and Arcot, of which the results of the first five months were given

in the previous Report, may be seen in the following statement of the receipts and expenditure quarterly, from the date of opening to the end of March last.

	For the Quarter ending 31st March, 1857.	For the Quarter ending 31st December, 1856.	For the Quarter ending 30th September, 1856.
RECEIPTS.			
By Coaching	Rs. 43,606 12 4	Rs. 37,036 5 11	Rs. 37,262 7 11
" Goods	26,890 0 8	34,141 8 5	19,422 9 6
Total Company's Rupees	70,496 13 0	71,177 8 4	56,685 1 5
EXPENDITURE.			
To Locomotive Department	17,265 1 1	16,538 18 9	13,816 12 9
" Traffic Manager's Department	13,841 11 6	14,672 3 3	14,428 12 9
" General Management	3,837 7 9	3,668 7 5	2,937 7 7
To Balance	34,944 4 4	34,879 7 5	31,178 1 1
Total Company's Rupees	35,552 8 8	36,298 0 11	25,507 0 4
	70,496 13 0	71,177 8 4	56,685 1 5
Total Receipts for nine months	Rs. 198,359 6 9		
" Expenditure	101,001 12 10		
Balance, profit,	Rs. 97,357 9 11		

"The working expenses for the nine months have been 50.9 per cent. of the receipts, and the balance applicable to the repayment of interest advanced by the East-India Company amounted to Rs. 97,357 9 11 for the same period.

"The falling off in the goods traffic in the last of those quarters is due to the effect of the rains on the rivers and communications in the interior, and the small amount of produce coming down to Madras at that season. No great proportion of the salt traffic has yet found its way to the line, the arrangements for the purpose being still imperfect, but the quantity conveyed is steadily increasing.

"The traffic return for the quarter ending 30th ultimo is yet necessarily incomplete; but it is satisfactory to observe, that to the 6th June, the latest return received, the receipts had reached to Rs. 58,000, which, calculating on the average of the latest three weeks, would bring the amount for the entire quarter above Rs. 80,000.

"In considering these results it is to be borne in mind that, during the period embraced in the returns, the passenger trains on the railway have been restricted to one running daily each way, starting at inconvenient hours; that the stations generally have had no proper access to the towns or main roads of the country; that the line had not extended far enough into the interior to attract it to a large portion of the existing road traffic, or been at work long enough to overcome the opposition of old established systems of carriage; and that three-fourths of the passengers have been carried at a fare of a halfpenny per mile, and three-fourths of the goods at less than a penny a mile per ton. The Board agree in the opinion expressed by their traffic manager, that the increase which has taken place under such circumstances promises well for the future under a better state of things.

"In pursuance of the desire expressed by the last general meeting, the Board strenuously urged on the Court of Directors of the East-India Company the removal of the injurious restrictions imposed by the Madras Government on the working of the railway, and the modification of the tariff; and in reply received assurances that the opinions of the hon. Court on these subjects coincided with theirs, and had been communicated to the local government. The Board, under these circumstances, entertain the hope that no long time will now elapse before effect is given to their representations. A revised tariff of charges and table of trains have been prepared by the traffic manager, and submitted for the approval of the Government, with a view to their introduction from the first of this month. The rates and fares thus proposed, though not altogether such as, in the opinion of that officer or of the Board, are desirable as permanent rates, are probably as good as can in the actual state of things be adopted for the time, and it is hoped that as such they may be sanctioned by the Government.

"The Board, since their last Report, have appointed John Hawkshaw, Esq., to be their consulting engineer, in the room of the late Mr. Rendel.

"The term of Mr. Bruce's engagement as chief engineer of the railway having expired, and the state of his health unfortunately rendering him not desirous to return to India, the Board have appointed Mr. John Mortimer Heppel as his successor, and that gentleman proceeded by the steamer of the 4th of June last to assume charge of his duties accordingly. The Board could not lose without regret the services of so able and zealous an officer as Mr. Bruce, whose merits they have in previous reports had frequent occasion to acknowledge. The duties of chief engineer, which temporarily devolved on Mr. Beattie, the senior assistant, have been conducted by him in a very creditable manner.

"The Board, in concluding this report, have great pleasure in referring to the annexed extracts from orders conveying the warm acknowledgments of the government and commander-in-chief at Madras to Mr. Fletcher and other officers of his department for their zealous and useful services to the sick of her majesty's 43rd regiment, on the occasion of that regiment suffering so severely from cholera on its way to the Presidency in March last. The shareholders will agree with the directors in considering that these gentlemen have done themselves much honour by their active and humane exertions on that distressing occasion.

"By order of the Board,

"JAMES WALKER,

"Managing Director."

The *Chairman*.—The report being taken as read, my duty now is to move that it be adopted. But, before I do so, perhaps you will expect to receive from me a little more information respecting our progress. You are aware that the line was opened in July, 1856, from Madras to Arcot, a distance of sixty-five miles. It has been worked uninterruptedly since then, during a long and severe monsoon; notwithstanding which the line has not suffered more than is usual in this country. Another portion of the line was opened on the 7th May last, from Arcot to Vellore, making a distance of eighty-one miles, and a further portion, to Goriatum, will no doubt be opened soon; so that before the termination of this year 100 miles will be opened for traffic. But this gives a very imperfect idea of what has been done in the construction of the railway. In addition to the eighty-one miles to Vellore, the whole line to Beypoor is in the way of construction; several portions of it being complete, and ready for the permanent way. I think we may safely calculate that the whole line will be completed from coast to coast, from Madras to Beypoor, in the course of the year 1859. The report contains a statement of the traffic for the first nine months since the opening of the line, and an estimate of what the traffic will be for the next quarter. For the quarter ending the 30th September, 1856, the total receipts were Rs. 56,685; for the quarter ending the 31st December, Rs. 71,177; and for the quarter ending the 31st March, 1857, Rs. 70,496. It is estimated that the receipts for the quarter ending the 30th ultimo will amount to Rs. 80,000. Perhaps this increase may not be considered quite so great as might have been expected; but there are many reasons to account for this. In the first place the line is not extended far enough into the interior to command a great part of the traffic of the country. A large portion of the goods are brought from distances of from 150 miles to 300 miles, the principal and most difficult part of the journey being before arriving at Arcot, which is only 65 miles from Madras, over a comparatively good road. It has been the interest of the native carriers to preserve that route, in order to secure to themselves the carriage of goods back into the interior. It must also be borne in mind that the old established habits and customs of a country are with difficulty superseded by new ones, and perhaps there are no

people in the world more tenacious of their ancient customs than the people of India. The effect of the warm competition going on between the native carriers and the railway has been to reduce their tariff 40 per cent. It is impossible, however, that this state of things can continue much longer. The many advantages which the railway offers must, before long, prevail; and I think there is no doubt that, at no very distant period, our railway will command almost all the traffic of that part of India. Another circumstance which has greatly interfered with the success of our railway is the inconvenient hours at which the trains have been made to start from Madras and Arcot. We are also of opinion that the fares have been reduced too low. But that is a question which is open to a diversity of opinion. We proposed a higher rate of fares, which was approved by the Court of Directors, and sent out by them to the Madras Government, but that Government thought it right to adopt a lower rate; and in support of their opinion on this subject, they point to the large amount of traffic that is still carried by the old system. These two grievances of the interference with the working of the railway, and the lowness of the fares, were noticed at the last half-yearly meeting, and a resolution was passed disapproving very much of the interference of the local governments of India in regulating the traffic-rates and the running of trains, and requiring the directors to continue their efforts to have these objections removed. We have done so, and I believe I may state with confidence that new instructions are about to be sent to India, directing the Madras Government to discontinue the grievances of which we have complained; and laying down the principle that, while the railway is being constructed and the expenditure is going on, the local government is expected, not only for its own interest, but also for the interest of the proprietors of the railway, to exercise a vigilant control and supervision over that expenditure. But when the railway is once completed, its working management is to be left to the railway officials, and only a general supervision is to be exercised by the local government, to prevent anything being done that is manifestly wrong. If these instructions be fully carried out, and I have no reason to doubt that they will be, I then think we shall have no just reason to complain, and I have no doubt we shall soon see the traffic of the railway very much increased.

Mr. *Arbutnot*.—The chairman having entered so fully into the merits of the report, I have but little more to do than to second the motion, that the report be received and adopted. With regard to the progress of the works, I observe that it has been stated elsewhere that our progress is slow, and that we have only completed a certain portion of the line, not exceeding eighty miles, to Vellore; but as the chairman has stated (and it ought to be circulated as a fact), the whole line of 400 miles is under process of construction. And I may add that the materials for nearly the whole extent of the line have been shipped from this country. The only probable cause of delay will be the construction of the bridges. But the engineer's attention has been especially directed to that point, and we have every hope that the 400 odd miles may be completed next year, or in a couple of years at all events. I do not think that in any part of the world, when we consider the nature of the locality and the climate, a work of such magnitude has been completed in a less period of time. I do not therefore think that the charge respecting the slowness of our progress is at all deserved. The present state of India renders it of the utmost importance that the railway undertakings in that country should be carried on as energetically as possible, and the proprietors may feel assured that there will be no deficiency in that respect on the part of their directors.

Mr. *Lewin*.—I see no objection to the adoption of the Report, or that our confidence in the directors should in any degree be abated. But the Report in one respect is not satisfactory, because it does not show that any attention has been paid to the resolution which was passed at the last half-yearly meeting. The chairman is only able to state that he believes something will be done. It is an unfortunate circumstance that Government should be mixed up in these matters; because we cannot have the correspondence which would enable us to see whether our directors have done their duty. I have not the slightest doubt but that they have done their duty. But it is not very satisfactory that, after six months have elapsed, we should find ourselves in the same position in which we stood when the resolution to which I have referred was adopted. With regard to the restriction of running trains, it certainly does seem a monstrous thing that a railway company should be restricted as to the number of trains they should run in a day; or that parties going to a particular place should not be able to return the same day. That is a barrier to all progress; it strikes at the very basis of success in railway undertakings, the great object of which is to enable a man to complete his work in the shortest possible time.

Dr. *Beattie*.—I think the financial statement made by the chairman is anything but satisfactory. The income derived from

the working of the railway as exhibited in the report is not what we might have expected. If the Court of Directors have acted in conformity with the request of our Board and the resolution passed at the last meeting, then I must say that the local Government at Madras has had that resolution communicated to them in such a lukewarm manner that they have been able to evade it: for their interference still goes on; and so long as such interference and want of harmony continue to exist, it is impossible that the proprietors can derive that advantage from their railway that they had reason to expect. I am disappointed, like Mr. Lewin, that the chairman is only able to say that he believes the Court of Directors are now acting upon our suggestion and advice. I feel almost disposed to say, that if matters go on as they have hitherto been going on, it would be better to dispense with the charge of a Board of Directors, and to put our affairs altogether under the management of the government, as they now in reality are. Unless we continue to press upon the Board, and also upon the Court of Directors, we shall never get rid of the interference of Colonel Pears, the government military engineer. Why should he control our railway, while we are able to send out such men as Mr. Fletcher, who has proved himself a man of undoubted ability, and such a man as Mr. Bruce, who has had several years experience of Indian railways? But that gentleman has come home, and, notwithstanding the claim of the gentleman who has been acting as his *locum tenens*, he has been succeeded by Mr. Hoppell, who will go out to India not at all acquainted with the country, and who for the first seven or eight months after his arrival will be incompetent to do his duty: whereas, the gentleman who has been acting for Mr. Bruce, and who was educated under one of the first engineers in Edinburgh, and who has had the experience of constructing thirty or forty miles of railway in India, besides having acted for three or four years under Mr. Bruce, is totally passed by. Men must be very much depressed when they find that after all their exertions, there is no promotion for them.

Mr. Norton.—As long as the Madras Government persists in its interference with our affairs, and until that interference shall be altogether overthrown, and the determination of the Court of Directors, which has been already expressed, to support the views of the Board, shall be effectually carried out, I think it will be utterly impossible for the shareholders to derive any profits from their undertaking. Every instance of interference on the part of the local government is not only a violation of our interest, but also of our rights. I do not agree with the hon. proprietor who has expressed his dissatisfaction with the conduct of the Board. On the contrary, I must appeal to you whether, after a fair consideration of the result of their exertions, our Board has not faithfully and zealously performed their duty by us; and I must also give the Court of Directors credit for having acted most honourably, and having done what it became them to do, in giving effect to our resolution. You will find by the Report, that, upon the resolution being communicated to the Court of Directors, this Board received an assurance that the opinions of the Honourable Court on this subject coincided with theirs, and that those opinions had been communicated to the local government at Madras. What more can we expect? The Court of Directors coincide with us in principle; and they tell us that they have communicated with the local government on the subject. While thanking the chairman for what he has already communicated to us, I think it would be as well if a little more were stated; because, if the fact be as I suspect it is, that the local government, by their own means and way of transacting business, have—not directly disobeyed or refused to comply with the orders of the Court of Directors—but have, somehow or other, evaded those orders, why then I say that they have done so at our cost, and that every difficulty has been thrown in our way by an infraction of the orders of the Court of Directors, which it is our right and monetary interest to have fully carried out. The battle is at present carried on by the local government against this Company and the Court of Directors; and the question is, whether we shall have fair profits, or whether the local government, by a narrow policy, shall be suffered to sacrifice the proprietors for the sole benefit of the public—whether the railway shall be carried on by us at a loss, or whether it shall be worked on a principle which shall equally benefit the public and ourselves. The Madras Government say that the whole benefit should be given to the public; but we say that we ought to have 10 per cent. before the Government interferes. A question was put at the last meeting, whether, in point of law, this interference was sound, and I think it was clearly shown at that time, by Mr. Freshfield, that it was an absolute breach of the law; and that it was against common sense to suppose that the local government of Madras should understand our business better than ourselves, or that they should be able to manage it more profitably and better than we can. It is, I repeat, preposterous that they should be suffered to

insist upon their rates in preference to the rates fixed upon by ourselves. When we shall have brought our profits up to 10 per cent., then it may be proper that the local government should have the right of interference for the benefit of the public. But is that a reason why we should be prevented from getting 10 per cent? It is a contradiction in terms. It is a violation of our rights, as well as of our interests; and we ought never to cease until we have carried out the views we have already expressed by resolution. If Mr. Fletcher's rates of traffic had been adopted, I have not the least doubt that we should have been thousands of pounds in pocket. We are not to sacrifice ourselves merely to suit the mistaken and narrow notions of the Madras Government. I return my thanks to the Board for the efficiency and zeal with which they have taken up this subject. I only trust that their efforts will be attended with success, that we shall hear a more satisfactory account of the course taken by the Local Government, and that their present system will be brought to an end.

The Chairman.—Before replying to Mr. Norton, I will make some remarks as to the returns. It is supposed that the returns are so small in consequence of the lowness of the tariff; but that is not altogether the case. The smallness of the returns is not merely because the tariff is low, but because we are carrying only a small portion of the traffic of the country. Most certainly the low charges have not had the effect of inducing the natives to make full use of our railway. I omitted to mention that these returns have been realized on the low rates of fare which have been in use for the first year. A revised tariff of charges and table of trains have now been prepared by the traffic manager, and submitted for the approval of the Government, and we hope that these new rates and charges will have come into operation on the first of this month. That I hope will remove much of the objection entertained by Mr. Norton.

Mr. Lewin.—Have you a copy of any despatch going out to India?

The Chairman.—I am informed that a despatch is about to be sent to the Madras Government, which has received the approval of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, but I have not seen the despatch.

Mr. Lewin.—I think we ought to know what has passed between our Board and the Court of Directors on this subject.

The Chairman.—The correspondence is a long one, and I think you may rely on what I state, that we have used every endeavour to carry out the views of the proprietors, and that those endeavours are likely to prove successful. We have lately asked again that instructions should be sent out to the Madras Government to leave the working of the railway in the hands of the railway company's officers.

Mr. Lewin.—Cannot that letter be produced?

Mr. Arbuthnot.—I think it would be satisfactory to the meeting to hear the letter written by our managing director read, and the answer which has been received from the Court of Directors.

The Chairman.—The last letter which we addressed to the Court of Directors was in these terms:—

No. 544.

“ Madras Railway Company, 33, New Broad-street,
11th June, 1857.

“ Sir,—The Board have learned with extreme disappointment from their agent at Madras, that the Government have again refused to permit him to run mixed trains of goods and passengers on the railway, and to increase the speed of goods' trains to fifteen miles an hour from the inconveniently slow rate of ten miles, at which they have hitherto been compelled to travel. The agent's renewed application was made in pursuance of the Board's letter, No. 105, para. 23, of which a copy is subjoined for reference, together with copies of the correspondence that followed, in which the Government express their intention of referring the question for decision here. The Honourable Court will not fail to observe, that no reason whatever is assigned in Colonel Pears's letter for refusing to allow of the running of mixed trains; while they will rate at their proper value the grounds of objection stated by that officer to the running of goods' trains on a nearly level line of railway at fifteen miles an hour, a speed shown by the traffic manager and locomotive superintendent to be necessary both for economical working of the traffic and the health of the enginemmen.

“ It is, however, a matter of deep concern to this company, that all which has been written and done on this side for securing to its officers the freedom of action in working the line which is essential to its success, should thus have led to no practical result.

“ The Board have before expressed to the Honourable Court their views as to the injury and loss which are entailed on their proprietors by these acts of the Madras Government, and they have

only now to add their earnest hope, that the reply to this reference may be such as will at last put an end to any further interference, by the Government, of this injurious and uncalled-for nature.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) "JAMES WALKER,
"Managing Director.

"Sir James C. Melvill, K.C.B."

I do not know that we could have written in stronger terms. This is the answer which the Board have received to that letter.

"East India House, 18 July, 1857.

"Sir,—I have laid before the Court of Directors of the East India Company, your letter, No. 544, dated the 11th ultimo, again bringing to their notice the question of running mixed trains, to which it appears the Government of Madras still entertain objections.

"The court have not yet received any communication from that Government upon the proceedings to which you refer, but they hope that letters they have addressed to them very recently, will have the effect of inducing them to leave the management of the railway traffic more in the hands of the railway company's officers. I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) JAMES C. MELVILL.

"James Walker, Esq."

I think, therefore, the proprietors will consider that things are going on well, and have assumed a more satisfactory and promising character.

Dr. Beattie.—Certainly from what the chairman has stated, matters have assumed a more satisfactory character; but I wish now to be informed what is intended to be done, and whether there is any hope that Colonel Pears is coming to England? I should like also to ask whether the Board has sanctioned the introduction of running trains on a Sunday?

The Chairman.—We have concurred with the government in the restrictions placed by them on the running of excursion trains on a Sunday. There is no objection to running special and express trains on a Sunday.

Mr. Lewin.—I cannot see why running excursion trains on Sundays should not be permitted to take place in India, as it is permitted in this country; and why we might not avail ourselves of that source of profit in India which has been the salvation of many railways here. I should like to know what are the grounds of objection to your running those trains, because, if they are merely religious grounds, I shall make a motion on the subject.

The Chairman.—Excursion trains are not allowed to run on Sunday, because it is a day of rest to our men, who are hard-worked during the whole week, and granting one day's rest to them surely is not unreasonable. There is, however, a train which runs every Sunday, and it may be extended to any length, and thousands of people may go by it if they please. Special trains are allowed to run on a Sunday whenever required.

A *Shareholder* asked whether any more calls would have to be paid in the course of the present half-year, and whether payment of calls in advance would be received from the 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. shareholders?

The Chairman.—We have in hand a balance of £360,000, after allowing for expenditure to this date in India; so that we are not in want of money at present. The holders of the 5 per cent. shares have not had liberty to pay in advance, because we should be taking up a larger amount of capital than we could make use of, and that would be injurious to the company. The next call will probably be on the 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. shares, but none will be made before next October.

The Shareholder.—Why should the 5 per cent. shareholders be refused leave to pay up? It was very hard that the holders of the 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. shares should be called on to pay up, instead of taking the money of the 5 per cent. shareholders who are desirous of paying in advance.

The Chairman.—When more money is wanted your observations will be taken into consideration, and, as far as possible, will be attended to.

Mr. G. Norton.—It is stated in the report, that one reason why the traffic is not fully developed is, that the stations generally have had no proper access to the towns or main roads of the country. Is this the fact?

The Chairman.—I have no doubt it is: a representation has been made to the Government on the subject. The line does not follow the old established road. The stations are a little distance from it, and cross-roads are required. The question is whether we or the Government ought to make them. We contend that the Government ought to make them.

The report was then received and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Lewin.—I will now read the words of the motion I intend

to propose—namely, "That the prohibition of excursion trains on the Sunday is inadvisable, and not rendered necessary by the demands of Christianity." We are a commercial company, and we have agents in India to conduct our commercial enterprise; and when we stop their proceedings on the Sunday, on the ground of religion, I think we go beyond our province. I think that to lay down a rule for the Hindoos, and to say that they shall not have the pleasures and advantages of the railways on the Sunday which their religion sanctions, is going beyond the justice of the case.

Mr. Lee Wright.—I beg to second the motion. I consider that the hands of the Company ought not to be tied in this respect. If it is acceptable to the people of the different races in the districts through which the line passes that these trains should run on a Sunday, I think it would be monstrous injustice to deprive them of the means of taking air, exercise, and enjoying the benefits of locomotion. One effect of the extension of our traffic will be to take all other modes of conveyance off the roads. The chairman has said that we ought to give one day's rest in the week to the workmen on the line. I grant that there is a good deal of reason in that argument, but it is idle to suppose that all employment can be stopped on a Sunday. If by the employment of a few more men we can give the benefit of locomotion to a large number, we shall be doing a positive good to society. I believe that the excursion trains in this country afford a large amount of good, by furnishing means of recreation to the people.

A discussion ensued, in which several proprietors expressed themselves adverse to the proposition, and deprecated the introduction of religious controversy into the proceedings of the meeting.

Mr. Lewin denied that he had introduced the religious element into the discussion. It was introduced by those who prohibited trains on a Sunday. He declined to withdraw his motion.

Mr. Norton moved, as an amendment, "that the motion be not now put," which being submitted to the meeting was carried, there being only two hands held up against it; consequently *Mr. Lewin's* motion was not put to the meeting.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and directors was then moved by *Mr. Lewin*, seconded by *Mr. Lee Wright*, and carried unanimously.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

The following letter has been sent at his request to Lord Palmerston, as embodying the views of a deputation which waited upon him some days since:—

"My Lord,—I have the honour, by your Lordship's desire, to submit in writing the representation which we were permitted to make at a personal conference this morning relative to the establishment of an electric telegraphic communication between England, India, and China, to be eventually extended to Australia.

"The association represented by the deputation was the first to propound the line of telegraph to India by the Red Sea; but, although the proposal was favourably entertained at the India House, it did not receive such encouragement from the Treasury as to induce them to carry it out, and they therefore contented themselves with deputing an agent to Constantinople to obtain the necessary firmans.

"While the agent was prosecuting the negotiation, another project was started, by another party, for the establishment of a telegraphic line to India, down the valley of the Euphrates, and met with favour at the Treasury. A conditional promise was made of a subvention of 12,000*l.* a year, and the Hon. the Court of Directors likewise aided the scheme by engaging to continue the line at their own expense, by laying a submarine cable from the head of the Persian Gulf to Kurrachee.

"The agent returned at the beginning of the present year from Constantinople with all the concessions necessary for the construction of the line from Alexandria to India, but the association found an insuperable obstacle in their path in the intermediate subvention of the Euphrates line. If within the last twelve months since this subvention was conceded any substantive progress had been made in that line, or if the difficulties of construction had been proved of less amount, the necessity of the present application might in reason have been questioned; but no such progress appears to have been made, and no opposing obstacle removed, while the necessity of immediate telegraphic communication has been rendered painfully apparent by the late disastrous tidings from our Eastern empire.

"The Euphrates Valley line must necessarily pass through nearly 1,000 miles of country inhabited by barbarous tribes, always at feud with each other, and beyond the control of their nominal rulers. In a communication recently published in the *Times*, it is stated that the Council of Tazimat, at Constanti-

nople, has refused to sanction a telegraph through that valley, on the ground that the Turkish Government was unable to protect it. At the same time the establishment of a police by foreigners for its maintenance would not be permitted by the Sublime Porte. It has been suggested that some of the influential tribes might be induced to protect it, in consideration of a yearly payment, but a communication with our dependencies and colonies in the east is a matter of too great importance to be left dependent on the caprice or cupidity of savages. There appears, therefore, little, if any, hope that a telegraphic line can be established through Mesopotamia with any chance of permanent security until the projected railway has been completed.

"Under these circumstances the Red Sea Association deem it of importance to the national interests again to submit their plans to her Majesty's Government.

"They have obtained the necessary concessions of the Turkish and Egyptian authorities for the establishment of a telegraph through Egypt and down the Red Sea. They propose now to lay a submarine cable—which will be under their own control, and comparatively free from interruption—from Suez to Aden, with intermediate stations at Cosseir, Juddah, and Camaran; and from Aden to Kurrachee, with three intermediate stations, at Ras Shurnah, the Kooria Moorla Islands, now a British possession, and Ras il Had, in the territory of our ancient ally, the Imaum of Mascat. The line from the Dardanelles to Alexandria, for which a concession has been obtained from the Porte, will be constructed without delay, either by this association singly, or in conjunction with an Austrian company.

"The members of this association are prepared to complete the telegraph from Alexandria to India in a period of from eight to fifteen months from the time when the assistance of Government is secured, and the preliminary arrangements are made. As the distance from Suez to Aden is less than half the distance from Suez to India, the line to Aden might be completed within a very short period, and that port is only a week's sail from Bombay. The cost of the line is estimated at 800,000*l.*; that is, at the rate of 160*l.* per mile upon 5,000 miles. This is considered as the maximum expense, but, as the most heavy item of expenditure consists in the submarine cable, it is not improbable that the experiments now in progress with two different descriptions of cable—the one from England to America, the other from England to Denmark—may issue in reducing the cost below the present estimate.

"The substantial assistance of Government is essential to the commencement of operations, as it would be impossible without a guarantee to raise the necessary capital. The association would, therefore, venture to ask of Her Majesty's Government and of the East-India Company a guarantee of 6 per cent., or 48,000*l.* a year, to commence from the completion of the line and the transmission of the first through message, with the understanding that all Government despatches shall have preference as to time, and be conveyed at the same rate as private messages, and that all receipts, from whatever source, shall be appropriated to satisfy the guarantee, which will cease and determine as soon as the amount has been entirely liquidated.

"The present proposal is made in no spirit of hostility to the Euphrates Valley line, but simply from a conviction that circumstances will not justify the postponement of a telegraphic communication with India till the railway down the Euphrates Valley has been completed, and that the Red Sea line offers the permanent advantages of immediate construction and permanent freedom from interruption; but the establishment of a telegraph by which daily communication can be held with India in a few hours appears to be a matter of such vital importance that even the conjoint encouragement of both lines—that of the Euphrates and that of the Red Sea—may not appear altogether unworthy the consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

"I beg permission to enclose a map, which exhibits the course laid down by this association.

"I have the honour to be, my Lord,

"Your Lordship's faithful and obedient servant,

"J. C. MARSHMAN, Chairman.

"7, Kensington Palace-gardens, July 15."

SCINDE RAILWAY.

A special meeting of this company was held on Friday, at the office, Old Broad-street, Mr. Andrews in the chair.

The solicitor read the heads of "A Bill for authorizing the Scinde Railway Company to extend their operations, and for regulating the capital of the company, and for other purposes." It appeared the bill was intended to enable the company to make arrangements with the Hon. East India Company for the construction of a railway from Mooltan to Lahore and Umritsir, and also

for establishing on the river Indus, between Hyderabad and Mooltan, a steam flotilla in connexion with the Scinde and Punjaub railways, and to make further provisions with respect to the Scinde Company, and to authorize the keeping of separate accounts of the capital, and of the receipts, payments, and liabilities of the several undertakings of the company.

The Chairman explained that the first object they had in view was the construction of the Scinde railway from the port of Kurrachee to the Indus, near Hyderabad; the second, the establishment of a steam flotilla to connect the Scinde railway near Hyderabad with Mooltan, a distance of about 570 miles; and the third object was the formation of a railway from Mooltan to Lahore and Umritsir in the Punjaub. The surveys for the latter line were very nearly completed, and he had no doubt of the successful accomplishment of those important works. The Scinde railway would stand upon its own merits, and have its distinct capital and revenue account. The same would be the case with the flotilla on the Indus, and also with the Punjaub railway; but, although the capital and revenue accounts of each of the three concerns would be kept distinct, they would be under one management. He concluded by moving a formal resolution approving the bill, which was seconded and adopted.

A long conversation then ensued as to the advantages of the proposed undertaking, and the proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

THE MUTINIES IN INDIA.

On Tuesday the 28th was published an appendix to the papers relative to the mutinies in the East Indies, an abstract of which appeared in *The Times* of Friday last. The papers in this appendix consist of certain "Enclosures" referred to in the despatches previously noticed, including reports from the local authorities, &c., on the prejudices and feelings of the sepoys about the greased cartridges, and a report of the Special Court of Inquiry assembled at Barrackpore on the 6th of February last. It appears from these papers that the sepoys, according to the "conviction" of Major-General Hearsey, have been "tampered with by designing villains" when on duty in Fort William and Calcutta, it having been frequently noticed by old military residents at the station that, after frequent absences on such detached duty, many of them returned to their lines "with strange ideas and unsettled minds." Who these "designing villains" are, or were, we are not informed. It further appears, from the report of the Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines to the Secretary of the Government of India, dated the 29th of January last, that "no extraordinary precaution appears to have been taken (at the practice depôt of Dumdum), to insure the absence of any objectionable fat." "It is certainly to be regretted," adds the inspector, with some simplicity, "that ammunition was not prepared expressly for the practice depôt without any grease at all, but the subject did not occur to me." Enclosure 14 (in No. 3) contains the revelation of a sepoy to Lieutenant Allen, of a plot among four regiments at the Barrackpore station, those regiments being determined to rise, because they were apprehensive of being forced to give up their caste and be made Christians against their will; they intended to burn down and plunder the bungalows at Barrackpore, and next proposed to march on Calcutta and seize Fort William. In short, the storm in India appears to have been preceded by the most unmistakable prognostics. The history of the disbanding of the 19th Native regiment at Barrackpore is fully given; the minute of the Governor-General of India in Council, recording this fact, states that there are many indications that the seeds of insubordination were first sown in some of the regiments quartered at Barrackpore. A copy of the "humble petition" of the "faithful officers and sepoys" of the disbanded regiment is given in the papers before us. This they contended was "their first fault," and they hoped "the Government would be so kind as to pardon it."

THE INDIAN DEBT.

The present state of the Indian question leads to inquiries as to the position in which the various securities connected with that empire—such as India Stock, India Bonds, the territorial debt, &c., relatively stand. The capital represented by India Stock is nominally 6,000,000*l.* The amount of the home bond debt is 3,900,000*l.*, of which, however, a portion is held by the company in reserve. The territorial debt—that is to say, the total of loans contracted in India—is 50,000,000*l.* These three classes of securities constitute the entire public liabilities of the India Company, with the exception of the 4½ and 5 per cent. guarantees, on something less than 20,000,000*l.* of railway shares. The first—namely, India Stock, exists under the following arrangement:—By the Act of 1833, which extinguished the trading powers of the

Company, it was stipulated that a dividend of 10½ per cent. per annum on their capital of 6,000,000*l.* should be secured as a first charge on the revenues of India, subject to a power of redemption on the part of the Imperial Government after the 30th of April, 1874, on payment to the proprietors of 200*l.* for each 100*l.* stock. The Imperial Government took upon themselves no liability whatever in the shape of a guarantee, and, therefore, if our rule in India were to cease the holders would have no claim on the British Exchequer. But a collateral security was provided, which, in a partial degree, supplies this deficiency. It was arranged that from the assets of the Company a sum of 2,000,000*l.* should be placed in the hands of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, to be invested in Government securities, as a security fund, and that the dividends on this should be allowed to accumulate until the total should reach 12,000,000*l.* This process has been going on for twenty-three years, and the aggregate already attained is believed to be over 5,000,000*l.* It was at the same time provided that as the powers of the India Company were by the Act in question continued only to the 30th of April, 1854, the Company might, if their administration should then, or at any period prior to 1874, be brought to a close by the authority of parliament, demand to have their stock paid off at the rate above specified, if they should prefer so to do, instead of availing themselves of the full term allowed. With regard to the Bond debt of 3,900,000*l.*, it rests entirely upon the ordinary resources of the Company. The rate of interest upon it is 4 per cent., and the holders have the power of demanding to be paid off upon one year's notice. As these bonds are now at 15*s.* discount, they would consequently yield 4½ per cent. for the next year to any purchaser who might take them with that view. The territorial debt of 50,000,000*l.* consists of several loans, bearing interest ranging from 3½ to 6 per cent. Four-fifths of the amount are at 4 per cent., and, with the exception of about 3,000,000*l.* or 4,000,000*l.* contracted at Madras and Bombay, the whole belongs to Bengal. These funds have always taken a high rank, but about three years back their *prestige* was greatly damaged by the local government having effected a reduction of the Five per Cents. to Four per Cents. through representations that the treasury was amply supplied for all future contingencies, when it turned out that they were obliged, within little more than a year from that date, to raise a fresh amount, and to offer 5 per cent. The affair at the time caused great reproach, but the recollection of it was gradually wearing away; and just before the breaking out of the existing mutiny, two-thirds of a new loan for 3,000,000*l.* had been readily subscribed.

GENERAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S OPINIONS REGARDING THE INDIAN ARMY.

The following extracts are copied from the *Times*, and contain the sum of Sir Charles Napier's opinions regarding the Indian army. Nothing important has been omitted. Whether sound or not, his views are at all events suggestive; and supposing his representations to be correct, it is difficult to understand how such a state of things should have been so long permitted.

INDIAN POLITICAL SYSTEM.

"The Indian system seems to be the crushing of the native plebeian and supporting the aristocrat, who reason and facts tell us is our deadly enemy. He must always be, for we step into his place; he descends in the scale of society and we stand on his head. The ryot is ruined by us, though willing to be our friend. Yet he is the man to whom we must trust for keeping India, and the only one who can take it from us if we ill-use him, for he then joins his hated natural chief. The final result of our Indian conquests no man can predict; but if we take the people by the hand we may count on ruling India for ages. Justice, rigid justice, even severe justice, will work miracles—it has its basis in the desire of man for protection against cruelty, and cannot be shaken. India is safe if so ruled. But such deeds are done as make me wonder that we hold it a-year."

INDIAN STYLE OF BUSINESS.

"The whole style of the civil and military correspondence is bad and vulgar, and not business-like. Inst ad of pith, half a sheet is filled with titles and references and dates, where a Horse Guards' letter would at once touch the subject; and when you wade through this stuff you come to nothing comprehensible at last, and you have then to refer to other letters for explanation of the one in your hand.

SOURCE OF ALL THE EVIL.

"The greatest evil is the army doing the civil work, while an immense civil army does nothing but plunder the land; it ruins

the regular army, and so places everything in danger; our army is deteriorating while the natives are improving! A few years ago there was not a firearm in India that had not a matchlock; the other day in the Kohat defile we did not take one! All were flintlocks, and the native princes now shoot with detonators. These are seemingly small matters, but signs of the times.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

"One of the great evils in India, as far as I can perceive, is that every head of an office fancies himself a gentleman, who is to amuse himself and sign papers presented by his clerks; and they, gradually getting better coats on, vote themselves gentlemen too. Of course more clerks are required, and large establishments are formed without reason. When Pombal seized the Government of Lisbon he found 22,000 clerks; he cut the thousands down to 200. This has always appeared to me a lesson well suited to India, where young gentlemen of the civil service have a servant to wash every distinct toe.

ARMY REFORM.

"I have not in twenty months done what could be done if I remained; but having no real power, I could only give a vigorous tone to the army, which it had in a great degree lost. Next to tone, I ought to have drawn the cords of discipline and drill tight, but could not without time and camps of instruction, neither of which could I obtain. But before I could improve discipline the troops must have been freed from the oppressive civil duties imposed on them. Until this is done no good can be done; until a police is formed no good can be done; the troops all go to the devil on those duties.

THE GREAT MILITARY EVIL.

"The great military evil of India which strikes me is this: all the old officers get snug places, and regiments are left to boys. The 8th Native Infantry were on parade for inspection last week 800 strong, and there were only three officers, of whom two had not been dismissed drill! This will not do; the men look to the native officer; and he, teaching the Sahib, naturally looks upon him as his pupil, not his master. Some day evil will arise from all this. If I had a voice I would insist upon field-officers being with their regiments and not holding civil situations, at least not more than one field-officer and one captain being away on civil employments. That officers do civil duties far better than civil servants I have not the slightest doubt; but then there ought to be more officers. Sir Thomas Munro, I hear, said he thought three officers were sufficient for regiments. This is high authority, yet I confess to thinking him wrong; or else, which is very possible, the state of the army and style of officer have changed—not altogether better nor altogether worse, but become different.

SKETCH OF INDIAN ARMY.

"The general framework of this army is bad. The officers appear better staff officers than ours, but as regimental officers worse. There is nothing I can remedy as a major-general; plenty that should be quickly arranged were I commander-in-chief. People here are full of the superiority of Europeans, which as regards the soldiers is perhaps true. I have not seen the others fight. But the mistake is this: The former European officer was the enterprising, hard-headed, daring fellow who taught and formed the sepoy—the Clives, Lawrences, Bussys, &c. The present European is a youngster who makes curry, drinks champagne, and avoids the sun; in ten or twelve years, if he has brains and health, he acquires some knowledge and is put on the staff; thus the regiments are constantly commanded by lieutenants. At this moment a troop of horse artillery here is commanded by a cadet of fifteen, who came out with me, and whom I puzzled by asking him what the dispart of a gun was!

"While this deterioration of the European goes on, the native officer seems to acquire a higher grade in general estimation, because, from want of European officers, the young and ignorant command nominally, while the natives, ever at their posts, are the real officers, and very good ones too! There is a great cry for more regimental officers, because the few there are have more work than they like; but no one seems to foresee that your young inexperienced wild cadet will some day find the Indian army taken out of his hands by the Soubadars, who are men of high caste, and very daring. Many have got orders of merit for noble actions. The Soubadars are steady, respectful, thoughtful, stern-looking men, very zealous and very military, the sole instructors of all our soldiers."

PREDICTION OF MUTINY IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

"Old Indians say: 'There is no respect for you in India without magnificence and show.' A greater fallacy does not exist. Trumpery and humbug are our enemies in India, as they were and

are the enemies of the barbaric princes. Such folly ruined them and will ruin us; for if we continue to imitate the Eastern style our officers will deteriorate, and the native officers will take the empire from from us. A radical reform of the Indian army and an increase of European officers is absolutely necessary. Some years hence, for they will not increase the officers, my words will prove prophetic. The sepoy has no European officers to look to—no captain I mean; he is devoted to us as yet, but we take no pains to preserve his attachment. It is no concern of mine; I shall be dead before what I foresee will take place, but it will take place. I would give this opinion in writing if it would do the Company any good; but it will not, for everything I say or do is looked upon as war against them, and I will not play Cassandra for the directors to jeer and laugh."

EUROPEAN OFFICERS AND SEPOYS.

"Experience tells us that young men naturally are glad to avoid the details of a company which they do not understand, and see shifted about from one to another. The native officer is ready to take those details in his hands; and this recent desertion is a decided result, the like of which will, on a larger scale, again happen. The European officer is loved by the sepoy, for he is honourable and just generally; he is the man to lead him in battle, and therefore the man to keep him in discipline; he is capable of making the Indian army march to Moscow, but he must have fair play. Courage, zeal, ability, and a white face he has; but he must also have experience, which can only be given by keeping him with his regiment, not by giving charge of two companies to an ensign who was, the month before, in vulgar fractions at Ad-discombe. That youth may lead them in a storm, but he cannot command them in a battle; much less in a gay cantonment, with women, balls, and races; saying nothing of beer, which I dare not now speak of. I have, in some remarks on military law, and their new article of war sent to me for my opinion, told them all this. I said, give ten captains; if not, give five, but call them grand division captains, and let them have the divisions, that the sepoy may have a captain to look up to, and be protected by a man who has taught him to be a soldier—not by a boy whom he has taught. My opinion will be disregarded, and I will give no more; but the present system will have a bad result some fine day, as sure as God made Moses; and the Court of Directors will sell the grandest empire the world ever saw. To give large salaries to civil servants, and refuse captains for sepoy—this is their economy."

INDULGENCE OF OFFICERS.

Regimental officers should not be allowed horses on the field or to ride on a march; it is offensive to the men, and ought to be so to the pride of the officer himself. Sir John Moore forbid it; Frederick the Great and Napoleon did not allow it. The Duke of Wellington did permit it, but I believe he repented; for he said, after two years' experience in Spain, that it deprived him of 10,000 cavalry on account of their forage. It is, therefore, probable he was not satisfied with his plan, but could not easily do away with his order. No service but ours permits it, and we shall in time allow serjeants and corporals to ride, and then privates; and so return to the dark ages, when all were cavalry. This is the course of human nature. One man is allowed to ride, though his duty does not require it, why should not another?

"Young officers always ride now, and heap their own comforts upon the horse-keeper who runs on foot at their horse's tail. Such men may be very good fellows, but they are incapable of leading men. A commission puts them at the head of men, but they do not lead them; nor will they ever distinguish themselves in history; it is an ignorance of human nature which is a veto on their ever being great men."

ZEAL OF EUROPEAN OFFICERS

"There are two essential qualities necessary to make a soldier—courage and zeal, and rather would I see a man without the first than the second. Position, discipline, a hundred things may remedy a failure of courage; but want of zeal is a floorer. It is at one jump to reach the point where age and long service places worn-out men. To this point it is absolutely disgusting to see a man arrive at 25, nay, some at 16. There are boys in this camp who require and have more luxuries than myself, who am 63, and Governor of Scinde. The want of beer and wine is absolute misfortune to them. These men, or boys, are unfit for war, the essence of which is endurance, and not only that, but a pride and glory in privation, and a contempt for comfort as effeminate and disgraceful. The private soldier cannot have luxuries, and if he sees his officer despise them, he does the same; but if his officers sacrifice everything to enjoyment, he is not a fool, and holds that officer in contempt. Every reprimand he receives from the gentlemanly Sybarite disgusts him, not only with the fop, but with the service."

RELATION OF OFFICER AND PRIVATE.

"Among the modern military changes, there is one which has been gradually introduced in a number of regiments by gentlemen who are usually called 'martinets'—not soldiers, only martinets, who would not let a poor soldier eat his dinner his own way, if they could help it. The innovation is that of prohibiting a private soldier addressing his officer unless in full uniform and accompanied by a non-commissioned officer, also full-dressed! This is a very dangerous innovation; it is digging a ditch between the officers and their men! How are Company's officers to study men's characters when no man dare address them but in full dress and in presence of a non-commissioned officer? This system injures the feeling of respect and affection towards officers. The spirit of aristocracy is strong in the soldiers; they respect and honour their officers generally; but these martinets who leave nothing to human nature, who would make them blow their noses by beat of drum, produce disgust at the service."

COMPARISON OF BOMBAY WITH BENGAL TROOPS.

"I have not yet seen the Bengal artillery. I sent a Bombay battery to Sukkur some months ago, and hear its beauty and condition excited great admiration. The Bombay troops are a perfectly different army—low caste, obedient, hardy, brave; the Bengal Brahmins brave enough, I believe, but far from having good order; at least our Queen's officers, who have seen both, speak of the Bombay being, except in caste and stature, far superior. The 9th Bengal cavalry, when with me, were admirable; so I am inclined to like the Bengalees; but I know no other Bengal troops well. They are giants. A European regiment beats them in breadth, perhaps; but in height, bah! The tallest regiment in our army, guards excepted, would average two inches below a tall Bengal regiment. The Bombay men are short."

MILITARY PENAL DISCIPLINE.

"Lord W. Bentinck, by abolishing flogging, has left no punishment when an army is before the enemy. I did, *entre nous*, make free with the law and the cat, breaking one and using the other. I shall be banged one day. The rules here are strange. I am in the field, and may at any moment be in the midst of enemies; yet I cannot inflict the slightest punishment by a general court-martial, on either officer or private soldier,—that is to say, if he belongs to the Bengal side; if he belongs to the Bombay side, I can, my two warrants being different. If these sepoy were not the best in the world, they would give their commander much trouble. Every sepoy, if punished, is turned out of the service; thus, if the finest soldier in the army commits a fault, requiring perhaps punishment by hard labour for a day, he is turned out and lost. But I have been in situations where I could not turn them out, for they would either starve or have their throats cut; so I did all my work by the provost-marshal. At this the papers were wrath, and called upon the sepoy to resist the fiery old fool at their head."

NAPIER'S CURE FOR MUTINY.

"Lord Dalhousie has just returned from sea. He approves of my disbanding the 66th, but not of my taking the Ghoorkas into pay, which is the essence of the blow struck, as showing the Brahmins we have another race to rest on for soldiers. I have just got his weak letter; it is very silly. He will not, however, I expect, rescind my order; but it would please me, as my resignation should instantly go in. He does not see half the danger he was in, I suspect, and they will all pooh-pooh! now it is over."

INFLUENCE OF THE GHOORKAS TO CHECK MUTINY.

"But their greatest value in his eyes was the furnishing a sure check on sepoy mutiny; for he had discovered that the insubordinate spirit of the sepoy was principally among the Brahmins, and secretly nourished by their religious men with a view to control the Government. Very politic was the plan of these religious men. High pay interested all castes, and was a covering bait; but their under-machinery was, by religious influence, to bar recruiting, if the mutineers were disbanded, and use their banded strength if retained in pay. Charles Napier's ready genius at once seized the means of baffling this scheme with one more deeply laid, morally and physically; namely, augmenting the Ghoorka battalions, as he proposed to Lord Dalhousie, and giving them sepoy pay and advantages. He could thus overawe the mutineers with a rival army of men, more hardy, stronger of body, even braver, and of less prevaricating faith, as having fewer prejudices to wound; thus also he designed to convince the Brahmins that their influence to stop recruiting would be futile against the Government, hurtful only to themselves, and must therefore be abandoned."

THE LONDON AND EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.—At a meeting of the shareholders it was declared with regard to the liquidation of the claims, that since the 11th April the liabilities have been reduced from 340,240*l.* to 282,706*l.*, and the assets from 334,010*l.* to 269,996*l.* Besides the whole of the capital, the proprietary will lose 12,710*l.*, the deficiency being to that extent.

EAST INDIA ACCOUNTS.—The total net "revenue" receipts of all the Presidencies of India in the year 1855-56, amounted to the sum of 28,812,097*l.*, and the total payment out of the income of 6,664,750*l.*, being an actual receipt into the Government treasuries of 22,147,347*l.* The net revenues of Bengal amounted to 12,201,628*l.*; the gross receipts of the Eastern settlements, to 97,904*l.*; those of Coorg to 20,477*l.*; those of Burmah, &c., to 598,776*l.*; those of Nagpore, to 529,127*l.*; those of Oude, to 201,935*l.*; those of the North-west Provinces to 7,095,248*l.*; those of the Punjab and Trans-Indus territory, to 1,216,492*l.*; those of Madras, to 4,956,871*l.*; those of Bombay, to 4,643,464*l.*; those of Scinde, to 302,422*l.*; and those of Sattara, to 251,827*l.* The sum of 498,904*l.* was received in 1856 as tributes and subsidies. The grand total revenue of India for the year ended the 30th of April, 1857, was estimated at 29,344,960*l.*, being an excess of expenditure over income amounting to 1,981,062*l.* The military and war charges for the said year were estimated at 10,537,305*l.* The revenue receipts of India have varied from 26,510,185*l.* to 29,344,960*l.* between 1853-54 and 1856-57, and for four years there has been an increase of expenditure over income varying from 972,791*l.* to 2,044,117*l.*

EXTRAORDINARY PHENOMENON.—The following letter from the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray, Her Majesty's envoy to Persia, has been handed to us for publication by Sir Charles Lyell:—"Bagdad, May 23, 1857.—My dear Sir Charles,—We have lately witnessed here a phenomenon so strange, that a brief description of it may not be uninteresting to you. On the 20th inst., a few minutes before 6 p.m. (which is here about an hour before sunset), I was sitting with my mirza reading some Persian letters, when on a sudden I became sensible of an unusual obscuration of the light on the paper; I jumped up, and going to the window, saw a huge black cloud approaching from the north-west, exactly as if a pall were being drawn over the face of the heavens. It must have travelled with considerable rapidity, for in less than three minutes we were enveloped in total darkness—a darkness more intense than an ordinary midnight when neither stars nor moon are visible. Groping my way amid chairs and tables, I succeeded in striking a light, and then, feeling assured that a simoom of some kind was coming on, I called to my servants to come up and shut the windows, which were all open, the weather having been previously very sultry. While they were doing so the wind increased, and bore with it such a dense volume of dust or sand that before they could succeed in closing the windows the room was entirely filled, so that the tables and furniture were speedily covered. Meanwhile a panic seized the whole city; the Armenians and other Christian sects rushed through the gloom to confess and pray in the churches; women shrieked and beat their breasts in the streets; and the men of all classes prostrated themselves in prayer, believing that the end of the world had arrived. After a short time the black darkness was succeeded by a red lurid gloom, such as I never saw in any part of the world, and which I can only liken in imagination to the effect that might be produced if all London were in conflagration in a heavy November fog; to me it was more striking (I may almost say fearful) than the previous utter darkness, and reminded me of that 'darkness visible' in which the poetic genius of Milton placed the demons and horrid shapes of the infernal regions. This lurid fog was doubtless occasioned by the rays of the western sun shining obliquely on the dense mass of red sand or dust which had been raised from some distant desert, and was borne upon the blast. I inclose you a specimen of the dust. The Arabs here think that it came from the Nejd. The storm seems to have travelled in a circular direction, having appeared first from the south, then south-west, then west, then north-west. After about two hours it had so far passed away that we were able to open the windows again and breathe the outer air. It cannot have been a simoom, for during those which I have experienced in Arabia and Egypt the wind is hot and stifling. On the 20th the wind was high, but only oppressive from the dense mass of dust that it carried with it."—Professor J. Quekett, of the Royal College of Surgeons, having kindly examined the specimen of red dust from Bagdad which accompanied Mr. Murray's letter, has informed Sir Charles Lyell that he could detect, under the microscope, only inorganic particles, such as quartz-sand, in the dust. There are no relics of diatomaceæ apparent; and, though a small portion of calcareous matter was present in the sand, yet he could observe no microscopic shells or other organic matter.—*Literary Gazette.*

THE BENGAL MILITARY FUND.—Some correspondence relating to this fund has been published, on the motion of Viscount Goderich, M.P. It appears that the East-India Company aids, directly or indirectly, certain civil and military funds in the three presidencies to the amount of 71,020*l.* a year, and that advances to the amount of 508,600*l.* were made to the said funds during the four years from 1825 to 1829. The Bengal Military Fund appears to have been lately in a deteriorated state, but certain arrangements have been made to restore it to solvency.

THE BENGAL ARMY.—SIR WILLIAM GOMM.—A correspondence between Sir William Gomm, formerly Commander-in-Chief in India, and Lord Melville, relative to the discipline of the Bengal army, is published in the *Times*. Sir William complained of some imputations on the army made by Lord Melville in the House of Lords, and said:—"The Bengal army was, I maintain, in a perfectly healthy state of discipline when I surrendered the command, immediately preceding the peaceful occupation and annexation of Oude. To what cause, to what fatality, this strange outbreak is owing—by what misunderstanding these miserable men have been led into such a course of wild excess—I do not pretend to divine." Lord Melville replies:—"Sir Charles Napier's expression in 1849, when several regiments mutinied, two of the number being those at Rawul Pindee under Sir Colin Campbell, and which in some degree concerned me—that we were sitting on a mine which nobody could tell when it might explode—has only come too true. Sir Edward Paget's opinion, given thirty years ago, has only proved how true an estimate he formed of the *morale* of the Bengal native army. I entirely repudiate all intention, and most distinctly all inclination, to cast any reflections on you while administering a system bad in itself, and which you could only struggle by every means in your power to strengthen and uphold."

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.—An official statement made to the Directors of the East-India Company shows that 3,648 miles of railroad have been sanctioned in India, and are now in course of construction, including lines from Calcutta to Delhi, with branches, 1,400 miles; from Madras to the west coast at Beypore, 430 miles; from Madras *via* Cuddapah and Bellary, to meet a line from Bombay at or near the river Krishna, 310 miles; from Bombay to Calian, with extension, 33 miles; from the north-east to Jubbulpore, to meet the line from Mirzapore, with a branch to Oomrawuttee and Nagpore, 818 miles; from the south-east *via* Poonah and Sholapore, to meet the line from Madras, 357 miles; from Kurrachee to a point on the Indus at or near Kotree, 120 miles; and from Surat to Baroda and Ahmedabad, 160 miles. The estimated outlay required to complete the several lines sanctioned amounts to the sum total of 30,231,000*l.*, and the total amount of capital issued with the sanction of the East-India Company is 20,314,300*l.* The lines now in course of construction in India have been chosen quite as much for commercial as for military and political objects. In each case the existing channel for trade has been followed; the chief cotton producing districts are provided with railway accommodation, and the agricultural resources of certain districts have been developed. Only 300 miles of railway are open at present in all the Presidencies, but 3,000 more are being constructed almost simultaneously. The length of time occupied in the construction of lines in India will bear a favourable comparison with the period occupied by the execution of railroads in the mother country. The line in Bengal now open is 10 miles longer than the London and Birmingham railroad, yet it only occupied five years in construction, while the English line occupied six. In Madras 65 miles were opened for traffic within three years after commencement of the works, and in Bombay 33 miles were completed and opened in less than four years. The prospects of the railways in a financial point of view are very cheering. On the East India Railway 895,442 passengers were conveyed in 1856, and 77,685 tons of goods. The receipts amounted to £95,188. The net profits of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway in 1855 and 1856 amounted to £28,549, and the total receipts of the Madras line in the latter half of the year 1856 were £11,720. The total receipts on the same line in January, February, and March of last year amounted to £66,144.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 14.—Banian, Graham, Bengal; Messenger, Corning, Bombay; Walter Hood, Donald, Sydney.—15. Bucephalus, Bak, Bengal; Almora, Williams, Bombay; British Trident, Cunningham, Bengal; Lady Grey, Bide, Algoa Bay; Sea Horse, Parfitt, Bengal; British Lion, Harrington, Bombay; William Mitchell, Kiddock, Bombay.—16. Marlborough, Fulcher, Bengal; Devondale, Wyllie, Algoa Bay.—17. Alfred, Pope, Bengal; Irene, Jarvis, Cape; Ann Grey, Baxter, Bombay; Pelican, Robson, China; Genghis Khan, Hay, Bengal.—18. Ariel, Collier, Algoa Bay; Acme, Engers, Shanghai; Mermaid, Buck, Mauritius; Sea Nymph, Batavia; Forest Queen, Mitchell, Shanghai; Earl Balcarras, Bremner, Bombay; Glorious, Klahn, Shanghai; Pestonjee Bomanjee, Grange, Maulmain; City of Benares, Smith, Bengal.—20. H. M.'s steamer

Frolic, Peyton, Cape; Indiana, Machan, Ceylon; Palmyra, Tierney, Shanghai; Maidstone, Escott, Bengal and West Indies; City of Glasgow, Muir, Bengal; Alice, Miller, Bengal; Thor, Westman, Batavia; Westminster, Westgarth, Bassein; Invincible, Robinson, Akyab; Eclipse, —, Madeira; Alethea, Jackson, Ceylon; Calibre, —, Fort Natal; Himalaya, Bougoud, Bengal.—21. Warren Hastings, Porteous, Bengal; Johanna Boag, Bennett, Rangoon; Kamatchatra, Riedall, Shanghai.—22. Frisia Westphalia, Peters, Rangoon; Deffance, Kendrick, Bombay; Amethyst, Campbell, Mailla; Henriette, Cumming, Bombay; George Avery, Turner, Ceylon; Maude, Briggs, Bengal and Demerara; Chryseis, Sayer, Mauritius; Virginia, —, Ceylon; Svendborg, Jorgenson, Sourabaya.—23. Sedgmoor, Anderson, Madras; Harpley, Leighton, Bombay; Saracen, Barry, Rangoon; Sea Park, Spedding, Madras.—24. Alipore, Millman, Madras; Turon, Tillson, Bengal; Fanny Forsyth, Lidstone, Bombay; Kenan Hasselaar, Batavia.—25. Alacrity, Cooper, Cape; Dora, Banks, Bombay; Athlete, Potter, Bombay; British Lion, Harrington, Bombay.—27. Japan, French, Madras; Earl of Sefton, Noble, Akyab; Johanna Wilhelmina, Sourabaya, Maria Elise, Bengal; Northumberland, Armstrong, Rangoon; Marmora, Lyell, Akyab; Amstel, Rademaker, Rangoon; Earl Derby, Sleigh, Rangoon; Juno, Klein, Akyab; Lodare, Henderson, Akyab; John Temperley, Smith, Bengal; Beloochee, Miller, Bengal; Arackne, Sharpe, Bengal; Levant, Feron, Bengal; Star Queen, Manning, Bombay; Clive, Shaw, Madras; Siam, Wilson, Akyab; Orbona, Stuart, Algoa Bay.—28. Jupiter, Hoyrup, China; Duke of Argyll, Keay, Maulmein; Sir Bevois, Down, Akyab; Sir Charles Napier, Napton, Bengal; Maid of the Isles, —, Algoa Bay; Duchess of Northumberland, Dodds, Calingapatam; Hernoesand, Norden, Akyab; Lima, McGregor, Ceylon; Mary Sparks, Webb, Singapore; Granville, Baker, Bengal and Trinidad; Lismoyne, King, Rangoon; Helen Douglas, Welch, Manila; America, Finlay, Bombay.—29. H.M.'s steamer Baracouta, Fortesque, Hong-Kong.—30. Malabar, Davies, Rangoon; Clio, Frubling, Bassein; Nile, Sinclair, China; Lansdowne, Richardson, Ceylon.—31. Creswell, Barnett, Mauritius; Tinto, Wilson, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Indus, from SOUTHAMPTON, July 30, to proceed per steamer Hindostan from SUZ.—For MALTA.—Capt. Messiter, Maj. Collingwood, Lieut. Hall, Ens. Burke, Ens. FitzStubbs, Ens. Pinnerger, Mrs. White and child. For BOMBAY.—Mr. W. McHaffie, Mrs. Fergusson, Mr. A. Tegart, Maj. Walsh, Capt. and Mrs. Burrows and 2 infants, Miss Burrows, Mr. Benslowe, Capt. Baillie, Mr. Fletcher, Col. Holmes, Mr. Conybeare, Mr. P. Bennett, and Lieut. Graham. For CHYLOX.—Rev. G. Barenbinch, Mr. J. B. Sadler, Lieut. W. L. Brown, and Hon. W. C. Gibson. For MADRAS.—Mr. C. B. Neile, Capt. and Mrs. Mason, Col. Davidson, Capt. C. B. Ramsay, Col. Crewe, Capt. Supte, Mr. Bivar, Lieut. Cox, Capt. Dighton, Maj. Kelso, Capt. Holmes, Mr. J. Turner, Mrs. Gamble, Col. Abthorpe, and Capt. F. N. Smith. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. Dickens, Mr. Messter, Lieut. C. Clarke, Capt. Maxwell, Capt. Hammond, Capt. and Mrs. Lumsden, Mr. A. Combe, Capt. E. Cunliffe, Lieut. H. Temple, Mr. J. Dansey, Capt. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Smith, Dr. Turnbull, Lieut. E. Travers, Capt. Forbes, Capt. and Mrs. Unwin, Maj. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Carter and infant, and Mr. and Mrs. Newton and infant, and 2 children. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. D. Dees, Mr. W. D. Strong, and Lieut. O'Connor.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

RYDER, the wife of Lieut. S. C. D. 14th Bengal N.I. d. at Hambleton, Henley-on-Thames, July 22.

WATSON, the wife of Lieut. col. E. J. retired list, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, s. at Bucksbridge, Wendover, Bucks, July 27.

MARRIAGES.

AYR, Rev. Thomas D. to Margaret, d. of the late William Shedder, Madras medical establishment, at Alva-street, July 14.

CUNNINGHAM, William, 28th Madras N.I. to Elizabeth H. d. of the late George McClure, R.N. at St. James's, Paddington, July 21.

HELBERT, Frederick J. H. 5th Madras cavalry, to Lena, d. of Richard Lane, at Hove Church, Brighton, July 22.

LARKINS, Maj. William H. 2nd Bengal N.I. s. of the late John P. Bengal civil service, to Louisa, d. of Dr. Southey, at All Souls' Church, St. Marylebone, July 30.

SMITH, John, of Bombay, to Annie, widow of the late Joseph Falton, at Monkstown Church, Dublin, July 16.

TIMINS, Charles, Hon. E.I.Co.'s C.S. to Charlotte, d. of the late Capt. William R. Smith, at St. James's, Paddington, July 16.

TYLLE, Lieut. col. George, of the Bengal army, to Catherine E. d. of the late Seth S. Ward, at Clifton, July 23.

DEATHS.

ANSTRUTHER, Emily, d. of the late Maj. J. A. of the Bengal army, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, July 16.

BARKER, George S. late of Calcutta, at Leamington, aged 43, July 7.

MCNEILL, Lieut. John, 3rd Bombay Europeans, at Brixton, aged 28, July 26.

STRANGE, Robert A. fifth s. of the late Sir Thomas A. formerly chief justice of Madras, aged 35, July 24.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE,

July 15, 22, and 29, 1857.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. W. Johnston, J. D. Nicholson (uncov.), John Inglis, F. A. Lushington, — Mackintosh, and D. Hay (uncov.).

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. C. J. Quartley and the Rev. F. W. Vaux.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. R. K. Hamilton.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. J. Taylor, 26th N.I.; Major G. Gordon, retired; Capt. P. A. Young, 3rd N.I., and F. Johnston, 62nd N.I.; Lieut. J. Williamson, 49th N.I.; Surg. G. C. Wallich, m.d.; Major Gen. Boileau, retired; Brev. col. J. Fordyce, art.; Lieut. col. W. Jervis, retired; Capt. F. V. Jervis, 56th N.I., F. Salisbury, 1st Eur., B. M. Loveday, 15th N.I., and J. L. Walker, 71st N.I.; Lieuts. J. F. Templer, 3rd Eur., and T. C. Anderson, 12th N.I.; Surg. J. Grant; Assist. surgs. T. Moore and C. R. Francis; Col. Sir A. Bogle, 42nd N.I.

Madras Estab.—Surg. W. Lloyd, m.d.; Assist. surg. J. Crawford; Lieut. A. Francis, 12th N.I.; Capt. Edgar Walker, 47th N.I.; Brev. capt. James Wright, 27th N.I.; Lieuts. E. M. Lawford, 4th cav., and W. Blount, 7th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. McKenna, art.; Assist. surgs. W. J. Moore and J. Daubeny; Lieut. H. H. Elliot, 1st cav.; Surg. gen. J. Don, m.d.; Assist. surg. H. P. Lawrence.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. Davis, pilot service.

Bombay Estab.—Commander A. Nisbett, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. L. B. Bowring and R. H. Davies; Sir R. N. Hamilton, Bart.; Messrs. De Hague, Routh, Randolph, and W. Craig (uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Messrs. W. Hodson, R. B. Swinton, J. L. Lushington, and H. Wood.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. D. Robertson.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieuts. C. W. Grey, 6th cav., and C. T. Merrick, 3rd N.I.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. French, inv., and Lieut. R. G. F. Hensgan, art.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. Parsons, inv., and Surg. F. S. Arnott, m.d.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. H. S. Ransom and H. A. Merrett, pilot service.

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. G. A. Wright (uncov.), 6 months.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. G. S. Forbes, 6 months.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. C. S. Cunninghame.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. lieut. col. H. H. Lloyd, 72nd N.I.; Major A. C. Dewar, 37th N.I.; Vet. surgs. W. P. Barrett and R. P. Willis.

Madras Estab.—Major W. A. Halsted, inv., and Lieut. C. W. Martin, art.

APPOINTMENT.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. George Leishman, admitted a volunteer for the Indian Navy.

The undermentioned officers, having produced medical certificates have been granted permission to remain, for the periods specified below, commencing from the 15th inst. viz.:—

Bengal.—Lieut. col. W. G. Prendergast, 8th cav., 4 months; Lieut. cols. C. S. Maling, 18th N.I., R. Waller, art., and Chas. Cheape, 51st N.I., 6 months; Maj. C. J. Roberts, 42nd N.I.,

1 month; Capts. Henry Francis, art., 2 months; J. T. S. Hall, 12th N.I., 4 months; W. F. Ogilvie, 69th N.I., 6 months; W. J. Morton, engs., till 20th Sept. next; D. A. Chase, 64th N.I., 3 months; A. L. Nicholson, 64th N.I., 4 months; W. Q. Pogson, 43rd N.I., 2 months; A. D. Turnbull, engs., and J. D'Oyly Baring, 55th N.I., 3 months; A. Blackwood, 59th N.I., 6 months; Lieuts. J. P. Cambridge, 2nd N.I., 4 months; H. Montague Smith, art., 6 months; G. E. Hill, 32nd N.I., 3 months; H. Stokes, 12th N.I., 6 months; E. J. Goodridge, art., 3 months; W. H. W. Pringle, 22nd N.I., 4 months; James Pontet, 17th N.I., and J. S. Gibb, art., 3 months; J. Oldfield, art., H. B. Stuart, 18th N.I., and W. N. Lees, 42nd N.I. 3 months; J. B. Foote, 71st N.I., 4 months; S. C. D. Ryder, 14th N.I., 3 months; W. F. Cox, art., 6 months; W. A. Mylne, art., 4 months; W. H. Smith, 15th N.I., and G. D. Crawford, 18th N.I., 3 months; E. R. Pogson, 55th N.I., 6 months; Surgeons C. Harland and G. Harper, 3 months; W. J. Loch and H. W. Tytler, 6 months; Assistant Surgeons E. D. Silver, M.D., 6 months; M. W. Mott, 4 months; J. F. Beatson and F. Douglas, 6 months; T. G. Wrench, 3 months; Veterinary Surgeon W. McDermott, 4 months.

Madras.—Lieut. col. W. E. Litchfield, 2nd cav., 6 months; Major Thos. Smythe, eng., 3 months; Brev. majors B. W. Black, art., W. H. Horsley, eng., and Frank Vardon, 25th N.I., 3 months; Capts. Alex. McNeile, 37th N.I., and E. Gage, 15th N.I., 3 months; R. Nicoll, inv., 6 months; Mowbray Smith, 1st cav. 2 months; T. R. Holmes, 49th N.I., G. E. Taylor, 18th N.I., T. W. Gibson, 2nd Eur., J. H. Butler, 49th N.I., L. M. Mackenzie, 33rd N.I., and Hon. H. Arbuthnot, 3rd cav., 3 months; D. A. Rogers, 7th N.I., 6 months; Thomas Jenkins, 42nd N.I., H. E. Hicks, art., C. J. M. Thornton, art., H. C. Z. Claridge, 37th N.I., and C. J. Collingwood, art. 3 months; Lieuts. C. J. R. Bell, 6th N.I., J. R. Gordon, 15th N.I., H. Macleod, art., and A. R. Clephane, 24th N.I., 3 months; W. C. P. Haines, 35th N.I., Chas. James, 43rd N.I., and J. McK. Macintyre, art., 6 months; R. S. J. Prendergast, 2nd cav., and J. H. S. Kerr, 26th N.I., 3 months; Wm. Barclay, 25th N.I., 6 months; H. A. Peyton, 29th N.I. 3 months; H. W. Lumsden, art., 6 months; Sup. surgeon Robert Cole, 6 months; Ass. surgeons W. H. S. Burn, 3 months; J. Shaw, H. Carnegie, and George Baillie, 3 months.

Bombay.—Lieut. col. R. St. John, 25th N.I., 3 months; Lieut. col. J. S. Ramsay, 11th N.I., 6 months; Major W. J. Morris, 9th N.I., Brev. major J. D. Leckie, 22nd N.I., Capts. H. Y. Beale, 12th N.I., J. W. F. Sandwith, 3rd Eur., H. E. Jacob, 18th N.I., C. B. Fuller, art., 3 months; V. B. D. Carter, 12th N.I., Brev. capt. Francis Harvey, 18th N.I., Lieuts. John McNeill, 3rd Eur., 3 months; Walter Lumsden, 22nd N.I., 6 months; G. C. Grant, 6th N.I., A. G. Paul, 23rd N.I., W. H. J. Henderson, art., R. Mallaby, 13th N.I., R. M. Bonnor, 7th N.I., 3 months; Surg. R. H. Davidson, 4 months; Asst. surgs. F. J. M. Mosgrove, Andrew Fyfe, and V. Lawes, 3 months.

The undermentioned officers having produced medical certificates of their inability at present to return to their duty, have been permitted to remain for the periods specified, from the 22nd July, viz. :—

Bengal.—Capt. W. A. Mackinnon, art., Lieuts. D. I. F. Newall, art., and W. G. Ellice, 15th, 3 months.

Madras.—Capts. E. J. Ferrers, 4th cav., and J. H. L. Miller, inv., 3 months; Lieut. G. S. Simson, 5th cav., 6 months; Lieut. F. Pictet, 49th, 3 months; Surg. G. S. Scott, 6 months.

Bombay.—Capt. H. Stanley, 5th, Lieuts. H. P. Berthon, art., and F. Roome, 10th, 3 months; Lieut. H. G. Robison, 3rd Eur., 2 months.

The undermentioned officers having produced medical certificates of their inability at present to return to their duty, have been permitted to remain for the periods specified below, from the 29th July, 1857, viz. :—

Bengal.—Lieuts. Hamilton Maxwell, 1st Eur., and James Jerdan, 43rd, 3 months.

Madras.—Capt. W. J. Geils, 25th, 3 months.

Bombay.—Lieut. J. O'B. Forrest, 3rd Eur., Asst. surg. J. T. Sanderson, M.D., 6 months.

HOME ESTABLISHMENT.

Mr. Edward Thornton, the chief of the Statistical Office in the East-India House, has retired from the service. He is succeeded by Mr. Hornidge, and Mr. C. C. Prinsep becomes assistant.

MILITARY COLLEGE.

The Rev. Geo. Roberts, B.A., has been appointed to succeed John Whitt, Esq., B.A., as professor of mathematics and classics.

DEPOT AT WARLEY.

Assist. surg. A. L. T. Cooke has resigned his appointment at the depôt, and Assist. surg. C. R. Francis, Bengal estab., has been appointed to succeed him.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills drawn fr. July 10 to July 25.
On Bengal ..	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	235,361 5 7
Madras ..	2s. 0½d.	2s. 0½d.	17,562 11 1
Bombay..	2s. 1d.	2s. 1d.	2,818 15 0
Bi-Monthly ..			255,742 11 8

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock.....	£.	215½ @ 216
	India Bonds (£1,000).....		25s. dis.
	Ditto (under £1,000)....		
	RAILWAYS.		
18	Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.).....	9	½ dis. @ ¼ par.
20	Calcutta and South-Eastern ..	2s.	
20	Ceylon, B shares	1	1 @ 1½ pm.
20	Eastern Bengal	2s.	½ @ ½ pm.
Stock	East-Indian	100	99 @ 101
20	Ditto Extension C (guar. 5 per ct.).....	15	½ dis. @ par.
20	Ditto Extension D (guar. 5 p.ct. with full 5 p.ct.int.)	all	
20	Euphrates Valley	2s.	par to ½ pm.
20	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.).....	all	10½ @ 20
20	Ditto (New ditto).....	4	½ @ ½ pm.
20	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)	all	18 @ 19
20	Ditto (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	19 @ 20
20	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per ct.).....	10	1½ @ ½ dis.
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per cent.).....	5	½ @ ½ dis.
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per cent.).....	5	½ @ ½ dis.
20	Scinde (guar. 5 per ct.)	5	par @ ½ pm.
20	Punjab	2	1
	BANKS.		
40	Australasia	all	89 @ 90
25	Bank of Egypt	18½	2½ @ 1½ dis.
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	10	1½ @ ½ dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation....	all	34 @ 36
20	Ottoman Bank	15	par @ ½ pm.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
10	European and Indian Junction Telegraph	10s.	
10	Mediterranean Electric Telegraph	all	
1	N. B. Australasian Company..	all	½ @ ½
1	Oriental Gas	all	½ @ 1½
1	Ditto New	5s.	½ dis. @ ½ pm.
50	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company	all	68 @ 70
50	Ditto New	10	4½ @ 5 pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip ..	all	½ @ 1
1	Ditto Registered.....	all	½ @ 1

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
4 per Cent. East-India Transfer } Loan Stock	—	—	1 10½
New 3½ per Cent. Loan of 1854-55			

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Indus*, July 18, 1857.

	Gold.	Silver.
Bombay	—	£153,885
Madras	—	14,250
Calcutta	—	158,500
Penang	—	2,558
Singapore	£1,500	40,058
Hong-Kong	—	90,858
Shanghai.....	—	79,215
	£1,500	£539,311

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 29th July, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive Cash for Bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date and until further notice, be 2s. 0½d. the Company's rupee, and for Bills on Bombay 2s. 1d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 15th July, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That they have received from the Government of BENGAL the under-mentioned Schedules, viz. :—

1. Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities, received by the Administrator-General on account of each Estate remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout, and the balances. Prepared up to the 31st December, 1856, under Section XXXIV. of Act VIII. of 1855.

2. Schedule of all Administrations whereof the final Balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such Balances, and the persons to whom paid. Prepared from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1856, under Section XXXIV. of Act VIII. of 1855.

And that the said Schedules are open, at this House, to the inspection of the public.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 22nd July, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 5th AUGUST next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

IRONMONGERY;—also,
SASHES AND GIRDLES;

And that the conditions of the said Contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 5th day of August, 1857, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 29th July, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 12th AUGUST next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

IRONMONGERY;

And that the conditions of the said Contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 12th day of August, 1857, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

FREIGHT FOR HORSES FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE FOR INDIA.

East-India House, 24th July, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to Shipowners, Colliers, and Exporters of Coal to the Cape of Good Hope, and others trading with that Colony and with India, That the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope has authority to purchase such HORSES, suited to Cavalry purposes, as may be procurable, to the extent of 1,000 HORSES, provided TONNAGE can be obtained for their conveyance to India.

The COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY therefore notify to the Shipping interest in the United Kingdom, that FREIGHT of that description may probably be in demand at the Cape of Good Hope.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MEMBERS of the CIVIL SERVICE, and CLERGY-MEN residing in India or the Colonies, can effect ASSURANCES at considerably reduced rates, under the new system adopted by this Society.

EXAMPLE:—£500 may be assured on the half-premium system, for £8. 13s. 9d. a year, with interest, by a life aged 25, residing in India. Bonuses allotted quinquennially.

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Every information can be obtained on application to the Rev. J. E. COX, M.A., Chairman.

ENGLISH and IRISH CHURCH and UNIVERSITY ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.

MADRAS MILITARY FUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That a supply of the ACTUARY'S REPORTS, containing approximate valuations of the Assets and Liabilities of the Madras Military Fund, have been received by the Agents for distribution to the Shareholders; and a copy will be forwarded, gratis, upon application to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., Agents.

Madras Military Fund,
No. 124, Bishopsgate Street, London, E.C.,
June 29, 1857.

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Threadneedle Street, London, July 16th, 1857.

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30	25	26	26	28	38	35
40	29	29	30	31	49	45
50	36	38	39	41	63	59

MILITARY.

30	30	30	31	32	44	41
40	34	36	37	39	53	49
50	44	45	47	48	66	61

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Tables and full information may be had at the Office in Chatham Place; or on application to the Secretaries at Calcutta, Messrs. GORDON, STUART, and Co.; or to the Agents of the Agra and United Service Bank, at the other Indian Presidencies.

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For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., 63, Cornhill, E.C.; or 9, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C.; or to F. GREEN and Co., 72, Cornhill, E.C.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—Messrs. GREEN'S Ship ALFRED, 1,400 tons, Capt. W. H. POPE, will sail from Gravesend 25th September.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., 63, Cornhill, E.C.; or 9, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross, W.C.; or to F. GREEN and Co., 72, Cornhill, E.C.

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LONDON:—Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, Printer, at the Printing-Office of COX & WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by LANCELOT WILD, at 13, Catherine Street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, both in the County of Middlesex.—August 1, 1857.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

Vol. XV.—No. 322.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1857.

[PRICE 1s.

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(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, August 15.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	July 5	Burmah (Rangoon) ..	June 23
Madras	11	Bombay	July 16
Agra	12	Ceylon	14
China (Hong-Kong) ..	June 24.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

ON the 27th of June, the date of the latest intelligence from General Barnard's camp, Delhi was still in the hands of the rebels. A not unnatural feeling of impatience may possibly be felt in this country, at the unexpected, though inevitable, delay that has occurred between the massacre and its retribution. But, in truth, there is rather reason for congratulation than complaint, that the day of vengeance has been deferred. It may be that the immediate capture of the offending city would have struck a momentary terror into the mutineers, but the spirit of disaffection had grown to too great a height to have been finally crushed by the punishment of a mere section of the insurgents. It is altogether to our interest to have known the worst at once. There is now no room for half-measures, no pretext for forbearance. Since the first outbreak of the revolt, the entire Bengal army has melted away, or risen fiercely upon its officers. Very many of these misguided men have, no doubt, escaped to their homes, too timid either to aid or to resist their more truculent comrades. But of the latter, vast numbers have flocked to Delhi as their rallying-point, and thus have presented themselves an easier sacrifice to the sword of the avenger. Already their sufferings have been almost pitiable; famine and the cholera have driven them against the British bayonets, only to be hurled back into the doomed city with slaughter and dismay. They are, indeed, shut up as in a trap, and after the commencement of the rains all escape on the river side will be rendered impossible by the rapid rising of the waters. On four different occasions—the 17th, the 19th, the 23rd, and the 27th of June—they appear to have made desperate sorties, but were each time repulsed with heavy loss. General Barnard's army, meanwhile, was securely encamped on rising ground, from either side of which the waters would drain off into the low country. They have also in their possession the spacious palace of the late Gwalior chief, Hindoo Rao, which will serve as an excellent hospital for the sick and wounded. Through-

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Hindustan*, with a mail, left Calcutta July 5th, Madras July 11th, Point de Galle July 16th, Aden 30th, and arrived at Suez Aug. 5th. The *Aden*, with a mail, left Bombay July 14th, arrived at Aden July 28th, and Suez Aug. 4th. The *Singapore*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong June 24th, Singapore July 3rd, Penang July 6th, and arrived at Point de Galle July 12th. The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta Aug. 10th, and Marseilles Aug. 12th (per *Valetta*). The *Indus*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton Aug. 22nd.

DEPARTURES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 4th and 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if the 4th or 20th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 3rd and 19th.

Postage (pre-payment optional), letters under ½ oz.	0s. 6d.
" " " " 1 oz.	1s. 0d.
" " " " 2 oz.	2s. 0d.
" " " " 3 oz.	3s. 0d.
" " " " 4 oz.	4s. 0d.
" " " " 5 oz.	5s. 0d.

Newspapers (stamped or unstamped, and not exceeding 4 oz. in weight) One penny each.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lb. in weight), can be sent through the post, *via Southampton*. Postage-stamps must be affixed:—Under ½ lb., 8d.; under 1 lb., 1s. 4d.; under 2 lb., 2s. 8d.; and under 3 lb., 4s.

Via Marseilles, on the evening of the 10th and 26th, for letters and newspapers, at any ordinary receiving-house in London. If the 10th or 26th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 11th and 27th, at the General Post-office, London.

Postage (pre-payment optional), letters under ½ oz.	0s. 9d.
" " " " 1 oz.	1s. 0d.
" " " " 2 oz.	1s. 9d.
" " " " 3 oz.	2s. 0d.
" " " " 4 oz.	3s. 3d.
" " " " 5 oz.	3s. 6d.

Newspapers (stamped or unstamped, and not exceeding 4 oz. in weight) 3d. each.

The Mails for China are despatched under the same regulations, and at the same rate of postage, as those to India.

* The *Marseilles* mails of the 10th and 26th overtake the *Southampton* mails of the 4th and 20th at Malta; from which place they are conveyed by the same vessel.

out the month of July their position will be rather improved than impaired by the rains, and it is very unlikely that the insurgents will be allowed to hold their own for so long a space of time. The British army already mustered about 12,000 fighting men, of whom two-thirds were Europeans. The details are as follows:—

EUROPEANS (about 8,000 men of all arms).

Her Majesty's 6th carabineers.
Her Majesty's 9th lancers.
Her Majesty's 8th regiment of foot.
Her Majesty's 61st regiment of foot (one wing).
Her Majesty's 60th rifles.
Her Majesty's 75th foot.
Hon. East-India Company's 1st Bengal fusiliers.
Hon. East-India Company's 2nd ditto (6 companies).
Five troops horse artillery (about 600 men):—20 6-pounders,
4 9-pounders, 2 18-pounders, 5 howitzers.
Artillery recruits 120 men.
The siege train from the Sutlej.

NATIVES (about 5,000 men of all arms).

One squadron 4th regiment light cavalry.
Two light field batteries, each 5 9-pounders, 1 24-pounder.
A detachment of sappers and miners.
The Sirmoor rifle battalion—700 strong.
The Punjab guides—250 sabres, 500 bayonets.
1,000 men Punjab infantry, irregulars.
1,200 sabres Punjab cavalry, irregulars.
The Rajah of Jheend's force (strength unknown).

Reinforcements were, besides, daily arriving; and it may be fairly assumed that the next mail will bring the glad tidings of the fall of Delhi and the destruction of the mutineers.

The insurrection has now spread to every station in the Upper Provinces, with the exception of the Punjab, which remained tranquil. It appears to have been arranged that a simultaneous rising should take place at Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Lucknow, and Moradabad; but various circumstances occurred to disconcert the plans of the conspirators. At Bareilly a shot gun was fired about eleven o'clock on Sunday, the 1st of June, upon which the officers, according to a previous understanding, hurried to the parade-ground. But they had hardly assembled before the mutineers sent a charge of grape among them, and compelled them to flee for their lives. Their flight was rendered further dangerous and distressing by the conduct of the villagers, who harassed and plundered them whenever an opportunity presented itself. Finally, however, after a ride of seventy miles, they contrived to reach Nynee Tal, whither they had previously despatched their wives and children.

At Moradabad the 29th regiment allowed their officers two hours' start, which enabled them to rally at Nynee Tal without the loss of a single life. At Shahjehanpore, there is reason to believe that many Europeans were killed. One of the most extraordinary incidents, however, connected with this marvellous revolt occurred at Fyzabad. The 22nd N.I. treated their officers with much respect, and even saluted them after they had renounced their authority. They went still further, for they furnished them with boats, and presented them with Rs. 900 taken from the regimental chest. Unhappily the fugitives did not always meet with the same forbearance; for about ten miles below Fyzabad they fell in with a body of mutineers, encamped on the bank of the river, who instantly fired upon them, and murdered at least two of their number—perhaps many more. At Mhow four officers were killed, but the rest escaped into a fortified square in the middle of the station, where they would probably hold out until relieved. At Saugor the officers took refuge in the fort, and at Nowgong they effected their escape. Very different was the fate of the officers of the

10th regiment, at Futtehghur, in Rohilcund, though their own sepoys allowed them to take to their boats without molestation. Not far from Cawnpore, however, the Rajah of Bhitore fired upon them with some small guns he had been permitted to possess, and took the whole party prisoners. It is feared that every man, woman, and child was barbarously murdered. The fugitives from Futteh-pore sustained various vicissitudes. At first they made their way to Banda, and were hospitably entertained by the Nawab. But on Sunday, the 15th, his troops broke out into mutiny, and demanded that the Europeans should be given up to them. This the Nawab steadily refused to do, and enabled his *protégés* to reach Nagoda in safety.

The murderers of Jhansi and Hissar have already received a foretaste of the fate that awaits them. The gallant General Van Cortlandt, who so signally distinguished himself in the Mooltan campaign, encountered these rebels at Sirsa, with a body of Buttianah irregulars, whom he himself had raised under the auspices of Colonel Edwardes. Two actions ensued, in the last of which the mutineers left 200 of their number dead upon the ground. The victorious general had since been joined by 2,700 men of all arms, retainers of the Bikaner rajah.

At Indore another example has been furnished of the danger of trusting to contingent forces. Although the young Holkar continues to profess the most ardent attachment to the British Government, his two regiments have gone off to Oojein *en route* to Delhi. To keep the Gwalior contingent in check, a considerable force had been despatched from the Bombay Presidency, consisting of—

3 horse-artillery guns (European).
500 men of H.M.'s 83rd.
400 „ 12th Bombay N.I.
2 squadrons 2nd Bombay light cavalry.

A light field brigade, under Col. G. H. Somerset, had also been concentrated at Malligaum, to command the valley of the Nerbudda.

Lucknow was still firmly held by Sir Henry Lawrence and his 500 European soldiers; and at Cawnpore Sir H. Wheeler had repulsed every attack of the enemy. With a mere handful of men he occupied a barrack, crowded with women and children, and yet gathered in supplies of food and ammunition from the very lines of the insurgent host. However, his deliverance was at hand. Col. Neill and his Madras fusiliers, after doing good service at Benares, had pushed on to Allahabad, where they arrived just in time to save the fort from being captured. The people of the city seem to have made common cause with the sepoys, and to have fired upon the troops from the flat roofs of their houses. For this act of madness the city was justly shelled, and the mutineers driven out into the open country. But they had not yet sufficiently learned to appreciate their inferiority to European troops. Under the command of a fanatical moulavie, they intrenched themselves in a very strong position, and actually repulsed one assault of the fusiliers. During the night, however, they prudently retreated, leaving behind 300 of their comrades killed or wounded. From Allahabad Brigadier Havelock and Col. Neill were preparing to march upon Cawnpore.

Calcutta appears to have recovered its serenity, except that the European press is fretting and fuming under

what it is pleased to call Lord Canning's "gagging" act. No one who is acquainted with the violent denunciations of the Government and the governing men in which Indian journalists habitually indulge, can doubt that some restriction on their ordinary license had become absolutely necessary. For many years past, in each Presidency, there have been journals, conducted by Englishmen, apparently devoted to the task of bringing the Government into disrepute. It would have been utter madness to allow such a state of things to continue unchecked in an emergency like the present. The Governor-General, therefore, was wisely advised to place the press under a temporary censure; but his lordship could hardly have expected that the first warning would have been called forth by the *Friend of India*, a paper hitherto the warmest advocate of the Government. Such, however, has been the case. In the absence of its proper editor, a gentleman formerly connected with the *Madras Athenæum* has had the singularly bad taste to lose sight of the peculiar tone and tendency of the paper intrusted to his management, and to convert it into a vehicle for the expression of his own narrow-minded views. He has accordingly received a first warning, with an intimation that a repetition of the offence will cause his paper to be stopped.

The Madras army remained staunch and true, with the exception of a threatened outbreak on the part of the 3rd cavalry at Aurungabad. This movement was speedily suppressed by the movable column under General Woodburn. That fine officer, we regret to state, has been compelled by ill health to make over the command to Col. C. S. Stuart. At Madras itself, a panic broke out on the night of the 27th, owing to a report that the Mahomedans intended to rise on the following day, Sunday, and massacre all the European inhabitants. Measures were promptly taken by the authorities to dispel this needless alarm. It is worthy of note, however, that the Sabbath has been very generally selected for the work of slaughter.

Of Bombay it need only be said that eighty-eight lakhs have been subscribed towards the new loan, which is rapidly filling up.

The news from China is neither important nor interesting, though the *Friend of China* mentions—but with all reserve—a rumour to the effect that Hien Fung, the Tartar emperor, had abdicated the throne.

PASSENGERS BY THE PRESENT MAIL.

To MARSEILLES.—Mr. J. D. Campbell, Mr. Putod.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Indus*, Aug. 22.—Mrs. Battye, Mrs. Johnston and infant, Mrs. G. Cockburn and seven children, Mrs. Col. Mitchell and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Ghidson and three children, Mrs. Dean, Mrs. T. C. Loch.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

Col. Yule, H.M.'s forces, 9th Lancers; Sir N. R. Leslie, Bart., adj. 5th Irr. Cavalry, murdered at Rohnee, aged 33, June 12th; Lieut. R. Codrington, 5th L.C., at Bellary; Lieut. J. J. Gibson, 14th N.I., at Singapore, June 1st; Lieut. Whiah, 10th regt. N.I.

BENGAL.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLT.

We continue the account of the progress of the revolt as given in the *Friend of India* of June 25 and July 2:—

The flame of insurrection is leaping from post to post throughout the vast extent of country still nominally under British rule, until it has become a point of honour to rebel with men who had no previous thought of disloyalty, but who say they must do now what all the rest of the sepoys are doing. Away up to the hills of Nepal, along the wide plains of the Deccan, on through the Punjab, and over the wastes of Central India, the flag of revolt is flying; the mutineers gathering fresh strength and boldness with every hour. Heaven has mercifully preserved us from enemies without our borders, and firm counsels have ruled the land until lately, or it is hard to say what might have been our condition at this moment.

Not the least amongst the thousand evils which will follow in the track of the rebellion, is the indurating effect it will have upon the feelings of our countrywomen when the struggle is over. There are many hundreds of English ladies who lie down nightly to dream of horrors too great for utterance; who scarcely converse except upon one dreadful subject, and would be found almost as willing as their husbands and fathers to go out and do battle with the mutineers, if they could only ensure the infliction of deep and thorough vengeance. It is a contest with murderers who are not satisfied with the life's blood that they have to expect daily. Their very servants are perhaps in league to destroy them, they suffer almost hourly worse than the pains of death. Many have already died by homicidal hands; but more from the pangs of starvation and travel, from the agonies of terror, and the slow process of exhaustion. And all this while friends and relatives sigh vainly for the coming of the day of retribution.

At Rohnee, in the Sonthal district, Lieut. Sir Norman Leslie has been foully murdered by his own sowars of the 5th Irregulars. He was sitting in the verandah of his bungalow, with Dr. Grant and Major Macdonald, when they heard the hasty footsteps of men near them, and in a moment three assassins, in the undress garb of sepoys, burst into the room, with drawn swords, and attacked them. The baronet was sitting on a low chair, and the first blow aimed at him, cut clean through the back into the lungs. He fell on his face, and received several other wounds on the head, but lived about half an hour, gasping in agony of mind more than of body, "What will become of my poor wife and children?" Dr. Grant was slashed on the arm, and had a deep gash in the hip, and Major Macdonald received three cuts on the head rapidly delivered, but he had sufficient presence of mind to snatch up a chair, and battle with his assailants, until the villains lost heart, and fled. An immediate parade of the troopers was ordered, and every man's sword was found clean and bright, a fact which entirely diverted suspicion from them, and fixed it upon some of the disbanded sepoys who were known to be lurking in the neighbourhood.

A day or two afterwards, however, a clue was found, which, being carefully followed, led to the arrest of the murderers, who turned out to be an old sowar and two recruits belonging to the 5th; the motive for the crime being a supposed wish to engage the rest of the corps in mutiny by the usual preliminary process. The guilt of the criminals was proved beyond a doubt, and they received their reward on the gallows. The list of the rebels done to death for mutiny and murder is growing formidably long, such as will make up in some degree for possible shortcomings in the field. The hangman redresses the errors of timid and insufficient counsels in high places. At Gopee-gunge three zemindars, who had set up in business as robber chiefs, were surprised in the exercise of their vocation, brought into the station, tried and hung. At Lucknow and Benares the gibbet, like the guillotine some sixty years since, is now a national institution, and is in almost hourly use. We hope it is not likely to be set up *en permanence* at Barrackpore, but one or two executions have taken place there lately, and we suppose that so long as the mutiny continues to spread, and the terror lasts, we shall hear of more examples of a like kind.

According to the usual legislative custom of blundering at leisure, and repenting in haste, the Council have brought in a bill for the punishment of mutiny. We all recollect how much was said about the severity of the orders for disbanding the 19th and 34th, and how that long considered act of authority was supposed to have extinguished in every corps, however disaffected at heart, the desire to rebel.

Well, the sepoys had grown to dread it so much, that they deserted by hundreds daily; and true to the policy of meeting their wishes half way, the Government in Calcutta and Agra opened the gates to them and politely wished the sepoy, once loyal and always independent, good morning, and a pleasant walk

to Delhi. Agra is eighty miles from the former place, and the disarmed men of the 44th and 57th have had two months' furlow allowed them, it being officially expected that they intended to visit their native villages. At Fort William, upwards of a hundred men, who were brought in as deserters from the 43rd, were told to go to their quarters and behave better in future; and all over the suburbs were scattered men belonging to the 70th and other regiments at Barrackpore, who, it is supposed, were too deeply compromised in the late baffled treasons to feel at all comfortable at the prospect of being called to a reckoning when the hands of authority were sufficiently strengthened. It was no use for peaceable citizens to exclaim against the manifest impolicy of allowing those men to wander about in search of the means of existence. They were told that the service was well rid of such mutinous rascals, more especially at such a cheap rate, and we must have sat down contented with the answer, if it had not chanced that Sir Patrick Grant reached Calcutta whilst the stream of desertion was still flowing unchecked.

The Commander-in-Chief has no seat in Council, so that there is no published record of what he said on the subject, but the probability is, that he said it was not according to discipline for sepoys to leave their colours just when it suited them; and that auctions of the Queen's stores in the public streets of Calcutta were not exactly respectable; and that, furthermore, if the Bengal army was still to have a recognized existence, he would rather it should be a body of soldiers than a mob of disorderly ruffians. Perhaps Sir Patrick Grant said something like the above to the gentlemen whose business it is to make laws for the Indian Empire, but at any rate it is certain, that what was no offence on Thursday last, is now a hanging matter; and that the man who deserts henceforth, does so at the risk of transportation or the gallows. Perhaps it is a pity that the necessity for this kind of legislation is not taken into account somewhat earlier. Laws are not the better for being served up like whitebait, hot and hot. Of all hand to mouth work, legislation that comes under the description, is the least entitled to respect.

Col. Neile, with his handful of men, continues to do the state good service, always contriving to reach a station just as he is wanted, and when there, animating all classes by his wonderful activity and courage. Allahabad has been for some time in the hands of insurgents, an influential moultie having set up his standard in the town, and gathered round him all the elements of rapine and disorder. The band had committed numberless atrocities, but time was up with them on the 12th instant. Col. Neile arrived on the previous evening with forty of the Madras Fusiliers, and laid his plans at once for rooting out the banditti. At daylight the guns opened upon a suburb inhabited by a body of disaffected Brahmans, who were speedily dispersed, and the troops, numbering about three hundred men, of whom sixty only were Europeans, then entered the town, which they cleared at the point of the bayonet, the cavalry waiting outside to cut up the fugitives. The next day, other portions of the town were attacked with the same result, and the moultie was glad to fly for his life, leaving his nephew a prisoner, who, together with a crowd of followers, were certain to find under the gallows the justice which they escaped from the sword. Col. Neile has since pushed on to Cawnpore, clearing the roads and giving confidence everywhere to the loyal and well-disposed population.

At Hissar and Hansi the whole of the Europeans have been massacred. Four troopers came in from Delhi to the former place, and persuaded the troops to rise and murder young and old of English parentage. Dr. Waghorn appears to have been the only man who escaped; making his way to Kurnal, he gave the alarm, but there are no spare soldiers to avenge the butchery. Two guns and some cavalry have been sent to Sirsa, with the chance that they will join the rebels at the first opportunity. From Indore Colonel Durand has sent a telegraphic message concerning the mutiny at Neemuch on the night of the 3rd instant. The work of slaughter was commenced by the artillery, and all the troops joined heartily in it. A native officer opened the gate of the fort, and gave entrance to the rebels, who of course had it all their own way. Instead of giving the names of officers supposed to be murdered, we think it best to mention those only who are known to be saved. They consist of Captains Lloyd and Sir J. Hill; Lieuts. Ritchie, Ellice, and Stapleton, Dr. Coates, and the quartermaster-sergeant and family. Of the artillery, Lieutenant Walker and child, Lieut. Barnes, Dr. Clark, and the serjeant, the fate of whose family is unknown. Captain Macdonald, and Lieutenants Rose, Gordon, and Davenport, of the 7th Gwalior cavalry. The officers of the 72nd are safe with their families, and the rest of the list is made up of Mrs. Burton, and family, Dr. and Mrs. Hockin, Serjeant Brahyon, wife and family, and Mr. Williams. Intelligence has been received at Poona, that the Mehidpore contingent rose on the 13th inst., whilst on their way to Neemuch to trample out the ashes of the

recent mutiny, and murdered their officers, Lieuts. Brodie and Hunt; a portion of the contingent is at Indore, where it is not likely they will long remain quiet. The remnant of the 1st cavalry, the corps which commenced the slaughter at Neemuch, is stationed at Mhow; and it is a point of much nicety if the Europeans who are marching on the place will reach it before they follow the example of their comrades. A company of European artillery has been ordered to Poona from Bombay, and the wing of H.M.'s 86th at Aden is recalled to the presidency. There seems no want of vigour on that side of India, even though Sir Henry Somerset is taking his ease in the hills. The 2nd light cavalry at Cawnpore, and the 1st and 56th N.I., have joined what is now emphatically the cause of the Bengal army. They looted the treasury, broke open the jail, burnt every bungalow, and murdered the Europeans with horrible barbarity, according to the prescribed formula. The 25th, at Shahjehanpore, in addition to killing several of their officers, dispatched the magistrate, Mr. Mordant Ricketts; but the 22nd, at Fyzabad, have introduced an innovation, which, if carried out, may save many lives during the next few weeks. They saluted their officers after mutinying, and placed the ladies under the protection of the King of Oude's Commander-in-Chief, who, it appears, is one of their regimental officers. They gave each captain and lieutenant a small douceur from the public treasury, and allowed them to carry away a portion of their personal effects. These marks of politeness say much for the manners, if they make nothing in favour of the morals, of the Fyzabad mutineers.

The tidings from Delhi are still harassing and uncertain. Whether it is that Sir Henry Bernard wishes to keep the door of the trap open till more of the vermin have entered, or that the task of capture appears more difficult than we can imagine, it is hard to say; but the fact is certain, that up to last evening no intelligence of its full had come to hand. A portion of the force has beaten the rebels for the third time, capturing twenty-six guns, and the latest information received is to the effect, that a part of the city wall has been battered down; but then why have the troops not been allowed to enter and make an end of the affair? To-morrow or next day will, we trust, furnish an answer to the question.

The Banda affair is a serious one, but we notice that Government have got into the habit of telling only a part of what they know, and that often at long intervals. The reticence serves no good purpose. Men who will not betray confidence by detailing the facts, find it impossible to avoid dropping hints that something very unpleasant has occurred in such a direction, and thus the public experience all the terror, and derive no share of the possible consolation that may be in store. It is hardly worth while at this date to alter any of their arrangements, but otherwise we should say it is a pity our rulers should exhibit such a fear of publicity.

Sir Henry Lawrence still holds Lucknow, but he is hard pressed, and must have speedy relief. Happily the China troops are close at hand, the river is rising, and we shall soon have the means of conveying forces to all the large stations in Bengal and the North-West. We hope that when the next batch of Europeans are sent forward, they will be better cared for than were the detachment of H.M.'s 37th, who left for Berhampore the other day, without tents or accommodation of any kind. Our high officials were never tired of petting the sepoys; perhaps they can now afford to bestow a little thought and attention on the men whose right hands alone uphold British India.

The fire must needs burn out when the fuel is exhausted, and the mutinies have almost ceased, because there are few corps left to be operated upon. A close scrutiny of the Army List, made a few days since by competent persons, gave a total of seven regiments who it was supposed might be relied upon as being really staunch, but for a policy of insurance on even their loyalty, a heavy premium would have to be paid. The most sanguine have grown too cautious now to guarantee the fidelity of any portion of the native army, and men who were abused six weeks since for their anticipations of wide-spread evil, have it now all their own way. The community have become stupefied with the succession of disasters, to which there is no set off, save in the isolated instances of bravery and fortitude furnished by Lawrence, Wheler, and Neile, who challenge admiration by the way in which they hold the ground covered by their tents and guns. Day after day and week after week rolls on, and tidings from Delhi grow fewer and fainter. Twenty-five days have elapsed since General Barnard was to have reached the city with his whole force. The daily journals of Friday last received intelligence from Government that the place had been captured, and three-fourths of the rebels destroyed, the news having come, not to the head of the state in Calcutta, but to a "great banker at Indore." For seven days, utter silence has been maintained by the authorities on the subject, who knowing of course how deeply important it is to thousands that the news of the downfall

of Delhi should be circulated, feel perhaps that it is of greater moment still to withhold such information as they are supposed to possess. We question the wisdom of the policy, but time will clear up the meaning of it. The last reliable information from General Barnard's camp was to the effect, that he had made a hole in the city wall, and had sat down before it.

Yesterday Government circulated intelligence that Delhi had been taken, and 7,000 of the insurgents slain. They are reported to have fought with desperation, and to have been at last, not all exterminated, but driven from the city. If this be true, men will scarcely regard it as a victory, for the mutineers will but have been expelled from one stronghold to fly to another. Much credit, however, should not be attached to the report, for though officially communicated, it rests upon slight foundation. The story has travelled far, and passed through many hands. It originated at Ajmere, received strength and circumstantiality at Bombay, journeyed to Nagpore, and finally was transmitted by telegraph to the Supreme Government at Calcutta. From Colonel Durand at Neemuch, intelligence has since been received, that Delhi was stormed on the 14th, and the remainder of the rebels driven into the fort.

It will be recollected that some time back we spoke of a rumour that two native regiments in the camp of Sir Henry Barnard had mutinied, and were in consequence cut to pieces. The story of the crime was true enough, but not so that of the punishment. The Commander-in-Chief was afraid of the responsibility of action, and soothed the mutineers into good-humour. We do not blame the public for believing the whole tale. It was hardly possible to suppose that a body of sepoys would have dared to show insubordination in the presence of several European regiments, but still harder to believe that, having rebelled, they should escape scot free. The censure passed by Lord Dalhousie on Sir Charles Napier for his disbandment of the 66th N.I. would not have been repeated at this moment; besides which, the conqueror of Scinde was not blamed so much for the act as for the needless haste in which it was carried out. The Bombay papers have lengthy details of the subject, but the venilation of it only serves to deepen the heart-sickness resulting from long-deferred hopes of vigorous action.

It is singular that energy and power should be incapable of combination, but certainly recent events would seem to establish the paradox. Col. Neile, with 137 men of H.M.'s 10th regiment, and 37 of the Madras fusiliers, could establish order at Benares and punish three regiments, whilst General Barnard, with some hundreds of European troops at his beck, dared not to cut up the mutinous 5th and 60th. Every man who owes us a grudge believes that the time has come to exact payment. No idea can be formed as yet of the utter state of disorganisation which prevails in the Upper Provinces. Trade is wholly destroyed, the public highways everywhere overrun by thieves, the dispossessed zemindars in nearly all the villages have emerged into daylight, and ousted their successors. Scores of petty rajahs have proclaimed their independence, and make up for defects of title by ceaseless activity in the work of robbery and murder. Of all the villains engaged in those congenial pursuits, Nana Saheb would appear to be the most blood-thirsty. This man is the adopted son of the late ex-peishwa, Bajee Rao, and as such laid claim to the reversion of his enormous pension: but the Government overruled his pretensions, and he is now reaping the harvest of his revenge. He has organized a corps of assassins; and not a day passes in which some poor hunted European is not brought in and literally hacked to pieces. His last act of butchery was of a wholesale character; and it is a pity that he has not a thousand lives to make expiation for it. An alarm had broken out—causelessly, as it seems—at Futtyghur, and 132 persons, men, women, and children, in fifty boats, left that place for Allahabad; but none of them reached their destination. They had advanced as far as Bhitoor, when Nana Saheb first fired upon them, and then pursued them in dhingies. The boats were boarded, and their occupants landed and dragged to the parade ground at Cawnpore. There they were huddled into a heap and fired at, but the work of destruction proving too slow, the wretches closed in with their tulwars and backed them to death. Such an event has not occurred for ages; and yet so accustomed have Anglo-Indians become to these tales, that they are only too thankful that the portals of death were not rendered more horrible, and that the hapless victims were not dishonoured before they were slain. But even the sepoy becomes at last tired of watching the agonies preceding death; and eventually he who was but an amateur and loved killing as a pleasure but rarely to be obtained, and therefore to be indulged in with the greater zest, regards it as a business, and values the process only for its results.

Sattara has been recently thrown into considerable alarm, but the panic has now subsided, owing to the judicious conduct of Mr. Rose. On the 11th of June it was commonly reported that

there was to be a rising of all the Mahrattas. There were 500 malcontents in the city, and 800 from the Bore country were *en route*. Lieut. Kerr was at once ordered off to arrest the insurgents. He had but fifty men, and with these he accomplished in twenty hours fifty miles. His sudden appearance, though he met with no armed force, was productive of no slight good. The would-be rebels were astonished, and when they thought themselves most secure were confronted by an armed force. A puttah-wallah, in the service of Government, attempted to seduce the 22nd regiment from their allegiance, but fortunately, owing to the fidelity of a soubahdar, he was seized. Affairs now wear a much better aspect, and it is not likely, unless any great disaster befalls our troops elsewhere, that the attempt to restore the line of the rajas will succeed. The arrival of an European force from Poonah has given an additional sense of security.

At Hydrabad there has been considerable alarm, and some real danger. Seditious placards were posted in some parts of the town, and a sepoy, the bearer of a treasonable message to the towns-people, was captured. But the Arabs proved staunch, and being placed at the gates of the city, effectually debarred the sepoys from holding any communication with the disaffected amongst the inhabitants. The Bhurtapore levies have proved as treacherous as the Mehidpore contingent, but as a set-off, the Malwah contingent have behaved most nobly. They resisted all the attempts of the cavalry to seize the treasury at Mehidpore, and with far inferior forces finally beat them off. The spirit of dissatisfaction has been carried to most unlikely places; even at Bushire there is a report that a mutinous spirit has exhibited itself in the 16th regiment of Bombay N.I. We attach no credence to the rumour, and feel assured that the companions in arms of those troops who acted so gallantly at Nusseerabad would not willingly even induce a suspicion. But the report is significant, and shows how easily amongst races so fickle as Asiatics, empires may be lost and won.

The outbreak of the local troops at Nagpore has been quelled, and the ringleaders shot by sentence of court-martial. At Seetabuldee matters are in a very unsatisfactory state; but, luckily for the quiet of the province, Kamptee is garrisoned by Madras troops, or the whole country would have been in a blaze of insurrection. Saugor, Jubbulpore, Nagode, and Dumoh were quiet on the 23rd ultimo, and Captain Pinkney had gone up from Jubbulpore, to put down the Thakoors in Chundagore and Jhansi districts. He took with him four companies of infantry from Saugor, a few irregular cavalry, and half a battery of guns. Seetapore has fallen, and it is known that Major Birch and several officers of the 41st are killed, but no names have been furnished. Fears are entertained for the safety of Messrs. Christian, Thomason, and Thornhill, of the civil service, and there is a long list of brave and distinguished men missing, and most probably murdered, to which we dare not refer. We have thought at times that the worst ought to be told, but the task is too painful, and we put it off till a later day; the sense of horror has grown dull, and the day of vengeance seems far distant.

The bulk of the residents at Shahjehanpore were saved, it is said, by the interference of native servants. The mutineers wanted to fire upon the Europeans in the church, but the syces protected them, and enabled them to quit the station, the magistrate, Mr. Ricketts, falling, however, a victim to the rebels. At Banda the 1st N.I., who were in possession of the treasure, were requested by the authorities to allow access to it, but refused. The raja's troops were ordered up to disarm them, but the congenial souls fraternized, and helping themselves to the coin, compelled the Europeans to fly for their lives. It is said that Mr. Dorin has called for a return of all the treasures looted by the rebels. The sum total will remind him of the days of Nadir Shah, and the sack of Delhi, and if the comparison fails with regard to the wealth of the despoiled, it will be exact enough with regard to their helplessness.

MUTINY.

AGRA.—Additional intelligence of the circumstances connected with the disarming of the troops at Agra has been received. The news of the mutiny of the two companies of the 44th and 67th, sent to escort treasure from Muttra, arrived on the 31st of May. The English troops were at once turned out, and the European residents hastened to their appointed places of refuge. The 44th turned out also, and great was their disappointment to find that the English troops were prepared. They felt that nothing could be done, so at once returned to their lines. On the same morning at 6 o'clock the native troops were paraded and addressed by the brigadier. He expressed his grief at having to disarm men of whose fidelity he was assured, but he was compelled to do so in obedience to the wishes of the European residents, or authorities. Accordingly, the sepoys were ordered to pile arms. The 67th at once did so, but the 44th fumbled with the locks of their muskets,

and some twenty endeavoured to sneak off. They were ordered back, and the whole regiment threw down their arms. They were again ordered to pile arms; this at last they did laughingly, and in such a manner as to knock down the muskets already piled. The brigadier watched this disgraceful scene, it is said, without a word of rebuke, and the regiments were dismissed. Many of the muskets were loaded, and upwards of 12,000 cartridges were found secreted. The same evening more than 500 of the sepoys deserted, and the remainder, having received the two months' pay which was owing to them, were permitted to go on furlough.

It is some time now since we heard anything of or from friends "far away," nor have we had an opportunity of communicating our situation to them. Living in "the midst of alarms," some anxiety must be felt on our account, which we will endeavour to dissipate by showing how far we are prepared to resist any attack from without, and the precautions taken to prevent any local disturbance by disarming the tag-rag scum, the friends, and arming the wealthy and respectable, the enemies, of disorder. And we doubt not but our present issue will find its way even to Bombay and Calcutta.

It must be remembered then that we have Akhbar's fort here, and never during nor since the days of the old hero has his citadel been the scene of such rapid and complete preparations to endure a siege, or form the lair whence the British lion, in all the confidence of undaunted courage and unsubdued strength, might leap on the insurgent foe. The walls bristle with cannon, with ammunition in abundance and handy; in fact, the whole place exhibits a perfect paraphernalia of war. Our old friend Jotee Persaud has again shown himself the best commissariat officer in the world, by laying in, within thirty hours of receiving the order, stores and provisions to last 10,000 men for a month; old buildings have been repaired and rendered somewhat habitable, and accommodation for upwards of 3,000 individuals secured. In the search for these habitations, and the consequent clearings and excavations, many strange nooks and subterraneous passages and buildings have been discovered, which will, in more quiet times, form curious objects of research for the antiquarian. Among them is a large well, having six ranges of apartments piled one above the other, with steps leading down, the last range reaching the water's edge. The fort, however, is a last refuge, and will at first be used merely as a place of safety for the families of the soldiery, or those requiring special protection, so as to allow them complete freedom of action. However, the European inhabitants, although not in the fort, are not on that account scattered, nor defenceless; but, with a prudence taught by incidents of the mutiny, the largest and strongest buildings in the station have been fixed on by authority as places of rendezvous. Of these there are five or six situated in different convenient parts for the residents. Arms and ammunition are provided from the fort; and those living in the neighbourhood are desired to resort to them in case of any alarm. All men Christians have volunteered to form a garrison for one or other of these posts. The defences of the buildings, which already present a pretty formidable appearance, and the discipline of the men, which, being willingly submitted to, already does them credit, are intrusted to military officers. Those capable of riding horses are formed into cavalry corps, of whom some have already seen service on the Allypore road. A few men have already been dismissed from artillery practice, being pronounced fit to manage cannon.

We regret, however, to observe a want of system and unity in all these efforts, which has a tendency to create selfishness and disunion. We would recommend that all the different parties be considered as forming but different sections of one corps, which, though separately trained, may occasionally be taught to act in concert. The officers of the insurgent corps, who form so numerous a body here, may be placed in command; a regiment of a thousand men may thus be formed little inferior to the European regulars. The overgrown jail in the heart of the civil lines, against whose existence and extension we formerly protested so long and warmly, besides an increased guard of Burkundazes, is commanded by a couple of cannon, and a party of European soldiers, posted on an adjacent hill. In short, forewarned and forearmed, the station has hitherto been shunned by large bodies of the insurgents, who little like any opposition, and have hitherto been only successful against single unarmed men, and weak women and children. —*Mofussilite*, June 23.

ALLAHABAD.—The *Hurkaru* states that Mrs. Goldney, Mrs. Block, and Mrs. Strozan, of the Fyzabad party, are safe at Allahabad. There is no certain intelligence of their husbands.

All the fusiliers and the head-quarters of the 84th arrived on the evening of the 21st and morning of the 22nd in the steamer *Calcutta* and *Mirzapore*. Of these 300 are being prepared to be pushed on towards Cawnpore without delay. Railway reported to be in good working order as far as Pohunda. The locomotives

are said to have been destroyed. But vans are uninjured and will be used. Inhabitants who had left their residence within 20 miles of Allahabad on the road towards Cawnpore are returning.

AURUNGABAD, June 20.—Our 3rd cavalry first showed a bad spirit, which I trust has pretty well settled; and the 1st, which was brought out from Ambah, broke out in open mutiny. The 14th dragoons and a regiment of native infantry, with horse and foot artillery, were called in from Poonah; so that fire has been smothered at least, if not quenched. One man (cavalry) was hanged on the 24th instant, a *bavildar* (golundauz) was shot on the 26th, and this morning one was blown from a gun, and three (cavalry) were shot by musketry! God send that such prompt and awful examples may have a good effect. Speedy and certain justice to the guilty is real mercy to all others. We are by no means done with the *émeute* as yet, but we are safe enough while Woodburn's column is here.—*Bombay Times*, July 3.

BERHAMPORE.—On the 21st of June there was a report that the two native regiments there stationed had mutinied. Immediately all the residents fled to the military hospital, and two guns loaded with grape were brought into the compound. There are now 280 European soldiers in Berhampore, and all alarm has subsided. The political agent and the judge, with their families, bolted to the nawab's palace from Berhampore. Mr. Spencer, the Berhampore magistrate, writes, that the nawab is doing everything in his power to assist the authorities.

BHAGULPORE.—All the ladies and children have left Bhagulpore; many of them are on their way to Calcutta in the steamer *Benares*. An *émeute* is expected daily at Dinspore, possibly there is only a vague apprehension that an outbreak may occur. The 5th irregulars and the native infantry are looked upon with great suspicion. A lady, who had only been confined a few hours, was put on board the steamer along with the others. Mutiny is spreading daily.

BANDA.—The only particulars we have of the mutiny at Banda are contained in a letter from Nagode, dated June 19, of which the following is an extract:—

"We have escaped from Banda to Nagode, and, through God's mercy, have been miraculously preserved. On Sunday, the 14th, the Nawab's troops mutinied, as well as the native infantry. The Mahomedans planted their flag and wanted to kill us, but the Nawab stood by us, and we got into buggies and on horses and got off. The place was in a blaze before we had got a mile: it was a fearful scene. We start again to-night for Mirzapore, and hope to reach it safely; but this district is very much disturbed. We have in our party Mr. and Mrs. Edmonstone, Mr. and Mrs. Webster, Messrs. Mayne, Sherer, Clark, Bews, Cousins, Hutchinson, Oswin, and Glyn. We are staying with Major and Mrs. Ellis, at Nagode. Their kindness is extreme, and we have rested two days."

BAREILLY.—The mutiny at Bareilly, which we reported in a few words in our last issue, seems to have been attended with circumstances of peculiar atrocity and treachery. Only the day before their outbreak the sepoys appealed to their officers to recall their wives and families from the hills, where they had been sent for safety; and even to the last moment these miscreants swore to protect their officers to the death. The regiments (*viz.*, the 18th and 68th N.I., and the 8th irregular cavalry) rose *en masse* on Sunday morning, the 1st of June, a shot gun being fired as the signal, about eleven o'clock. The men at once rushed upon the officers' lines, and opened a fusillade upon the bungalows. They then set at liberty about 3,000 prisoners in the gaol, who laid the station in ruins. Such officers as were able immediately got on their horses, and made for the rendezvous previously agreed upon among them—the cavalry parade-ground. An ineffectual effort was made to bring back the troops to their allegiance, but the scoundrels opened upon them with grapeshot, and they had to ride for their lives. The country having risen in all directions, it was with extreme difficulty, and only by a ride of seventy miles, that the little band at last found safety at Nynce Tal, in the hills, where they had previously sent their families. Here the refugees are congregated in numbers which will probably awe any attempt to attack them, and, as the place is of very difficult approach, we may hope they are in safety.

BENARES AND ALLAHABAD.—We have authentic intelligence from Allahabad, under date the 21st June, embodying all that was known there of the outbreak at Sultanpore. At Allahabad nearly all that was authentically known of the disaster was received from the members of a party, who were at the time of the *émeute* on detached duty a short distance from Sultanpore, under command of the assistant commissioner, Lieut. Grant. Lieut. Grant was at Bela, a place close to Pertabghur. He had with him about thirty sowars of the 3rd irregular cavalry, 300 newly-enlisted men, and a small guard of the Oudh police force. There were symptoms everywhere of impending misfortune: from the thin attendance at Kutchery, and the slow collection of the revenue, it was plain that

the people had lost confidence in the powers of Government, and were relaxing in their allegiance. It was on the 2nd that Lieut. Grant and his party proceeded to Bela. On the 7th news reached of the mutiny and massacre at Sultanpore. On the morning of that day a party of forty-five men, women, and children, fugitives from that station, arrived at Bela; while during the night a number of prisoners who escaped from the Allahabad gaol were seized by the night patrol. All Government servants in the place began to clamour for their pay, which of course Lieut. Grant had no means of supplying, even if so disposed. The Peshkar, by the bye, had decamped the previous evening; and the sowars had stolen a small sum of money which was under their charge. Under these circumstances Lieut. Grant deemed it advisable to place the Sultanpore party under the protection of Goolab Singh Talookdare of Jarole, but although that worthy at first magniloquently promised to defend them with the last drop of his blood, they had no sooner repaired to his house at Purtabghur than he professed his inability to protect the party. On leaving Gholab Singh's house, the carriages, &c. were attacked by a body of Chowkeydars, Ghoratts, and six and seven sowars of Harding's corps. The baggage was all looted, and several of the party narrowly escaped with their lives. They travelled along the Allahabad road till they came to Mulloppoor, the zemindar of which place, Ajeet Singh, gave them shelter. They were detained there for a week, almost in condition of prisoners, till, on the evening of the 14th inst., they started for Allahabad under a strong escort furnished by Ajeet Singh. The whole party reached Allahabad safe on the following day. The names of those brought into Allahabad from Sultanpore, are subjoined. It was reported at Allahabad that only the Cutchery and the civilians' houses had been destroyed; but that four officers had been murdered. These, it is feared, are Colonel Fisher and Captain Gibbings of the 15th irregular cavalry, and Mr. Block and Mr. Stroyan. The remaining officers' Captain Bunbury, Lieutenant Smith, Lieutenant Tucker, Dr. O'Donel, and Lieutenant Lewis are safe in the district. Before Lieutenant Grant's party left Mulloppore, the talookdars had commenced demanding revenue from those zemindars with whom engagements had been made during the summary settlement. They had also resumed some of the villages lost to them by that arrangement. No doubt many of the large Bycharra villages will fight stoutly for their rights; but it is believed that the great majority of the village zemindars will quickly and quietly submit to the authority of the talookdars. It seems, after all, that the Sultanpore districts are not in so disturbed a state as some of the districts in the older provinces.

It is said that the 15th irregular cavalry, the 8th Oude irregular infantry, and the police corps had marched from Sultanpore towards Lucknow, but at Allahabad, it was believed, that they would disperse by the way. As the talookdars are, and will continue to be, all at war among themselves and all the zemindars are interested in the restoration of our authority, the force required to restore order is not a very large one.

List of persons escaped from Sultanpore to Allahabad:—Lieut. and Mrs. Jenkins and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Cooper and one child, Mrs. Bunbury, Mr. and Mrs. O'Donel, Mr. Glynn, Mr. and Mrs. Birrell, two Mrs. Birrell, Mr. Birrell, Mrs. Cavanagh and one child, Mr. F. Cavanagh, Mr. H. Cavanagh, Mr. Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. Chiaranda and one child, Mr. De Hoxan, Mr. Amies, Mrs. Pope and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Poirn and four children, Mr. Carney.

21st June.—The head-quarters, 6 officers and 180 rank-and-file of her Majesty's 84th, left for Allahabad on the morning of the 19th, on board the steamer *Calcutta*. Two officers and 80 men of the same regiment started, in the afternoon of the same day, towards Allahabad, to assist in keeping the road open.

22nd June.—Two officers and 84 men of her Majesty's 64th, and 1 officer and 9 men of her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, have arrived by bullock-train. Eight men of her Majesty's 78th Highlanders have arrived by palkee gharee dak. 150 men of her Majesty's 84th are to leave Benares at 5 P.M. on the 23rd, by bullock-train, for Allahabad.

Bewur.—Extract of a letter from Col. Dixon, at Bewur:—

"The 1st Bombay light cavalry has marched in here, and is pitched a short distance from the cantonment, on the Nusseerabad-road. In two days we expect a detachment of two hundred infantry, and forty horse of the Joudpore legion. And two days afterwards a further reinforcement of 250 Europeans, of H.M. 83rd regiment, 200 of the 12th Bombay native infantry, and three horse artillery (Europeans) guns from Deesa.

"In consequence of the large detachment sent from this to Ajmere, the strength of this corps has been reduced to 250 bayonets, but we have now been reinforced by the 1st light cavalry, and large bodies of native horse."

The following is a list of officers with their families who are at Bewur:—

Brigade Staff.

Brigadier H. Macan.
Captain Bishop, 30th N.I., officiating brigade-major.
Captain Brodie (and wife), 7th Bombay N.I., officiating commissariat officer.

Artillery.

Second Lieut. H. O. Hitchins.
Second Lieut. H. L. Jones.

1st Bombay Light Cavalry.

Captain Hardy (now commandant) and wife.
Lieut. Dennis and wife.
Lieut. Loch, adjutant.
Lieut. C. Loch.
Lieut. Heath.
Lieut. Anderson.
Lieut. Mayne.
Lieut. Stephens.
Cornet Jenkins.
Lieut. Sterling (riding-master) and wife.
Surgeon Durham.

15th Regiment N. I.

Brevet Col. Shuldham, Commandant.
Lieut. H. C. Cuppage.
Lieut. J. T. Prichard, and wife, Interpreter and Quarter master.

Lieut. J. E. Counter, (and wife).
Lieut. H. Philpotts, Adjutant.
Lieut. E. J. Brown.
Lieut. O. D. Thackwell.
Ensign P. Wheeler.
Ensign J. G. Campbell.
Ensign S. E. L. Evans.
Assistant Surgeon de Remzy (and wife).
Serjeant Major M. Neill.
Quarter master Serjeant J. Dunbar.

30th Regiment N.I.

Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, Commandant.
Bt. Lieut.-Colonel Loftie.
Bt. Major Morrieson.
Captain C. F. Fenwick, Offg. Adjt. and wife.
Lieut. G. F. Vincent and wife.
Lieut. T. Pierce, Intr. and Qr. Master and wife.
Ensign J. Cape.
Serg.-Major Edmonds and wife.
Quartermaster-Serjeant Wilkinson.

Gone to Ajmere.

Captain Timbrell, artillery.
Ensigns Harcourt, and Hood, and Surgeon Andrews, 30th N.I.
(True Copy.)
(Signed) H. A. PRINSEP, A.D.C.

CALCUTTA.—The *Phoenix* gives a rather singular statement as to the way in which some seditious papers fell into the hands of the government. On Monday night, two youngsters of the pilot service, as they were being driven in a gharry, were run into by another gharry unprovided with lights. They got out to seize the offending coachman, when two baboos with bundles of papers, the occupants of the gharry, rushed out and bolted. Suspicion was aroused, the gharry was searched, papers were found in the native character, and the coach was taken to Fort William. The coachman called in the evening to recover his gharry, and was at once seized, and made a prisoner.

The Volunteer Guards consist of four troops of cavalry and five companies of infantry. A commandant and two adjutants are appointed by Government. The other officers are selected by the volunteers, these appointments being subsequently confirmed by the Government. Non-commissioned staff officers, who are pensioners, or have served their time, are attached to the corps, receiving the pay of sergeants while so employed. The cavalry are divided into squads of five, each under a non-commissioned officer, a certain number to form a troop under the command of a captain and lieutenant. The infantry are divided into squads of ten, each under a non-commissioned officer, a certain number of squads to form a troop under the command of a captain and lieutenant. As a temporary measure, members of the volunteer corps are permitted to supply themselves with brown holland blouses and helmet shaped solah or felt hats with white covers, the trowsers are to be of white American drill; but a neat blue uniform will be furnished hereafter by Government. The cavalry arms are a sabre, pistol, and hog spears, their equipments a black leather pouch, belt, and sling belt for sword. The arms for the infantry are a light infantry fusil with bayonet, and black leather waist and shoulder belts will

be their equipments. The volunteers are to obey orders, to furnish nightly patrols and pickets, and no one is to patrol singly, or to stop or seize any native, except in obedience to the officer of his squad. The corps have been paraded. For the cavalry about 200 persons have enrolled, and for the infantry about 800. On the ground there were 600 infantry, and 180 cavalry. The two hours from five to seven were taken up in forming the men into troops and companies. They presented rather a motley group, for the blouses and solah topees were in many instances wanting. But on the whole their first appearance was creditable, and in the event of an outbreak they will do good service.

Our private letters inform us that trade was quite at a standstill; all the merchants, traders, and Europeans, thinking more of a brush with the mutineers than about their various occupations. Some letters say even the writers in the public offices go sulkily about their work. It is, however, gratifying to observe, that the Government loan is fast filling up, a sure sign of the native feeling.

Ramdiai Singh, naik, 9th company 43rd regiment N.I., convicted of deserting, and not reporting a secret combination against the State, was hanged on the branch of a tree yesterday, July 3rd, at half-past five o'clock, on the glacis outside Chowringhee gate at Calcutta. He died uttering gross and indecent imprecations upon the members of the court and the prosecutor. H.M.'s 53rd regiment were drawn up in line, facing the temporary gallows, and the reserve guards, consisting almost entirely of the 43rd, on the other side, facing the 53rd, at a distance of about thirty paces.

CANPORE.—A fugitive from Cawnpore had brought intelligence of the mutiny of the 1st and 56th regiment N.I. together with the 2nd Light Cavalry. The jail was broken open, every bungalow fired, and the treasury looted. It is to be feared that but very few Europeans have escaped, and those who were killed were slaughtered with the most unrelenting cruelty. A Gomashita, who left Cawnpore on the 18th June, has written from Allahabad, to the effect that Sir Hugh Wheeler was not only holding his ground, but would probably continue to do so, as the insurgents were quarrelling among themselves, and many of them had dispersed. This man mentions that the Mahratta chief of Bittore and other rebels had put to death nearly two hundred Europeans, including above a hundred fugitives from, as he says, Nynce Tall, but more likely from Futtygurh. Sir Hugh Wheeler, having been annoyed by a gun brought against him by the insurgents, sent out a party of twenty Europeans to spike it. This they not only succeeded in doing, but killed a good many of the enemy besides.—*Phoenix*, June 30.

DELHI.—We have been furnished by an officer before Delhi with the following letter:—

Camp before Delhi, June 25.

"Here we are, still without the walls of the imperial city; but here we shall not much longer remain. I dare say you gentlemen of England, who sit at home at ease, are wondering why we did not at once spring over the wall, as Remus did to annoy his brother Romulus. Perhaps one reason was that the walls of Delhi are somewhat higher than those of the infant Rome; and another certainly was that behind those walls were assembled a formidable force of desperate scoundrels, well armed and well disciplined, and numerically stronger than ourselves in the proportion of four to one. However, we can afford to wait, which is more than the rebels can do. Within the walls cholera is raging fiercely, and hundreds of wounded men are in vain longing for the hospitals and medical attendance of their late indulgent masters. Provisions are also running short, and money is only obtainable by plunder. On our part, our commissariat is capably supplied, and so long as the communication is kept open with Meerut, any quantity of grain is procurable from the rich country between that and Moradabad. As for the rains, they don't fall in such a deluge at Delhi as at most other stations up-country. Besides, they have already cooled the air; and even if the floodgates of heaven should open a little too wide for comfort, the water would soon drain off the ridge on which we are encamped. Thus far, the health of the troops has been excellent, owing, in some measure, to the pleasurable excitement kept up by the constant sorties of our much-petted sepoys. The fellows, it must be admitted, fight bravely, which only causes their loss to be so much the greater. On the 23rd, their dead and dying were lying about in all directions; there could not have been fewer than 500 of them. This is a foretaste of what they may expect when we get in; and they need not look for much quarter from our men, who are furious to pay them off for their fiendish cruelties to the poor women and children."

The following letter, addressed to the *Delhi Gazette*, dated "Camp before Delhi," will be found highly interesting:—

"June 18 (Waterloo-day), 1857.

"My dear —,

"Rather a brisk affair occurred here yesterday. During the day, but particularly in the afternoon, the enemy were observed outside the Lahore gate in large numbers, evidently planning and carrying out some special project. At half-past four o'clock p.m. our troops were turned out to ascertain, if possible, what it might be, and in a very short time they were busily engaged in most laudable musketry practice. Tombs (Major), with his troop of

horse artillery, was, as usual, on the ground. The Rifles (H. M.'s 60th), and the Ghoorkas, being the other principal *dramatis personae*. After a time it was observed that a large Serai, called 'Eed Ghah,' opposite the Ajmere gate, was being occupied by the enemy, and that it had been strengthened from without by the defences which had been constructed during the day.

"It was resolved that the said serai should be ours; though I must tell you that it was an exceedingly strong position, which a few hundred stout-hearted men might hold in face of thousands. It was attacked accordingly and taken in glorious style. The enemy stood for a time; but their show of resistance was, on the whole, brief. The gates of the place were smashed, the enemy's ammunition (two hackery loads) blown up, and the only gun (a 9-pounder) which they had time to bring to the scene of action, spiked, taken, and walked off with *tout de suite*. Their loss was probably considerable. I should think at least 100 killed, whilst, I rejoice to say, we only lost three or four men in all, exclusive of a small number on the list of wounded.

"In the evening, whilst we were sitting at mess in the open air, General Barnard rode up and asked if Major Tombs was present. On being informed that he was not, the general, without dismounting from his horse, said that he had come to the artillery mess publicly to express his opinion of Major Tombs's gallantry in the affair which was just terminated. He said, considering the strong nature of the enemy's position, the resolute manner in which it was attacked, the masterly way in which our troops were handled, and the happy result of the whole engagement, he had never, in the course of his military experience, seen more remarkable bravery, or cooler, better judgment displayed by any officer in the field, than by Major Tombs of the artillery. The word by which the general characterized it was 'glorious.'

"Tombs was slightly wounded on the arm by a musket bullet, and had two horses shot under him—having already, since we left Meerut, lost three chargers in the same way. With such facts, such results, and such praise as I have mentioned, surely the Victoria Cross would be but a well merited reward to such an officer, who has already his share of medals and ordinary honours.

"The Rifles, Ghoorkas, and Fusiliers behaved splendidly yesterday. Jack Sepoy's courage was of Dutch character—probably springing from *Bang Cherus*, and like combustibles.

"Our camp keeps healthy, whilst rumour says that in Delhi hundreds of wounded are screaming all day long for the sons of Æsculapius.

"The order of the day here, as regards the siege, seems to be 'delay,' till reinforcements arrive. Shortly (within a week I believe), 1,500 European bayonets, two troops of Horse Artillery, and two Sikh regiments may be expected in this camp. Then for a tragedy, such as Chandney Chowk has certainly not witnessed since the days of Nadir Shah. If anything escapes destruction may it be the Palace Gardens, with the mangoe topes, cascades, and fountains, and the ice-pits. *Du reste*, let archaeologists and antiquarians write and fight.

"Ever yours, &c."

"Camp before Delhi, June 24.

"I am sorry it is not in my power to give you any news from this quarter. Yesterday the enemy attacked us in great force from the Subjee Mundee side, and fought most desperately the whole day long. They had a strong position in a village and among the garden walls. Our loss has been great for us, but the loss of the mutineers has been very considerable. We have been quiet to-day; how long it will last it is impossible to say. Ever since the day we have arrived here have the troops been more or less knocked up by exposure to sun and fatigue, &c., but the men, notwithstanding, keep up their truly British spirit, and it is surprising how cheerfully all endure this harassing work, and how manfully through God's blessing, we have repulsed every one of their desperate attacks. We have now been here 16 days. A small portion of the reinforcements arrived yesterday, and Brigadier Chamberlain came in, I hear, to-day."—From the *Delhi Gazette Extra*, June 27.

The head-quarters of the 9th Irregular Cavalry reached Umballa on the morning of the 25th instant, and is expected to be at Delhi by the 30th.—*Ibid*.

The 1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry reached Ferozepore on the 25th, and marched again on the 26th en route to Delhi.—*Ibid*.

"Camp before Delhi, June 21.

"About our two attacks, yesterday and the day before,—the second was made early in the morning. They plied us with round shot, but halted as soon as we began to advance. Our reports from the city to-day are much better; they are said to be disheartened, and deserting in great numbers, and to wish to make overtures. They say, 'What's the use of going out to fight; they always get the best of it.' We certainly did them considerable damage in the attack on the 19th;—the ground was horrid to look at.

"We shall have 400 more Europeans two days hence, and a few days later another reinforcement.

"Our supports are coming from Ferozepore, Jullundar, and Lahore.

"Colonel Becher's wound in the arm is not serious, and he will be fit for work in a few days.

"We are sorry to learn, from later letters, that on the 19th the Nusseerabad mutineers, with some (said to be six) guns, contrived

to get in rear of our position and created great confusion. They were of course driven back, with a heavy loss in killed and wounded and two guns; but our loss was also severe, and when we consider that common precaution would have averted this loss, we feel bound to state that there must be great incompetency somewhere; and the sooner the valuable lives of our brave soldiers are intrusted to other care the better. The losses we have to deplore are Col. Yule, H.M.'s 9th Lancers; Capt. Alexander, 3rd N.I.; Mr. Humphrey, and ten men killed; Col. Becher, quarter-master general, and several others, wounded.

"If our brave men, the heroes of our country, are to be made targets of after this fashion, we see no policy in delaying the assault. It would surely be better to lose them and gain the city of Delhi, and the punishment of the traitors within it, than to lose them and gain—two guns!

"The wing of Her Majesty's 61st Regiment reached Loodiana on the morning of the 9th, *en route* to Delhi, and expected to join Head Quarters Camp on the 22nd; the men all in good health and spirits, anxious to have a charge against the enemy. The wing is armed with the Enfield rifle, with which, they say, they can make good practice at 900 yards; they are dressed in dust-coloured uniform."—*Ibid.*

DACCÀ.—One hundred and twenty sailors have been sent here, and their presence has given the greatest confidence to the inhabitants; and all alarm has passed away.

FYZABAD.—Of the mutiny of the 22nd regiment at Fyzabad, which occurred on the night of Sunday, June 8th, it is stated that the 6th Oude Irregular Infantry gave the signal, which was immediately answered by the 22nd N.I. The mutineers guarded their officers and their bungalows, placed sentries over all magazines and public property. When the officers remonstrated with the men, they affirmed that they were bound to obey their native officers. A Soubadar of the 22nd has been appointed to the command of the station. The 17th N.I. marched into Fyzabad on the day the officers were leaving it, in regular order. Boats were provided, each officer was permitted to carry off a small bundle of personal property, and 900 Rs. taken from the public treasury were distributed amongst them. Maim Sing, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief by the King of Oude, has taken all the ladies under his special protection. A Havildar has given protection to the wife of a captain of the 22nd, who was near her confinement, and she is permitted to remain with her husband in the Havildar's hut. The sepoys actually saluted their officers after mutinying, and expressed their regret at what had happened. Col. O'Brien, Cornet Anderson, Lieut. Gordon, and Lieut. Percival, have arrived safely at Dinapore. The following additional particulars are given by one of the party for whose escape boats were provided.—

I remember the officers in the two boats; I accompanied Lieut. Bright, 22nd N.I.; Lieut. Parsons, 6th Oude Irregulars; Lieut. Cantley, 22nd N.I.; Serg. Bushner, serg. major, quartermaster-sergeant, 22nd N.I. and myself were in one boat; Col. Goldney, Lieut. Currie, artillery; Lieut. Ritchie, 22nd N.I.; Serg. Edwards, and Serg. major Matthews in the second boat; three other boats followed behind. We waited two hours for them, but as they did not come we pushed off. As we were getting into the boat we saw the sepoys of the 22nd rushing towards the Treasury; there were about 2 lacs and 40,000 rupees in Capt. Drummond's house, where the treasure had been placed. On reaching a place called Begumunge about 10 miles below Fyzabad, we met some mutineers encamped; at half-past one these men fired on us; there were 800 or 900 of them; about 100 men fired on us when we were 600 yards off. Col. Goldney advised our pushing off to the opposite bank of the Gogra; we got on an island among some jhow fields. The mutineers got into dinghies and followed us; we made for the main boat from the island; there were about 40 or 50 yards of water between. Major Mills was drowned. The sergeant-major, Lieut. Bright, and I were taken prisoners, and taken to the camp of the mutineers, who were men of the 17th and 37th N.I. and the 17th irreg. cav. We were taken before the Soubahdar commanding the rebels. I don't know his name; he was a Hindoo, and belonged to the 17th N.I. He was an old man, slightly made, about 5 feet 8 inches high, with gray hair, no hair on his face, and dark complexion. He asked us who we were; we replied. He then appealed to the Mussulmans on the Koran, and to the Hindoos on the cow, not to injure us, and told us to go away. Two men of the 17th then stepped out and shot the sergeant-major and Lieut. Bright. I was rescued by an artilleryman, and was hid in a serai at Begumunge, and sent off in disguise. While we were talking to the Soubahdar, some fifteen or sixteen of the irreg. Cav. and ten or twelve sepoys went after the remainder of our party. We heard firing across the river; the party returned, and reported they had killed Col. Goldney and six other officers, and that three had escaped. On arriving at Tanda, on the 10th instant, I heard people in the serai saying that six or seven officers had been killed, and two or three were sheltered by some zemindar in Goruckpore district. After this I came via Mattoopoor, Shahgunge, and Juanpore. Capt. Reed, deputy-commissary; Capt. A. P. Orr, assistant-commissary; Mr. E. O. Bradford, ditto; and Capt. Thurburn, reached Rajah Mann Sing's house, and he promised shelter and protection. When I was at Mattoopore I heard that the above officers were going down in boats, with their families, escorted by some of the Rajah's guard. At Tanda I heard that a Mr. Fitz-

gerald, clerk in the deputy-commissioner's office, and Overseer Sergeant Hurst, who were escorting the families of some sergeants to Allahabad, *via* Sultanpore, were killed, and the women and children also murdered. I do not know what has become of the officers who were in the boats behind us when we left Fyzabad."

We are now (says a later account, dated June 22) with a friendly Rajah at Gopalpore, on the river, 25 miles from Goruckpore. He has promised to send us to Dinapore, which is distant 120 miles. I believe we are now quite safe, though we have been in danger, and suffered much discomfort and misery. Our party consists of Capt. and Mrs. Reid and two children; Capt. and Mrs. Orr and sister, and five children; Capt. and Mrs. Thurburn and one child; Capt. and Mrs. Dawson and four children; Mr. and Mrs. Bradford; Mr. and Mrs. FitzGerald and child; and Mr. and Mrs. Hurst and child.

A letter from Capt. Orr, dated Gopalpore, near Gogra, June 24, mentions that he and his family, with Miss Troup, and the rest of his party who escaped from Fyzabad, had reached Gopalpore in safety, and expected to be at Dinapore on the 29th. They were to proceed under the protection of the Rajah of Gopalpore, who has shown himself faithful to the British Government.

It is expected that most of the other Fyzabad people will yet turn up.

Mrs. Black, Mrs. Goldney, and Mrs. Strahan have been brought in to Allahabad by that noble fellow Ajeet Singh, who saw Lieut. Grant and the party of thirty-seven Europeans who accompanied him from his camp near Fyzabad.

A letter from Mr. Wynyard, the judge of Goruckpore, reports all quiet at that station on the 24th inst.—*Englishman*, July 1.

FUTTEHPORE.—The Europeans at Futtehpore kept the rabble at bay for ten days, and with the exception of Mr. Robert Tucker, the judge, all escaped. The latter refused to fly with the rest, and had commissioned the deputy collector to lay a horse dawk for him to Allahabad. This native protégé of the civil service complied, by bringing an armed force who killed Mr. Tucker, he, however, killed sixteen men before he died. His hands, head, and feet were cut off, and held up by the Cotwal for the rabble to see. The above account was given by a native Christian who was eyewitness to the facts above stated. The Government have furnished no information with regard to the rise at Banda, and whether the Nawab of that place was implicated or not, we have received no certain intelligence. As he now enjoys a pension of 40,000*l.* per annum, the Government will be able to punish him, should he have listened to the enemies of the British rule, most effectually.

The following have escaped to Nagode:—J. W. Sierer, Esq. C.S., E. Macnaughten, Esq. C.S., R. Sheathcote, E.I. Railway, W. Bews, do. G. Curren, do. Oswit, do. P. G. Anderson, Esq. agent, — Givnes, Esq. salt department, Mrs. Crawford, and family of seven.

GWALIOR.—The following is a list of those who have lost their lives in Gwalior:—

Major Black, 2nd infantry, Gwalior contingent; Lieut. Proctor, adj. 4th infantry; Dr. Kirk, superintending surgeon; Captains Hawkins and Stewart, artillery; Major Shirriff, 1th infantry; Rev. Mr. Coopland, Sergeant-major Twitcham, Quartermaster-sergeant Webb, Mr. Collins, brigade-major's clerk; Sergeant Cronin.—*Mofussilite*, June 23.

The following is a list of officers and the families who have arrived at Agra from Gwalior:—

Major Macpherson, Brigadier Ramsay, Mr. Innes, Mrs. Hennessey, son, and infant; Mrs. Christian and child, Mrs. Ferris and three children, Captain and Mrs. Meade and two children, Captain and Mrs. Murray and child, Lieutenant and Mrs. Pearson, Lieutenant Smarley, Dr. McKeller, Mr. Sheet, Mrs. Bryant and child, Sergeant Lynch, artillery; Mr. Martin, customs; two gentlemen of the Electric Telegraph Department, Captain Meade, H.M.'s 8th foot; Lieutenant Ryves, 12th N.I. Mrs. Raikes and child, Mrs. Gilbert and her children, Mrs. Kirke and child, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Procter, Mrs. Coopland, Mrs. Monks and two children, Mrs. Cronin and child, Mrs. Webb, and Mrs. Janes. Mrs. Quick died on the road.

GYA.—Some anxiety is felt here, and a detachment of troops has been ordered to protect our treasury, which contains nine lacs of rupees.

INDORE.—Accounts received from Asseerghur, dated the 7th instant, give the following particulars:—The wing of Scindia's contingent had been moved down into the low country outside the fort of Asseerghur, and the company at Boorhaampore had been disarmed and made prisoners by Capt. Birch, with a small party of Bheels. This places the safety of the fort beyond all doubt, as the Bheels are trustworthy men, whose fidelity has never been questioned, and they are of a different race from these rascally mutineers, with whom they cannot possibly have any sympathy whatever.

The fidelity and goodwill of Holkar have been ascertained beyond all doubt. By very recent accounts he has sent troops after the mutineers, who had gone off towards Delhi. He has also offered a large reward for the capture of the chief instigator of the rising, and has sent his remaining valuables into the fort of Mhow. A force under Capt. Orr is moving up rapidly to his assistance, and Brigadier Stuart's movable column is by this time well advanced from Aurangabad.



It is to be hoped that by these energetic measures the peace of Central India may be re-established and preserved.

Capt. Hungerford, of the Bengal Artillery, who commands in the Fort of Mhow, is an officer of nerve and experience, and there is little doubt but he will adopt measures in concert with Col. Durand and Capt. Orr for the relief and security of his charge. Up to the 8th instant all was right in that quarter.—*Poona Observer Extra*, June 11.

Indore "in common with all Hindustan," has been more or less agitated. So soon as Col. Durand had any reason to suspect that the sepoys at Mhow were disaffected, he called in the Contingents from Bhopal and Rajpoot. There is a suspicion that the Mhow sepoys, seeing that they can effect nothing by themselves, contemplate moving up to Neemuch.

JHANSI AND HISSAR.—General Van Cortlandt, who is marching upon Jhansi and Hissar with the Buffumah Irregular Force, has had two engagements with the rebels in the neighbourhood of Sirsa, defeating them in each instance with severe loss. The last action was a very decided one, and the rebels fled in disorder, leaving 200 men dead upon the field, besides many prisoners in our hands. The troops of the Bikanir Rajah, 2,700 men of all arms, have joined General Cortlandt's force, though what reliance can be placed on these men remains to be seen. Major-gen. Nicholson's movable column was at Jullundur at the date of our last advices, *via* Lahore.

KISHANAGUR, June 22.—A correspondent complains that the sepoys are permitted to wander about at their pleasure. After they have left Calcutta some distance behind them, they commence to extort money from the villagers. In one village, in Cutwah, the sepoys obtained 500 Rs. in cash, and told the ryots that "it was better for them to pay, as they would not be molested when the sepoys had conquered the country." The above requires confirmation, and the village apparently having no name renders the intelligence unsatisfactory.

MORADABAD.—Here the desire of plunder seems to have prevailed over the murderous propensities of these miscreants, and they gave their officers two hours' grace to make their escape, in which they fortunately succeeded, the whole of the officers (29th regiment) and the residents, with their families, escaping to Nynce Tal, the day after the arrival of the Bareilly refugees. We stated in our last advices that great fear was entertained that the whole of the station of Shahjehanpore had been massacred. We are happy, however, to learn that a good many have escaped, but we are unable as yet to give the particulars.

MHOW.—The 23rd Bengal Native Infantry have mutinied here; the number of Europeans slain is at present unknown, but it is said to be four. The officers are holding a fortified square in the place, where the ladies and all the other Europeans have taken refuge. If the 3rd Nizam's cavalry prove staunch, they will soon be relieved, as Captain Orr was within 50 miles of Mhow some days ago.

NOWGONG.—Concerning the mutiny at Nowgong, we simply know the fact that the head quarters of the 12th Native Infantry and of the 14th Irregular Cavalry stationed there have followed the example of the left wing of each corps which was stationed at Jhansi, but that the officers are safe. The news of the Jhansi mutiny we communicated by last mail, with an account of the bloody tragedy enacted on that occasion by the massacre of all the Europeans in the place. We now learn that, besides, Mrs. Skene and family, Mrs. Browne, Miss Browne, and Miss Davidson were killed. Altogether twelve of our country men and women were slaughtered in this small station. The only persons known to have escaped are two Customs officers, who have reached Agra.

NEPAUL.—Thus far the Nepaulese Government have acted most loyally. It is even said that Jung Bahadoor had sent 5,000 Ghorkas to pursue the Fyzabad mutineers; but this statement requires confirmation.

NERBUDDA VALLEY.—To quell the mutiny, which is now general along the valley of the Nerbudda, from Mhow to Bundelkand, a light field brigade has been ordered to assemble immediately at Malligaum, under the command of Col. C. H. Somerset, and the troops are already on their march thither. This force will be composed as follows:—

- Half-troop Horse Artillery (Europeans)
- A squadron of Her Majesty's 14th Light Dragoons.
- A wing of Her Majesty's 86th regt. Foot.
- 5th regt. Bombay Native Infantry.
- 3rd regt. Nizam's Cavalry.
- A detachment of the Poonah Horse.
- A detachment of Sappers and Miners.

PATNA.—The Nujeebs of the Behar Guards at Patna who resisted the solicitations of, as it is said, the Dinapore Regiment, have been presented with 600 Rs. It is believed that the Dinapore Regiment had nothing at all to do with the sending of the treasonable missive, but that it was the work of some evil-disposed person. The cooly who brought it declared that the letter was given him in the dark, by whom he could not tell. Every citizen has been ordered to give up his arms within twenty-four hours'

notice. Only those are henceforth to be permitted to wear arms who can obtain the permission of the magistrate. Patna is still quiet.

THE PUNJAB is perfectly quiet, and many of the disarmed men have begged the restitution of their weapons, and wish to be led against the rebels at Delhi. Were this allowed it would be a very unwise act, for there is no telling how long they would prove loyal.

ROHILCUND.—Of the whole country of Rohilcund, Futtehghur (Furruckabad) was the last station to rise. The 10th regiment has unquestionably given in simply to the force of the dangerous example all around it. The sepoys of this corps continued for weeks to guard the treasury and maintain discipline, while every station near them was in open mutiny. They do not appear to have offered any violence whatever to their officers, but a most melancholy rumour prevailed in Allahabad on the 23rd inst. as to the fate of the unhappy fugitives after they had left the place. We take it from the *Englishman* of the 29th ult.:—

"Did the report of the massacre reach you of the Futtehghur fugitives? It surpassed in atrocity all that has hitherto been perpetrated; 132 Europeans, men, women, and children, in fifty boats, left Futtehghur for this place.

"They were all the non-military residents of the place. On arrival at Blithoor the Nana Sahib fired on them with the artillery the Government allowed him to keep; one round shot struck poor Mrs. —, and killed her on the spot. The boats were then boarded, and the inmates landed, and dragged to the parade ground at Cawnpore, where they were first fired at, and then literally hacked to pieces with tulwars. Report says not one escaped."

Blithoor is a little place a few miles to the north of Cawnpore, and we sadly presage a confirmation of this intelligence, in view of the state of matters in that neighbourhood. A bloody reckoning will surely be exacted of these fiends in human shape.

REWAH, June 21.—Rewah and Nagode quiet. Banda fugitives expected on 22nd June, when, if possible, immediate steps will be taken to re-occupy that place. The following officers and ladies arrived at Nagode this morning from Banda, viz.—G. Edmonstone, Esq., C.S.; H. B. Webster, Esq., C.S., and Mrs. Webster; P. Clarke, Esq.; Lieut. Bennett; Ensign Fraser, 1st N.I.; Ensign Clarke.

RANEEGUNGE.—There have been serious disturbances between the sepoys and engine-drivers; but now all is quiet.

SAUGOR.—We are as yet without particulars of the mutiny at Saugor, the news of which reached us on the 8th July, from our correspondent at Kamptee, who was able, however, to inform us that no atrocities had as yet been committed, all the officers, and families, with the European artillery, having taken refuge in the fort. Saugor is the chief station in the districts known as the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, and must have a considerable European population, in the shape of writers, conductors, and others, concerning whose safety, after what has transpired at Jhansi, in these same territories, much uneasiness must be felt. It is to be hoped that these men and their families have taken refuge in the fort also.

SATTARA.—On the 11th of June Mr. Rose was informed of a contemplated rising of all the Mahrattas. He heard that 500 malcontents were in the city, and 800 more from the Bore country were about to make a junction. This being effected, a night attack was to be made upon all the Europeans, and the ex-rajah was to be placed upon the throne. Mr. Rose at once ordered Lieutenant Kerr to march out, and intercept the insurgents. In twenty hours Mr. Kerr, with fifty men of the 16th Irregular Horse, marched fifty miles; and though he met with no armed body of men, yet the effect of such a rapid march, and so sudden an appearance at Bore, cannot fail to intimidate loyal subjects of the ex-rajah. On the 14th of June a puttahwallah in the service of Government entered the lines of the 22nd Regiment, and entering into a conversation with a Soubahdar, said that the camp was to be attacked, and desired him to order his men to "fire high." The soubahdar managed to leave the man in conversation with a sepoy, and ran off for Captain Scott. The puttahwallah was immediately arrested, and will be hanged. Affairs are now wearing a much better aspect. Three companies of the light battalion have been recalled from Kolapoor, pickets under European officers have been posted on all commanding points, and the camp surrounded by a chain of sentries. Colonel Malcolm, with a detachment of the 16th irregular horse, is expected at Sattarah daily, and the natives who have given out that the whole of the Bombay army is in a state of mutiny will be grievously disappointed. A European force of seventy men of the 14th light dragoons, and 100 men of the 3rd Europeans have marched from Poonah to Sattarah.

SIRSA.—Brigadier General Chamberlain, commanding the moveable column formed at Jhelum, has arrived at Lahore with

the troops. Some cavalry and two guns have been sent on to Sirsa, from which station all the ladies have fled.

TIRHOOT.—The *Englishman* has received a letter from Tirhoot which mentions that the police jemadar at Mootiara has been arrested. His correspondence which has fallen to the hands of his captors, discloses a plot of the Mussulmans at Patna and Mozaferpore to murder all their officers.

GENERAL WOODBURN'S COLUMN.—General Woodburn's moveable column, originally ordered to Mhow, stands fast at Aurungabad; and this arrangement is doubtless a judicious one, in view of the unsettled state of the Nagpore territories, and the doubtful temper of the Nizam's troops. We regret to learn that the general has been compelled to resign the command through severe sickness. Colonel C. S. Stuart is appointed to succeed him. This force is composed as follows:—

Two squadrons of her Majesty's 14th light dragoons

A battery of European horse artillery

25th regiment Bombay native infantry

24th ditto (one wing)

The light infantry battalion (Persia).

General Woodburn's column has already crushed the rebellion at Aurungabad, where our readers may remember a regiment of the Nizam's cavalry mutinied; and the presence of the force at that station will doubtless overawe effectually any open disaffection in that quarter for the future.

LATEST OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Lahore, June 27.

Intimation has been received from Umballa that all remained quiet at Delhi during the 24th and 25th. The loss of the mutineers during the fight of the 23rd is stated to have been 400.

Colonel Martley's force was to reach Delhi to-day, having reached Lassoali at the last accounts.

Several regiments of Punjab horse have been despatched from Lahore, and are now on their way to join the force before Delhi.

R. MONTGOMERY, Judicial Commissioner.

The men of Major Knatchbull's battery have been disarmed at Meeran Meer.

(From the *Lahore Chronicle Extra*, June 29.)

Judicial Commissioner's Office, Lahore, June 29.

It is reported from army head-quarters that the mutineers made several attacks on our pickets on the 27th, but were repulsed with loss, there being but trifling casualties on our side. The rains appeared to have set in. The bridge at Bagput has been broken, and the river has now become swollen by the rains.

Intelligence has been received from Peshawar that the 10th Irregular Cavalry has been disarmed at Nowshera.

A considerable body of Jowannah horse have reached Lahore on their way to Umballa.

The number of irregular horsemen despatched from Lahore during the last month is fully equal to the strength of three regiments.

R. MONTGOMERY, Judicial Commissioner.

(From the *Lahore Chronicle Extra*, June 30.)

Judicial Commissioner's Office, Lahore, June 30.

Some further brief details have been received by telegraph of the skirmishes which occurred before Delhi on the 27th.

It is stated that our artillery did great execution, while the killed on our side did not exceed 12. Lieutenant Harris, of the 2nd Fusiliers, was wounded, and Lieutenant Chalmers, of the Guides, slightly.

A letter received from Delhi, from the political agent at Bhurt-poor, dated the 22nd, states that all was well at Lucknow and at Allahabad up to the last advices; and at the latter station it is stated that the mutineers were very severely dealt with by the Sikh regiment stationed there. The letter further mentions that a large force of Europeans was collected at Benares, which will doubtless have moved upwards ere this.

It is reported that the mutineers of the Gwalior contingent are endeavouring to coerce the Maharajah, but their ultimate intentions are not known.

Further details have been received of the action at Delhi on the 23rd, on which occasion the efforts of the mutineers were more determined than on any previous one. It is said that their dead, at the close of the day, were counted by hundreds, their aggregate being estimated at not less than 1,000. The gardens and buildings outside of the city, in which they had sheltered themselves, and given us much annoyance, have been taken possession of by us; and it is said that, since the above date, they have, in a marked manner, evinced less boldness in their attacks than heretofore.

R. MONTGOMERY, Judicial Commissioner.

(From the *Delhi Gazette Extra*.)

News from Sir Henry Lawrence of the 13th Inst., where he was holding on well at Lucknow.

There have been a good many mutinies of regiments in the interior, but he had still with him in the cantonments a large remnant of corps that had mutinied, and that were behaving in an orderly and satisfactory manner.

Latest date from Delhi the 18th inst.—“The enemy endeavoured on the 17th to erect a battery to annoy our picket at Hindoo Rao's house. They were charged on that evening, driven back and one of their guns was captured.”

H. A. PRINSEP, A.D.C.

Government House, June 24.

Intelligence has been received, through Meerut, that Colonel C. Troup has reached Nynce Tal in safety from Bareilly.

LETTERS FROM THE BRITISH CAMP, TO THE 16TH.

An early assault is expected on the arrival of reinforcements. 1,000 Punjab infantry were expected to reach on the 18th. The 8th Queen's, a wing of the 61st, and three or four Punjab regiments, a troop of horse artillery, two companies of foot artillery, and large supplies of ordnance and other ammunition, are being pushed on from the Sutlej.

(Signed) H. A. PRINSEP, A.D.C.

DARJEELING—MURDER OF LIEUT. E. WHISH.

The following is from Darjeeling, dated 17th June:—“You will be likely to see in the newspapers an account of a horrible murder which was committed in this station on Monday night, the 15th instant, but as it is not unlikely that the report may be exaggerated and mixed up with the sepoy affair, I write these few lines to assure you that the sepoys continue to be peaceable, orderly, and well-behaved. The murdered man is Lieut. E. Whish, of the 10th N.I.; his murderers are suspected to be his own servants, all of whom were those abominably treacherous Booteahs. Lieut. Whish detested Bengali servants, and would have no others than Booteahs to wait on him. It was known that he had lately drawn about Rs. 1,000 from the Darjeeling treasury. He lived by himself in a lonesome, distant, and unfrequented part of the station. He was last seen alive by a German family, named Stoelke, with whom he took tea on Monday night. Early on Tuesday morning one of the servants gave the alarm that the sahib was lying dead in bed with his throat cut from ear to ear. Two of the servants are not forthcoming, and a third has been found to have blood upon his clothes. All the cash is gone as also a pair of pistols. The derangement of the bed affords proof that the poor officer must have struggled hard for his life, and that the murder must have been effected by more than one person. All the servants have of course been put under a guard. This shocking affair has, you may well imagine, created a great sensation throughout the station.

“The sepoys are quite innocent. The murder has been evidently committed for the sake of plunder. It unfortunately happened about the same time that a person went down to the sepoy lines, and after asking the men a variety of improper questions assured them that Government would hang and shoot them all if they attempted to follow the example of the sepoys up-country. The sepoys not exactly comprehending the nature of this threat, and feeling greatly alarmed, went off to the commanding officer to complain. He in his turn went off to Mr. Junior Secretary Buckland; and the consequence has been that there has been a nice little row about nothing at all.”

The LONDON MAIL of May 26 arrived at Calcutta, June 28 (per *Nubia*). The mail of July 10 left Aden, July 28 (per *Bengal*).

THE VOLUNTEER GUARDS.—Mr. Peacock, in introducing the bill for the good order and discipline of the Volunteer Guards, observed that the thanks of the Government were due to the gentlemen of the corps for their public spirit, and for the energy with which they had discharged their duties. At the same time, he thought that when on actual duty they should be subject to the articles of war for European troops “only in so far as they are applicable to officers.” He further provided that general courts martial should consist of not less than thirteen members; and that regimental courts should be convened by the commander of the corps, three members constituting a quorum. The regimental courts martial may award, with the sanction of the commanding officer, a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and in default of payment, the offender may be dismissed. Any person who resists one of the volunteers renders himself liable to a fine of 200 Rs. or imprisonment for six months. The government have the entire control of the body, and can vest their authority in any person they please.

BARRACKS FOR THE EXPECTED TROOPS.—Some of the Calcutta journals suggest that the churches should be used as barracks for the troops whose arrival may be expected daily. We suppose that the Government House might be made available for such a purpose with less impropriety than the desecration proposed.

THE EDITORS OF FOUR NATIVE NEWSPAPERS, the *Bhaskur*, *Sultani ul Akhbar*, *Doorbin*, and the *Sundarchar Soodarbhassur* have been prosecuted by Government for issuing seditious publications. They were all committed for trial at the next criminal sessions, and bound over on heavy recognizances to appear. Mr. Cecil Beadon appeared on behalf of the Government.

THE DAK CARRIAGES which conveyed 50 European soldiers from Benares to Allahabad were on their return attacked. The drivers were beaten, the carriages broken, and the horses taken away. Dak communication between Allahabad and Benares has since been opened.

THE KING OF OUDE.—An order has been issued that the King of Oude be treated with all possible respect. How will the King of Oude be punished? The Sepoy who gave the information which led to the arrest of the Ally Nucky Khan has merely been promoted to the rank of a Havildar; a recompense by no means proportionate to the service performed, any more than the punishment to the mutineers has been adequate. The apartments occupied by the King are surrounded on all sides by closed verandahs occupied by European troops.

THREE HUNDRED MUSSULMANS have been holding seditious meetings at Entally.

THE POLICE IN CALCUTTA.—Whilst the police of the suburbs of Calcutta were serving out arms to those who required them, the police in Calcutta itself were snubbing all whom they found furnishing up pistols or discharging old charges. The police are becoming very impertinent, pooh-poohing any danger, and interfering in an unwarrantable manner. Lord Canning has permitted arms to be supplied; clearly, therefore, men should be allowed to put them in a serviceable condition.

THE AMEERS OF SCINDE residing at Dum-Dum are permitted to retain about 200 armed men as followers. These men are, it appears, only furnished with firearms when they accompany the Ameers on hunting expeditions to the Soonderbuns. Very few of them are Scindians.

A ROBBERY on an extensive scale has been committed on the farm of Messrs. D. Wilson and Co. at Itally, now occupied by Mr. Gregory. The robbers, who entered the premises by breaking open the venetians, arranged their plans admirably. They carried off a sword, a loaded musket, Company's paper to the value of 5,000 Rs. and valuable jewels. Mr. Gregory did not awake, otherwise he would probably have been murdered, and that, too, by his own sword or musket.

BRIGADIER PONSONBY, now commanding at Benares, has been removed from the brigade staff of the army, in consequence of failing health. Brevet Lieut.-Colonel P. Gordon, of the 11th N.I., and commandant of the regiment of Loodianah, has in consequence been appointed to the command of the Benares district.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL have sold the English Church at Clittoor to Government, for Rs. 1,142. It will be immediately repaired at a cost of Rs. 420, and furnished with every requisite for the performance of Divine Service according to the ritual of the established church.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—The *Hurkaru* records the death of a Mr. McCulloch under peculiarly distressing circumstances. He was an employé of the railway company, and laid himself down to sleep outside the engine-shed. He went to sleep on the rails, and was run over by the pilot-engine. His two legs were cut off above the hip-joint, his arms smashed and dislocated, and, after enduring frightful torture, he died in the railway hospital.

A BRITISH AGENT has been sent to reside in Karennee. The Burmese are making encroachments upon the Karennee territory, and the agent is appointed to show that the British Government have the Red Karens under their protection.

MR. REILLY, of Dinagore, has been suspended from his office for writing a letter, commenting upon the conduct of Mr. Colvin, to the *Englishman*. The letter, which was said to be strictly private, was inserted by some mistake.

MR. JOHN SCOTT has been appointed sub-assistant commissioner of the Santhal Pergunnahs, on a salary of Rs. 200 per month.

A DESPERATE END.—The *Hurkaru* has received a letter from Benares. A man has arrived from the Upper Provinces who narrates the heroism of an English officer. He was travelling with his wife, and in all probability seeking some place of safety, when he was set upon by many sowars. The officer defended himself bravely, and shot seven of them dead; at last, losing all hope of preservation, he, preferring death to disgrace, shot first his wife and then himself.

DEATH OF LIEUT. WILLOUGHBY.—We regret extremely to say that news was received yesterday from Meerut of the death of the gallant Willoughby, the result of the frightful injuries he received when he blew up the Delhi magazine.

DR. E. ROER has been appointed inspector of schools at Cuttack, Midnapore, Balasore, Pooree, and Sumbulpore. Mr. Brennand, the officiating principal of Dacca College, has been appointed principal of the Presidency College.

MR. L. CLINT, officiating principal of the Presidency College, has been appointed principal of the Krishnagar College, but is to remain in his present post until the arrival of Mr. Sutcliffe; W. Brennand, the officiating principal of the Dacca College, has been appointed pukka principal.

THE NAWAB OF MOORSHEDEBAD.—There is not the slightest truth in the report circulated by a Calcutta newspaper, that the Nawaub Azim of Moorshebad was suspected of being implicated in the present insurrection. By education and habits the Nawab is almost an European, and much too sagacious to become a party to such a mad enterprise at that attempted by the insurgents.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE RAMGURH IRREGULAR CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

Fort William, June 4, 1857.—The officer commanding the Ramgurh force has reported that the native officers and men of the Ramgurh irregular cavalry have unanimously requested that the Government should be assured of their earnest desire to have an opportunity of proving their fidelity to the State.

It has further been brought to notice that these brave men have written to their companions now absent on leave in the Delhi territory, desiring them to tender their services to the general commanding the Meerut division.

A similar good spirit is stated to animate the Ramgurh light infantry.

The Governor General in council receives this report with high satisfaction.

The Ramgurh irregular cavalry is distinguished by its services in Burmah; and of its firm allegiance the Government has no doubt.

The Governor General in council hereby conveys his thanks to the Ramgurh force for this demonstration of their loyalty; and he directs that the offer of their services be entered on the records of the army of Bengal, and that this general order be read at the head of every regiment, troop, and company in the service, at the parade ordered for the purpose.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General in council has received with much satisfaction a report, that the whole of the 6th regiment native infantry at Allahabad have expressed their loyalty to the Government, and their desire to be led against the mutineers at Delhi; and also a further report, that the three companies of the 34th regiment native infantry at Barrackpore have expressed themselves in the same soldier-like manner.

The Governor-General in council thanks the men of these regiments for this mark of their devotion, and directs that this tender of their services, at a time when so many misguided soldiers of the Bengal army have swerved from their allegiance to the state, shall be placed among the records of Government, and shall be read at the head of every regiment, troop, and company, at parade ordered for the purpose.

MARTIAL LAW.—AJMERE AND NEEMUCH.

PROCLAMATION.—In further continuation of the proclamation of the 16th ult., the honourable the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces is pleased to declare Martial Law to be established in the districts of Ajmere and Neemuch, in conformity with the provisions expressed in the proclamation aforesaid.

By order of the honourable the Lieutenant-Governor N. W. P.

C. B. THORNHILL,

Officiating Secretary to Government, N. W. P.

SIR HENRY SOMERSET.

Fort William, June 4.—The Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in council is pleased to direct that his Excellency Lieut.-gen. Sir Henry Somerset, K.C.B. and K.H. Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army, the senior officer in India, shall assume the command of H.M.'s and the Hon. Company's forces in India, until further orders.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Major-gen. T. Reed, C.B. H.M.'s service, commanding the Peshawur division, the senior officer in Bengal, is appointed provincial Commander-in-Chief, until the arrival at Calcutta of Lieut.-gen. Sir P. Grant, K.C.B. Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, whom it has been determined by the Governor-General in council to place in the position of acting Commander-in-Chief in Bengal, pending the appointment of successor to his Excellency General the Hon. George Anson, deceased.

Major-gen. Sir Henry Barnard, K.C.B. H.M.'s service, commanding the Sirhind division, is appointed to take command of the field force proceeding against Delhi.

Brigadier Sydney John Cotton to be a brigadier-general, and to

command the Peshawur division during the time that Major-gen. Reed holds the office of provincial Commander-in-Chief.

THE CALCUTTA MILITIA.

Fort William, June 4.—The Calcutta regiment of militia has, through its commanding officer, preferred a request to be permitted to proceed to any part of the empire, by sea or by land, in which the government of India shall consider that its services may, at the present moment, be most useful.

The right honourable the Governor-General in Council has received with great satisfaction this expression of zeal and loyalty on the part of the Calcutta militia.

This is not the first occasion on which this regiment has come forward to place its unrestricted services at the disposal of the government. The public spirit now again evinced by the Calcutta militia calls for the thanks of the government of India, and the right honourable the Governor-General in Council directs that the thanks may be publicly conveyed to the native commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, and sepoy of the regiment, and be recorded in general orders, and read at the head of every regiment, troop, and company in the service, at a parade ordered for the purpose.

H.M.'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Fort William, June 12, 1857.—The detachment of royal artillery and wing of her Majesty's 37th regiment, arrived in the steam frigate *Semiramis*, and steam vessel *Cape of Good Hope*, are temporarily brought on the establishment of the Bengal presidency from this date.

TRIAL OF HEINOUS OFFENCES.

Fort William, Home Department, June 15, 1857.—The Governor-General in Council hereby extends to the whole of the north-western provinces of the Presidency of Bengal and to the provinces of the Panjab and Oude, the operation of Act No. XVI. of 1857, entitled "An Act to make temporary Provision for the Trial and Punishment of heinous Offences in certain Districts."

His lordship in council also hereby authorizes the Lieut.-Governor of the north-western provinces, and also every commissioner of revenue and circuit in the said provinces, and the chief commissioners in the Panjab and Oude, severally, to issue a commission or commissions, under section VII. Act No. XIV. of 1857, for the trial of persons charged with having committed any of the offences mentioned in that Act, or punishable by sections I. and II. of Act No. XI. of 1857, or by the aforesaid Act No. XVI. of 1857.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

CECIL BEADON,
Sec. to Government of India.

TRIAL AND PUNISHMENT OF HEINOUS OFFENCES.

Fort William, June 16, 1857.—No. 785 of 1857.—The following Act, passed by the legislative council of India, received the assent of the Right Honourable the Governor-General on the 13th instant, and is published in general orders:—

Act No. XVI of 1857.

An Act to make temporary Provision for the Trial and Punishment of heinous Offences in certain Districts.

Whereas it is expedient to make temporary provision for the trial and punishment of heinous offences, in certain districts.* It is enacted as follows:—

I. Whoever shall commit or attempt to commit any heinous offence in any district or place in which martial law hath been or shall be established, or in any district or place to which this Act shall be extended by order of the Governor-General of India in Council, shall be liable, on conviction, to the punishment of death, or to the punishment of transportation for life, or of imprisonment with hard labour for any term not exceeding fourteen years; and shall forfeit all his property and effects of every description.†

II. "The words 'heinous offence' shall be deemed to include: an attempt to murder, rape, maiming, dacoity, robbery, burglary, knowingly receiving property obtained by dacoity, robbery, or burglary, breaking and entering a dwelling-house and stealing therein, intentionally setting fire to a village, house, or any public building, stealing or destroying any property provided for the conveyance or subsistence of troops, and all crimes against person or property attended with great personal violence, and all crimes committed with the intention of assisting those who are waging war against the state, or forwarding their designs.

III. Every person who shall be guilty of murder, or any of the offences above described, may be tried either by court-martial

* Preamble.

† Punishment for any heinous offence in districts or places subject to martial law or to which this Act is extended.

‡ Interpretation of the words "heinous offence."

appointed under Act XIV. of 1857,* or by a commissioner or commissioners issued under the said Act, or by the ordinary courts of judicature.

IV. Nothing in this Act shall extend to the trial or punishment of any of her Majesty's natural-born subjects born in Europe,† or of the children of such subjects.

V. This Act shall continue in force for one year.

W. MORGAN,

Clerk of the Council.

RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY WITH PERSIA.

Notifications.—Fort William, Foreign Department, June 18, 1857.—Authentic intelligence having been received that the ratifications of the treaty, which was signed at Paris by the plenipotentiaries of England and Persia on the 4th March last, were exchanged at Bagdad on the 2nd of May, the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that a royal salute shall be fired from the ramparts of Fort William, as well as at every principal station of the army, in honour of the peace which has been concluded.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has had the satisfaction of announcing from time to time the signal successes which have been achieved by the combined action of the military and naval forces, under the direction of Lieut.-gen. Sir James Outram, K.C.B., on the coasts and in the interior of Persia.

The surrender of Bushire on the 10th December, after a brief and ineffectual opposition; the operations against the Persian entrenched camp at Borazgoon; and the complete victory obtained over the Persian army at Khooshab on the 8th February; the bombardment and capture of Mohamreh on the 26th March; and the brilliant attack, by a few hundred men, against Ahwaz, on the 1st April, followed by the precipitate flight of the whole Persian army serving in that quarter, have signally instanced the vigour, the enterprising spirit, and the intrepidity with which the operations against Persia, both by sea and land, have been directed, and have earned for those who had a share in their execution the cordial approbation and the thanks of the Government of India.

The Governor-General in Council has now the gratification of announcing that the ratifications of the Treaty, which was signed at Paris by the plenipotentiaries of England and Persia, on the 4th March last, were exchanged at Bagdad on the 2nd May; and the entire withdrawal of the British forces from the soil and the waters of Persia, awaits only the fulfilment of the conditions of peace, which were accepted by the plenipotentiary of Persia on her behalf.

The peace which has been thus concluded accomplishes the principal objects of the war without needless humiliations to Persia, and places the relations of the British Government with that country, both political and commercial, on an improved footing. Though the negotiations by which this result has been obtained were conducted in Europe, their rapid and unchecked progress, and their early completion must be ascribed, in no small degree, to the vigorous operations and the successful achievements of the Persian expeditious force.

The brilliant reputation of Lieut.-gen. Sir James Outram, K.C.B. has acquired additional lustre from the promptitude, the vigorous energy and ability with which he has exercised the command entrusted to him; and the Governor-General in Council desires to record his high sense of the important services rendered by this distinguished officer.

The Governor-General in Council deeply laments that Major-gen. Stalker, C.B. should not have lived to witness the successful termination of the war, in the commencement of which he took so prominent and conspicuous a part.

His Lordship in Council cordially appreciates the zealous and active exertions of Brigadier-gen. Havelock, C.B. and commends the order and despatch with which the troops were landed and formed at Mohamreh under his direction.

To Brigadier Homer, who shared with his Brigade in the attack on Bushire, and in the operations against Borazgoon; to Brigadier Wilson, K.H., who commanded the 1st Brigade of Infantry at Borazgoon and Mohamreh; to Brigs. Hamilton and Hale, who were present with their Brigades in the advance upon Mohamreh; and to Brig. Stewart, who was at the head of the Cavalry 2nd Division on the same occasion; to Lieut.-Col. Shephard, who succeeded to the command of the 1st Infantry Brigade on the lamented death of Brig. Stopford; to Col. Stisted, who led the 1st Brigade 2nd Division in the march on Borazgoon and the victory of Khooshab; to Lieut.-Col. Tabb, who commanded the Cavalry Brigade on the same occasion as well as at Bushire; and to Lieut.-Col. Trevelyan, Commanding Artillery, who took a part in every operation of the troops, except that against Ahwaz;—to all these, whose valuable services have been gratefully acknowledged by the late Maj.-Gen. Stalker, C.B., and Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Outram, K.C.B., the Governor-General in Council begs to offer his warmest thanks and the assurance of his heartfelt approbation.

The late Maj.-gen. Stalker, and Lieut.-gen. Sir James Outram, K.C.B. have expressed their obligations to the officers commanding

* Offenders, by whom to be tried.

† Act not to apply to British-born subjects, or their children.

regiments and batteries of artillery, on the several occasions which called for their exertions; and the Governor-General in Council has great satisfaction in publicly tendering his best thanks to Maj. Sterling, of H.M.'s 64th foot; to Maj. McIntyre, who took command of H.M.'s 78th Highlanders during the expedition to Borazgoon; to Lieut.-col. J. S. Ramsay, of the 2nd Bombay European light infantry; to Maj. Manson, of the 4th Bombay rifles; to Lieut.-col. Shephard and Captain Macleod of the 20th; Maj. Travers, of the 23rd, and Col. Macan and Capt. Bowditch, of the 26th Bombay native infantry; to Capt. L. Stephen Hough, of the 2nd Belooch battalion; to Maj. Blake, Capt. Hatch, Capt. Gibbard, and Capt. Aikin, commanding, — the first, a troop of horse artillery, and the others, light field batteries; to Capt. Dickinson, of the Sappers and Miners; and to Capt. Forbes, of the 3rd Bombay light cavalry, whose gallantry on the field of Khooshab was conspicuous.

The Governor-General in Council cordially unites with the late Maj.-gen. and the Lieut.-gen. Commanding the Expeditionary Force, in expressing his marked acknowledgments of the ever ready and efficient assistance afforded by Col. Lugard, c.n. H.M.'s 29th Foot, the chief of the staff, and the several officers composing the general staff. To Capt. Malcolm Green, military secretary, Lieut. Sykes, and Capt. Hervey, a.-de-c., Capt. Arthur, Persian interpreter, and Maj. Taylor, transferred from the Persian mission, in the capacity of political secretary, as well as to Lieut.-col. Lord Dunkellin, detached from the staff of the Governor-General, who volunteered his aid on the personal staff of Lieut.-gen. Sir James Outram, k.c.b.; to Capt. Hunter, who served as a.-de-c. to the late Maj.-gen. Stalker on the attack on Bushire; and to Mr. Johnstone, of the Indian navy, to whose knowledge of the country, and unwearied zeal the late Maj.-general was much indebted, the Governor-General in Council begs to offer the expression of his approbation.

The valuable assistance afforded on every occasion of difficulty and danger, and especially in the brilliant expedition against Ahwaz, by Capt. Kemball, political agent in Turkish Arabia and consul-general in Bagdad, has been highly commended by Lieut.-gen. Sir James Outram, k.c.b. and merits the unqualified approbation and the hearty thanks of the Governor-General in Council, no less than does the gallantry of Capt. Hunt, H.M.'s 78th Highlanders, and of the other military officers who accompanied the expedition in question.

The Indian navy has taken a conspicuous part in the operations which have now been brought to a termination, and the Governor-General in Council must not omit to put on record the high sense which he entertains of its most valuable and important services.

To Rear-admiral Sir H. Leeke, K.H., royal navy, the Governor-General in Council begs again to offer his sincere acknowledgments for the promptitude and energy with which he gave his assistance in landing the troops at Hallila Bay, and in attacking the fortifications of Bushire. To Capt. Griffith Jenkins, captain of the fleet; to Acting-commander Adams, of the *Assaye*; and Lieut. Clarkson, of the same vessel; to Capt. Young, Commanders Rennie and Macdonald, and Acting-commander Foulerton, much praise is due for their gallantry on the same occasion.

The Governor-General in Council, however, desires specially to record his admiration both of the skill and energy displayed by Acting-commodore Young, I.N. (upon whom the command of the Gulf squadron devolved on the lamented death of Commodore Ethersey), in the conduct of the difficult naval operations against Mohamreh, and of the signal success with which they were crowned.

The Governor-General in Council has further remarked with the highest gratification the distinguished conduct of Commander J. Rennie, who, since the departure of Capt. Young, has most efficiently commanded the naval forces in the Persian Gulf. In the enterprising advance upon Ahwaz, the signal success obtained was due, in a very large measure, to the judgment and resolute gallantry of this able officer.

The acknowledgments of the Government are also due to Commander Selby, of the *Semiramis*; Commander Grieve, of the *Cuce*; Acting Commander Manners, of the *Victoria*; and to Lieutenants Commanding Tronson, of the *Falkland*, and Worsley, of the *Ajdaha*, who contributed largely to the success of the day; and the special thanks of the Government are claimed for Commander Adams, for the efficient manner in which he seconded the attack on the northern forts at Mohamreh.

Acting Commodore Young has commended the conduct of Lieut. Chitty, commanding the *Berenice*; of Commander Nesbitt, agent for transports; and of Acting Masters Commanding M'Laurin, of the *Napier*; Holland, of the *Comet*; Fletcher, of the *Planet*; Neale, of the *Assyria*; Davies, of the *Ethorsey* flat; and Dark, of the *Rough Lindsay*, for the effective aid which they respectively rendered in the attack on Mohamreh; and the Governor-General in Council has great pleasure in acknowledging their good services.

Finally, the Governor-General in Council wishes to offer his hearty thanks to all the officers and non-commissioned officers, of whatever designation, and to all the soldiers and sailors of the force, for the bravery, the endurance, and good conduct which they have displayed during the several operations in which they have been engaged.

It will afford the highest gratification to the Governor-General in Council, to recommend the arduous and successful services of

the military and naval forces on the coasts, and in the interior of Persia, to the most favourable consideration of the Honourable Court of Directors and her Majesty's Government.

G. F. EDMONSTONE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GENERAL GRANT.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, 17th June, 1857.—With reference to general order by the Governor-General in Council, No. 797, of the 17th instant, Lieut.-General Sir Patrick Grant, K.C.B., has this day assumed the command in chief of the Bengal Army. Sir Patrick Grant has been attached to the Bengal Army for upwards of six and thirty years. He has served with it in quarters and in the field; he has fought and bled in its ranks; and he had a heartfelt pride in believing it to be second only to the unequalled British army in every soldierly quality, and inferior to none in its loyalty and devotion to the state, and attachment to its officers. These illusions have now been most painfully dispelled. Many regiments have broken into open and defiant mutiny, and forgetful of their oath of fealty to the state, and their former well won high reputation, they have steeped themselves in crime, and committed a series of cowardly murders and cold blooded atrocities, so cruel and ruffianly as to be almost beyond belief. A heavy retribution awaits those miscreant traitors. Many of them have already paid the penalty, and all will ere long have it made manifest that the Government, which treats its good and faithful servants with unexampled liberality and unbounded consideration, is all-powerful to punish as well as to reward. As Adjutant-General of the army for a period of many years, Sir Patrick Grant had the best opportunity of becoming thoroughly acquainted with every regiment of every branch of the service, and he has the satisfaction to feel that he never has done an injustice to a soldier, nor refused to have any complaint (if preferred in a respectful, becoming manner) inquired into, and, if well founded, redressed; and the army may rest assured that the same principle which guided him as Adjutant-General will continue to govern the Commander-in-Chief in his present high position. If any soldier has a complaint or representation to make, the Commander-in-Chief calls upon him to come forward manfully and respectfully and prefer it, and he shall be listened to. All will receive even-handed and impartial justice; but his Excellency warns the turbulent and ill-disposed that he will pursue with unrelenting severity all who offend against discipline and bring disgrace upon the army to which they belong. The Governor-General of India has twice assured the native troops that there is no intention on the part of the British Government to interfere with their religion, and the Commander-in-Chief now repeats that assurance. In former times, the Mohammedan rulers of India tyrannically compelled thousands upon thousands of Hindoos of the highest castes to abandon their own religion and embrace Mohammedanism; and under Hindoo governments, even of a recent date, the outward and public observances of the Mahomedan religion were prescribed and forbidden. But the British Government never has interfered, and never will interfere, with the religion of any class of its subjects. There is, and ever has been, universal toleration for all; and all are free to worship as they please, secure from molestation or hindrance. This is well known and understood; and the native troops are again emphatically warned not to allow themselves to be duped and fooled into believing aught to the contrary. The Commander-in-Chief now calls upon the European officers of all grades, and the native portion of the army which has remained true and faithful to their oath and their colours, cordially and heartily to unite with him to re-establish order, and efface the memory of the foul stain which now unhappily attaches to the once honoured reputation of the Bengal army. This order is to be read and carefully explained at the head of every regiment, troop, and company in the service. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments on his personal staff: Col. F. P. Haines, her Majesty's service, unattached, to be military secretary; Lieut. A. C. Grant, 8th light cavalry, to be aide-de-camp; Lieut. Henry Fane, her Majesty's 84th foot, to be aide-de-camp; Lieut. G. T. Gough, her Majesty's 12th royal lancers, to be an extra aide-de-camp; Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. M. B. Fraser Tytler, commandant of the 9th irregular cavalry, to act as aid-de-camp until further orders.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER GUARDS.

Fort William, June 24, 1857.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, the following appointments in the Calcutta volunteer guards:—

To command the volunteer guards—Major R. Strachey, of engineers, with the honorary rank of lieutenant-colonel, vice Lieut. col. Cavenagh, relieved from the duty.

Commandant of cavalry, with the honorary rank of major—Capt. H. Turnbull, of the 7th L.C.

Adjutant of cavalry—Lieut. J. A. M. Patton, of the 3rd L.C.
1st Troop—Capt. D. D. Kilburn and Lieut. Sir A. Larpent,
Bart.
2nd Troop—Capt. J. Parry and Lieut. J. Wallace.
3rd Troop—Capt. R. Sankey and Lieut. T. Brown.
4th Troop—Capt. Brown and Lieut. R. F. Stack.
Commandant of infantry, with the honorary rank of major—
Capt. W. Davis, of the 31st N.I.
Adjutant of infantry—Lieut. F. Chamier of the 34th N.I.
1st Company—Captain W. FitzWilliam and Lieut. W. Kin-
noch.
2nd Company—Capt. Clint and Lieut. S. Ockelton.
3rd Company—Capt. J. Cameron and Lieut. S. Pierce.
4th Company—Capt. R. Ross and Lieut. H. Oxborough.
5th Company—Capt. F. Goodenough and Lieut. J. Campbell.
R. J. BIRCH, Colonel,
Sec. to the Govt. of India in the Mil. Dept.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BAINBRIDGE, A. J. R. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Dacca; to
exercise spec. powers of asst. to mag. and powers of asst. coll.
in that dist. June 20.
BROWNE, Lord H. R. to offic. as mag. of Hooghly, June 23.
CHAPMAN, C. to offic. as comm. of rev. and circuit of Chittagong
div. June 26.
COCKERELL, F. R. to be mag. of Nuddea, June 25.
ELLIOT, A. J. to be mag. of Hooghly, to cont. to offic. as coll. of
Nuddea, June 25.
MAGNIAC, A. to be in ch. of sub. div. of Nattore.
TAYLER, S. H. C. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Behar; to
exercise powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in that dist. June 20.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

FINNEY, R. 1 mo. on m.c. in ext.
MACKENZIE, C. J. 1 mo. in ext. on m.c.
STEER, C. 1 mo. on m.c.
TAYLER, W. V. G. 1 mo.
WARD, J. R. 15 days, on m.c. fr. June 20.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HAZLEDINE, Rev. W. to Calcutta, on m.c. and 15 mo. fr. June
17, to Europe, on m.c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BEATSON, Capt. W. S. 1st L.C. to be dep. asst. adj. gen. to
column troops to be formed at Allahabad, und. com. of brig.
gen. of Havelock, June 23.
BELSON, Capt. H. 53rd N.I. to rejoin, June 22.
BOISRAGON, 1st Lieut. H. M. F. 1st Eur. fus. to be capt. fr.
Nov. 23, 1856, for the augmentation.
BRASVER, Lieut. G. unattach. comdt. of regt. of Ferozepore, to
be capt. unattached, fr. June 6.
BYGRAVE, Brev. col. B. inf. to rank fr. Nov. 28, v. Moody, dec.
CAMPBELL, Brev. lieut. col. W. C. to be lieut. col. fr. May 11, in
suc. to Ripley, killed.
CAMPBELL, Ens. A. E. 31st N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 7, in suc. to
Birch, killed.
COCKBURN, Ens. A. 2nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 10, in suc. to
Finnis, killed.
CUPPAGE, Lieut. H. C. 15th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 23.
CURETON, Lieut. C. 38th L.I. to be capt. fr. May 31, in suc. to
Handscomb, killed.
CURRIE, Ens. H. O. 6th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 7, in suc. to
Plunkett, killed.
DANDRIDGE, Lieut. E. 73rd N.I. to be station staff at Jelpigoree.
DAVIS, Lieut. W. 31st N.I. to be capt. fr. June 7, in suc. to
Birch, killed.
FORSTER, Brev. Lieut. col. H. c.b. to be col. in the army fr.
June 20.
FRASER, Lieut. Hon. J. H. 1st N.I. to rejoin June 22.
FRELING, Lieut. N. J. 46th N.I. permanently attached to army
comm. dept. fr. June 8.
GLUBB, Ens. J. M. 38th L.I. to be lieut. fr. May 31, in suc. to
Handscomb, killed.
HARCOURT, Ens. A. F. P. 30th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 11, in
suc. to Ripley, killed.
HARRIS, Lieut. J. P. 21st N.I. ret. to duty.
HASLEWOOD, Capt. W. K. inv. estab. to be fort adj. at Allaha-
bad, v. Capt. T. C. Birch, killed.
HATHORN, Lieut. J. G. dep. comm. of ordnance, posted to Feroze-
pore mag. to continue doing duty in arsenal, June 23.
HILL, Lieut. R. B. 60th N.I. to act as adj. to left wing during its
separation from head qrs. on treasure escort duty, June 22.
HOLLAND, Brev. capt. G. art. passed exam. in Hindustani.
HOWELL, Capt. W. B. H. 1st Eur. fus.; to rank fr. Sept. 14,
1856, in suc. to Seaton, pro.
HUMPHRY, 1st Lieut. E. W. engs. to be an asst. eng. 2nd class.

JACOBS, Capt. G. O. 1st Eur. fus. to be maj. fr. Sept. 1856, to
stand below Maj. Seaton, for the augmentation.
JAMIESON, Brev. lieut. col. J. W. H. to be lieut. col. fr. May 10,
in suc. to Finnis, killed.
JENKINS, Brev. col. F. fr. 1st Eur. fus. to 6th N.I. June 24.
KNYVETT, Brev. lieut. col. W. J. B. to be lieut. col. June 30.
LIMOND, Lieut. D. engs. placed at disp. of home dept. June 30.
LOFTIE, Capt. M. E. 30th N.I. to be maj. fr. May 11, in suc. to
Ripley, killed.
MARTIN, Brev. capt. H. M. 2nd N.I. to be capt. fr. May 10, in
suc. to Finnis, killed.
MASTER, Lieut. G. A. 53rd N.I. to rejoin, June 22.
MITCHELL, Lieut. col. W. St. L. fr. 19th N.I. to 1st Eur. fus. as
2nd lieut. col. June 24.
MONCKTON, 2nd Lieut. J. R. engs. to be 1st lieut. v. Innes, killed.
MORRIESEN, Brev. maj. R. 2nd N.I. to be maj. fr. May 10, in
suc. to Finnis, killed.
MUNRO, Ens. G. L. 6th N.I. to rejoin, June 22.
MUNRO, Lieut. L. 43rd N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 23.
NUTTALL, Lieut. M. 6th N.I. to be capt. fr. June 7, in suc. to
Plunkett, killed.
O'BRIEN, Brev. lieut. col. C. comdt. 8th regt. Oude irr. inf. to
proc. to Allahabad, and do duty in that garrison and ass. com. on
dept. of Brev. lieut. col. Neill.
OWEN, 2nd Lieut. 1st Eur. fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856,
for the augmentation.
PEARSE, Capt. J. L. jun. asst. to comm. of Mysore, to act as supt.
of Astagram div. of Mysore, v. Clerk, on leave.
PENNY, Maj. gen. N. c.b. to div. staff of army, v. Maj. gen.
Hewitt, June 29.
RUSSELL, Lieutenant L. engr. posted to Allahabad div. of pub.
works, to join, June 22.
SAGE, Brev. capt. S. 30th N.I. to be capt. fr. May 11, in suc. to
Ripley, killed.
SEATON, Capt. D. to be Maj. fr. Sept. 14, 1856, v. Maj. J. R.
Pond, dec.
SIMPSON, Brev. col. D. fr. 6th to 54th N.I. June 24.
TROUP, Ens. H. B. to do duty with 43rd L.I. at Barrackpore.
TUCKER, Ens. R. G. 68th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 7, v. Alex-
ander, killed.
TURTON, Lieut. col. J. art. to be col. in the army fr. May 17.
TYTLER, Brev. lieut. col. J. M. B. 37th N.I. to be dep. asst. qr.
mr. gen. to columns of troops to be formed at Allahabad, under
com. of Brig. gen. Havelock, June 23.
WALTER, 1st Lieut. S. 1st Eur. fus. to rank fr. Sept. 14, 1856, in
suc. to Seaton, prom.
WATERFIELD, Brev. maj. J. 38th L.I. to be maj. fr. May 31, in
suc. to Handscomb, killed.
WHEELER, Brev. col. S. G. fr. 34th to 19th N.I. June 24.
WHISH, Lieut. H. E. asst. supt. Behar irrigation, trans. as an asst.
to Berhampore div. June 26.
WILLOWS, Lieut. J. E. 10th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. June 23.
WILSON, Brig. A. art. to comm. Meerut div. with the rank of brig.
gen. until the arr. of Maj. gen. Penny, June 29.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

CONDIE, W. June 29.

INFANTRY.

BOSWELL, C. M. June 29.
MARSHALL, H. W. June 29.
SCOTT, T. A. June 29.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CLERK, Capt. T. supt. of Astagram div. of Mysore, to Madras,
prep. to app. for ful. to Europe, on m.c.
HEARSEY, Lieut. A. W. 57th N.I. 4 mo. fr. June 17, in ext. to
remain at pres. on m.c.
PARK, Ens. J. 66th N.I. fr. May 29 to July 27, to pres. on m.c.
prep. to furl. to Europe.
PLAYFAIR, Lieut. W. 4th N.I. to remain at Bombay, on m.c. to
June 30.
PLAYFAIR, Ens. A. L. 7th N.I. 3 mo. fr. June 19, to Calcutta, on
m.c.
REDDIE, Brev. maj. G. B. 29th N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, new regs.
SMITH, Maj. R. 1 mo. on m.c.
TRAVERS, Lieut. col. J. comdt. of Bhopal contingent, 2 mo. fr.
June 10, to Bombay, prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABBOTT, Asst. surg. R. T. M.D. doing duty with 8th foot, to rec.
ch. of sick of corps, and proc. with them to depot at Dum Dum,
of which he will also take med. ch. June 22.
BRADLEY, Surg. to ch. of 2nd cav. Hyderabad conting. June 24.
CAMPBELL, Surg. A. supt. of Darjeeling, vested with powers of
sess. judge, June 24.
DUNBAR, Surg. J. A. M.D. to continue in med. ch. of 63rd N.I.
until further orders, June 23.
EDDOWES, Asst. surg. W. to med. ch. of 4th comp. 5th batt. art.
proc. to Dinapore, June 23.
HAYE, Asst. surg. W. H. to ass. med. ch. of detach. of H.M.'s

84th foot proc. to Upper Provinces by railway, June 22.
 IRVING, Asst. surg. J. to be med. storekeeper at Allahabad.
 KILKELLY, Asst. surg. C. to ass. med. ch. of detach. of H.M.'s
 6th reg. on departure of left wing of that corps for N.W. prov.
 KNAPP, Asst. surg. J. M. agency surg. at Indore, res. ch. of duties
 fr. Asst. surg. Rice, June 9.
 MACPHERSON, Asst. surg. H. M. to be surg. fr. May 22, v.
 Walker, dec.
 ORR, Surg. 4th cav. Hyderabad contingent, to ass. med. ch. of
 right wing and hd. qrs. 3rd inf. Hyderabad contingent.
 ROLFE, Surg. W. A. posted to 63rd N.I. to rem. at pres. June 23.
 SHAW, Asst. surg. W. J. to med. ch. of civ. station of Oonao, in
 Oudh.
 SHERLOCK, Asst. surg. T. T. passed colloq. exam. June 23.
 WILLIAMS, Asst. surg. to be register of deeds in Burdwan, June 25.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

KERTON, Asst. surg. W. H. 6 mo. to remain at pres. on m.c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.

Col. H. Havelock, C. B. adj. gen. of H.M.'s forces in India, to
 be a brig. gen. and to com. column of troops about to be formed
 at Allahabad, to proceed to Allahabad June 20.

INFANTRY.

10th. Lieut. H to be a.-de-c. to brig. gen. Havelock, June 23.
 53rd. Asst. surg. R. Fryer, to do duty with right wing, H.M.'s
 64th foot proceeding to Upper Provinces.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BARTLETT, wife of J. s. June 27.
 CHUCKERBUTTY, wife of S. G. s. at Calcutta, June 25.
 MARTIN, wife of R. L. s. at Berhampore, June 27.
 SCHÖELLER, wife of H. J. d. at Calcutta, June 29.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON, Ellen M. wife of J. June 28.
 FOX, Margaret, wife of H. at Calcutta, aged 34, June 22.
 LUCAS, G. F. at Calcutta, aged 52, June 19.
 MCGURRIN, J. at Calcutta, June 20.
 SMITH, George, aged 28, June 28.
 WIEDERHOLD, John R. at Pasgarvean, Java, May 5.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 19. Assaye, Adams, Madras.—20. Jane Leech, Richardson, Lon-
 don; Chimera, Donald, Liverpool; steamer Clarendon, Shuttleworth,
 Dartmouth; Constantia, Holmes, London.—24. Western Ocean, Hamil-
 ton, Liverpool.—25. William Chandler, Miller, Liverpool; Rival, Kelly,
 London; Essex, Hertz, Liverpool; Colbert, Dormont, Melbourne; Harold,
 London, Liverpool; William Browne, Williams, Liverpool; Jane Pratt,
 Matheson, Liverpool; Kensington, King, Porte Robe; Everetta, Enslie,
 Liverpool; Dandia, Turnbull, Cardiff; Basilein, Roberts, Simon's Bay.—
 27. Brothers, Crowell, Glasgow; Clutha, Broadfoot, London.—28. Steamer
 Nubia, Tronson, Suez.—JULY 1. Anna Kimball, Rennell, Melbourne.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Jane Leech.—Capt. and Mrs. Whiteside and family, 8th reg. King's
 own, and Mrs. Richards.
 Per steamer Clarendon.—Wallace, Esq. and Mrs. Saltford.
 Per Red Gauntlet.—Emma Moore, Mr. Marsh, and Mr. Writters.
 Per William Chandler.—Mrs. Miller and three children.
 Per steamer Nubia, from SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Hon. Capt. E.
 Forrester, Capt. and Mrs. W. Walker, Mr. Gardiner, Mrs. Pocock and
 infant, Mr. Woodhouse, Mr. Green, James Gwyn, P. Campbell, Wm.
 John, Thomas Wood, G. Beckle, Wm. Craster, G. Clarke, H. Dickenson,
 Maj. Balgrave, Mr. Bain, Mrs. Hawkes and infant, W. J. Newman,
 M. L. Meller, Capt. and Mrs. Burn, E. Percival, and R. Smithers. From
 SOUTHAMPTON to CEYLON.—Mrs. Mulikiana, and Mr. Stanley. From
 SOUTHAMPTON to SHANGHAI.—O. Cuthorne. From SOUTHAMPTON to
 SINGAPORE.—Mr. E. Schallhas, Miss Blundell, Mr. G. A. Budges, and Mr.
 A. Toock. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Robertson and child, Mr.
 Boswell, Mr. and Mrs. Sutcliffe, Mr. Scott, Mr. Child, Mrs. Davis, Mrs.
 Beckett, Mrs. Ferris, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Candie, Mr. Hemmuthol, Mrs.
 Endicott, Mr. Smith, Mr. Barry, Mr. Bays, Mr. Cummine, Miss Lith-
 grove, Mr. W. H. Green, and Mr. J. Davis. From GIBRALTAR to SINGA-
 PORE.—Mr. Darila, Mr. Lopez, and Mr. Carina. From MARSEILLES to
 CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Williams. From MARSEILLES to HONG-KONG.—
 Mr. Wandell. From MARSEILLES.—Capt. Youle, Col. Napier, Miss
 Oczepanska, Mr. and Mrs. Harris, Mr. Moran, Mr. L. Martin, and Mr.
 W. Jones. From SUEZ to ADEN.—Mr. Araire. From BOMBAY.—Mr.
 Morgan, Capt. Bruce, Lieut. Lynch, Capt. Skeely, Capt. Young, Lieut.
 Battini, Mr. Crawford, Mr. A. Smith, and Capt. Pearse. From MADRAS.—
 Lieut. Hornsby, Lieut. T. Moxon, Ens. H. Gordon, Lieut. Groome,
 Capt. and Mrs. Bryning, Mr. and Mrs. Dundas, and Mr. Sterling.
 Per Steamer Coromandel, from RANGOON.—Col. D. Russel, H.M.'s 84th;
 Capt. and Miss Harran and two children, Maj. Freeman, 25th; Maj. G.
 Beamish, Capt. Morton, Lieuts. Mufren and Phole, H.M.'s 35th reg.;
 Assist. surg. Clark, Capt. Gardner, Qr. master gen. dept.; Mr. Reebie,
 Mr. Norman, E. F. Exington, wife, and child; Lieuts. Hamis and Goddard,
 H.M.'s 35th reg.; Mrs. Goate, and J. Fowler, Esq.
 Per Harbinger.—Mr. Anderson and child, Lieut. Reay, N.I.; Mr.
 Knight, Mr. O'Kelly, and Mrs. E. Y. Stewart.
 Per Osprey.—Messrs. G. Moses, Benson, Rocco, A. Elder, Ashkanash,
 and son.
 Per Arrival.—W. T. Long.
 Per Clutha.—Messrs. Francis and Buyers.
 Per Brothers.—Mrs. Crowell.
 Per Stamboul.—Mr. Stuart.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 19. Robert Treat, Treat, Boston.—20. Conservative, Scott, Lon-
 don; Krishna, Heathcote, Akyab; Astracan, Davis, Boston; Aeneas,
 Jacob, Mauritius; Elie Lafond, Chavanne, Hong-Kong.—22. Bengal,
 Jamieson, Suez.—24. Thomas Hamlin, Pole, Mauritius; Arracan, Wise,
 Liverpool; Emma, Stover, Akyab; Arabia, Forrest, Hong-Kong and
 Macao; Arab, Crosby, Hong-Kong; Joshua, Fowler, London.—25. Re-
 corder, Osborn, Mauritius; Kurrajong, Robertson, Akyab; Augusta,
 Rspatallier, Bourbon; Aga Bakha, Box, Singapore and China.—27. Beau-
 manoir, Morel, Bourbon; Hornet, Benson, London.—28. Alexander
 Baring, Jenkins, Liverpool; Malacca, Le Geyt, London.—29. Royal Stew-
 art, Bell, Havre; Cincinnati, Wood, Boston.—JULY 1. Le Moise, Ver-
 saille, Dunkirk.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Hindostan, MADRAS.—Maj. Farran, Serg. McDermott and his wife,
 Ahmed Saheb, Capt. Horn, Serg. maj. E. Lee. For GALLÉ.—Mr. G.
 Pehmoller, Mr. and Mrs. John Capper and infant, Mr. B. B. Oakley, Mr.
 Knight, Mr. George Thompson, and E. Harding. For BOMBAY.—Lieut.
 C. Foster, I.N. and Mr. J. H. Reid. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Heilgers,
 Mr. J. D. Capell, and Mr. J. H. Fowler. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. John
 Deans Campbell and Mr. Putod. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Battye, Mrs.
 Johnston and infant, Mrs. George Cockburn and 7 children, Mrs. col.
 Mitchell and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Gliddon and 3 children, Mrs. Dean,
 and Mr. T. C. Loch.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, July 4, 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 4 per cent.	dis.	14 0	to 16 nom
Third Sica 4 do.	dis.	20 0	to 22 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	dis.	18 0	to 18 4
Public Works, 5 do.		1 0	to 1 8

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	2400 to 2450
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	190 to 200
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400)	300 to 350
India General Steam Shares	1170 to 1180

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	5 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	7 per cent.
Do. on Mint certificates	7 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper.	8 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	8 per cent.
On deposit of goods, &c.	9 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, each Co. Rs. 4000	2400 to 2450 prem.
Agra and U. S. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	190 to 200
North-Western Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400)	300 to 350
India General Steam Shares	1,170 to 1,180

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each	Rs. 10	0 to 10	10
Doubloons	"	" 31	8 to 30	0
Madrass Gold Mohurs	"	" 16	8 to 16	0
Old Gold Mohurs	"	" 20	4 to 20	0
New Gold Mohurs	"	" 14	8 to 14	8
China Gold Bars	per sa. wt.	" 15	0 to 15	10
Gold Dust	"	" 13	0 to	—
Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	" 104	4 to 104	0
Spanish Dollars	per 100	" 221	8 to 222	12
Mexican ditto	"	" 220	12 to 221	8

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 2½	to	2 2½
Do. with documents, do.	2 1½	to	2 2½
American Bills under credit, do.	2 2½	to	2 2½
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	2 0	to	—
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	2 0	to	2 0½
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2 0	to	2 1½

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 4l. to 4l. 5s.

MADRAS.

THE FIRST MADRAS N.I.

The Court of Inquiry into the so-called mutiny of the 1st N.I.
 sat with closed doors, and their proceedings consequently did not
 transpire, but the result is apparent from the General Orders in
 Tuesday night's *Gazette*. Lieut.-Colonel Duke has lost his brigade,
 and is posted to a regiment, with which he will have to serve under
 a brigadier, while Lieut.-Colonel Goldsworthy is sent to do duty
 as second in command of the corps, which has the president of
 the late Court of Inquiry at its head! As a G. G. O. on the
 subject will doubtless appear very shortly, we shall for the present
 abstain from commenting on these indications of the displeasure of
 Government and the Commander-in-Chief, but we must notice the
 light thrown upon the matter by the *Examiner* of Tuesday. Our
 good brother states that censure has been freely served out, and that
 the major-general commanding the northern division comes in for
 his share of it. At the bottom of the business, however, is said to lie a
 blunder, or want of care at any rate, on the part of the quartermaster-
 general, who has likewise been lectured about the necessity of

weighing well the import of the words used by him in conveying his instructions, so that they may bear precisely the significance intended. It would appear that, owing to disregard of this wise rule, the instructions sent up to Major-General Tullock were anything save clear, and that he, misconceiving their import, went beyond his tether and issued orders more stringent than were necessary, for which error doubts are thrown on his fitness to retain his command. Colonel Duke, the brigadier, refused to disobey the division orders, whereas it is held that he should have done so, pending a reference, and he is punished accordingly for default, as we have seen above. Lieutenant-Colonel Goldsworthy's offence seems to have consisted in his endeavouring to accommodate his men with carriage, and listening to those who declined to march without it; wherefore his punishment is as gazetted. It is a queer affair altogether, and we feel curious to learn all the hidden particulars of it. So far as we can perceive at present, the quarter-master-general is chiefly to blame.

As regards the misbehaving regiment, Subadar Laul Sing is dismissed the service, and Subadar Mahomed Cassim removed to another regiment; but these punishments strike us as unsuitable to such grave offences as are supposed to be laid to their charge, at a crisis like the present. One would naturally conclude from their leniency, that the native officers could have been guilty only of some minor breaches of discipline, not approaching to mutiny. However, as we said before, we must defer offering any judgment in the case until the facts are published.

The *Examiner* adds, that some few of the sepoys of the 1st N.I. are to be tried by court-martial, provided sufficient evidence can be produced against them, and that it has been intimated by telegraph to the corps, that no further proceedings against them will be taken. Promotion, on leave, and other indulgences, will, however, be suspended for the space of one year.—*Madras Spectator*, June 14.

THE LONDON MAIL of June 10 arrived at Madras, June 9, en route to Calcutta.

RIVER BOATS.—The Government have sanctioned the building of two boats for the Adyar Canal, in the Madras Presidency. One of the boats is intended to be used for cargo, and the other will carry passengers. The whole cost is estimated at Rs. 1,500.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER of the Madras Presidency has presented a petition from Mr. F. C. Brown, who rents lands in the Cherrikal talook, to the Government, praying for a loan of Rs. 5,000. With the money he intends to open a road from Perambaddy Ghaut down to Aujenkandy. He, from his own resources, has already laid out Rs. 15,000 upon the construction of roads. The Collector of Malabar gave his support to the petition of Mr. Brown, and the Government have advanced the loan, which is to be repaid within three years.

CAPTAIN ARTHUR EDWARD BROOKE, of the 2nd or Arnee native veteran battalion, has been tried by court-martial at Fort St. George on no less than seven distinct charges of embezzlement. The accused was pension-paymaster of the station at Arnee, and the items against him were as follows:—First. Embezzlement of Rs. 2,402-7-0, compensation rice money. Secondly. Embezzlement of Rs. 2,399-14-6, pay of pensioners. Thirdly. Embezzlement of Rs. 245-2-5, family-certificate money. Fourthly. Embezzlement of Rs. 387-13-4, compensation money due to pensioners. Fifthly. Embezzlement of Rs. 38-4-11, proceeds of a deceased pensioner's estate, and in a second count, with a similar malversation to the amount of Rs. 215-7. Sixthly. Embezzlement of Rs. 129-8-0, family-remittance money. Seventhly. Embezzlement of Rs. 404-6-0, the proceeds of the sale of certain Government buildings. The prisoner was found guilty on all seven charges, and sentenced to be cashiered, and to make good to Government the sum of Company's Rs. 5,179-11-11. The court, however, recommended him to mercy with reference to certain medical testimony brought forward as to his mental condition. Sir Patrick Grant was however of opinion that this testimony was not of a nature that should influence his Excellency to pardon the accused.

THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.—A "FAST INFANT."—The papers have published the report of a case tried before Mr. Burgess, in which Mr. Goldfinch, the steward of Green's ship the *Earl of Hardwicke*, was plaintiff, and Ens. W. G. Carr, a passenger on board, was defendant. From the evidence given and the remarks of the judge, it appears that the defendant was supplied at various times with cheroots, raisins, and soda-water to the value of Rs. 300, for which sum he gave the plaintiff a promissory note. The promissory note was not satisfied upon the defendant's arrival at Madras, and Mr. Goldfinch brought this action for the recovery of the amount. Ens. Carr pleaded infancy, stating that he was sixteen years of age. Mr. Burgess considered the appearance and word of the defendant sufficient proofs of the fact of infancy, and nonsuited the plaintiff.

THE LOAN is rapidly filling, and the disturbances in Bengal have not depreciated the price of Company's paper.

A SUSPENDED JUDGE.—Government has at last suspended a Mofussil judge, Mr. R. Cotton, the Civil and Sessions Judge of Rajahmundry is now justifying on his out-of-employ allowance. We should be inclined to impute excellent motives and a most worthy design to the Government in this matter, were we not restrained by the law from doing so. Nor can we permit Mr. Cotton or his friends to attempt any justification through our columns, for we should thereby run the chance of weakening the lawful authority of Government. Therefore this affair must remain shrouded in impenetrable mystery. The Government cannot have the credit which is probably its due assigned it; nor can the suspended official offer any explanation of the event; while each of our readers must imagine for himself what can possibly have given rise to so unwonted a catastrophe. Regard being had to the difficulty of bringing about the removal of any civil servant, our readers may possibly impute far worse misconduct to the judge than really was the fact; and we must caution them, therefore, against taking so uncharitable a view of a case, the particulars of which they can know nothing about. We therefore merely chronicle the fact that a Civil and Sessions Judge has been suspended.—*Athenaeum*.

COLONEL FREDERICK COTTON has addressed the following letter to the *Athenaeum*; it speaks for itself:—"It is high time that we who are spared the losses, and sufferings inflicted upon our fellow-subjects, in other parts of India, should be collecting money, wherewith to alleviate as far as money can, their sad distresses. By the late accounts from Calcutta, it is evident, that many of all classes of society have lost every thing they possessed; our offers of relief, therefore, should be extended to all ranks; and if our subscriptions be in proportion to our means, so considerable a sum will be raised, that something may be done to help all who really require assistance, and will accept it at our hands. No effort need be made to awaken the sympathies of the Madras public; what every member of it feels cannot be doubted, and I am fully aware, that I should not have to open the list of subscribers, with my name, if it were not that those who are the most anxious to lend their aid in such cases, are also those who are the most averse to make their acts conspicuous. Some one, however, must begin, and I venture to do so with an offer of Rs. 1,000, suggesting that, as soon as a few more names are added, a committee shall be formed to determine the best means of disposing of the funds subscribed."

NATIVE MEETING.—A meeting of the Mahomedan and Hindoo inhabitants of Madras was convened on the 2nd of July by the sheriff, under a suite of tents, put up for the purpose opposite Patcheapah's Institution. It was very numerously attended, and included many of the influential members of both communities. Mr. McKennie opened the meeting with the following brief speech:—"Gentlemen, I can, in truth, say that I received your requisition to convene this meeting with much pleasure. I have now to congratulate you upon the large number of persons assembled at present. I really think that you have acted wisely in this instance: indeed, I do not know how you could have done otherwise, for you are all living under British protection, and, what is more, a great number of you are holding under it situations of no small trust. I now beg you will elect your own chairman."

Shurf-ool-Oomarah Bahadoor having been elected chairman, he thanked the Sheriff for his ready requisition, and briefly addressed the meeting in Hindoostanee, which was interpreted to the assembly in Tamil and Telugoo: the following is the substance of his address:—"The former meetings of the native community have generally been for the purpose of petitioning for a redress of grievances; on the present occasion, we have met to give public expression to our loyal feelings towards the Government, and to make our abhorrence of the rebellious insurrection of a large portion of the Bengal Army and of the crimes they have committed, considering it our duty as British subjects to rally round the Government and give it whatever support may be in our power, in a crisis so perilous as the present."

The following resolutions were then proposed and adopted:—

1st. By Nuzim Jung Bahadoor, seconded by G. Lutchmenarasoo Chetty, "That this meeting considers it expedient, with reference to the state of affairs in the north-west, to assure the Right Honourable the Governor in Council of the loyalty and allegiance of the native population of this Presidency."

2nd. By N. C. Moorogasem Moodelly, seconded by Ibrat Jung Bahadoor, "That to give effect to the resolution just adopted, the following address to the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, conveying this assurance, be adopted."

3rd. By Moostakeem Jung Bahadoor, seconded by A. Ruthnavaloo Chetty, "That the address now adopted, after being subscribed to by those present, be circulated for signatures, and then transmitted by the Chairman to the Chief Secretary to Government, for the purpose of being presented to His Lordship in Council."

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the Chairman, and the assembly dispersed.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.—The directors of the Madras bank have declared a dividend for the half year ending 30th June, of twenty-five Rupees per share, or at the rate of five per cent. per annum on the capital stock of the bank. The amount of net pro-



fits during the last six months, is Rs. 75,741-0 5, or nearly Rs. 7,000 in excess of the previous half year; and the reserve fund, after passing the above dividend, will amount to Rs. 42,503-14 9. The cash credit and loans on deposit of government securities, amount to Rs. 25,15,247, against Rs. 21,59,737, for the previous six months; and there has been a corresponding increase in the amount of discounts realized. The present account exhibits Rs. 7,86,178, as the proceeds of government and private bills discounted, against Rs. 573,400 on the previous six months; the excess in favour of the past six months being Rs. 2,12,770, or thereabouts.—*Spectator*.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

HARRIS, G. A. to be Lay Trustee of Church, at Chittoor.
 NESBITT, W. S. to act as sub. jud. of Cuddapah.
 OUCHTERLONY, J. princ. sud. Ameen of Ootacamund, del. ov. ch. of court and jail to Lieut. Col. G. P. Cameron, July 2.
 RATLIFF, J. 1st act. as civ. and sess. jud. of Rajahmundry, dur. abs. of Copleston.
 WHITTINGHAM, C. to be a lay trustee of Church, at Chittoor.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARBUTHNOT, Lieut. Col. G. B. 8th L.C. to be a lay trustee of Trinity Church, in Bangalore.
 BAKER, Lieut. R. A. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. June 17, v. Dancer, dec.; posted to 1st batt. A comp.; to join No. 5 horse batt. at Bangalore.
 BERESFORD, Maj. Gen. M. suc. to the appt. of prov. C. in C. fr. June 17.
 BORRADAILE, Ens. G. E. 14th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 1, v. Gibson, dec.
 BOULDERSON, Col. J. C. com. of police, to be a mag. in town of Madras.
 CHALON, Corn. T. H. T. 5th L.C. to be lieut. fr. June 21, v. Dancer, dec.
 COATES, Brev. maj. J. W. 6th N.I. to be pres. of committee for exam. of army clothing, v. Carpenter, relieved.
 COLLINGWOOD, Lieut. C. T. art. to be capt. fr. June 17, v. Dancer, dec. posted to 3rd batt. D. comp. horse battery.
 FALLS, Capt. A. V. rem. fr. 5th batt. C. comp. to 2nd do. do. now doing du. with former.
 FREEMAN, Lieut. col. R. A. to be col. in the army, fr. Nov. 15.
 GOLDINGHAM, Lieut. G. A. art. qual. in Hindustani and Moonshiee allowance granted him, posted to 2nd batt. C. comp. horse batt., to join No 5 horse batt. at Bangalore.
 GRANT, Lieut. J. M. 15th N.I. qual. in Hindustani, for gen. staff.
 GRANT, Capt. R. G. H. rem. fr. 2nd batt. C. comp. to 5th batt. C. comp. horse art.
 HUNTER, Lieut. A. 30th N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. July 6.
 JENKINS, Lieut. A. adj. of the 2nd N.I. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Quilon.
 MORPHY, Capt. R. J., N. V. batt. to com. detach. of that batt. at Oogole.
 O'REILLY, Ens. H. T. 33rd N.I. to be add. a.-de.-c. to provincial C.-in-C. fr. June 17.
 PARRY, Ens. R. C. rem. fr. 16th N.I. to 1st fusiliers, to rank next below 2nd Lieut. W. Cleland.
 PEACH, Lieut. R. A. do duty horse brig. Bangalore, to proc. to Trickinopoly, to do du. with B. tr. h. art.
 PEARSE, Capt. J. L. jun. asst. to commr. of Mysore, to take ch. of Capt. Clerk's duties as supt. of Astagram div.
 PIERCE, Capt. C. A. 27th N.I. has furnished a cert. of qualif. in surveying.
 PORTER, Maj. J. F. 1st L.C. ret. to duty June 24.
 RICKETTS, Lieut. R. R. 18th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. July 2.
 ROBSON, J. 3rd L.C. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Arcot.
 SHERARD, Lieut. G. P. B. 49th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 2, v. Forster ret.
 SIDDONS, Capt. H. F. 3rd L.C. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Arcot.
 SOUTHEY, Capt. W. 48th N.I. dep. coll. in Shikarpoor collectorate, passed prescribed ex. as interp. in Sindee lang. Moonshiee allowance granted.
 STEWART, Brev. maj. J. 49th N.I. to be maj. fr. July 2, v. Foster retired.
 TAYLOR, Brev. capt. J. W. F. 2nd bat. art. to ret. to du. July 16.
 THOMSON, Lieut. H. G. horse art. to be mil. sec. to provincial C.-in-C. fr. June 17, dur. abs. of Lieut. G. de la P. Beresford.
 VANDELEUR, Ens. O. H. 49th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 2, v. Foster, ret.
 YATES, Capt. C. 46th N.I. perm. to retire fr. the service on pens. of a col.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CARNELL, Lieut. R. R. 32nd N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, m.c. under new rules.
 CLERK, Capt. T. supt. of Astagram div. of Mysore, to Madras, prep. to Europe, m.c.
 CLOETE, Ens. J. G. 31st L.I. to Nov. 30, to Madura.
 DE WET, Capt. O. G. 51st N.I. to Madras, m.c. prep. to sea and Cape.

GRANVILLE, Lieut. G. H. 34th L.I. to pres. prep. to Europe, m.c.
 KERRICH, Lieut. W. D'O. h. art. 3 mo. to Madras, and to Europe, m.c. under old rules.
 MARDALL, Capt. F. 16th N.I. to Sept. 30, to Bangalore and Madras.
 MEYER, Capt. M. 11th N.I. asst. civ. eng. dept. public works, 15 mo. to Europe, m.c.
 RIDGOUT, Capt. J. W. 21st N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAM, Asst. surg. H. from doing duty with supt. surg.'s dept. Nagpore force, posted to D. troop h. art.
 BEAUMONT, Asst. surg. T. to rank fr. Jan. 29.
 BUSTED, Asst. surg. H. E. fr. doing du. with H.M.'s 74th Highlanders at Jackatalla, posted to A. tr. h. art. July 1.
 DE FABECH, Asst. surg. W. F. M.D. to rank fr. Jan. 29.
 HEARD, Asst. surg. S. T. M.D. to rank fr. Jan. 29.
 HOWELL, Asst. surg. T. G. to rank fr. Nov. 12.
 KELLY, Asst. surg. W. P. to rank fr. Jan. 29.
 LOWE, Asst. surg. T. app. to med. ch. of officers emp. in construction of Kistnah Anicut, is cancelled; to continue with B comp. sappers and miners.
 MILLER, Asst. surg. J.; to join his appt. at Kurnool, via Madras.
 MONTGOMERY, Asst. surg. H. B. to offic. as prof. of Materia Medica and Botany in med. coll. without prejudice to his appt. as act. asst. assay master.
 MUDGE, Asst. surg. J. W. act. surg. of 1st district; to be sec. to med. coll. council, *pro tem*.
 NASH, Asst. surg. J. P. to be in med. ch. of officers, &c. emp. at Kistnah Anicut and its subsid. works.
 OMR, Capt. J. to do duty with 27th N.I. for the present, July 7.
 ROSS, Asst. surg. J. R. to rank fr. Jan. 29.
 SANDYS, Capt. G. A. to do duty with 35th N.I. for the present.
 SCOTT, Asst. surg. A. J. to be chem. exr. at pres. without prejudice to his appt. of act. assay master, June 26; rec. ch. of duties of chem. exr. at pres. fr. Surg. J. Meyer, June 27.
 SHAW, Lieut. D. to do duty with 39th N.I. for the present, July 7.
 SMITH, Asst. surg. W. A. M.D. to rank fr. Jan. 29.
 WHITTON, Asst. surg. G. E. to rank fr. Jan. 29.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

FURNELL, Asst. surg. M. C. leave altered to 6 mo. fr. Pondicherry.
 PRESTON, Phys. gen. J. B. 30 days.
 ROGERS, Surg. M. 20th N.I. to June 1, 1858, to Neilgherries, on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BURRELL, wife of W. d. July 2.
 CHIPPERFIELD, wife of W. N. s. at Vizianagrum, June 22.
 CRAVEN, wife of W. s. at Secunderabad, June 7.
 FAULKNER, wife of W. s. July 4.
 HOLDEN, wife of Rev. D. d. at Combaconum, June 30.
 JOHNSTON, wife of W. s. at Penang, June 2.
 KEOUGH, wife of J. s. June 28.
 LEHMANN, wife of Rev. F. P. s. at Cannanore, June 22.
 MAINWARING, wife of Capt. S. 2nd N.I. s. at Bangalore, June 25.
 MAYNE, wife of Capt. H. O. 6th L.C. d. at Ahmednuggur, June 26.
 MOSS, wife of W. S. s. June 28.
 SCAMELL, wife of F. d. at Palamcottah, June 22.
 SCUDDER, wife of Rev. Dr. s. at Coonoor, June 15.
 SWANSTON, wife of Lieut. N. 37th grends. d. at Shosyghcen, May 20.
 THOMPSON, wife of Capt. d. at Fort St. George, July 1.
 VINCENT, wife of T. E. s. at Vepery, July 2.
 WAKEFIELD, wife of J. s. at Poonamallee, July 4.

MARRIAGES.

BLOEFIELD, R. to Charlotte M. Gage, at Hoonsoor, June 4.
 DIGHTON, D. C. R. to Annette L. Law, at Madras, July 1.
 FULLER, Lieut. W. H. L. 4th N.I. to Jesse M. d. of Maj. gen. Cleveland, at Ootacamund, July 4.
 SANDYS, Capt. G. A. 35th N.I. to Harriet A. Fullerton, at Madras, July 1.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. F. C. 20th N.I. to Susan, d. of the late Col. Doveton, at Madras, June 30.

DEATHS.

AXELBY, Jane O. inf. d. of W. H. at Madras, July 3.
 BACON, Edmund, s. of Major G. A. troop as h. art. at Bombay, aged 2 yrs. June 26.
 BLENKINSOP, R. T. H. inf. s. of the Rev. W. T. at Ootacamund, June 22.
 CARRY, Emily, wife of M. H. at Chuddergat, Hyderabad, June 22.
 CODRINGTON, Lieut. R. 5th L.C. at Bellary.
 GIBSON, Lieut. J. J. 14th N.I. at Singapore, June 1.
 KING, Charlotte D. d. of H. W. at Arcot, June 30.
 LESLIE, Sir N. R. [Bart.] adj. 5th irr. cav. murdered at Rhonie, aged 33, June 12.

LOCKE, Justa, relict of the late Capt. Locke, at Vepery, June 29.
 MALLISS, G. W. at Madras, aged 47, June 25.
 MITCHELL, Ann M. d. of R. B. at Vepery, aged 6, June 24.
 SHUNKER, Mary L. E. d. of J. H. at Manargoody, aged 6, July 3.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JUNE 29. Sea Nymph, Morwick, Lancaster.—30. Dorothy, Harry, Mauritius; Berkshiro, Hinson, Adelaide. JULY 1. Margaret Mitchell, Stiles, Sydney; Beemah, Pickernell, Melbourne.—2. Arab, Nunnerley, Moulmein; steamer Manila, Burn, Coringa.—3. General Godwin, Marshall, Melbourne.—4. Steamer Assaye, Adams, Calcutta; Balaklava, Hobson, Sydney; Sylph, Simpson, London.—5. Helena, Hedgar, Mauritius.—6. Calliance, Heddle, Melbourne; Edendale, Padella, Mansorottah; Lady Franklin, Millard, Mauritius.—7. Marion, Adams, Colombo; Francis Banfield, Thomas, Mauritius.—8. Pedestrian, Vannet, Point de Galle.—9. Alma, Caldbeck, Suez; Pauline Houghton, Labury, Mauritius; Mercia, Walker, Hobart Town.—10. Thomas Blyth, Power, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Sea Nymph, from LANCASTER.—Mr. J. W. Simmons.
 Per Margaret, from SYDNEY and BATAVIA.—Mrs. Stiles and child, and Capt. Neilly.
 Per Manila, from CORINGA, MASULIPATAM, and ESKAPILLY.—Mrs. Graham, and Col. A. Cotton, Madras engra.
 Per General Godwin, from MELBOURNE.—Mr. H. Cooke, for Calcutta.
 Per Helena, from MAURITIUS.—Mrs. Hedgar.
 Per steamer Alma, from SUZ, ALEX, and GALLE. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. Hall, Major and Mrs. Fowler, Mr. Spas, Capt. Barclay, Mr. and Mrs. Heppell and infant, Messrs. Mercer, Crockett, Coe, Buchanan, Moran, and H. Mathews. From MARSEILLES.—Major Dobbs, and Major Boudier. From GALLE.—Capt. Winfield.
 Per Mercia, from HOBART TOWN.—Mrs. Walker.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 29. M. Elphinstone, Fladsand, Calcutta; Hydroos, Hart, Mauritius; Chinsurah, Cornwell, London; Mooltan, Fyfe, Calcutta.—JULY 1. Rosalie, Duperry, Marseilles; Sir Edward Parry, Gray, Mauritius; Earl of Harwicke, Noske, London.—2. York, Redpath, London; Bride of the Seas, Nicholson, London.—4. Electra, Cayzer, Mauritius; steamer Manila, Burn, Pondicherry and Aunkarr.—6. Steamer Assaye, Adams, Bombay.—7. Indian, Golden, Pondicherry.—8. Henrietta Brewis, Laing, Liverpool; Geneva, Walker, Calcutta.—8. Henrietta Brewis, Laing, London.—9. Alma, Caldbeck, Calcutta; Perpetua, Owen, Liverpool; Choise, Crozier, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Moolton, to CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. H. Court, Jun., Mons. A. de Courarel, Madame Courarel and child, Mr. W. H. Vaughan, Mr. Cameron, Mrs. Cox and 4 children, Mrs. Aitken and 2 children.
 Per Earl of Harwicke, to LONDON.—Capt. C. H. Hutchinson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Tamer, Mons. Roquerbe, Miss Randall, Mr. Carr, and Mr. Noske and family.
 Per Bride of the Seas, to LONDON.—Dr. Hanson and Mr. Lowe.
 Per Geneva, to CALCUTTA.—Murdoch Koer, Edward O'Brien, and S. H. Liddle, Esq.
 Per Henrietta Brewis, to LONDON.—Mr. Kemp and family.
 Per Alma, to CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. W. Simmons, Ens. Oakes, Ens. W. Heskeith, J. G. Garrett, Esq., and W. Blunt, Esq.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, July 8, 1857.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest.—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Securities 6 per ct.
 On Private Bills, at 3 months 6 "

RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes 95 per ct.
 Do. 4½ do. do. 85 "
 Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts 85 "
 Do. 4 per cent. Prosy. Notes Sica 76 "
 Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's 78 "
 Do. 3½ do. do. 65 "
 On Tanjore do. 78 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan for public work par. to ½ p.ct. pm.
 4 per cent. loan of 1832-33 18 to 19 p. ct. disct.
 1835-36 17 to 18 do.
 1842-43 16 to 17 do.
 1854-55 16 to 17 do.
 4 per cent. transferable } 13 per ct. dis.
 book debt }
 Tanjore Bonds 17 dis.
 Bank of Madras Shares .. 15 prem.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, at 6 months' sight, 2s. 2½d.
 H.M. Treasury Bills, 2s. 1d.
 Bank of England Post Bills, 2s. 1d.
 Mauritius Government Bills, 2s. 1d.
 Ceylon do. 2s. 1d.
 Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight, par to 1 disct.
 Agents' Bills to Calcutta, 30 days, par to 1 disct.
 Do. Bombay, " par to 1 pm.

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns Rs. 10-3 each
 Bank of England Notes None.
 Spanish Dollars do.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s.

BOMBAY.

THE LONDON MAIL of June 10 had arrived at Bombay (per *Cadiz*). The Mail of July 10 left Aden, July 28, en route to Bombay.

THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.—It has been officially notified to the Bombay Association that it is the wish of the Bombay Government that their proceedings in the Public Works Department should be made known to the public through the instrumentality of the Association, but under certain conditions.

DEATH OF THE KHAN OF KHELAT.—The death of his highness the Khan of Khelat took place on June 2; his brother, Meer Khodadad Khan has succeeded to the sovereignty, the deceased Khan having left no issue. We understand that Capt. Macauley, of the Sind horse, has been directed to proceed to Khelat, to renew the treaty of friendship between the British Government and the reigning prince.

POONA.—Strong bodies of dragoons and artillery nightly patrol the cantonments, and the horsekeepers sleep at the stables to be prepared to harness and saddle the horses at a moment's notice. The whole of the shigrams, and other horse conveyances to be had in the camp, had been laden and dispatched with commissariat stores for the troops which had gone to Sattara and Nuggur. A general feeling of alarm prevailed throughout the station, and every precaution to meet danger should it arise had been taken.

BARODA.—The following is from the *Poonah Observer*,—"We are informed that a slight disturbance has occurred at Baroda, and that a misunderstanding has arisen between the Gaekwar and the Resident, Sir Richmond Shakespeare. Some of the Gaekwar's people have proved turbulent, and have gone so far as to cut down the Residency flag-staff. A considerable portion of the British troops from Baroda had been sent away to Broach, and only a portion of the 1st Grenadiers, the 8th Regiment N.I. and some Artillery remained. Some of the Gaekwar horse under Lieutenant Alban, the Assistant-Resident, had also been sent away to Broach. We do not understand the exact nature of the dispute between the Resident and the Gaekwar, but are informed that it has arisen out of Sir Richmond's having directed the withdrawal of some Europeans employed with the Gaekwar's household troops, and in that officer having declined to accept the services of one of these corps during the absence of the detachments of our troops from Baroda."

MOOLTAN.—The *Sindian* says, "Advices from Mooltan state that the road between that place and Lahore was a complete flood; the dawks are carried on horseback instead of in the mail cart. They were not without fears at Mooltan, and were anxiously looking out for the Bombay troops."

MHOW, JUNE 15.—All quiet here. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon Colonel Platt, the commanding officer of the station. Morning, noon, and night, he goes into the sepoys' lines, and addresses the men, which gives them confidence; they are quiet and orderly, and if the regiments here remain so, reward is in store for them. The column from Poona is expected here on the 26th inst.

BENGAL MUTINEERS AT BOMBAY.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Telegraph* and *Courier* asserts that he saw and conversed with eight of the disbanded men of the 34th regiment at Bombay. The men were seated under a large Banian tree, and stated that they had come to Bombay to seek employment. Seven companies of the 34th were disbanded at Barrackpore on the 5th of May, and the men appear to have been seen at Bombay on the 28th of June. It is incredible that they could have marched so far in so short a time.

THE PILOT ESTABLISHMENT.—The Bombay Chamber of Commerce have addressed a letter to Sir Henry Leeke, K.H., for the purpose of directing his attention to the insufficient strength of the Bombay pilot establishment. There are now 130 merchant ships in harbour, and the arrivals and departures amount to fourteen or fifteen per diem. With such a demand for the services of pilots there are not more than six available for duty. The answer of Sir H. Leeke was to the effect that there were eleven pilots and one probationer borne upon the list of the establishment, besides three assistants to the master attendant, and two acting 2nd masters. These men are considered amply sufficient to meet the requirements of the port.

PERSIAN PRISONERS.—We hear that the three Persian state prisoners were brought to Bombay from Ahmednugger on the evening of Tuesday last, and will be sent to their native country by the H. C. steamer *Berenice*, which leaves this port to-day for the Persian Gulf.—*Bombay Times*, June 20.

THE EUROPEAN OFFICERS of the 5th and 11th have been ordered to take up quarters and reside in Fort George and the barracks.

A RUFFIANLY HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN KURRACHEE.—Four European soldiers, on the night of the 9th instant, attacked a native Christian, the servant of a gentleman residing at Clifton, who was on his way to camp, after leaving Clifton. The soldiers not only ill-treated the man, but robbed him of thirty rupees, and stripped him entirely naked, leaving him thus exposed on the highway, and made off with their booty.

MILITARY ON DITS.—The 1st B-looch battalion left Hyderabad on the 30th May, en route to Mooltan.—A horse-battery of artillery, with Europeans attached, has been ordered down to Bombay from Bushire. The 4th troop horse artillery has been ordered from Bushire to Kurrachee to be stationed there.—The first detachment of the 1st European Fusiliers were at Sukkur on the 10th June, and expected to reach Mooltan by the 22nd.

MOVEMENT FOR A MILITIA.—We observe that there is a movement for a militia in Bombay. The *Bombay Times* thinks that a European force, 500 to 900 strong, might be embodied without any difficulty; also a marine brigade of artillery 600 strong; a Parsee militia, available, if need be, for emergent service in the Deccan, 6,000 to 10,000 strong; and a Hindoo militia to a still larger extent, if it was desirable to call it out. Our contemporary says that the Parsees especially are anxious that the Government should avail itself of their numbers, and that a mistaken motion exists as to the morale of this people on the score of courage.

GOVERNMENT-GENERAL ORDERS.

THE NEW TUNIC.

Head-Quarters, Poona, 12th June, 1857.—1. The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to announce to the army, that the Honourable the Court of Directors have sanctioned the introduction of the new tunic for the artillery and infantry of the Honourable Company's service, of which sealed patterns will be lodged with the army clothing agent.

With respect to the tunic for general and staff officers, horse artillery, cavalry, engineers, and sappers and miners, instructions will be issued hereafter.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BLOWERS, Ens. G. F. to rank fr. March 6.
BROWN, Lieut. F. W. 20th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 23, 1856, v. Shewell, prom.
COLEY, Capt. J. to be brig. maj. with force ord. for serv. in Deccan.
COLLIER, Capt. 7th N.I. to do duty with 3rd Eur. regt. to join.
CORMACK, Capt. W. F. 15th N.I. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.
CURTIS, Maj. W. F. 11th L.C. to be maj. fr. May 21, in suc. to Owen, prom.
DENNIS, Lieut. J. H. B. 11th L.C. to be lieut. fr. May 28, in suc. to Owen, prom.
DICK, 2nd Lieut. W. G. D. engr. qual. in Hindustani.
DUNSTERVILLE, Capt. J. B. dep. asst. comm. gen. to rem. at pres. to adjust and close accounts and returns of Persian expeditionary force.
FENWICK, Ens. J. B. 23rd N.L.I. to be lieut. fr. June 10, v. Jebb, dec.
FORBES, Capt. J. 3rd L.C. to act as dep. asst. adj. gen. Poona div. of the army, dur. abs. of Capt. Coley, on fd. serv.
GRANT, Cadet N. inf. to be ens. fr. April 7.
HILLS, Lieut. engra. to be re-app. a prob. asst. exec. eng. fr. June 8.
JACOB, Lieut. col. le G. to be col. in the army fr. Dec. 6, v. Morgan, dec.
KETTLEWELL, Lieut. T. 20th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 23, 1856, on the augmentation.
L'ESTRANGE, Lieut. E. app. to comm. dept. June 13.
LOCH, Lieut. F. A. E. 11th L.C. to be capt. fr. May 28, v. Capt. Spottiswood, killed in action.
MACDONALD, Lieut. J. A. M. to be dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. with force ord. for serv. in Deccan.
MAINWARING, Lieut. R. P. 20th N.I. to rank fr. Aug. 2, 1856, v. Hammond, prom.
POLLEXFEN, Capt. J. J. 15th N.I. ret. to duty.
REINECKER, Ens. G. H. 20th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in vernac. lang.
STEVENS, Ens. G. S. 20th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Dec. 10, 1856, v. Warren, dec.
THAIN, Lieut. D. D. to be sub. asst. com. gen. to field force proc. fr. Deccan to Mhow.

UTTERSON, Lieut. M. C. (the late) 20th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 3, 1854, v. Burges, ret.

WILLOUGHBY, Capt. dep. paymr. Persian expeditionary force, ret. to Bombay to res. app. as paymr. Poona div. of the army.

WEBB, Lieut. E. T. 20th N.I. to rank fr. Dec. 9, 1856, v. Uttersson, killed.

WOODCOCK, Ens. E. M. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be lieut. fr. May 22, v. Reid, dec.

WRIGHT, Cadet D. to be ens. of inf. fr. April 7.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. col. R. R. to ret. to his appt. as asst. adj. gen. Scinde div.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED. ENGINEERS.

HANCOCK, C. June 6.

INFANTRY.

GATACRE, J. June 6.

MACKENZIE, G. June 6.

REEVES, F. June 6.

THOMAS, E. S. June 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

MAXWELL, Lieut. H. P. D. 14th N.I. June 9 to July 8, to Munora, on m.c.

PRESCOTT, Msj. A. 2nd L.C. fr. June 9 to 30, to remain at Rajcote on m.c. old regt.

PRESCOTT, Lieut. C. J. asst. supt. in ch. of Ahmednugger rev. surv. 16 days, prep. to Europe on m.c.

TRESTON, Lieut. W. P. 14th N.I. June 6, to July 5, to Munora on m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATKINS, Asst. surg. H. placed on gen. duty N. div. of the army.

COLLUM, Surg. W. ret. to duty.

MOREHEAD, Surg. C., M.D., to be acting supt. surg. dur. emp. of Stovell with Persian force.

ROOKE, Insp. gen. of hospitals B.P., M.D., to be surg. gen. in suc. to Don.

SCOTT, Supt. surg. J. to be insp. gen. of hospitals, v. Rooke.

STOVELL, Surg. M. to be supt. surg. v. Scott.

WICHE, Asst. surg. C. G., M.D., ret. to duty.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

SEAWARD, Surg. G. M. S. med. storekeeper, Bombay, 1 mo. on m.c. to Deccan.

BIRTHS.

APPLEGATH, wife of Capt. F. 33rd M.N.I. s. at Kamptee, June 11.

BATTYE, wife of Lieut. A. T. 25th N.I. d. at Sattara, June 11.

LEGGATT, wife of C. D. d. at Colaba, June 14.

LAKE, wife of C. s. at Bombay, June 13.

TRISTRAM, wife of W. B. s. at Breach-hill, June 13.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, July 30, 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. transfer loan	Rs. 80½ to 81p. 100Sa.
4 Do. do. 1832-33	Rs. 85 do.
4 Do. do. 1835-36	Rs. 83½ p. 100 Co's
4 Do. do. 1842-43	Rs. 83½ do.
New 5 Do. do. now open	Rs. 97 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10
Bank of England Notes	per £, 9 to 15-16 noml.
Spanish Dollars	per 100, 232
Republic Dollars	220
German Crowns	215 to 216
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola, 105½ to 105½
Gold Leaf (range of quality)	per tola, 16½

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each	40 p. ct. prem.
Oriental Bank	250 each	250 pd. up 64 p. ct. prem.
Commercial Bank	1,000 each	500 do. 2½ p. ct. prem.
Mercantile Bank	250 do.	15½ p. ct. prem.
N.W. Bank of India	400 each	40 p. ct. dis. nom.
Agra Bank	500 each	43 p. ct. pm. nom.
Madras Bank	1,000 each	18 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	12,000 each	20,000 do. 23,000
Colaba Press Com...	7,000 each	7,000 do. 26,500
Hydraulic P. Com...	4,000 do.	7,500
Cotton Spinning Com.	4,300 do.	1,200
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com...	1,000 do.	165 prem.
Colaba L. Com...	10,000 do.	7,000 sellers.
Bombay S. N. Com.	500 each	400 do. 2½ p. ct. dis.
Great Ind. P. R. Com.	212-3 paid in Bombay	or £20 pm. in England—5 per cent. disc.
Do New Shares	Rs. 21-13 1 at £2 per share—pm.	Rs. 1½ per share.

EXCHANGES.	
On London—at 6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 2½d. For doc. bills.	6
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	98
.....30 days' sight	98½
.....at sight	99
On Madras at 30 days'	98½
.....at sight	99½
On China at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 220

EXPORTS (Bombay, July 13, 1857).—Cotton Wool.—The stocks are very small, and the prices have been steady, and advanced three rupees on many sorts. We quote Broach and Surat at Rs. 140; Dhollera, Rs. 136 37; Oomravattce, Rs. 130 32; Khandeish, Rs. 120 22; Compta, Rs. 129 30; Veravel, Rs. 125; and Dharwar saw-ginned, Rs. 147 50. **Hemp.**—This article is very scarce. **Oil Seeds.**—These are scarce, especially Lin and Teel. **Opium.**—Owing to disturbances in Mhow and adjacent places, the price has fluctuated wonderfully: it rose to Rs. 1,215 and is now down to Rs. 1,180 per chest.

CEYLON.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—The *Ceylon Times* says:—"Five or six companies of H.M.'s 37th, with a portion of the artillery, are now ready to embark for Calcutta on the arrival of two steamers from Madras; Colonel Dames goes in command of the service wing of the 37th—that is, companies 2, 7, 8, and 9—about 600 strong with the gaenadi company. Captains Boissier Harrison, Bazelgette, Jones; Lieuts. Jackson, Glass, Birkett; Ensigns Sale, Jones, and Mason, and Dr. Fleming, in medical charge, proceed with the force to Calcutta. The portion of the artillery going will be accompanied with Captain Maude, and Lieuts. Maitland and Dawson.

DOMESTIC.

BAILEY, wife of J. d. at Badulla, June 28.
CORTLAND, wife of J. H. at Kandy, June 29.
EVATT, wife of H. A. at Ambapillia, July 8.
JOHNSTONE, wife of W. at Ceylon, July 5.
LAYARD, wife of F. d. at Matella, June 28.
NEWMAN, wife of W. H. at Kandy, June 28.
STANTER, wife of J. A. at Colombo Pettah, June 27.

MARRIAGE.

WRIGHT, W. D. to Amy D. d. of Col. Braybrooke, at Fort Colombo, July 4.

DEATHS.

BARBET, Robert C. inf. s. of J. C. at Batticaloa, June 21.
EATON, wife of J. E. at Galle, aged 37, July 8.
KRICKENBECK, J. J. at Colomb, aged 65, July 4.
LOFTUS, Henry A. s. of Dr. John, at Ceylon, aged 21, June 15.
RIKDY, Anne, d. of J. at Ceylon, July 5.
STAPLES, Theodore G. s. of H. at Ceylon, July 2.
WENDT, Daniel H. at Colombo, aged 48, July 2.

BURMAH.

RANGOON.—Certain sinister rumours about some of the Bengal soldiery here having betrayed a mutinous spirit—or been guilty of overt acts of insubordination, according to some—were floating lazily about town some few days back, tending in no slight degree to the derangement of the nervous systems of the more peaceably disposed members of the community, who, as may be readily imagined, were in an admirable state for receiving a "shock" of the kind, after the arrival of the "raw head and bloody bones" intelligence brought by the Calcutta steamer. Reports at last of the most ominous character so thickened upon us, that we had almost begun to believe in the existence in this province of a movement sympathetic with that which is now sowing broadcast murder and rapine and affright throughout Bengal and the oldest and fairest portions of the empire, when a ray of authentic intelligence burst through and scattered all the angry-looking clouds which terror-stricken rumour had been piling up, and we were informed that some of our sepoys had been behaving themselves very improperly, it is true, but there was nothing whatsoever in what we heard about red-handed mutiny striding through the country, hand in hand with massacre and pillage and terror, or any other such undesirable companions—nothing of deep-laid conspiracies or pent-up vengeance—nothing in fact of a character to compel a man of ordinary self-possession to despair, on retiring nightly, of finding his head in its legitimate place on his awakening.

So we heard, and we were composed, and thought it safe to put upon the shelf, at least *pro tempore*, certain most brilliant

plans for the defence of the colony over which we have Lord Dalhousie's authority for asserting that the British flag must continue to wave so long as there is a sun in the heavens; which plans we should have indubitably have devised if we found that there existed any necessity for them—a discovery which most fortunately we did not make. The improper behaviour of which we have spoken, on the part of some of our sepoys, consisted in their having, certainly not in obedience to strict military rule and order, sent a volley of stones and brickbats after one of their officers, under the following circumstances which we retail as they were described to us: A certain piece of ground, it would seem, was allotted for cooking purposes by the brigadier commanding to the men of the 25th N.I. now in cantonments here, who proceeded so to use it accordingly. In doing so, however, it is said that they encountered an unexpected opposition from Capt. Wickham the executive engineering officer, who required the ground for some purposes connected with the work of his department, and proceeded to eject the sepoys. In carrying out this operation it is insinuated that the *fortiter in re* style of procedure was adopted rather too strikingly to the exclusion of the *suaviter in modo* method,—the result being the discharge by the occupants of the disputed cooking ground of the volley already alluded to, disagreeable certainly in its nature, but not what is generally characterized as deadly; and in the present instance, we are glad to learn, unproductive of any very serious effects.

We have received but a very rough outline of this affair, which, though so much more trivial than rumour at first painted it, is certainly not devoid of unpleasantness, and, particularly in the present state of the relations between the Government and the native army, is much to be regretted. A rather remarkable degree of peremptoriness in carrying out the proceedings of the ejection of the military cuisiniers from their *al fresco* kitchen seems to have been the *casus belli*, and might very well have been spared. What has been further done in the matter we have not yet ascertained. Of course, the matter could not be allowed to rest here. It would hardly answer our purpose to permit our native warriors to remain under the impression that letting fly a volley of stones and brick-bats at their officer is a legitimate and constitutional mode of expressing their dissatisfaction with any measure which they may deem an encroachment upon their rights or indulgences.—*Chronicle, June 10.*

CHINA.

"Since the despatch of the last mail the only military operation reported is the capture, on the 18th June, of the Chuenpee fort, a walled encampment of considerable extent on a height on the left bank of the Pearl River, about five miles below the Bogue—one shell over the fort from Commodore Keppel's flag steamer, the *Hong Kong*, and another from the gun-boat *Forester*, were quite sufficient to send the garrison, of about a hundred "braves," scampering over the embrasures, quiet possession being then taken by parties from the respective ships engaged; namely, the *Sampson*, *Tribune*, *Highflyer*, *Fury*, and vessels already named. The place is now occupied by 120 of our people, under the command of Lieuts. Boyle, Norman, and Ozzard, R.M., of the *Tribune*, and Mr. Acting Mate Hornby, of the *Elk*. This, we suppose, is the first of our permanent captures. Both as a sanatorium and strategic point, it is admirably situated. The disposition of the fleet is as follows:—About and below Teatofan Fort, Macao Passage (two miles from Canton), steamers *Cruiser*, *Hornet*, and sloop *Bittern*; second bar, steam corvette *Highflyer*; the *Bogue*; *Alligator*; depot-ship, bearing Commodore Keppel's flag when that officer is "at home;" steamers *Sampson*, *Niger*, *Fury*, and *Sir Charles Forbes*; frigate *Amethyst*, and sloop *Acorn*. At Chuenpee, steam-frigate *Tribune*, and sloop *Elk*. In Hong Kong, flag-ship *Calcutta*, Admiral Seymour; *Sybil*, Commodore Elliott. Macao Roads, frigate *Nankin*. Some of the gun-boats are not placed, it will be seen, but it is understood that each of the post-captains on the station has one attached to his vessel as a tender. On the whole, these gun-boats are ill-adapted for the service required of them; their rate of steaming is so insignificant, that escape from determined "fast crabs" would be impossible; whilst for creeks, with anything under six feet of water, they are quite useless.

"Accounts from Shanghai report everything quiet and satisfactory. From Foochow, we have dates to 31st ultimo. The Viceroy of Fokien was still at Yeng-ping with troops. The rebels who had invested that city had retired to a considerable distance."—*Overland Friend of China, June 24.*

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

TAYLOR, wife of the Rev. A. s. at Hong-Kong, June 22.

DEATHS.

BLACKHEAD, Charlotte, d. of Capt. at Hong-Kong, aged 18, June 16.
McCULLAGH, G. S. A. at Macas Fort, June 17.

** * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.*

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Messrs. Wm. H. Allen and Co. regret that the whole of their last impression could not be struck off in time to save the country post on the Saturday. Every exertion was made to achieve this end, but unconquerable obstacles opposed themselves. Every copy, however, was posted within ten hours after the receipt of the India papers, or in less than one-half of the time in which Messrs. Allen and Co. usually undertake to perform that task.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL, LONDON.

SATURDAY, August 15, 1857.

RETURN OF CIVIL SERVANTS TO INDIA.

AN order has been issued by the Court of Directors, requiring all civil servants, who are now on furlough, to return to India, unless they should be prevented by ill-health. We understand that a free passage is granted by the Court to such as comply with this call before the end of September.

APPLICATIONS TO THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY.

WE understand that numerous applications for employment are received, almost daily, at the India House, not only from Englishmen, but from Frenchmen, Germans, Belgians, and other foreigners, who are desirous of proceeding to India to join in the operations which are being conducted for quelling disturbances and restoring tranquillity. These offers being made, for the most part, under the impression that the services of military officers are required by the Government, it is as well to prevent disappointment by expressing our belief that such is not the case. It is only necessary to consider for a moment the number of officers who are now in India without regimental duty, to satisfy any one that the Government cannot require the aid of volunteers.

AUGMENTATION OF THE INDIAN ARTILLERY.

WITH the view of rendering the artillery branch of the Indian army as effective as possible within the earliest practicable period, we understand that sixty-six direct appointments of artillery cadets are to be made forthwith; half of them being for the Bengal presidency.

Candidates, who may be nominated for these appointments, will undergo an examination to be held for the purpose on the second Tuesday in the months of October, November, December, and January next; and in case of failure at one examination, the candidate will be allowed another trial upon the day last mentioned.

Sir Frederick Smith, K.H., the public examiner of the Military College, will conduct the examinations, and will class the successful candidates according to their qualifications at the dates of their passing. The cadets who may be appointed to the artillery service from Addiscombe at the ensuing examination at that college will very properly rank above those selected under the direct appointments; and cadets at that institution will also be allowed to offer themselves as candidates for direct appointments, without detriment to their position at the college in the event of their failure.

THE PROSELYTIZING MANIA.

WE have incurred the displeasure of several well-meaning, but not very judicious or well-judging people, by the freedom of our remarks on the growing influence of the proselytizing spirit in India, and by pointing to this as one of the sources of our present trouble. The fact, however, cannot be denied, that there is a wide-spread distrust of the Government, because its measures have for some time been seen to be aggressive against the religion and institutions of the country, both Hindoo and Mahomedan. Many legislative acts have been cited as bearing this character. The education given in Government seminaries is observed to unhinge the mind of the Indian youths from all the social and religious ties recognized by their fathers and uncles, and regarded by men of maturer age as normal conditions of their race for generations and centuries. The recent association of the Government with missionaries, by the admission of their schools into the Government scheme of education, and by the grants of aid to them from the public revenues, has been cited also as proof of the proselytizing aim of this painstaking and expensive teaching. Then, again, men filling the very highest offices of the State in India are members of missionary societies, and if they do not take an active part in converting to Christianity, they yet follow freely the royal example, and offer themselves as sponsors for the converts at the baptismal font.

These are all new things of comparatively recent appearance, and calculated to excite serious apprehension in men attached to the old religions and institutions. Hence the alarm for caste and creed, which the Governor-General has found it necessary to issue a proclamation to allay. He disavows any aggressive spirit or intention to interfere with either; and it is of vital necessity that confidence should be restored, for government is impossible if the bulk of the population look at every act of the governing body with suspicion, and are united in opposing it, and feel it to be their duty to devise means of resistance. But will this proclamation suffice to effect the purpose desired, and remove mistrust? Something more than mere verbal assurances will evidently be required, and the conduct of the authorities, at home as well as abroad, will be closely watched, to see how far the assurances of this proclamation are confirmed, or the contrary. Deeply indeed must that person be imbued with the fanatical spirit, who, approving of the proclamation as a wise and politic course for the Indian Government to have taken to quiet alarm, would yet advocate the prosecution of silent, insidious measures to undermine what cannot openly be attacked. Yet there are people who think the end would justify even such means,—Jesuits in heart and in principle,—who, in matters of religion and faith, feel little scruple in diverging from the paths of honesty and plain-dealing.

But we shall be asked, Why dwell on the mistrust and alarm of the population, when it is a mere military mutiny that we have to deal with? The population is not in arms against us, it is only the sepoys that have revolted. This is in a great measure true, and we may thank Heaven that it is so; but the watchword of the revolted sepoys is a cry for caste and creed. Their fidelity of a hundred years yields to the notion that these are not safe; to the fear that both have been assailed, directly and indirectly, by the Government they have hitherto so well served. How came this notion so to be taken up? how could it have so spread, if there

were no acts or measures of the Government to warrant the suspicion? Emissaries have been at work to pervert the minds of the soldiery and to disseminate distrust and discontent. True; but they have seized the popular grounds,—they have dwelt on topics of preconceived doubt and apprehension. If as yet we have had only a sepoy revolt to deal with, that is because the disaffected have adopted this means of effecting their purpose. The sepoys may have been the dupes of designing malcontents, but their revolt is no less a proof of the general alarm and mistrust that has prevailed. And the sepoys themselves cannot fail to have observed the growing progress of this obnoxious proselytizing spirit. We do not wish to refer to the fact more than once stated in the Indian journals as well as in private letters, that the colonel of the 34th N.I. was in the habit of preaching and distributing tracts in his own sepoy lines; but we learn, from authority we cannot doubt, that missionary societies in Calcutta, of which high functionaries are presidents and members of the managing committees, have lately been in the habit, upon the invitation of pious officers, of sending missions of Hindoo converts and others, to be associated with such officers in the special work of converting the sepoys. Of such a mission Capt. Douglas, of the palace guard of Delhi, was stated by the archdeacon to have been the associate, in the letter which announced the cruel assassination of the whole mission, with circumstances of unusual barbarity. Can we be surprised that the sepoys should readily listen to emissaries of the Dhurma Subha, and to all others who preached distrust and disaffection on the ground of danger to caste and creed, when they were daily witness of these zealous but ill-judged proceedings?

A new light, however, has burst forth, to show that other motives than fear for caste and religion have been at work to produce this revolt,—the sepoys have been tampered with by political malcontents. The money of the ex-King of Oude has been spent to excite discontent and to spread sedition. The troops have been urged by motives of avarice to plunder the treasuries they were set to guard, and have been taught to believe that the power of the sword was theirs, and it was for them to dispose of the sovereignty and revenues of India, if they only combined for the purpose. The recent arrest of the ex-King of Oude at Calcutta gives some colour to this view of the revolt; and topics of the kind mentioned may have been used to excite the ambition and win the co-operation of many. Still the cry of the rebels was always one of caste and creed, to which these other motives were but accessory. It was the same thing precisely at Vellore, just fifty years of ago. The seeds of sedition were then, too, sown by political emissaries and malcontents, but the troops would never have broken out in revolt and murdered their officers if the cry of religion could not have been raised, and if there had been no ill-judged order to discontinue rings and caste-marks, and to wear stocks and caps of offending shape and materials, which seemed to justify that cry. The greased cartridge, which a company from every sepoy regiment had used without suspicion for practice with the Enfield rifle, before its offending character was discovered, was the accident that capped the climax of discontent, and was seized upon by these emissaries as the brand to light everywhere the train of pre-existing disaffection and mistrust.

But it is not only the missionaries and the proselytizing

spirit displayed recently by civil and military servants of the State that has excited this alarm. Those who have raised the cry for progress have been even more active in measures of aggression against the social and religious condition of the population of India than those who deal only with matters of faith and belief. It is these men of progress who have changed the language of business, to the prejudice of Mahomedans, who, now that Persian has been discontinued, find themselves nearly excluded from office. It is these men, too, who have urged the legislation on matters of social custom bearing on inheritance, which has so much contributed to alarm the Hindoos. The very fact that these measures have been so received is evidence that the men of progress have been moving too fast—faster than the population was in a condition to follow. There must be a halt in this course of progression until the ground is better prepared. We must lay the rails before locomotives worked by steam are set to run. But there is a great distinction between measures of progress and missionary efforts,—the former can be explained, and shown to be for benefit without materially touching caste and religion; the proselytizing spirit can never be other than hostile to the *status* based on other faiths. The Government may be associated with one under the condition of being careful duly to prepare the minds of the population to receive the change; it never can be associated with the other without raising an alarm and spirit of resistance that no force and no persuasion will be able to subdue. The men of progress must be restrained by injunctions of more cautious preparation, but need not be excluded from high position in the Government; the proselytizing men must be kept wholly out of such positions as will give colour to the notion that their spirit guides the counsels and pervades the executive measures, and inspires the secret wishes and designs of those who rule the destinies of India.

Thus much we have thought it necessary to add in further explanation of the views we have stated in respect to the original causes of the present disastrous and barbarous revolt. We have hitherto dealt only with the fact that disaffection, based upon mistrust, is very widely spread in India, and with the imperative necessity of taking steps to restore that confidence in the ruling power without which government is quite impossible. The Governor-General has taken the first and a very wise step in issuing a proclamation disclaiming the designs and motives imputed to him. He must follow this up by more effectually severing his establishments and measures from those who avow the proselytizing mission; and this, too, must be the course and declared policy of the home as well as of the Indian authorities.

The particular measures to be adopted for the re-creation of an army entitled to confidence form quite a different part of the subject, and must be separately treated.

THE GENTLE HINDOO.

THE gentle Hindoo has at length dropped the mask, and shown himself in his true colours. Private letters teem with descriptions of fiendish barbarity that freeze the very heart's blood, and to which public journalists can only darkly allude. The diabolical ingenuity in torture exhibited by our attached and trusty sepoys will find only a faint parallel in the earlier annals of the Christian Church. Saints and martyrs, whether Catholic or Protestant, have alone endured sufferings comparable to those

inflicted upon our countrymen, and their more wretched wives and children, by their own fellow-subjects. The atrocities perpetrated by these human monsters are the more astounding and incredible, that it has so long been the fashion to represent the natives of Hindostan as a mild, docile, inoffensive race, patiently waiting to receive the glad tidings of Christianity to become the exemplar of all the Christian virtues. For much of this false colouring we are indebted to Bishop Heber and other writers of the sentimental school of literature. Profoundly ignorant of the native language, and thus unprovided with any key to the native character, the worthy Bishop complacently accepted as genuine expressions of feeling the idiomatic exaggerations of Oriental politeness, so far as they were literally translated to him by his courteous entertainers. The cringing servility of the treacherous slave was regarded as a simple and childlike demonstration of respect and gratitude: it should more justly have been likened to the stealthy, crouching gait of the beast of prey before he bounds upon his unsuspecting victim. But a bishop and a poet had said it, and thenceforth the Hindoo became an object of interest and sympathy to all that maudlin class of philanthropists who drive the starved and shivering beggar from their door, and reserve their sighs and tears for the meek and uncomplaining heathen. For such persons as these history is written in vain. In all times, and while professing all manner of creeds, the Asiatic has exhibited only the virtues and vices of the savage. Hospitable to those who afforded no temptation to treachery, patient of fatigue and hunger, and blindly devoted to a religion whose moral precepts he never practised and whose doctrines he never understood, the Asiatic has in no way changed from the earliest periods of which we have any authentic records. Who has not shuddered at the recital of the barbarities inflicted by the Hebrews upon the Canaanites, and by the Egyptians and Assyrians on the Hebrews? Who is there that has not turned with horror from the narratives of Saracen, Moorish, and Turkoman cruelty? Who, in short, has ever perused the annals of the Mahomedan conquerors of Hindostan without indignation and loathing, and depression of spirits? Mussulman or Mahratta, it little mattered who was uppermost for the moment, the same tale of horrors is told, the only variation being in the names of the oppressor and the oppressed. Gholam Kadir Khan, in his brief season of success, could not refrain from heaping insult and disgrace on the unfortunate Shah Allum, and even pierced his eyes with his own dagger. Gholam Kadir Khan, in his hour of adversity, was made prisoner by Madhajee Scindiah, and died from loss of blood while being conveyed to Delhi, after his ears, eyes, nose, hands, and feet had been cut off. Such is the history of India under its native rulers, such are the pictures portrayed on every page. Recent Parliamentary Papers, too, bear witness that this fiendish disposition has not been softened or humanized in the lapse of ages. The tortures systematically inflicted by the farmers of the revenue in the kingdom of Oude previous to its annexation, and even in our own territory by the spontaneous zeal of the subordinate police authorities, evince the same demoniacal barbarity that characterized their forefathers. The teeth and the claws of the tiger may be drawn, but the monster still thirsts for blood—still lies in wait for his prey.

That estimable man and sagacious statesman Lord Wil-

liam Bentinck justly estimated the Asiatic character, when he compared the moral and social condition of the natives to that of the inhabitants of Europe in the dark ages. There was the same religious fanaticism, the same superstitious belief in magic and the marvellous, the same impulsiveness, the same passion for adventure, the same blind ignorance. The inference he thence adduced was the expediency of leaving to time the task of their education, of abstaining from all interference with their religion, customs, and usages, and of avoiding all unnecessary extension of the Company's territories. It is true that this excellent Governor-General was compelled, by the force of circumstances, to act contrary to his expressed views on the subject, and to annex the petty principality of Coorg; but his counsels were nevertheless wise, and worthy of adoption. His sagacity, indeed, was fully appreciated by the Court of Directors, who, acting upon the admirable instinct that had led them on to empire, in all their treaties and proclamations promised the most perfect tolerance, and fulfilled their promises. In those times the affairs of the Company were administered by practical men, who understood the people and the country they had to govern. So long as there was danger, difficulty, and expense to be encountered, the British Parliament and press were content to be spectators of the struggle, and to applaud the heroic efforts which were adding an empire to the Crown; but no sooner had the work of conquest been perfected, and before the Directors had time to recover breath after their superhuman labours, than all sorts of irresponsible individuals and societies rushed in, and clamorously proposed to Europeanize Asia. With this view treaties were misinterpreted, ancient institutions disregarded, and still more ancient prejudices slighted and set at naught. The result has been what Indian statesmen have repeatedly predicted. The conquered have been taught to despise their conqueror, whom they before hated, but feared. The ambitious and restless Mahomedan has seen the long-wished-for opportunity arrive for plunder and sensual riot. Under false pretences, he has dragged the credulous and fanatical Hindoo into a temporary coalition. Detesting each other, they have made common cause against the proselytizing and meddling stranger, and in the first exultant enjoyment of emancipation have recovered their true character, and displayed their hereditary ferocity. Let not this lesson be lost upon us. Let not this dear-bought experience prove barren of fruit. It is only waste of time to strive to wash the blackamoor white. Take him as he is. Let him retain his nature, and be content with his political and commercial adaptabilities. It is the country, not the people, that concerns us. Instead of troubling ourselves to turn out Double Firsts from among the latter, our business is simply to cultivate the former. For this purpose we require and must employ the services of the native inhabitants; but we need not their assistance in the work of government. And yet we must govern them much after their own fashion, only administering even-handed justice unto all. It is neither our duty nor our policy to force upon them institutions which belong to another state of society, and which have grown out of the habits and manners of a totally different people. There is quite as much individuality in races as in particular men. What is suited to one may be quite unfit for another, and any attempt to amalgamate different idiosyncrasies is just as absurd as it would be to graft

the peach upon the Indian pear. We must give up all idea of manufacturing a gentle Hindoo to please Exeter Hall, or even her Majesty's Opposition. Nineteenth-century men are not made to order, especially in the East. Our European civilization is quite as much out of place on the banks of the Ganges or the Godavery, as the Crystal Palace or the Manchester Exhibition would have been in the time of the Plantagenets. Let it suffice that we have now once almost lost India by an anachronism, without again incurring a similar danger by the repetition of such a folly.

THE IMPERIAL CITY.

THE modern town of Delhi, or, more correctly speaking, Shahjehanabad, was founded, as its name indicates, by Shah Jehan, rather before the middle of the seventeenth century. The signification of the word Delhi, or Dehlee, has been variously interpreted. According to popular tradition, a sceptical, or philosophical, prince of the Tuar dynasty, being desirous to ascertain if the celebrated Kheel, or iron pillar of the Pandus, was really "fixed in hell," impiously dug about its foundations until "blood gushed up from the earth's centre, and the pillar became loose (*dhilllee*)." Unfortunately for this etymological derivation, that word is rather of Persian than of Sanscrit origin, and will therefore hardly account for the appellation of a Hindoo city that existed in a flourishing condition long previous to the first Mahomedan invasion. The original town, known for some centuries as Indrapres'tha (Indraput), was built by Yoodishtira about the time of the Mahabharata, some fourteen or fifteen hundred years before the Christian era. For a time, Indrapres'tha appears to have been an important, if not the chief, city in Upper India, until the seat of government was removed by Vicramaditya to Oojein, in the early part of the fourth century before Christ. It recovered a portion of its former greatness, however, during the supposed usurpation of a certain Raja Dhara (A.D. 383), of whom nothing is known except that he erected in memory of himself the iron Lath, or pillar, near the Kutub Minar. On the death of this obscure conqueror, Indrapres'tha again sunk into insignificance, until Anungpal, the founder of the Tuar dynasty, made it the capital of his dominions, about four hundred years later. Shortly afterwards the name of Indrapres'tha immersed into that of Delhi, or Dehlee, which is mentioned as the head of a powerful state in the time of Mahmood of Ghuznee. On two occasions, that fierce fanatic is described by Ferishta as hesitating to attack a place of so much power and importance. It preserved its independence, therefore, until the year 1193, when Raja Pitlora, the last of the Hindoo rulers of Delhi, succumbed to the arms of Sultan Moiz-ul-deen Mohammed Ghoree. The Patan, or Afghan, dynasty then commenced its stormy career, and held possession of the throne for upwards of three centuries. It is true their greatness sometimes suffered an eclipse, as when the Tartar hordes of Timour captured and plundered their capital; but the sceptre never departed from them until Timour's descendant, Sultan Baber, founded the Mogul empire. The Moguls were originally a small, fierce, predatory tribe, despised by the other Tartars as mere plunderers and freebooters, who first became known to the Hindoos in the time of Genghiz Khan, in whose van they

marched, carrying desolation and death wherever they appeared. So great was the terror inspired by their ferocity, that the trembling natives of Hindostan gave their name indiscriminately to all the invading hosts of Tartars, Persians, and Afghans; just as they now call all Europeans Feringhees, or as the Turks and Saracens, in former times, gave the western nations the collective designation of Franks. Thus, by a singular caprice of fortune, a tribe of robbers became the godfathers of an empire long regarded in Europe with reverence and a certain mysterious terror. For two hundred years the descendants of Baber retained possession of the throne without challenge from foreign foes, though continually plunged in civil wars and internal dissensions; but a rival power then arose, and in 1735 the blazing suburbs of Delhi attested the fearless and unbridled cruelty of the Mahrattas. Four years afterwards, a still more formidable enemy appeared before the walls of the imperial city. A shepherd of Khorassan, "Khan, the slave of Thamas," had made himself master of Central Asia, and, under the title of Nadir Shah, had despatched an envoy to the court of the Great Mogul. This envoy, however, was murdered, with all his followers, at Jellalabad, and all demands for apology and redress were treated with contempt and ridicule. Nadir Shah could little brook insult or submit to a wrong. At the head of a large army he accordingly invaded Hindostan, and having defeated the emperor's troops at Kurnal, became master of the situation. The gates of Delhi were thrown open to him, and the Persian shepherd took possession of the palace of the Mogul. For two days his fierce soldiers conducted themselves with admirable forbearance; but a rumour having gone forth that Nadir Shah had been assassinated, the inhabitants suddenly rose upon their conquerors, and massacred a considerable number of them while unsuspecting of attack. The retribution was immediate and terrible. In a few hours 8,000 corpses strewed the streets, and the city was fired in several places. When Nadir Shah finally withdrew from Delhi, he is said by the native historians to have carried off treasure and jewels to the value of thirty-two millions sterling, besides a long train of horses, elephants, and camels. In 1756, Delhi was again the scene of monstrous barbarities, while occupied by the Afghan levies of Ahmed Shah Abdallee. A few years later, Shah Allum committed the capital error of engaging in hostilities with the British, to whom he was soon compelled to cede the provinces of Bengal and Behar. Having subsequently thrown himself into the hands of the Mahrattas, he forfeited all claim to the annual pension of 260,000*l.*, and other advantages secured to him by the treaty of 1765. In 1788, Gholam Kadir, the Rohilla chief, seized upon Delhi and the person of the emperor, whose eyes he blinded with his own poniard. On the defeat and death of this barbarian at the hands of the Mahrattas, the Delhi territory was bestowed in jagheer—a sort of military tenure—upon the French officers in the service of Madhaje Scindiah. The emperor himself was a mere puppet, without power or pageant, and was indebted for his very subsistence to the superfluities of the European officers. A change, however, was at hand, and the last days of the aged monarch were passed in tranquillity and comparative affluence. The battle of Delhi, on the 11th of September, 1803, opened the gates of the city to the British army under General Lake, and since that period the power of the Great Mogul has only ex-

tended over the 12,000 inmates of his fort or palace, while his revenues have been limited to an annual allowance of 150,000*l.* At first the imperial pension was only 120,000*l.*, in addition to a present of 1,000*l.* on certain Mahomedan festivals. For some time, too, the king of Delhi affected to bestow dresses of honour on native princes at their accession to the musnud, as a token of suzerainty; and the same farce was attempted to be performed towards the Governor-General. The British Government, therefore, wisely discontinued the custom of making presents, which were looked upon as tribute; forbade the mockery of investiture; and raised the pension to a consolidated allowance of 150,000*l.*, with the use of the palace. The title of king would have expired with the present possessor, to prevent its adoption as a war-cry in such a contingency as that which has actually occurred. Many persons indeed have been opposed to what they considered an arbitrary exercise of power on the part of the British Government; but existing circumstances prove the wisdom of the contemplated proceeding, and demonstrate the imprudence of leaving any rallying-point for the restless and discontented.

Within a few weeks after the capture of Delhi by General Lake, it was surprised, and narrowly escaped being retaken by Holkar. Leaving his cavalry to impose upon the British general near Mathura, or Muttra, that warlike chief suddenly appeared before Delhi with 20,000 infantry and upwards of 100 guns. The place was defended by only two battalions of native infantry and four companies of another regiment, besides 300 Mewatties and a handful of irregular horse. The Mewatties, however, deserted, and the cavalry fled at the approach of the enemy. Thus the real strength of the garrison did not exceed 800 men, with 11 guns, to defend a city seven miles in circumference, containing a dense population on whom no reliance could be placed. The walls, also, were in such bad repair that they crumbled away under the concussion of their own guns. Under these circumstances, Colonel Ochterlony, the resident, advised that the British force should be withdrawn into the palace, and that the city should be left to its fate. But Colonel Burn, the military commandant, nobly assumed the responsibility of opposing at all points the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. A brilliant sortie, under Lieut. Rose, succeeded in spiking a battery that threatened to make a speedy and practicable breach; and a furious assault upon the place was repulsed with equal valour. On the ninth day of the siege Holkar retired with disgrace; and since that day, the 16th of October, 1803, no enemy has ever been seen from the walls of Delhi until the army of retribution encamped upon the parade-ground in May, 1857. The walls, however, have since been faced with granite and otherwise strengthened and repaired, and martello towers erected to protect the curtain where the bastions were too far apart. An abundant supply of heavy guns, too, was stored in the arsenal, but the heroic devotion of Lieutenant Willoughby deprived the rebels of the magazine of powder. But neither walls, nor guns, nor the courage of despair, can long avail against the resolute and disciplined valour of British soldiers when athirst for vengeance.

THE BENGAL POLICE.

Just one month before the outbreak of the mutiny at Meerut, the members of the Calcutta Council were engaged in writing Minutes on the most approved means of imparting efficiency to the police of Lower Bengal. All were agreed as to the utter incompetency of that force; but much difference of opinion was expressed as to the precise method of rendering it serviceable to the State. As at present constituted, it appears to have been an object of ridicule to evil-doers, and a terror only to well-disposed citizens. Various suggestions were offered for its improvement; but, under existing circumstances, a radical change is both desirable and inevitable. Perhaps the best system to be adopted is that which has been found to answer so admirably in the Punjab, and which is thus described in a Minute from the pen of the Governor-General:—

“The preventive, or military police, consists of six regiments of foot, containing 5,400 men, and 27 troops of horse, numbering 2,700 men, and is superintended by four British officers as police captains. The infantry furnish guards for jails, treasuries, frontier posts, and escorts for treasure, and civil officers in transit. The cavalry are posted in detachments at the stations, and smaller parties, stationed along the grand lines of road, serve as mounted patrols. * * * The civil police in the Punjab are very much on the same footing as that in the North-Western Provinces and Bengal; but they are much more numerous. The territory is divided into 228 police jurisdictions or thannahs, in each of which is a police officer (darogah) on a salary varying from Rs. 100 to Rs. 50 a month, with one or two deputies, and about thirty policemen. The total strength is about 6,900 of all grades.”

This model has been approved of and recommended by the Court of Directors, and on the suppression of the present insurrection might be adopted with great advantage throughout the whole extent of our Indian empire. The employment of a military police in guarding treasuries and escorting treasure would obviate the necessity of maintaining a regular native army. A certain number of irregular corps, cavalry and light infantry, will always be required to put down local disturbances, and to do outpost duty with the European forces when engaged in hostilities with a foreign foe; but the services of a regular native army might entirely be dispensed with by doubling the permanent European force, and concentrating it on certain commanding points. The annual cost of maintaining 100,000 English troops in India will amount, in round numbers, to about ten millions sterling, or a trifle more than the present annual outlay of the combined forces. There is, however, a higher consideration than the mere question of expense, and that is—the stability of our empire. Never again will it be possible to repose the same confidence in the sepoy troops as has hitherto been done. At the same time some sort of career must be opened for the fiery spirits who now embrace the profession of arms as the only one suitable to a generous and ardent temperament. To men of this stamp, a military police force would present opportunities for adventure and distinction which service in the line fails to afford. Not only in the Punjab has this experience been obtained, but likewise in the frontier police corps of Oude previous to the overthrow of that effete dynasty. But the military police can only be regarded as supplemental to the civil police. On the latter must devolve the duty of apprehending ordinary delinquents, and of preventing the violation of social laws. Hitherto the native police has enjoyed a very indifferent reputation; but their efficiency might probably be increased by introducing British officers as superintendents of divisions. Much benefit may be also expected by

enlisting the active co-operation of respectable native landholders and European residents. This might be done by conferring on them powers nearly similar to those with which justices of the peace are invested in this country. In the words of Lord Canning: "Persons so empowered would be competent to receive complaints in all except heinous offences, including affray, to issue summons, warrants, and subpoenas, to take evidence, to punish up to fifteen days' imprisonment, and Rs. 50 of fine; and in cases of theft, with one month's further imprisonment, in lieu of stripes, and to refer to the magistrate, or deputy magistrate, for final orders in cases requiring a severer measure of punishment." In this manner would be considerably lessened the inconvenience that arises from the paucity of European magistrates, particularly in Lower Bengal, where many offenders constantly escape, owing to the reluctance of the sufferers to waste their time in seeking redress at a distant magistracy. For the moment nothing can be done; but when the troubled waters subside, the reorganization of the police force must be one of the first buds put forth by the tree of peace.

THE CONTINGENT SYSTEM.

IN the uncertain and troubled times which followed the first occupation of Bengal by the British, it seemed—and perhaps was—good policy to command the services of surrounding princes and potentates. In those days, and indeed at all periods, the East-India Company found their sphere of action limited by the smallness of their incomings. India is, in reality, a poor country, and, for its extent, yields a ridiculously small revenue. With a yearly increasing expenditure, the Company experienced no corresponding increase of receipts as the tide of conquest swelled and rolled onwards. Not merely their prosperity, but their very existence, depended on the maintenance of a large military force, utterly disproportioned to their means. It seemed, therefore, an excellent expedient to keep up a large force of auxiliaries without any additional expense, and to be able at any moment to call out some tens of thousands of disciplined troops without burdening the exchequer to the amount of a single anna. Our statesmen, too, perhaps smiled in their sleeve at the facilities thus afforded for "drifting" into a "difficulty" with a weaker neighbour, who, through various circumstances, might be unable to fulfil all his engagements. It was thus we acquired a large proportion of our present dominions, as, among others, the Nizam and the princes of Oude know to their cost. So far the medallion is not unpleasing in a political point of view; but it happens to have an obverse. That obverse we are now regarding. The rulers of the native independent states have wisely adopted a "trimming" policy. They save their territories by refusing to join the mutineers, and they save their heads by allowing their soldiery to act as they please. This soldiery has been trained and disciplined by our own officers, and is almost, if not quite, equal to our own sepoy regiments. In other words, we have taken every pains to render a doubtful friend a very formidable foe. So long as our paramount power was not securely established, so long as there existed internal enemies, this policy was less dangerous, if not altogether prudent and judicious. As the North-American Indians let fire fight fire, so were we not unwilling to combat native adversaries with native

allies. But now the scene is changed, the curtain has fallen, and the stage is being swept clean for a new drama. A thrifty manager is, above all things, anxious to keep down the number of his supernumeraries. In like manner, the British Government will do well to throw overboard all contingents and subsidiaries, and trust entirely to its own *corps dramatique*. The wisest and the cheapest policy will be to leave to each independent state full and unrestricted power within its own frontiers. Beyond friendly relations and commercial treaties, we should hold no connection with them. In the fulness of time they will drop, like ripe fruit, into our hands; but it is a silly impatience that causes the boughs to be shaken before the fruit has come to maturity. The more atrocious the misgovernment of these principalities, the more certain will be their doom. But instead of insidious interference, our part is open abstinence from all intermeddling. Example is ten thousand times better than intrigue. If the people see that the Company's subjects are more happy and prosperous than themselves, they will not be long before they place themselves under the same rule. In no other manner is their sincerity to be relied on, or their loyalty to be trusted in the hour of perplexity and peril.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE MUTINY OF THE BENGAL ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—Every one well informed on Indian affairs must be forcibly struck by the masterly article in your *Indian Mail* of the 15th July on the mutiny of the Bengal army. It appears worthy of the greatest attention at the present crisis; and not a great many have had more opportunities of forming just opinions on such matters than myself, having passed my professional life in India, discharging the duties of various situations, military, civil, and political. I fully concur in all the statements and suggestions it contains, and could earnestly wish the same well-informed and judicious author would enlarge on the all-important subject. It must be a matter of surprise, it may be said incredulity, to those connected with that devoted army in past times, that it could be maddened into its present state, alike forfeiting its own advantages—surpassing, perhaps, any in the world—and turning upon its previously cherished European officers with frenzied feelings of destruction; as well might it be expected that a fond mother would turn upon its beloved offspring. But, most unhappily, so it is; and I must add my conviction that, allowing for much deterioration of late years from various causes, yet nothing short of a decided persuasion of the Government contemplating an attack on their customs and religion, could have driven them to such suicidal proceedings.

To talk of Russia or any other power inducing them, as some of the papers assert, is sheer folly,—*ourselves alone* could effect it. Any attempt of the kind from a foreign power might have retarded it; and some will surmise that seeking for foreign causes indicates a self-consciousness of serious error.

It may be observed that some are disposed to cast blame on the Court of East-India Directors. Individually I have more cause for complaint against them than for gratitude; but truth, justice, and the importance of the occasion require me to state, that to the *reduction of their power* may be traced the present deplorable state of affairs. Their proceedings are so much controlled by the home Government that they are relieved from nearly all responsibility. In fact, they stand to the governing of India as the European officers do to their native regiments, little more than automata, to carry out strictly superior orders. If we lose India, either now or hereafter, it will most assuredly be owing to the curtailment, or, as we may surmise to be intended eventually, the total abolition of that Court. The home Government, after long trial, proved itself incapable of directly managing its own colonies of European extraction, and who might consequently be supposed to be more easily understood, yet they were kept in a state of almost continual discontent, breaking out occasionally into open rebellion, seriously endangering all connection with the mother country, till of late years they have been allowed to govern themselves, and thus became contented and loyal. Now, India never can govern herself, at least not for a very indefinite period. Such being obviously the case—that is, the home Government can never satisfactorily rule our Indian empire, and that India cannot govern itself—the safest and most congenial must be a Power constituted like the Court of Directors, of men well informed about the country, the habits of the people, and capable of appreciating their peculiarities, but they should have such real power as would enable them fearlessly to resist dangerous

measures; and the system of occasional meetings of proprietors to discuss freely important measures, and thus bring public opinion to bear, might be revived and extended. Such may be distasteful in some quarters, but the Indian empire is at stake, and assuredly, under the present system, it is likely to pass away. The religion and customs of the people should be held sacred by Power. Let missionaries do what they can as individuals, but all undue influence should be most carefully avoided. Reform, especially in such a country, must be the result of time and education,—very gradual, originating with the people. In short, they must be brought up to the point of reform, and not reform forced immaturity upon them; and thus, if under any temporary delusion we should be forced to retire on Calcutta, we would roll back like a returning tide, and be received with open arms by the people at large.

The annexation of Oude has been adverted to as a possible cause of dissatisfaction to the native troops, and from the large proportion of them coming from that country, it may be supposed a subject of extensive influence amongst them, whether for good or evil in this particular I would not say. In other respects, however, the measure has always appeared to me much to be regretted, however called for by misrule. It would have been a gratifying monument of our forbearance to point to, at all times. The sovereign of that country has always been faithful to our Government, and often aided us in time of need with large subsidies. His interests were completely identical with ours, and it need not be pointed out how very serviceable his assistance would be in times like the present—what a check his power would prove on doubtful regiments at Cawnpore and all around. His fidelity could not be doubted, and his large bodies of cavalry, chiefly Mahomedans, would be much dreaded. As to misrule, much exists in many places where more wisdom is supposed to prevail,—as Ireland, in past times,—and evils might have been modified, without absolute annihilation of the native Government. Oude might also have contributed to discourage the outbreak in another way, viz., the sepoys and their families residing in that country might have been more afraid of severe chastisement under the arbitrary authority of a native prince, if called upon by the British Government, than as at present ruled by ourselves.

I have always had serious doubts as to the policy of raising volunteer regiments for beyond sea-service. Young lads enlisting will be ready to agree to anything. They know not the serious inconvenience of boardship. Being ever called upon is doubtful, and at all events distant at the time of enlistment; but when subsequently brought really home to them in all its horrors, it is very likely to establish a lurking discontent. Volunteers may always be had from the army at large, and they will ever prove best for such extraordinary occasions. It causes bustle and promotion, which men like.

The destruction of all native powers may not be without influence in producing present disasters, first, by closing all channel for discontented enterprising spirits and bad men, discharged from our own army, to find vent for their feelings; and, second, our men might the more easily be impressed with unfavourable intentions on the part of our Government it is when free from all dangers from without. For instance, had Runjeet's rule still existed in the Punjab, the present outbreak would not have taken place.

It appears a question for serious consideration whether the native commissioned-officers are in a proper position,—whether too high or too low. Too high, considering that they rise from the ranks, and virtually uneducated, or too low for the responsibility attached to them. It appears more than doubtful whether any influence they might obtain would in very trying times be advantageously exercised in our behalf; whereas it could scarcely fail to give them an undue opinion of their own importance, and thus to think of matters foreign to their simple discharge of duty; my opinion is, that they have been made too much of. It would be well to hold in view the two great objects of their creation: first, to discharge the minor duties which European officers, in such a climate, could not undertake; second, as rewards for their faithful performance.

As to future arrangements, a great deal will depend upon the causes of the present outbreak, and it is to be feared, in one respect, that the unfortunate culprits have had great cause for complaint, and much to extenuate their guilt. However this may be, there is little doubt but that, under suitable regulations, the result will be greater stability to our Indian empire. The native troops will be satisfied of the extreme folly and inutility of such conduct as they have pursued; and, on our own part, greater watchfulness and consideration will be induced. The continuation of present general connections are too obviously for the good of all to allow of a deliberate separation.

The recruiting of high caste appears objectionable in the opinion of some. I would rather suggest the exclusion of none on the score of caste. It would naturally tend to excite an adverse feeling in the excluded, and we should always hold in operative recollection that our duty is to rule for the people's good, and all contributing to the support of government should have equal rights. Before, we excluded men of low caste; in future, let all be admitted,—many of inferior caste will thus be in our ranks.

I observe the late Sir C. Napier's opinion of the native army adverted to. He was a wonderful man, who seized with surprising aptitude the salient points of all subjects to which he adverted. His remarks on the young officers, however, appear in some respects a little inconsistent, as to drinking champagne, &c.; as to

this, may it not be justly said, "look at home?" How many young officers have been obliged to resign for debt, and what scenes were exposed, a few years ago, before courts-martial.

Doubtless, the young officers are not altogether what could be wished; but it is very much owing to the absence of experienced officers to guide them. As a lieutenant-colonel commanding a regiment, I had not a single captain present, and only four lieutenants; one of those was adjutant, another quarter-master, and the other two were more qualified to do harm than good. Then there were seven or eight young ensigns. One great evil is the facility which the provincial banks afford to young officers obtaining money, and at a ruinous sacrifice. I know an instance of 60*l.*, the sum required, entailing the loss of 100*l.*

I have already said more than at first contemplated; but one important subject, "the rage of the day," remains, viz., education and competitive examinations for all public servants.

Though ever a decided advocate for education for all classes, poor and rich, even when many wise men doubted, yet it appears to me not free from serious objections in some respects; and it is an interesting fact, that it is since education has extended so much in the Indian army, that it has fallen off.

It is obvious that memory is the great requisite for ready educational acquirement, and it has been remarked that good memories are not often accompanied with sound judgment and other valuable qualities. How often does it happen that boys dull at school become eminent in life. Again, highly educated officers are likely to be more litigious, aspiring, and discontented with the dull routine of regular military life, desirous of absence from duty, and eager for any other employment, and the native army requires officers contented, fond of their regiments, their duties, and their men.

Formerly, no educational qualification was necessary, even for staff appointment; but latterly, passing examinations in two languages has been necessary, not only for staff, but for, I believe, the command of companies.

I would not have it supposed that I oppose education, particularly of a professional nature; but merely to point out the difficulty, in order that it may possibly be obviated. No doubt the system will exclude many sound-judging men of sterling value.

August 1, 1857.

Yours, H.

SIR,—As my communication of the 1st inst., signed "H," was too late for publication in your last number, I now add a few observations arising from the intelligence received by the mail of last week.

It appears to me clear, from various particulars of an authentic nature, that all cause for apprehension for our Indian empire has ceased; that the mutineers have had their day; the tide has turned; and that, even should the fall of Delhi be retarded, matters will recover fast.

It is also most clear and satisfactory, that it is, at least in origin, merely a military revolt, not only unaided by the inhabitants, but much to their horror—and further that all the native establishments of police, revenue, &c., &c., appear free from taint. In all these respects our rule has been severely tested, with most happy results.

I do not think a tenth part of the troops that broke out into open revolt, or were disarmed on suspicion, are traitors at heart; and that few, indeed, had any idea at first of the dreadful extremities to which events suddenly led them; and which unfortunately some of our early proceedings hastened, if they did not forced them into, partly through fear and self-defence.

It is also manifest that foreign powers are unconnected with it, and that Russia in particular would find rather discouragement in such events, for the extension of her empire, than otherwise. It is to her an awful warning. A close examination of the details show that many regiments of the line have withstood all temptation, and amongst them I observe two to which I belonged; as also a local corps which I raised and commanded for many years.

From all these facts it appears, that, taking into account the certainty of speedy re-action, a large force will be available for the restoration of order, and that arrangements for the future may come under immediate review.

On this head some points occur to me that may appear not unworthy of consideration.

1. The severest unrelenting example possible should be made of those corps or portions of corps which have been guilty of atrocities against their officers and Europeans in general.

2. Those regiments guilty of open mutiny should be punished severely, only by selection of their instigators and leaders.

3. The rest of those regiments, as well as all others known to have been prepared to revolt, should be re-enlisted under revised regulations of a stringent nature, including flogging—of course, allowing their discharge to all not liking to re-enlist.

4. All regiments remaining loyal, either in part or whole, should be distinguished by the prefix of "Royal," with considerable promotion, which may be the more extensive because unattended with expense, as all will be required to make good the deficiency created by the annihilation of the mutineers.

5. As a general permanent rule, promotion by seniority not to be attended to, but to be conferred upon such as may prove their devotion to the service in the opinion of their European officers.

6. Regiments should be held severely responsible, both as a body and individually, for the safety of their European officers.

7. Such augmentation of European officers to regiments as will, ensure, combined with some obvious restrictive rules, a suitable number of standing and character to be always present.

8. Continue to extend the system of dependent chiefs and native powers.

I shall now offer some remarks on those suggestions. Some will object to flogging. It should doubtless exist, but be used with the greatest moderation. It will be readily understood that the fear of prompt severity will contribute to exclude the first contemplation of evil; whereas when, on the contrary, punishment is mild, distant, and doubtful, people will think of and discuss much that they otherwise dare not venture upon.

The absolute necessity of constant attention to have qualified officers in command of regiments, as well as the presence of subordinate officers of standing and merit, is too obvious to require much notice.

Perhaps the most desirable way of effecting this would be to augment the lieutenants of each regiment.

If officers be excluded from political and other non-regimental employments, not only will they be discouraged and thrown into a drowsy state, but the public service will also be under serious disadvantages, for the army furnishes highly qualified men for rough work and trying times like the present. The plea of expense is obviously groundless, as every officer so employed saves a civilian who would cost more. The scheme, long under thought, of a staff corps to meet the emergency, will not be found to answer so well.

The re-enlisting (*vide* suggestion 3d) holds out two advantages, that men entering under the new rules could not afterwards complain of their being forced upon them contrary to *original* agreement. 2d. The forfeiture of all the advantages attending previous length of service, would act as a most suitable and salutary punishment, coming home to them all their lives. All the native commissioned and non-commissioned officers should retain their rank respectively, but with *date* only from the new enlisting.

All measures should tend to the restoration of European officers to their former influential position.

Regarding Suggestion 8, I observe that part of the public press view present events as decisive proofs against our allowing native powers and dependent chiefs to exist in India. In my opinion, it is quite the reverse—that our policy is shown to be an extension of such, rather than diminution. They may be considered friends to our rule, and interested in its duration; besides the wisdom of such general application to India, as having as great a variety of interests as possible, so that if discontent should arise in one, others might be free from its influence. It is too common to find people forward to condemn as bad all that exists, because some casual evil arises. Even the emperor of Delhi is no exception to our wise policy. He has probably been forced to give some countenance to the rebels, as to his own and even our own advantage, and wait the turn of affairs; but if sincere in his enmity, it is better we should be open to the reproach, if such it could possibly be, of having treated him too kindly, than of having given him just cause of resentment by an opposite course. His ancestor we found a prisoner in Delhi, with his eyes put out, as a disqualification for reigning, when Lord Lake captured that city in 1803. We restored him to his throne and palace, with a handsome income, and treated him and his descendants with imperial respect. The world will thus naturally contrast most favourably for us, instead of thinking we have been treated as we deserve.—H.

8th August, 1857.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

RESPECTED FRIEND,—The mutiny and rebellion of so large a portion of the native East-Indian army is a calamity which requires great precautionary measures, not only for the present, but also for the future, as to the course to be adopted with those ignorant and misguided men. When the rebellion is suppressed, the question will consequently arise, What is to be done with the mutineers? The adopting of the Draconic law has already created, with some of the regiments, the dangerous effect of so exasperating the survivors as to excite them to mutiny and rebellion, instead of restoring order amongst them; and therefore not only mercy but expediency and discretion also, require that sanguinary punishment shall not be resorted to. This merciful course produced the desired effect on the suppression of the Irish rebellion in 1798, and so it will do with the sepoy rebellion. But upon the rebellion being suppressed, these fifty thousand or more or less mutineers will find themselves thrown upon the country, without the pay or other means for support which they have heretofore received as soldiers; and in this state, and to provide for themselves, they will be committing perhaps worse outrages, in bodies of greater or lesser numbers, among the peaceable inhabitants, than they have done as mutineers, unless some sources are devised for employing them. And the object of this letter is to suggest the remedy for meeting that difficulty, being the same that was adopted in many localities in Great Britain, when upwards of 100,000 militiamen and other soldiers were disbanded, soon after the termination of the long war of 1815. At that time, the apprehension of dangerous consequences from those soldiers, and

also the necessity of providing them with the means for subsistence, induced the upper and middle classes of the inhabitants to contribute liberal subscriptions for employing those disbanded soldiers, and others of the working population who were also thrown out of their accustomed occupations, in re-forming, levelling, or widening roads, or such other useful employment as could be proposed for them.

And a similar system appears to be the most desirable amongst the late mutinous sepoys of British India. Great sacrifices will be required by one course or the other, as, if the mutineers are not provided with employment, they will live by some means without it, and disastrous outrages will be the certain consequences; and therefore it is proposed that employment should be offered to them on the forming of roads in such parts of British India where they are most required, as the surest and safest means for restoring those ignorant and rebellious natives to subjection under the British rule; and this course will insure their future gratitude instead of their future revenge.

Trusting that these remarks will be deemed worth inserting in the *Indian Mail*,

I am, respectfully,

Warrington, 9th of 8th mo., 1857.

EDWARD WEST.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Monday, August 3.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

EMBODIMENT OF THE MILITIA.

Lord Panmure brought in a bill to enable the Government to embody certain regiments of the militia, should the requirements of the public service render such a step necessary during the recess. The object of this measure is to supply the vacuum which is created by the demand in India for forces from this country. In order to do that the Government have determined, in the first place, to raise ten new battalions to supply the place of those that have already left this country, and they have also determined to raise the battalions of the regiments at home from 840 rank and file to 1,000, and to raise those in India from 1,000 to 1,200. This, indeed, could be done without the powers of the present Mutiny Act, which provides that the charge for regiments going to India shall fall upon the revenue of the East-India Company, and not upon the revenue of the Imperial Treasury. But at the present season of the year this additional force could not be raised without some delay, and consequently the services of the militia might be required to do garrison duty in lieu of the troops suddenly called into active service.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

WORKS IN INDIA.

In reply to *Col. W. Patten*, *Mr. V. Smith* promised to lay annually before Parliament the following returns: "1. A return of the sums expended in each year in British India in the construction of roads and bridges, and works of navigation; specifying the districts in which they have been constructed, and the length and expense of new road and navigation in each district. 2. A similar return as regards the construction of works of irrigation, distinguishing those which serve the purpose of navigation and irrigation, and including the construction or improvement of water tanks.

Thursday, August 6.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE KING OF OUDE.

Lord Campbell said he had just received a petition which he felt it his duty to present, in order that it might be generally known that their lordships were ready to hear the petitions of all persons who addressed them with proper respect. The petition came from the Queen of Oude, the eldest son, and the brother of the King of Oude. They expressed the deepest pain and regret at the news recently received from the East-Indies of the general defection of the troops in the Bengal presidency, and they went on to state their surprise at its being supposed that their relative, the King of Oude, had been at all concerned in that movement. They denied all complicity in it on the part of the sovereign, and they said they felt confident, from assurances they received from him, that he was entirely innocent of the charges brought against him; that all the members of the royal family of Oude were faithfully attached to the connection with Great Britain, and that for the redress of any wrongs they thought they had suffered they only looked to the Queen and Parliament of Great Britain. The prayer of the petition was that it might be disclosed to the King of Oude what charges were made against him and that they might have the opportunity of proving his innocence and of corresponding with

him. He had done his duty in presenting the petition, but he must express his confidence that the Government of India, in what they had done in the matter referred to had acted with perfect propriety. He individually had entire confidence in their wisdom in that respect, but at the same time it gave him satisfaction to witness this testimony from the royal family of Oude of their devoted attachment to this country, and he should rejoice if the charges against the King of Oude should prove to be unfounded.

Lord Redesdale, however, having noticed that the word "humble" was not attached to the petition, according to the invariable usage of their lordships' House, *Lord Campbell* at once consented to withdraw the petition.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

CLOTHING FOR THE TROOPS IN INDIA.

In reply to an inquiry by *Sir H. Willoughby*, *Sir J. Ramsden* read the list of articles issued to the troops on their arrival in India, in addition to the ordinary supply of necessaries which they had in this country. They were as follows: for the cavalry, four white jackets each, six pairs of white overalls, two pairs of Settringee overalls, six shirts, four pairs of cotton socks, and one pair of white braces. For foot soldiers, four white jackets, one pair of English summer trousers, five pairs of white trousers, five white shirts, two check shirts, and one pair of white braces. Those articles were not supplied in this country, but formed a part of the soldiers' necessaries on his arrival in India, and were made of material made on the spot, and best suited to the climate. During his stay in India, China, Ceylon, and at other hot stations, he was provided with a tunic and shell jacket in alternate years, and in the year in which the tunic was not issued the difference in the value of the two articles was paid to the soldier, to be expended, under the authority of the officer commanding, for his benefit in any articles suited to the climate of the station. In addition to these, the troops now going out to China and India had been provided with white cotton helmet and forage cap covers.

Friday, August 7.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

In reply to *Mr. W. Vansittart*, who inquired if any additional Queen's troops had been sent to Bombay and Madras to replace the regiments which had been despatched from those presidencies to Calcutta,

Mr. V. Smith said, that since the unfortunate occurrences in India, her Majesty's Government had sent one regiment and a battalion of the 60th Rifles to replace the regiment which was withdrawn from the Madras Presidency during the Crimean war. They had also sent four regiments to Point de Galle, to rendezvous until they were sent, at the discretion of the Governor-General, to Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta. Besides that, the Directors of the East-India Company had applied to her Majesty's Government, and her Majesty's Government had complied with the request, to send two regiments of foot to Madras, two regiments of foot to Bombay, and two companies of foot artillery to each presidency. The 3rd Dragoon Guards were also sent to Bombay.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF OUDE.

Sir F. Kelly presented a petition from the Queen and Princes of Oude, expressing their deep regret at the deplorable events in India, and their continued devotion and attachment to the British sovereign and people. They prayed that they might be permitted to communicate with the King of Oude, declared their conviction of his entire innocence, and hoped that he might be allowed a full opportunity of refuting the charges which had been brought against him. In conclusion, the petitioners, while insisting that they had suffered grievous wrong, declared themselves ready to rely upon the justice of the British Sovereign, Parliament, and people.

Tuesday, August 11.

Sir De Lacy Evans drew attention to the military arrangements for meeting the contingency in the Bengal native army, taking a comprehensive view of the possible effects of the events in India upon the interests of the country, foreign and domestic, and recommended that troops should be sent from Malta, Canada, and the Cape.

Lord Palmerston made a detailed reply to the suggestions of *Sir De Lacy*, to whose opinions, he said, he had listened with the respect and deference due to his high military character. He had, however, in his opinion, over-estimated the European difficulty that might be produced by the events in India. The nations of the world had seen with what an unanimous spirit and energy the British people had responded to the call which the Government made to them in a moment of national emergency. While some 30,000 troops had been sent to India, troops were being raised at home as fast as possible; and not only was the regular army being

increased, but a portion of the militia was about to be embodied. Recent events in India were undoubtedly serious; but, as far as Europe and foreign countries were concerned, nothing had occurred to alter the conditions of peace. He assured *Sir De Lacy* and the House that while the Government were at present doing all they thought necessary to meet the difficulty, not going beyond the necessity, if events should take a turn different from what they expected, they felt they had at hand the resource of calling Parliament together, and asking for additional means of national defence.

Mr. Whiteside read extracts from a letter in the *Times*, signed *An Anglo-Indian*, and thence attempted to infer that it was the intention of Government to put down caste. The Government had exhibited no foresight, no watchfulness, no judgment.

Mr. V. Smith entered his protest against the assertion, which he denied, that the Government were not aware of the gravity of the events in India, and asked whether it was worthy of that gravity for a member to come down, as *Mr. Whiteside* had done, with scraps of newspapers, and to found upon anonymous statements charges against the Government of India, the conduct and policy of which *Mr. Smith* defended, commending the judgment and vigour displayed by *Lord Canning*.

Mr. Disraeli was dissatisfied with the speeches both of the Premier and of the President of the Board of Control. Nothing had occurred since his recent speech upon the subject of India to refute the opinion he then expressed, that the outbreak was not a military mutiny, and that one of its causes was the tampering by the Indian Legislature with the religious prejudices of the people. He warned the Government that everything depended upon the second campaign, which would commence in November; if our energy and resources were adequate it might re-establish our empire upon a firmer foundation; but if that campaign should prove unfortunate, and a third was entered upon, we should have others to contend with besides the princes of India. The Governor-General, he remarked, was not an isolated individual; he was surrounded by men—the Council of India—whose conceit and arrogance had endangered our Indian empire, and who ought to be called to account.

Col. Sykes read extracts of a letter from *Col. Edwardes*, at Peshawar, who stated that the mutinous soldiery had met with very little sympathy from the people in any part of the country, and that the Hindoo sepoys were beginning to find that they were made tools of by the Mahomedans. He showed the extreme danger attending the slightest interference with the laws of caste, owing to the jealous susceptibility of the Hindoos upon this point.

Lord John Russell, in reply to *Mr. Disraeli*, expressed his conviction, that whatever errors the Indian Government might have committed, it had imparted a great amount of good to the people of India, and that its intentions were as benevolent towards the people as those of any Government that ever existed. The mutiny, he observed, must be put down; tranquillity must be restored in India, and it was the primary duty of the House to assure the Executive Government that its support should not be wanting. There was one subject, he remarked, respecting which he had heard no explanation—the financial efforts which the Indian Government would have to make, large amounts of treasure having been seized, and it being but too certain that there would be great irregularity in the payment of the taxes. The Imperial Government should, in his opinion, aid the financial efforts of the Company, and he trusted they would not hesitate to give them the assistance they required.

SIR C. NAPIER AND THE EAST-INDIA DIRECTORS.

Mr. H. A. Bruce drew attention to a statement contained in a return on land tenures made by the East-India Directors on the 18th of June last, which charged *Sir C. Napier* with having, while Governor of Scinde, sold the grain to the people at famine prices, and purposely raised the market standard in order to increase the revenue. The charge had been rebutted by *Sir C. Napier*; but his reply could not be found. *Mr. Pringle*, his successor, and *Col. Rathbone*, his collector, gave strong evidence in favour of the wisdom, justice, and humanity of *Sir Charles's* rule.

Mr. Willoughby explained that the statement was founded on an official report. *Sir Charles* was not answerable for the revenue system; but for the manner in which it was carried out.

Mr. Roebuck, with some warmth, vindicated the character of *Sir Charles Napier*, and with equal bitterness accused the Home Government and that of India with hating that great man because he was a great man.

Mr. D. Seymour said that the paragraph in question had been accidentally inserted in the return, and protested against all suspicion of a desire on the part of the Bombay Government to depreciate *Sir Charles's* character.

Mr. Butt thought it was incumbent on the House to insist that *Sir Charles Napier's* reply should be forthcoming.

Wednesday, August 12.

EXPENSE OF BRITISH TROOPS IN INDIA.

In reply to *Sir H. Willoughby*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said that it had been the duty of the Government to communicate with the Court of Directors of the East-India Company on the subject of their finances, and the latter, being informed that her Majesty's Government were ready to consider any representation they might desire to make as to a change in the law regarding their power of borrowing money, or any financial assistance they might wish to receive from the Government, stated that they did not find themselves under the necessity of applying to the Government at present for any financial assistance; that their present means were ample in the existing state of the Indian treasury. Her Majesty's Government, therefore, as at present advised, did not feel called upon to submit to Parliament any proposition upon this subject.

Thursday, Aug. 13.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE BENGAL ENGINEERS.

The *Earl of Ellenborough* said, it would be in their lordships' recollections that about a month ago a noble and gallant lord, who he regretted was not now present—Lord Melville—had made some statements with respect to the discipline of the Bengal army, in the course of which he mentioned a complaint communicated to him by an officer, to whom it had been made by a non-commissioned officer of, he believed, the 3d Bombay native infantry. The complaint was that, notwithstanding orders to prevent persons from passing, three engineer officers of the Bengal army had forced their way through a gate after the capture of Mooltan; that they were questioned as to what was covered by a certain tarpaulin, and replied that it was engineering stores; but that upon the removal of the tarpaulin it was discovered that plunder was concealed beneath. This struck him as very extraordinary. He received, only two days ago, a letter from Major Harvey Maxwell, of the Bengal engineers, who was brigade-major of the engineers at the siege of Mooltan, and who requested him to state, on behalf of himself and twenty-three officers of the corps who were present at the siege, that the matter was inquired into by the late Gen. Whish, and that it was found the officers were not guilty of that which was imputed to them. Why the result of that inquiry was not communicated to Lord Melville, Major Maxwell did not know. Major Maxwell had written to him, and begged—as he (Lord Ellenborough) thought, with great reason—that their lordships would suspend their judgment until the particulars of the inquiry were sent from India. As it happened, Gen. Whish had been dead several years, and therefore he was afraid it might be difficult to obtain the information which had been written for. With respect to the Bengal engineers, all he knew was that they were selected officers taken for the engineer corps by competitive examination, having entrusted to them matters of great responsibility, and he had never yet heard of a single instance in which the smallest charge was made against one of the officers of that corps.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

COALING STATIONS FOR INDIAN TRANSPORTS.

In reply to *Mr. Stafford*, *Mr. H. Baring* explained that, under the engagements between the East-India Company and the owners of steamers taken up to convey troops to India, the latter were bound to provide coals for the entire passage. He was able to assure the hon. gentleman that the European and American Steam-Ship Company, from whom four ships had been chartered, had provided such a supply of coal at St. Vincent's as would suffice to take those ships to Calcutta without stopping at any intermediate place. The owners of the other vessels would no doubt take means to provide coal, and he believed there would be no difficulty in obtaining coal at Madeira and the Cape de Verd Islands. As to the steps which had been taken by the Board of Admiralty to assist the shipowners, he was able to state that, when the hostilities with China commenced, care had been taken to replenish the stores of coal at all the naval stations, and those stores had been kept up ever since. As soon as the news of the Indian mutinies arrived and it was known that troops would have to be sent out, the Board of Admiralty informed the East-India Company, that if any of the transports should require coal from any of her Majesty's naval stations, and more especially the Cape of Good Hope, the storekeepers would supply them. He could assure the House that, after deducting the coals necessarily used for the supply of ships going to China, there still remained an ample store at the Cape of Good Hope to fill up the deficiencies of screw-ships going to India.

NAVIGATION OF INDIAN RIVERS.

The Court of Directors of the East-India Company have appointed a commission to investigate the subject of navigating shallow rivers, and to specify the description of boat which they consider best adapted for employment on the Indus and other Indian rivers. The commission consists of Major J. H. G. Crawford, Bombay Engineers; Capt. Balfour, N.I.; and B. Winter, Esq., C.E. We understand that these gentlemen have proceeded to visit the Danube and the Rhone, the characteristics of which rivers are supposed to be analogous to many of the rivers of India.

The Sindh Railway Company have made arrangements with the East-India Company for establishing a line of steamers on the Indus, in connection with the Sindh and Punjab railways, and they will use the description of boat which may be recommended by the commission above mentioned.

We understand, also, that arrangements have been made with Mr. Bourne, under which he has engaged to place upon the Indus a train of boats of the description which he has so long advocated for shallow streams. We are glad that an opportunity will then be given of practically testing the adaptation of Mr. Bourne's system to the internal navigation of India.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

Mr. C. Freshfield, in respect to an application made to the Chairman and Directors of the East-India Company for a guarantee on the proposed Oude Railway, advanced the position that the arrangements between the East-India Company and the various companies for making railways in India, embodied in the guarantee of interest, had not, up to this point, involved present burden on the revenues and resources of India, and that the experience of the working of railways was sufficient to dispel the apprehension that there would be any ultimate charge on those revenues and resources, resulting from the guarantee. He adverts in his statement to the past history of railways in India, the unsatisfactory nature of the contracts, and the impossibility of estimating the profit of a railway where the course of the line, the mode of construction, the cost of the railway, the working and the fares, were all to be prescribed by an external authority, whose interests must in many respects be at variance with those of the railway company. The appointment by the East-India Company of an *ex officio* director, with a veto on the proceedings of the Board, then the obligation to submit the matter to the Directors of the East-India Company, and afterwards to the Board of Control, had caused much delay and complications in the progress of the various undertakings in course of execution. He believed that the following propositions would be found to be substantially correct—namely:—

"1. That the East-India Company (under the stipulation by which all the capital raised by the railway companies has been, and must be paid into the treasury of the East-India Company) have always been in possession of a much larger sum than the aggregate interest advanced by them under their guarantee.

"2. As to the East-Indian Railway Company, that the East-India Company have now about 1,250,000*l.*, or thereabouts, of the capital of that company in their hands, while the aggregate amount of interest paid to that company does not exceed 600,000*l.*, or thereabouts.

"3. As to the Bombay Railway Company, that the East-India Company have now in their hands about 2,000,000*l.* of the capital of that company, while the aggregate amount of interest paid to that company does not exceed 220,000*l.*, or thereabouts.

"4. As to the Madras Railway Company, that the East-India Company have now 1,000,000*l.*, or thereabouts, of the capital of that company in their hands, while the aggregate amount of interest paid by the East-India Company to that company does not exceed 150,000*l.*

"5. During all the time that the railway capital has lain in the hands of the East-India Company it has been employed at interest, or with equal advantage, for the purposes of the East-India Company."

He states that it is quite clear that up to this time, not only have the railway companies not been a burden on the revenues or resources of India, but that the East India Company has actually, during the period of seven years which has intervened since their establishment, been in possession, through means of their capital, of considerable sums over and above the sums advanced for interest, which have been available for their own purposes; that this state of things would continue at all times, so long as the capital of the railway companies was in course of subscription, and until their capital accounts were closed. The railway companies were always ready and willing to call up capital in order to secure the guaranteed interest, and the East India Company, as their self-stipulated bankers, had at all times the control and use of the money subscribed.

With respect to one observation by the Chairman of the East India Company, doubting whether future railways should not be left to their own inherent prospects, Mr. Freshfield states that he had given much consideration to the question, and had arrived at two main conclusions, viz. :—

"1. That the railway companies, as individual enterprises, would do better without the guarantee of the East-India Company, if its absence would secure them immunity from the control and restrictions imposed in the contract, and submitted to for the sake of the guarantee; assuming always that the capital could be raised without a guarantee.

"2. That the East-India Company derives a large benefit from the guarantee through the conditions which it enables the Court to impose upon the railway companies, and through the means which it affords of obtaining the necessary capital; and that it is neither their interest nor their policy to resign it.

"In arriving at these conclusions, he assumed that the restrictive stipulations in the contract submitted to by the railway companies were the price of the guarantee, and that if the guarantee were not given those conditions could not be exacted, but that the railway companies must be, as in England, free and unfettered; and, further, that the interests of India required that the railway system should have full scope in that country at the earliest period, and that there was no class of public works there which was of such primary importance as the establishment of roads through the country."

The stipulations in the contract not only involve great advantages to the East-India Company, but leave the railway company tied and bound in their hands. After adverting to the inducements held out for large investments of English capital in foreign railways, he states that it is for the East-India Company, as the Government of India, to consider whether they should be backward in undertaking and encouraging these great works, and lose the opportunity of securing the capital for the purpose, while it is open to them.

CEYLON RAILWAY.

The annual meeting of this company was held yesterday at the London Tavern, Mr. A. Hastie, M.P., in the chair.

The report stated that the directors are now in a position to lay before the proprietors a final arrangement in three agreements concluded by the company with Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, and confirmed by ordinances of the governor and legislative council of Ceylon. It was only on the 6th of July last that the contract for the construction of the railway was finally accepted by the Home Government, after a survey of the country made by Captain Moorsom, an experienced engineer recently sent out for the purpose by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies. Capt. Moorsom made a very favourable report to the Ceylon government. In accordance with a provision of the contract with the government, the directors have paid into Bank of England 31,839*l.* to a government account, making, with 8,160*l.* allowed by the contract for preliminary expenses, 40,000*l.* as a first instalment of capital bearing guaranteed interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from the 6th of July as regards the sum of 8,160*l.*, and from the 1st of August as regards the remainder; interest at the same rate will run on future instalments of capital from the dates of their being paid, as may be required, to the government accounts. Measures are being taken for organizing an engineering staff to proceed to Ceylon, and every effort will be made to send out the necessary materials and to push on the works as rapidly as possible. It is proposed that the Board should consist, as at present (including the *ex officio* director), of nine directors. The first vacancy which may occur should be reserved for the ordinary director whom the Ceylon government will become entitled under the contract to nominate on acquiring shares to the amount of 50,000*l.* A sum of 1,729*l.* has been received for interest on the deposits. The proprietors will probably wish that the interest which has been thus earned by the use of their money should be divided among them. It amounts to 9*d.*, free from income tax, on each registered share, as a settlement for interest to the 1st of August. The statement of receipts and payments to the 6th of July showed that 45,859*l.* had been received, and 8,183*l.* expended, leaving a balance of 37,675*l.* The liabilities of the company amounted to 1,892*l.*, including 985*l.* solicitor's bill, 500*l.* brokerage, and 407*l.* advances made by the directors.

The Secretary then read the heads of three agreements entered into with the Government for making a railway from Colombo to Kandy, in Ceylon, the route to be selected by the local government, the crown lands to be given free to the company for the concession of 99 years. On obtaining possession of the land, the company are to proceed with the railway. A Government engineer would be employed to inspect the line, and the

Government may require the company to open the line in sections. The first section from Colombo to a station not beyond Ambeposse is to be opened in three years, and the whole line in five years after obtaining possession of the land, with power to the Secretary of State for the Colonies to extend the period for opening it if he should think it necessary; the fares to be fixed by the Ceylon Government, so as not to allow the profits to exceed 8 per cent. It is also stipulated that the post-office service should be performed by the railway company free of charge. The capital to be 800,000*l.*, but may be increased to 1,200,000*l.*, provided the line exceed 90 miles in length. A dividend of 6 per cent., payable half-yearly, is guaranteed on a capital of 800,000*l.*, including preliminary expenses, and 5 per cent. per annum on any sum beyond that amount up to 1,200,000*l.*; the surplus revenue over 6 per cent. to be divided between the Ceylon Government and the company until all advances by the Government in the shape of interest are repaid; the whole of the surplus would then belong to the company. On giving up the line to the Government at the end of 99 years, the latter are to pay the company the value of the rolling stock. Powers are given enabling the Government to purchase the railway at the end of 25 years, and in case of default by the company, the Government have power, under the agreement, to take possession of the line, and to convert the then paid-up capital into an annuity of 5 per cent. for 99 years. The supplemental agreements postponed operations until the result of the Government survey was known, enabling the Ceylon Government to appoint a director on subscribing 50,000*l.* towards the undertaking, and allowing the company 8,160*l.* for expenses, and a further sum for other items also incurred for law and other expenses.

The Chairman moved a formal resolution adopting the agreements entered into with Her Majesty's Government, which was seconded and carried unanimously.

Resolutions were passed fixing the number of directors at nine, re-electing Messrs. Hastie, Anstruther, J. G. Frith, H. G. Gordon, Macvicar, Stuart, Jolly, and Nairne. The election of auditors was postponed. The remuneration of the directors was fixed at 1,200*l.* a year from the 6th of July last, and 1,200*l.* was placed at their disposal for past services; a dividend of 9*d.* per share was declared payable on the registered shares of the company.

The proceedings concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

THE ARMY.

THE TROOPS FOR INDIA.

The whole of the large force placed under orders for India before the arrival of the last mail will have embarked by the end of this week. It has since been determined substantially to increase the reinforcements, and along with some addition to the royal artillery force, two regiments of cavalry and four of infantry will be immediately placed under orders for the East. The 7th hussars will be one of the cavalry corps; the other is not yet selected, but either the 4th or 5th dragoon guards will probably be chosen. The infantry regiments for this service are the 56th, 66th, 72nd Highlanders, and another not yet determined on, but which in all likelihood will be the 44th regiment. They will be made up to 1,200 each. In consequence of the large artillery force being sent out, Major-General Dupuis will proceed in command of that branch of the army, and we presume, from the great increase to the European troops, that some of the colonels of the army will be appointed to the command of brigades, with the temporary rank of major-general.

AUGMENTATION OF ROYAL ARTILLERY FORCE FOR INDIA.

Woolwich, August 4.

This morning, at eight o'clock, the 5th and 8th companies of the 14th battalion royal artillery, under the command of Captains Paget and Ommannay, proceeded to Greenhithe, and embarked on board the steam vessel *Warrior Queen*, which will leave the river direct for India. The remaining four companies, under orders for the same destination, will, as at present arranged, embark tomorrow. This afternoon an important general regimental order was issued at head-quarters, by the terms of which it appears that government intend to send an artillery force to India, comprising nearly double the number of officers and men that were previously determined on. In addition to the eight troops and companies now on their departure, Lieut.-Colonel H. F. Strange's C troop, Lieut.-Colonel J. Turner's H troop of royal horse artillery, and no less than twelve companies of foot artillery were this day placed under orders to be in readiness for immediate embarkation to India. As each troop and company will be made up to 150 gunners, exclusive of officers and artificers, the total force under orders this day is about 2300 officers and men.

DESPATCH OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

Our readers will be gratified to learn the extraordinary despatch with which the East-India Company have sent troops to suppress the mutiny, and relieve the sufferers, in India. Below we give a list of the

SAILING VESSELS DEPARTED SINCE JUNE 10TH.

Ships.	Men.	Ships.	Men.
Amazon	252	William Hammond ..	230
Nile	108	Whirlwind	350
Areta	228	Sussex	350
Barham	138	Bombay	402
Ulysses	218	Defiance	400
Sir George Seymour ..	252	Walmer Castle	400
Bucephalus	252	Albuera	252
Surrey	366	Ballarat	300
Ellenborough	252	Liverpool	400
Calabar	258	Octavia	276
Prince Arthur	300	Blenheim	336
Adelaide	220	Tyburnia	330
Creasy	238	Monarch	360
Seringapatam	250	Louisiana	400
Owen Glendower	300	Sir Robert Sale	294
Ramillies	240	Forerunner	200
Cambodia	240	Agamemnon	220
Aliquis	402	Warrior Queen	350
Sutlej	288	James Baines	996
Roman Emperor	235	Champion of the Seas ..	996
Castle Eden	258	Vernon	350
Alnwick Castle	400		
Merchantman	340	Total ..	14,227

STEAMERS DEPARTED.

Steamers.	Men.	Steamers.	Men.
Robert Lowe	450	Scotland	350
Thebes	300	Genghis Khan	450
Carthage	300	Victoria	450
Caledonia	450	Lady Jocelyn	800
United Kingdom	400	Golden Fleece	1,000
John Bell	400	Sarah Sands	500
Sydney	320		
Australian	320	Total ..	6,490

SAILING VESSELS TO EMBARK TROOPS AUGUST 18TH.

Ships.	Men.	Ships.	Men.
Lightning	700	Sedgemoor	400
Hersilia	280		
Waterloo	300	Total ..	1,980
Southampton	300		

STEAMERS TO EMBARK TROOPS AUGUST 18TH.

Steamers.	Men.	Steamers.	Men.
City of Manchester ..	800	Bombay Castle	420
Queen of the South ..	750		
Kheronese	800	Total ..	2,770

STEAMERS TO EMBARK TROOPS AUGUST 25TH.

Steamer.	Men.	Steamer.	Men.
Scotia	250	Hydaspes	607

SAILING VESSELS TO EMBARK TROOPS AUGUST 25TH.

Ships.	Men.	Ship.	Men.
Matilda Atheling ..	350	Alipore	393
Athelos	185		

Making a grand total of 72 vessels and 27,452 men.

THE MUTINY IN INDIA.

The reports of the proceedings at some of the loyal meetings of Hindoos and Mahometans in India, although brief, contain some points worthy of notice, as exhibiting the sound good feeling manifested towards the Imperial Government. Thus, a meeting was held by some young men at the premises of Baboo Gooroo Churn Dey, Bhowanipore, Chuckerbaria, in the suburbs of Calcutta, and a committee was appointed, who "felt it a necessity to remove false apprehensions and unfounded tales regarding the exaggerated affairs of mutiny" from the minds of peaceful subjects. The committee arrive at the conclusion that "some of the members will alternately take round at every night, with a view of catching or detecting any wrongdoer that may be found in the work of abetting some such malicious tales or rumours as the town will be 'looted' and plundered by the Sepoys on some certain day, and its inhabitants be cut down to pieces; and will, by every means in their power, impress on the minds of timid and credulous people the idea of the mightiness of the power

of the British Government to repel aggression of any foreign enemy, however powerful and indomitable, or put down any internal disturbance and disorder." The committee thought it desirable to add to the numerical strength of their members by enlisting the sympathy and co-operation of all the respectable inhabitants of Bhowanipore, and to hold meetings occasionally to consider further measures, if necessary; and, in order to carry their object into full effect, the committee secured the services of some strong and brave men, and thought it proper to ask the magistrates of the 24th Pergunnahs the co-operation, if necessary, of the police. The committee finally determined to communicate to the Government these "noble feelings of loyalty and attachment to the beneficial rule that had actuated them to meet." The names of the committee are worth quoting as an exercise for the pronunciation of Hindoo words. These loyal subjects included the following "baboo":—Gooroo Churn Dey, Essan Chunder Mullick, Womesh Chunder Mitter, Raj Mohendro Mitter, Nubo Kissen Bose, Chunder Coomer Bose, Prosono Coomer Dey, Russick Chunder Dutto, Puttit Pabun Daurjee, Prosono Coomer Chaturjee, Huro Prosad Chaturjee, Umbica Churn Banurjee, Khettur Mohun Doss, and Copal Chunder Goopla. The Mahometans of Calcutta met and expressed "the utmost confidence in the Government," and declared that "having formed (found?) a dwelling and asylum under the Government, where they live in peace and safety, protected by the equity and fostering care of the British Government, and suffering no kind of injury or loss;" that having, moreover, ever lived in safety and comfort under British rule, and having never been interfered with in religious matters, they were determined "with the utmost eagerness and sincerity to serve the Government in case of necessity to the utmost of their abilities and means." The murder of "God's creatures" by the bloodthirsty and barbarous mutineers excited "feelings of deep regret and disgust" in the bosoms of the loyal Mahometans. The inhabitants of the town and zillah of Baraset tell the Governor-General that they "observed with the deepest regret that ignorant, designing, and artful individuals, under slight or no pretext, have raised a feeling of suspicion in the minds of the native soldiers and the uneducated population towards the Government." "We therefore beg (they continue) to offer your Lordship a sincere and grateful expression of our confidence, that in its endeavours for the moral and social improvement of the people of this country the British Government has been actuated by the purest of motives. History does not record a conquering nation different in faith from the conquered, more tolerant towards the religious belief of its subjects. Up to this period of its history we fully believe that there has been no intention on the part of Government to interfere with the religious belief of any sect or caste of the natives of this country, but that on the other hand there has always been a marked and decided endeavour to avoid in any way disturbing the religious feelings of either Hindoo or Mussulman." The Americans of Calcutta also came forward to support the Government; and last, though by no means least, the French residents, headed by their Consul at Calcutta, issued the following manifesto, which we print in the original:—"En présence des graves circonstances dans lesquelles se trouve actuellement le pays par suite de la révolte à mains armées de certains régiments natis de l'Inde, les soussignés, tous résidents Français à Calcutta, en vue des dangers qui peuvent menacer d'un moment à l'autre les propriétés, les familles, et la vie, se sont réunis d'un commun accord et viennent se mettre à la disposition de votre Excellence, en cas de besoin, la priant de vouloir bien accepter leurs services pour le salut commun, et comme preuve de patriotisme et de dévouement envers Sa Majesté la Reine d'Angleterre." These loyal addresses were all duly acknowledged by the Indian Government.

L A W.

CONSISTORY COURT—TUESDAY.

(BEFORE DR. LUSHINGTON).

LING V. LING.

This was a cause of separation on the ground of adultery, brought by Major Ling against his wife. The parties were married in India in 1849, Mrs. Ling being the daughter of Sir John Littler, G.C.B., and there were two children of such marriage still living. In the month of January, 1855, Major and Mrs. Ling came back to England from the East, and went to reside at Sir John Littler's house at Brigadon, in Devonshire, until December 8, in the same year, when Major Ling, having obtained an appointment in the Osmanli Irregulars, left for Turkey. A short time after his departure, Mrs. Ling was detected by Lady Littler in a clandestine correspondence with Major Croker, who had been an aide-de-camp of Sir John Littler in India. Sir John Littler, in the meantime, had died, and Lady Littler dismissed her daughter.

ter from Brigadon. Mrs. Ling then occupied various lodgings in different parts of London, and at length was discovered living with Major Croker, at No. 5, Alsop-place, New-road, where the couple passed as Mr. and Mrs. Thompson. It will be remembered that a short time since there was a civil action, in which Major Ling recovered 1000*l.* damages from Major Croker. On behalf of Mrs. Ling, and in answer to the charge of adultery, a recriminatory plea was put forward. It was asserted that Major Ling had committed adultery with a married lady during the return voyage from India, and while Mrs. Ling was ill from her confinement.

Drs. Jenner and Middleton appeared for Mrs. Ling; Drs. Curtis and Phillimore for Major Ling.

The Court said that, looking at the evidence, it was impossible to deny there were facts and circumstances which raised a case of considerable suspicion against Major Ling; but out of the five witnesses who deposed against him four could not be said to have given impartial testimony, as they were undoubtedly biased in favour of Mrs. Ling. The adultery of the wife was most distinctly proved, and nothing could have been more vain than any attempt to assert the contrary. Not only was the adultery established beyond doubt, but the case was one of as gross a character as had ever stained the annals of the court. Looking at all the circumstances, he (the learned judge) was of opinion that the charge of adultery against the husband fell to the ground, and that the Court must pronounce a sentence of divorce against Mrs. Ling.

DIRECT CADETS.—The following gentlemen, having obtained nomination as Direct Cadets for the Indian Military Service, passed their required examination on the 4th instant:—J. C. Berkeley, H. W. H. Cox, T. W. Hogg, H. W. Irons, H. A. Plowden, A. G. Ross, C. H. Webb, T. C. Wharton, F. C. W. Drummond, J. S. Irvine, H. B. Webster, R. Milne, F. J. Granville, W. F. Bartleman, W. N. L. Beattie, W. Birch, W. T. Brereton, L. B. Byass, G. E. Erskine, W. H. B. Fitzgerald, W. L. S. Harrison, R. C. Kinchant, A. P. Martin, G. E. Martin, H. K. O'Grady, G. Randell, H. U. Smith, G. C. Swiney.

GENERAL WILLIAM ROSE MANSFIELD arrived in town a few days back from Warsaw, at the request of the Government, and on Saturday last left London for Marseilles *en route* overland to Calcutta. This gallant officer goes out to India to assume an important command. General Mansfield entered the army as ensign in November, 1838. He has seen considerable service in India, having served with the 53rd regiment in the campaign on the Sutlej in 1846, and was present at Buddiwal, Aliwal, and Sohraon, at which last engagement he was aide-de-camp to General Lord Gough, the commander-in-chief, for which actions he has received a medal and clasps. He commanded his regiment in the Punjab campaign in 1849, and was present at the battle of Goojerat, and was constantly employed in the operations on the Peshawar frontier in 1851 and 1852. He was at the affairs of Nawadun, Ranghur, and Sharhote, where his horse was wounded. In February, 1855, he was appointed assistant-adjutant general in Dublin, and was attached to the British embassy at Constantinople from July, 1855, to July, 1856. He was appointed consul-general at Warsaw in September last year, and was given the local rank of brigadier-general in Poland while so employed.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.—Yesterday, Aug. 11th, was published a supplementary paper relative to the late mutinies in the East Indies, of 12 pages in extent. It includes a resolution and proclamation of the Governor-General of India in Council on the 16th of May last, disavowing all intention of interfering with the caste or creed of the Hindoos; a resolution of the members of the Calcutta Trade Association, offering assistance to the Government, and the reply of the Government of India thereto; a resolution of the Masonic fraternity, pledging the Freemasons to assist the Government; an address of the French Consul and French residents of Calcutta to the Governor-General, very kindly offering their services in case of need; a report of a meeting of the British India Association, held on the 22nd of May, expressive of regret and disgust at the recent outrages at Meerut and Delhi; the report of a public meeting of the native community at Calcutta, under the presidency of Radhakant Raja Bahadoor; the report of a meeting of the Mahomedans at Calcutta, the spirit of which was most loyal; and a meeting of some young men, held on the 23rd of May, at the premises of Baboo Gooroo Churn Dey, Bhowanipore, Chuckerbaria, in the suburbs of Calcutta, for the same patriotic purpose. The inhabitants of the town of Baraset also made a loyal demonstration. Independently of this paper a bulky blue-book of 400 pages (yesterday issued) forms an "appendix" to the papers already published, and contains sundry enclosures in the despatches already noticed in *The Times*.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL arrived at Aden on the 28th July.

MR. EDWARD THORNTON.—We understand that Mr. Edward Thornton has retired from the East-India House, after a service of nearly forty-five years. Mr. Thornton has, for the greater portion of that period, been a distinguished ornament to the Company's home service, which has always had in its ranks many men of a high order. After conducting, under the chief secretary, Sir James C. Melvill, the financial branch of the correspondence with the governments in India for some years, he was selected, on account of his eminent qualifications, for the charge of the new statistical department in the East-India House, which was formed in 1847. Besides holding these high official positions, Mr. Thornton is also well known for his literary merits, as the author of "The History of British India," "The Gazetteer of India," and other works relating to that country. We regret that failing health should have compelled Mr. Thornton to retire from the public service; but we may hope that cessation from official labours will prove a restorative, and that while watching, from "the loopholes of retreat," passing events, he will occasionally give public the benefit of his deep research and long experience in Indian matters.

IN RE SYERS, WALKER, AND SYERS.—The bankrupts were East-India merchants, ship-owners, and ship and insurance agents, of Bell-alley, Lombard-street. This was a dividend meeting under the separate estates of Morris Robert Syers and James Walker. It is stated that under the first-mentioned estate there will be twenty shillings in the pound for the creditors, but under Walker's the dividend will be very small.—Declared *pro forma*.

THE INDIAN EMPIRE.—A Parliamentary return just published, on the motion of Colonel Sykes, M.P., gives the following statistical details of our empire in East India. It would appear that the gross total area of all the governments of India is 1,466,576 square miles; the British states occupying 837,412; the native states, 627,910; and the French and Portuguese possessions, 1,254; and that the gross total population is 180,884,297 souls—viz. 131,990,901 in the British states, 48,376,247 in the native, and 517,149 in the foreign possessions of France and Portugal. The British states under the Governor-General of India in Council cover an area of 246,050 square miles, and are peopled by 23,255,972 souls; the states under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal occupy 221,969 square miles, and are peopled by 40,852,397 souls; the states under the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces occupy 105,759 miles, and are peopled by 33,655,193 souls; the states under the Madras Government occupy 132,090 miles, and are peopled by 22,437,297 souls; and the states under the Bombay Government occupy 131,544 square miles, and are peopled by 11,790,042 souls. The native states in the Bengal presidency occupy 515,533 square miles, and are peopled by 38,702,206 souls; those in the Madras presidency occupy 51,802 miles, and are peopled by 5,213,671 souls; and those in the Bombay presidency occupy a space of 60,575 square miles, and are peopled by 6,440,370 souls. The French territory in India covers an area of 188 square miles, and is peopled by 203,887 souls; while the Portuguese territory occupies an area of 1,066 square miles, and is peopled by 313,262 souls.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 31. Stamboul, Smith, Bengal and Barbadoes; Bermondsey, Beerling, Bombay; The Duke, Johnston, Bengal; Irene, Jones, Bombay; Fleetwood, Allan, Maulmain.—**AUGUST 1.** Oceanica, Richardson, Mauritius; Lightning, Enright, Melbourne; Walsoken, Bannister, Maula.—**3.** Edmund Graham, Henderson, and Taymouth Castle, Logan, Bengal; Armistice, Roared, Cochin; Sir James Ross, Stephen, Mauritius; Labuss, Brown, Hong-Kong; Susan G. Owens, Norton, Bengal; Minerva, Bover, Ceylon (to Rotterdam); Candace, Lowe, Cape (to Hamburg); Colonel, Halcrow, Bombay (to Antwerp); Earl of Elgin, Reed, Bombay.—**4.** Ida Zeigler, Towar, Bengal; Richard Battersby, Jeffreys, Bengal; Swiftsure, Price, Port Phillip.—**5.** Waterloo, Young, Sydney; Invincible, Johnson, Bombay; Martaban, Lawson, Singapore; steamer Charity, Sewell, Cape.—**7.** Indemnity, Sayers, Bombay and Calcutt; Queen Victoria, Fowler, Melbourne; Aurora Australia, McPernon, Van Diemen's Land; John Sugars, Doyle, Ceylon; Mystery, Matthews, Bombay; General Wyndham, Bruce, Shanghai; St. Michael, Boswyke, South Australia; Cambridge, Hewett, Akyab; Rodney, Bissett, Akyab.—**8.** Windsor, Voss, Madras; Louise, Henke, Bombay; Jessica, Quay, Maulmain; Cospatrick, Hodge, Maulmain; Thomas Boyden, Whyte, Maula; Lord Dalhousie, Thompson, Bengal; Koh-i-noor, Summerson, Ceylon; Marcianus, Craig, Bombay; Cannata, Guthrie, Bengal; Fudrens Minde, Muller, Mauritius; Alexandria, Bosustow, Algora Bay.—**10.** Queen, Henry, Hong Kong; Milton, Thomas, Bombay; Volante, Loggett, Rangoon; Usanbe, McAuley, Bombay.—**11.** Vittoria, Cheyne, Malabar Coast.—**13.** Gosforth, Lansdowne, Bengal; steamer Ireland, Ferry, Calcutta and Cape.

DEPARTURES.

From the Downs.—Aug. 6. Forerunner, Bombay.—6. Warrior Queen and Rob Roy, Bombay.—10. Swallow, Hong-kong.—11. Genghis Khan, Bombay.—12. Agamemnon, Calcutta, Bury St. Edmunds, Mauritius. From DARTMOUTH.—Aug. 6. Scotland (steamer), Cape and Calcutta. From PORTSMOUTH.—Aug. 8. James Baines and Champion of the Seas, Calcutta. From QUEENSTOWN.—Aug. 9. Lady Jocelyn (steamer) India.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For steamer Ripon, from SOUTHAMPTON (Aug. 4), to proceed per steamer Neubia from SUZ.—For ADEN.—Lieut. E. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. Joyce, Capt. Clarke, Capt. Ledstone, Mr. Jones. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Bell, Mr. Ganon, Maj. Powell, Capt. J. Jones, Mr. W. J. Vizard, Lieut. and Mrs. Brant, Lieut. J. A. Ramsay, Lieut. Macredy, Lieut. and Mrs. Cunningham, Capt. G. Jessop, Maj. L. W. Austin, Capt. O. F. Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. Todd, Lieut. Malden, Mr. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Steel, Mr. Stubbs, Lieut. col. Phillpotts, Lieut. Ravenhill, Mrs. Blenkinsop, Col. Dyson, Capt. Swinburne, Lieut. Blenkinsop, Mr. and Mrs. Scott, Mr. R. Malcome, Maj. Edwards, Capt. F. Francis, Mr. Robertson, Mrs. Daubeney, Mr. J. C. Lucas, Dr. T. Murray, Capt. J. G. Fyfe, Lieut. Lyster, Dr. Arnott, Mr. J. A. Keys, Col. Clarke. For CEYLON.—Mrs. Munro. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Blenkinsop, Lieut. Tytler, Lieut. Bell, Mr. J. Reynolds, Lieut. col. Munsey, Capt. A. Cannan, Mr. and Mrs. Moleworth, Maj. Halpin, Capt. Remington, Lieut. J. Weldon, Lieut. Pearson, Mr. Balmer, Capt. H. D. Hart, Miss Hart, Mrs. Pollard, Capt. Sweet, Capt. B. Jones, Lieut. Bayley, Mr. E. Richards, Dr. Jalland, Capt. A. W. Kerr, Lieut. A. Marsach, Mr. C. Luxmore, Capt. W. H. Cuming, Mr. J. K. Stevenson, Lieut. Bradish, Dr. Pickering, Lieut. col. Faddy, and Mr. Walsh. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Lewis, Mr. Hooper, Lieut. E. F. Webster, Lieut. C. P. Lucas, Mr. N. J. Parsons, Capt. Metcalfe, Mr. Mayow, Dr. Hastings, Lieut. Stewart, Lieut. Johnstone, Mr. Murray, Mr. L. O'Grady, Lieut. V. Ryan, Mr. Wilson, Capt. Rogers, Maj. gen. Mansfield, Maj. gen. Sir H. Rose, Mr. Waterfield, Mr. G. Hills, Mr. Penny, Mr. Durand, Capt. and Mrs. Ardagh, Capt. E. A. Grubb, Mr. Ripley, Mr. R. Morris, Col. F. B. Corfield, Rev. J. N. Young, Capt. Bacon, Capt. Hale, Maj. Hawthorn, Mr. Buist, Capt. Ward, Lieut. Funchard, Capt. H. Lane, Lieut. F. G. Ross, Capt. A. Campbell, Mr. R. J. Walker, Maj. West, Capt. Cox, Dr. and Mrs. Box, Capt. S. Rogers, Lieut. J. D. Colling, Hon. F. Best, Maj. and Mrs. Goodwyn, Lieut. W. J. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Marriott, Col. Berkeley, Capt. E. Smith, Lieut. Lane, Lieut. Savage, Lieut. Hardy, Lieut. Gibbons, Col. Barker, Mr. R. Biddulph, Col. Campbell, Capt. P. Smith, Lieut. Bushman, Mr. Gudgeon, Mr. Lookie, Mr. Miller, Mr. Angelo. For CEYLON.—Ens. Hort. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. Berard, Mr. Beunhart. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Figg. For SINGAPORE.—Mrs. F. Ruyt, Lieut. Playfair, Mr. H. Romberg.

For steamer Candia, from SOUTHAMPTON via the CAPE (Aug. 15). For CALCUTTA.—Ens. M. Morris, Mr. Groos, Capt. Sage, Capt. and Mrs. Stansbury, Lieut. Hennehan, Mr. F. L. Lawford, Capt. Baird, Dr. and Mrs. Shillito, Miss Mallison, Mr. H. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Recanatou, Mr. E. Macleary, Capt. Hughes, Mr. Flood, Lieut. W. B. Shawe, Mr. Hammer, Mr. Kakenham, Mr. Shuldo, Lieut. col. Lye, Paymaster Mooley, Ens. Horn, Ens. Greaves, Ens. Blount, Ens. Hollyn, Maj. Maxwell, Lieut. O'Loughlin, Ens. Maxwell, Mr. Money, Capt. Tedler, Dr. Adams, Mr. Browne, Mr. E. Brooks, Mr. A. B. Warden, Capt. Saunders, Mrs. C. H. Smith, Mr. Gill, Mr. Gullyan, Mr. G. Whitley, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. McGregor, Mr. McGuire, Mr. Thuch, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. C. Y. Smith, Mr. Dalrymple, Mr. Borrow. For MADRAS.—Mr. W. B. Sheffield, Mrs. Knott, Capt. Lynch, Capt. Barwise, Mr. J. C. Ogilvie, Capt. G. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hamilton, Miss Hughes, Mr. H. J. Harness, Lieut. and Mrs. White, Mr. Crowley, Mr. Phrosoh, Mr. Martin. For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Faton, Mr. and Mrs. Inglis, Capt. J. G. Miller, Mr. Hill. For CEYLON.—Capt. Kelly, Ens. Hales, Ens. Burton, Mr. E. D. Gerrard, Mr. Robertson.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ASTELL, the wife of John Harvey, d. at 41, Eaton-place, Belgrave-square, Aug. 12.
HARDINGE, Viscountess, s. at 20, Hanover-square, Aug. 1.
JAMES, the wife of Col. Haughton, Bombay army, d. at Bayswater, Aug. 3.
WILLOUGHBY, the wife of J. P. M. P. d. at 18, Westbourne-terrace, July 29.

MARRIAGES.

ARBUCKLE, Charles W. Bengal artillery, to Harriett, d. of Henry J. Neild, at St. John's, Notting-hill, Aug. 1.
BOWRING, Lewin B. Bengal civil service, s. of Sir John, to Mary L. d. of the late Admiral the Hon. Sir John Talbot, G.C.B. at the Catholic Church, St. John's-wood, Aug. 13.
CRAUFORD, James C. to Jessie, d. of the late Alex. Barnet, at St. John's Episcopal Church, Forbes, July 28.
DEMPSTER, Henry L. Madras art. to Susan C. L. d. of the late Maj. Anderson, at St. Andrews, Fife, July 28.
EDMONDS, William C. s. of Capt. late of the Hon. E.I. Co's. service, to Margaret, e. d. of Commander L. Dennys, R.N. at Holy Trinity Church, Milton-on-Thames, Aug. 4.
EDWARDS, Lieut. col. W., E.I. Co's. service, to Laura F. d. of the late T. E. Clarke, at Dawlish, Devon, July 30.
HILL, John D. H. late 12th royal lancers, to Katharine F. d. of the late Robert Neave, Bengal civil service, at St. James's, Piccadilly, Aug. 11.
HOLLAND, Lieut. Edward B. Bombay engs. to Eliza J. d. of the late Lieut. gen. Richard Whish, Bombay army, at Clifton, Aug. 6.
KENDALL, Rev. Walter, to Isabella J. d. of T. W. Burt, M.D. Hon. E.I. Co's. service, Wool, Dorset.
LIGHT, Richard E. H., Hon. E.I. Co's. Service, Bombay, to Bertha, d. of the late Thomas B. Stanbridge, at St. Saviour's Church, Paddington, Aug. 5.
THOMPSON, Francis, surgeon, Bengal army (retired), to Mary

Anne, d. of the late Ralph Creyhe, of Rawcliffe-hall, in the West Riding, and Marton, in the East Riding of the county of York, at the church of the Holy Trinity, Geneva, by the Rev. A. Hall, vicar of Datchet.

TOWNSEND, Meredith W. of Serampore, to Isabella, d. of John Collingwood, of Brighton, at St. Nicholas Church, Brighton, July 30.

DEATHS.

BELLE, Sarah, wife of W. H. late of the Bengal civil service, at 9, Princes-gate, Hyde-park, July 31.

CRABBE, Eliza S. d. of the late Col. S. W. Madras service, at Southampton, aged 70, Aug. 1.

DANVERS, William B. s. of the late E. F. of Bombay, at Oxford, aged 8, July 31.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE,

August 5 and 12, 1857.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. A. Craigie and C. E. Belli.

Madras Estab.—Mr. R. Davidson.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. W. Barnes (uncov.).

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. W. Hazledine.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. col. Lowther T. Forest (retired); Majors A. P. Phayre, 7th N.I., and A. C. Scott, 70th N.I.; Lieut. R. de Bourbel, eng.; Ens. Joseph Park, 65th N.I.; Assist. surg. Thos. Moore; Brev. capt. J. A. Wright, 70th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Brev. capt. B. C. Hitchens, art.; Capt. R. Ogilvie, 33rd N.I.; Brev. capt. G. Berwick, 20th N.I.; Lieut. W. J. Sewell, 36th N.I.; Surgs.—Buchanan and W. Lloyd, M.D.; Major J. G. Balmain, art.; Capt. T. Drever, 2nd Eur., and G. H. Atkinson, 42nd N.I.; Lieuts. R. R. Carnell, 32nd N.I., and C. A. Benson, 45th N.I.; Surgs. J. A. Reynolds and J. Supple; Assist. surg. W. Scott, M.D.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. F. Wells, 15th N.I.; Capt. E. Green, 21st N.I.; Lieut. A. R. Mark, art.; Sub-assist. surg. W. J. Ellis; Lieuts. John Barnes, 3rd Eur., C. J. Prescott, 24th N.I., and D'Arcy W. Jopp, 27th N.I.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. G. Randall, pilot service.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. A. Wetherall, I.N.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. John Strachey, W. M. Beaufort, and H. D. Sandeman.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. H. Troup, 47th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Assist. surg. F. J. M. Mosgrove.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. T. E. Rogers, supt. of marines.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. A. Keys and Commander J. Cruttenden, Indian Navy.

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. G. E. Lance, 2 months; Mr. Charles Grant and Mr. W. D. Routh, 3 months; Mr. G. Barnes, 6 months.

Madras Estab.—Mr. C. H. Ames, 1 month.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—Rev. G. E. Morris, 2 months.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. F. W. Skottowe, I.N., 6 months.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN

For the periods specified from the 5th August, 1857, viz.—

Bengal.—Army surg. P. G. Lay, 2 months.

Bombay.—Lieut. Walter J. H. Stevenson, art., 6 months.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. R. H. S. Campbell.

Madras Estab.—Mr. Septimus Scott.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Ens. R. Dalrymple Stewart, 12th N.I.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major T. Goddard, inv.; Capt. James Ross, 5th cav.; Surg. R. H. Irvine, M.D.; Lieut. Reginald Chauncy, inv.
Madras Estab.—Capt. G. Cottell, 45th N.I.; Capt. S. Taylor, 3rd Eur.; Lieut. G. A. Mallock, 25th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Ens. A. Barnardiston, 22nd N.I.

APPOINTMENTS.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. Arthur John Ketley and Alfred Prentice Young admitted volunteers for the Indian Navy.

The undermentioned officers having produced the necessary medical certificates, have been permitted to remain for the periods specified, from August 12, 1857:—

CIVIL.

Bengal.—Messrs. R. J. Loughman, W. J. Hay, S. J. Beecher, E. G. Birch, W. R. Best, and W. Sherwood, 3 months; H. W. Hammond, Coutts Trotter, and H. Lushington, 4 months; J. C. Dodgson, and E. H. Anson, until Dec. 4; C. M. Lindsay, until Nov. 20; J. H. Batten, until Oct. 20; T. B. Lane, until Oct. 4; G. P. Mooney, until Nov. 4.
Madras.—E. B. Foord, 3 months; R. A. Dalzell, 4 months; C. A. Roberts, until Dec. 4.
Bombay.—H. Newton, 3 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal.—Col. John Matthie, 21st, 6 months; Lieut. W. H. Wise, 64th, 3 months.
Madras.—Lieuts. S. C. Montgomerie, 3rd, G. J. Dewar, 50th, Asst. surg. E. M. Jackson, 3 months.
Bombay.—Lieut. H. J. Johnson, 29th, 6 months.

The undermentioned assistant-surgeons being reported qualified, have been stationed at the different presidencies, as follows, viz.:—

Bengal.—Wm. S. Playfair, M.D.; Hugh Clark, M.D.; G. S. Sutherland, M.D.; Wm. E. Caird, Richard Banbury, James Bremner, M.D.; Emanuel Bonavia, M.D.; Adam Taylor, Lindsay Dickson, M.D.; and Alfred Marshall.
Madras.—Wm. R. Giells, M.D.; and James T. J. Doyle.
Bombay.—Albert A. Mott, and Andrew N. E. Riddell.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.		£.	
	India Stock.....	211 @ 213	
	India Bonds (£1,000).....	25s. @ 24s. dis.	
	Ditto (under £1,000)....		
	RAILWAYS.		
18	Bombay, Baroda, and Central		
	India (guar. 5 per ct.).....	0	½ dis. @ par.
20	Calcutta and South-Eastern ..	2s.	
20	Ceylon, B shares	1	1 @ 1½ pm.
20	Eastern Bengal	2s.	½ @ ½ pm.
Stock	East-Indian	100	99 @ 100
20	Ditto Extension C (guar. 5 per ct.).....	15	½ @ ½ dis.
20	Ditto Extension D (guar. 5 p.ct. with full sp.ct.int.)	all	
20	Ditto E Shares Extension..	3	par @ ½ pm.
20	Euphrates Valley	2s.	½ to ½ pm.
20	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.).....	all	19½ @ 19½
20	Ditto (New ditto).....	4	½ dis. @ ½ pm.
20	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) ..	all	18 @ 19
20	Ditto (guar. 5 per ct.)	all	19 @ 19½
20	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per ct.).....	10	1½ @ ½ dis.
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per cent.).....	5	½ @ ½ dis.
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per cent.).....	5	½ @ ½ dis.
20	Scinde (guar. 5 per ct.)	5	½ @ 1 pm.
20	Punjab	2	1
	BANKS.		
40	Australasia	all	88 @ 90
25	Bank of Egypt	18½	3 @ 2 dis.
20	Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China	10	1½ @ 2 dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation....	all	35½ @ 36½
20	Ottoman Bank	15	½ dis. @ par
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
1	N. B. Australasian Company..	all	½ @ ½
1	Oriental Gas	all	½ @ 1½
1	Ditto New	5s.	½ dis. @ ½ pm.
50	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company	all	67 @ 69
50	Ditto New	10	4½ @ 5 pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip ..	all	2 @ 1
1	Ditto Registered	all	2 @ 1

ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 12th August, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That a QUARTERLY GENERAL COURT of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd SEPTEMBER next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East India House, 12th August, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th INSTANT, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from Liverpool to Kurrachee, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, or of William Rathbone, Esq., Liverpool, with conditions annexed. The freight to be payable thus: viz. one-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Kurrachee, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 1qd. per Company's rupee.

N.B. No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

250 tons of Dead Weight (Telegraph Wire).

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, 12th August, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th INSTANT, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with Conditions annexed. The Freight to be payable thus: viz. One-third part in England, and the remaining two-thirds in India on the delivery of the Stores at Bombay, after the rate or exchange of 2s. 1qd. per Company's rupee.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

480 tons of Dead Weight (including 200 barrels of Pitch and Tar, and some heavy Ordnance).

290 tons of Measurable Goods.

19 tons Ammunition, for which a magazine must be fitted, at the expense of the Ship.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 12th August, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 26th INSTANT, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

PIG LEAD;

And that the conditions of the said Contract may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 26th day of August, 1857, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East-India House, 12th August, 1857.

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LONDON: WM. H. ALLEN AND CO., 7, LEADENHALL STREET.

LONDON:—Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, Printer, at the Printing-Office of COX & WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by LANCELOT WILD, at 13, Catherine Street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, both in the County of Middlesex.—August 15, 1857.

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Vol. XV.—No. 323.]

LONDON, MONDAY, AUGUST 31, 1857.

[PRICE 1s.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Nubia*, with a mail, left Calcutta July 21st, Sand Heads 22nd, Madras 25th, Point de Galle 28th, Aden August 8th, and arrived at Suez Aug. 14th. The *Bombay*, with a mail, left Bombay July 30th, Aden August 12th, and arrived at Suez Aug. 19th. The *Pekin*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong July 10th, Singapore 19th, Penang 21st, and arrived at Point de Galle July 28th. The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta Aug. 24th, and Marseilles Aug. 27th (per *Vectis*). The *Ripon* with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton Sept. 4th.

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The Mails for China are despatched under the same regulations, and at the same rate of postage, as those to India.

* * * The *Marseilles* mails of the 10th and 26th overtake the *Southampton* mails of the 4th and 20th at Malta; from which place they are conveyed by the same vessel.

In consequence of the late hour at which our Indian papers and letters were received on Saturday, it was impossible to publish this Journal in time to save that evening's post. The delay, however, has enabled us to present our readers with an amount of intelligence far greater and more varied than can be found in any other paper. Indeed, it cannot fail to be observed that we have, gratuitously, increased our ordinary bulk by thirty-two additional columns.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, August 31.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	July 22	Burmah (Rangoon)..	June 25
Madras	25	Bombay	July 30
Agra	15	Ceylon	25
China (Hong-Kong) ..	.. .. .	July 10.	

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE unfavourable rumours that have been in circulation during the past fortnight, with regard to the heroic little band intrenched at Cawnpore, are unhappily confirmed by the present mail. It is only too certain, that, discouraged by the death of their gallant commander, and exhausted by famine, the garrison consented to accept terms from Nana Sahib, the Rajah of Bhitore. Sir Hugh Wheeler was spared this humiliation. That brave veteran died from wounds received in battle, and resolutely held out until the last moment of his life. With him perished the last hope of the handful of heroes, who had hitherto repulsed every attack of the enemy. Worn out with constant watching, and enfeebled by want of food, they at last intrusted their lives to the treacherous Mahratta, after he had taken the most solemn oaths to allow them to escape unharmed to Allahabad. They were permitted, indeed, to embark in boats for that purpose, and even to put on board a considerable amount of treasure. But no sooner had they loosened from the shore, than a fire of artillery was opened upon them with murderous effect. It is not quite clear how many were massacred on this occasion, for it was subsequently reported that Nana Sahib had nearly one hundred European prisoners in his hands. Some of these he appears to have butchered in cold blood, on the eve of his last engagement with General Havelock's force, previous to his evacuation of Cawnpore. There is too much reason, however, to fear that at least 240 women and children have lost their lives, including eighty ladies, the wives of civilians and officers in the Company's service, and sixty women belonging to H.M.'s 32nd regiment.

The monster had not long to enjoy his triumph,



or to plume himself on his fiendish treachery. On the 7th of July, General Havelock began his march up-country, from Allahabad, at the head of nearly 1,800 Europeans; viz., 600 men of the 78th Highlanders, 500 of H.M.'s 64th, 600 of the Madras fusiliers, and a company of royal artillery from Ceylon. After a distressing march of twenty-four hours, he came up with Major Renaud's advanced column early in the morning of the 13th. His further progress was opposed by a rebel force, computed at 15,000 strong, with guns in position. At first, the general proposed to halt, and allow his wearied troops time to repose after the fatigues they had endured; but the enemy brought on a general action by firing on a reconnoissance under Colonel Tytler. An immediate advance was therefore ordered. Captain Maude, with eight guns, took the lead, supported by the infantry, drawn up in quarter-distance columns. And now was proved, beyond all doubt, the immense superiority of the Enfield rifle. The rebel gunners were shot down at their guns, without their being able to make any return, while the European artillery made terrible havoc in the crowded ranks of the mutineers. Within the space of four hours from the commencement of the engagement, the enemy was utterly routed, and fled in confusion through the streets of Futtehpore, four miles in the rear of their position. Eleven guns were captured in this brilliant action, without a single casualty on our side.

Two days later, General Havelock again encountered the rebels, with a similar result, and took two more guns; and on the 17th, he drove them out of Cawnpore, with the loss of thirteen guns, and great slaughter. He did not, however, long delay amid the blackened ruins of that blood-stained station, but rapidly pushed on in pursuit of Nana Sahib, who had fled to Bhitore, about twelve miles distant, after massacring his prisoners and blowing up the powder-magazine. The next mail, we trust, will bring the glad tidings of the destruction of that fort, and the capture of the miscreant, for whom death would be too mild a punishment.

Another task to be effected by General Havelock, is the relief of Lucknow, which was still manfully held by H.M.'s 32nd. Alas! he will arrive too late to be welcomed by him whose name has so long been the theme of praise and admiration. Sir Henry Lawrence is no more. On the 2nd of July he headed a sortie, which proved abortive, through the disaffection of the native artillery; and in the retreat, that was thus rendered inevitable, Sir Henry appears to have been wounded in the leg. Lockjaw ensued, and on the 4th, his brave and gentle spirit passed away from a scene of bloodshed and misery.

Delhi was still in the hands of the rebels, nor was it likely to fall until large reinforcements could join the army of observation. It cannot be called the besieging army, for it merely occupies a position commanding a portion of the land side. Fortunately, there is no lack of supplies, as the country in the rear is kept open by General Van Cortlandt's levies. The communication, however, with Meerut had been interrupted, in consequence of the Baghput bridge having been broken down by the Jheend rajah's men, who had been sent out from camp to oppose an imaginary enemy. As a set-off, it may be mentioned that the Jumna had suddenly risen to a great height, and carried away the bridge of boats. The mutineers will therefore be deprived of all communication with the Doab,

whence they derived their chief supplies. It will also be very difficult for the insurgent corps to join them. If rumour be worthy of credit, scarcity of provisions was already being felt in the city, and sickness was prevalent to a terrible extent. Several sorties, or rather regular attacks, have been made since the departure of the former mail. On the 28th of June, the rebels are supposed to have lost nearly 500 men; but they nevertheless again sallied out on the morrow. Again, on the 3rd July, a large force, consisting of the newly-arrived mutineers from Bareilly and the Rohilcund stations, came out with guns and elephants, and attempted to get to the rear of our position, near the village of Allipore. But this was rather a demonstration than a real attack; for they retreated almost without fighting so soon as the British troops could be got under arms. On the 9th and 14th, they made a more determined stand, and are represented to have lost one thousand of their number in killed and wounded. These severe lessons appear to have taught them caution, or their movements were restrained by the heavy rains that had set in. The British army had again lost its commander. General Barnard, like his predecessor, died of cholera, on the 5th, and was succeeded by Major-General Reed, an experienced and gallant officer. The command of the engineer department had devolved on Lieut.-Col. Baird Smith, previously at Roorkee.

Agra, the seat of government in the North-West Provinces, has been in some danger, and even now can hardly be said to be secure. The Kotah contingent, about 600 strong, horse and foot, at once deserted to the insurgent force that was advancing from Neemuch. With a view to save the station from pillage, a portion of the 3rd European fusiliers, with Captain D'Oyly's guns and a corps of mounted volunteers, numbering in all about 500 men, marched out to check their further advance. The enemy was first seen near the village of Shahgunge, six miles from Agra, on the road to Futtehpore Seekree. Though numerically superior, and much stronger in the artillery arm, he was gradually beaten back, and would probably have been utterly routed, had our troops been better handled. As it was, having expended their ammunition, the Europeans were constrained to retreat, though in excellent order, but were closely pursued by the exulting sepoys. At night, the cantonments were plundered and set on fire; but the entire Christian population had previously taken refuge in the fort. The only persons, therefore, who were massacred, were Major Jacob, formerly in Scindiah's service, and Mr. Hubbard, of the Agra College. But in the action at Shahgunge, our loss was very heavy. In the artillery, Captain D'Oyly and three men were killed, and Lieut. Lamb and fourteen men wounded. The 3rd Bengal fusiliers had twenty-nine men killed; while Major Thomas and Lieuts. Pond and Fellows were wounded; besides sixty-four rank-and-file, of whom ten have since died. Of the Civil Lines Cavalry Militia, Messrs. O'Connor, C. Horn, P. Horn, J. Carleton, R. Smith, and Monsieur Jourdan, the equestrian, were killed; and Major Prendergast, and Messrs. White, Ray, Blackburne, Bramley, C.S., Freeze, Outram, C.S., and Oldfield, C.S., were wounded. Of the Civil Lines Infantry Militia, only Mr. Deedes was killed; but five gentlemen were wounded; namely, Messrs. Bagley, Mahyo, Steadman, Halligan, and Faville. The unattached officers' corps also came in for their share of wounds, though no

lives were lost; in the list of wounded we observe the names of Captain Alexander, of the 10th light cavalry, Lieuts. Cockburn, Williams, and Bramley, Dr. Watson and Conductor Hunter. On the following day, the mutineers marched on to Muttra, probably with the intention of proceeding to Delhi; but it is not impossible they may return, if foiled in their attempt to enter that city.

The Punjab remained tranquil, so far as its own people were concerned; but the 14th N.I., at Jhelum, had given battle to a wing of her Majesty's 24th, and were cut to pieces after a fierce struggle, in which Colonel Ellice, Captain Spring, and Ensign Scott, of the latter corps, were more or less severely wounded. At Sealkote, the 9th light cavalry and 46th N.I. mutinied, killed Captain Bishop and two medical gentlemen of the name of Graham, and wounded Brigadier Brind, C.B. They then crossed the Ravee at a ford, but were soon afterwards twice attacked by Brigadier Nicholson, and driven into the river, with the loss of 200 men, besides their baggage and plunder.

The death of Colonel Dixon, superintendent of Ajmere, is announced; and also that Colonel George Lawrence has been made a brigadier-general, and invested with the chief military, as well as civil command, in Rajpootana. It is likewise satisfactory to state that Major-General Penny, C.B., has succeeded Major-General Hewitt in command of the Meerut division.

In the Bombay Presidency slight disturbances had occurred at one or two points, but were immediately suppressed. The spirit of the native troops was excellent, and thus far they had served with alacrity whenever called upon to act. At a public meeting held in Bombay for the purpose of raising a subscription for the relief of sufferers by the mutiny, the sum of 15,030 rupees was collected in the room, and shortly afterwards this amount was raised to 33,000 rupees. Very many of the subscribers were Hindoos and Parsees,—the Jamsetjee family alone contributing upwards of 400%. In the Punjab, nearly 15,000 rupees had been subscribed for the same charitable purpose; and in Calcutta, the sum of 72,476 rupees had already been received by the committee of management.

The state of the Madras Presidency, though less satisfactory, still holds out hope that it may emulate the good example furnished by Bombay. At Hyderabad, in the Deccan, a serious riot had taken place, but was promptly crushed by the horse artillery. A body of Rohillas, followed by a mob of miscreants, attempted to force the lower gate of the Residency, but were soon repulsed with a few discharges of grape-shot. At Madras, the respectable Mahomedan and Hindoo inhabitants had given the most solemn assurances of their loyalty to Government; and we must hope that they were more sincere than their "loyal" countrymen in Bengal. The European residents in that city have wisely determined to accept these professions for what they were worth, and have accordingly enrolled themselves into a militia, consisting of 95 horse and 536 foot.

The Governor-General is apparently determined to exercise a wholesome severity; the privilege of pardoning a rebel being reserved for himself in Council. Subscriptions to the open five per cent. loan, it is notified, may be paid one half in cash, and the other half in the promissory notes of the four per cent. loan. This measure was expected; and thus the four per cent. loan will be virtually

reconverted to its former rate. The financial difficulties of the crisis are beginning to be felt. All public works, except those of a military character, are temporarily suspended; and in the Punjab an open six per cent. loan is invited by the local government. Nothing more has transpired with regard to the king of Oude's complicity in the revolt, but his ex-majesty remains in safe custody in Fort William. Considerable uneasiness continues to be manifested by the Christian community, which is naturally increased by the constant arrival of fugitives from the upper provinces, each with a new tale of horrors, and all in a destitute and pitiable condition.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, C.B. and P.C., Her Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to China, arrived at Hongkong on the 2nd July, and was received with the usual honours. It is reported that his lordship, accompanied by Sir Michael Seymour and two or three of the best ships of the naval squadron in those seas, will visit the northern ports of China and Japan, calling at Chusan and Formosa on the way. Until the arrival of reinforcements, hostilities must necessarily be suspended. Not satisfied with the enemies they already have on their hands, the Cantonese have attacked the Portuguese lorchas in the river, and killed about twenty of their men as they attempted to escape on shore.

The unlucky war steamer *Transit* has been lost in the Straits of Banca, but the crew and troops were all saved.

PASSENGERS BY THE PRESENT MAIL.

Mademoiselle Boillet, Mr. T. W. Fox, Mr. W. C. Sillar, Mr. C. Lane, Lieut. W. Playfair, Rev. T. G. Clarke and two children, Mr. Harradan, and Mr. Mayer (for Alexandria).

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Ripon*, Sept. 4. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Schmeller and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes and three children, Mrs. Bazeley, Mrs. Macpherson and child, Capt. E. Marsh and child, Mr. Fox, Capt. Cunningham, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Stewart, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hay and two children, Mr. Alleman, Mr. and Mrs. Blundell, Miss Blundell, Miss Spalland, Mr. Broadrick, Lieut.-Col. Reid, Mrs. Bellew and infant, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sells, two Misses Smith and two children, Lieut. Phaire, Mrs. Pollock and three children.

From MADRAS.—Lieut. and Mrs. Keenich, Mrs. Col. Tottenham.

From HONGKONG.—Dr. O'Neill, Mr. Gray.

From SINGAPORE.—Capt. E. Barnard, Mrs. McNeill and two children, Miss Earl.

From CEYLON.—Mrs. J. Emmerson, Miss Oakley, Mr. Vanderspar, Capt. Sparks.

From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Phillips, Mr. Briggs, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Vance, Lieut. Reid, R.N.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—General H. Barnard, C.B., of cholera, at army head-quarters before Delhi, July 5; Lieut.-Col. W. H. Tottenham, H.M.'s 12th Lancers, from fever, at Madras, July —.

BENGAL.—Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B., Bengal art., chief commissioner in Oude, of a wound received in action at Lucknow, July 4; Lieut.-Col. John Wornum, late 51st N.I., at Cheltenham, Aug. 24; Brev.-Maj. W. E. Warden, 23rd N.I., at Mhow, June 12; Maj.-Gen. Sir H. M. Wheeler, K.C.B., 48th N.I., commanding Cawnpore division, killed in action at Cawnpore, June —; Lieut. R. W. Alexander, 3rd N.I., at Delhi, killed in action, June 19; Lieut. M. A. Humphrys, 20th N.I., at Delhi, killed in action, June 19; Lieut.-Col. S. Fisher, 15th irregular cavalry, killed in action.

MADRAS.—Lieut. H. A. Drummond, 15th N.I., at Burmah, May 29; Ensign G. Stuart, 36th N.I., from fever, July.

BOMBAY.—Major-Gen. A. T. Reid, C.B., at Edinburgh, Aug. 22; Maj. F. W. Follett, late commanding 25th N.I., July 20, Antoorlee.

MUTINIED, DISBANDED, AND DISARMED TROOPS,

30th JULY, 1857.

19th N.I.	Disbanded at Barrackpore, April 3.
7th Oude Irreg.	Mutinied at Lucknow, May 1.
34th N.I.	Partially disbanded at Barrackpore, May 5.
3rd Light Cavalry	Mutinied at Meerut, May 10.
11th N.I.	Ditto, May 10.
20th N.I.	Ditto, May 10.
38th N.I.	Ditto at Delhi, May 11.
54th N.I.	Ditto, May 11.
74th N.I.	Ditto, May 11.
3rd Com. 7th Batt. Art.	Ditto, May 11.
The Sappers and Miners (about half the Corps)	Ditto at Meerut, May 13.
45th N.I.	Ditto at Ferozepore, May 13.
57th N.I.	Ditto, May 13.
The Sap. and Miners (300 men)	Ditto at Roorkee, May 18.
9th N.I.	Ditto at Allypore and Mynpore, May 23.
5th N.I.	Ditto at Umballah.
55th N.I.	Ditto at Murdan, May 25.
44th N.I.	Ditto at Agra & Muttra, May 31.
67th N.I.	Ditto, May 31.
3rd N.I.	Ditto at Phillour, May 12.
7th Light Cavalry	Ditto at Lucknow (2 troops), May 31.
13th N.I. (part only)	Ditto, May 31.
48th N.I.	Ditto, May 31.
71st N.I.	Ditto, May 31.
15th N.I.	Ditto at Nusseerabad, May 29.
30th N.I.	Ditto, May 4.
Company, Gwalior Artillery	Ditto, May 29.
4th Com. Art. Gwalior Contin.	Ditto at Neemuch, June 3.
72nd N.I.	Ditto, June 3.
7th Gwalior Infantry	Ditto, June 3.
1st Gwalior Cavalry	Ditto, June 3.
24th N.I.	Disarmed at Peshawur, May 22.
21st N.I.	Ditto, May 22.
27th N.I.	Ditto, May 22.
51st N.I.	Ditto, May 22.
5th Light Cavalry	Ditto, May 22.
16th N.I.	Ditto at Meeran Meer, May 14.
26th N.I.	Ditto, May 14.
49th N.I.	Ditto, May 14.
8th Light Cavalry	Ditto, June 3.
64th N.I.	Ditto at Aboeaze, June 3.
37th N.I.	Mutinied at Benares, June 4.
The Loodianah Regiment	Ditto, June 4.
25th N.I.	Ditto, June 4.
13th Irregular Cavalry	Ditto, June 4.
The Hurrecanah Light Infantry	Ditto at Hansi.
4th Irregular Cavalry	Ditto.
The Malwa Conting. (Art. Cav.)	Ditto at Mehidpore.
1st Regt. Nizam's Cavalry	Ditto at Aurungabad, June 16.
The Body Guard { Artillery 1,000 men { Cavalry Gwalior Conting. { Infantry	Ditto near Delhi.
6th N.I.	Ditto at Allahabad, June 4.
36th N.I.	Ditto at Jullundur, June 8.
61st N.I.	Ditto, June 8.
6th Light Cavalry	Ditto, June 8.
17th N.I.	Ditto at Azimghur, June 3.
25th N.I.	Disarmed at Calcutta, June 14.
43rd N.I.	Ditto, June 14.
51st N.I.	Ditto at Barrackpore, June 14.
50th N.I.	Ditto, June 14.
2nd Grenadier N.I.	Ditto, June 14.
70th N.I.	Ditto, June 14.
12th N.I. (left wing)	Mutinied at Jhansi, June 5.
14th Irregular Cavalry (left wing)	Ditto, June 5.
62nd N.I.	Disarmed at Mooltan.
69th N.I.	Ditto.
The Nagpore Reg. Irreg. Cavalry	Ditto at Nagpore, June 14.
2nd Irregulars	Mutinied at Jounpore.
18th N.I.	Ditto at Bareilly, June 2.
68th N.I.	Ditto, June 2.
8th Irregular Cavalry	Ditto, June 2.
6th Company Artillery	Ditto, June 2.
60th N.I.	Ditto before Delhi, June 13.
28th N.I.	Ditto at Shajehanpore, June 8.
1st N.I.	Ditto at Cawnpore, June 8.
53rd N.I.	Ditto, June 8.
56th N.I.	Ditto, June 8.
2nd Light Cavalry	Ditto, June 8.
Two Companies Artillery	Ditto, June 8.

The Gwalior Contingent	{ 4 Companies Artillery	Mutinied at Gwalior, June.
	{ 1st Cavalry	
	{ 1st Infantry	
	{ 2nd Infantry	
	{ 3rd Infantry	
	{ 4th Infantry	
	{ 1 Company Artillery	
	{ 2nd Cavalry	Ditto at Augur, June.
	{ 7th Infantry	
	{ 5th Infantry	Ditto at Seepree, June.
	{ 6th Infantry	Ditto at Lullutpore, June.
29th N.I.	A Detail of Native Foot Artillery	Ditto at Moradabad, June.
22nd N.I.		Ditto, June.
6th Oude Irregular Infantry		Ditto at Fyzabad, June.
5th Comp. 7th Batt. of Art.		Ditto, June.
41st N.I.		Ditto at Seetapore, June.
9th Oude Irregular Infantry		Ditto, June.
31st N.I.		Ditto at Saugor, June.
42nd N.I.		Ditto, June.
3rd Irregular Cavalry		Ditto, June.
12th N.I. (right wing)		Ditto at Nowgong, June.
14th Irregular Cavalry (ditto)		Ditto, June.
50th N.I.		Ditto at Banda, June.
10th N.I.		{ Ditto at Futteghur and Furruckabad, June.
Holkar's Two Regiments		Ditto at Indore, June.
23rd N.I.		Ditto at Mhow, June.
10th Irregular Cavalry		Disarmed at Nowsheera.
9th Light Cavalry		At Sealcote, July 9.
46th N.I.		Ditto, July 9.
14th N.I.		At Jheelum, July 6.
58th N.I.		At Rawul Pindee, July 7.
Bhopal Contingent.		
Ranee of Schore's Troops.		

LIST OF OFFICERS, CIVIL SERVANTS, &c. KILLED BY THE MUTINEERS.

THE following is a list of the officers, civil servants, &c. murdered by the mutineers since the commencement of the disturbances. The names of those only whose death appears to be certain are inserted, though from the conflicting accounts we do not vouch for the accuracy of the list, which has been compiled with great care.—[Ed. A. I. M.]

Regiment.	Rank.	Name.
Engineers	Captain	Fraser, Edward.
"	Lieutenant	Innes, James John McLeod.
Artillery	Captain	Hawkins, Alexander William.
"	"	D'Oyly.
"	Lieutenant	Stewart, William.
1st Light Cavalry	Bt. Major	Harris, Alfred.
3rd Light Cavalry	Lieutenant	McNabb.
"	Vet. Surg.	Phillips, John.
"	"	Dawson, Charles John.
4th Light Cavalry	Lieutenant	Hunt, Charles John (1).
7th Light Cavalry	Cornet	Raleigh.
6th N.I.	Captain	Plunkett, John.
"	Lieutenant	Stewart, Robert.
"	"	Hawes, George Harry.
"	Ensign	Scott.
"	"	Cheek.
"	"	Dodd.
"	"	Smith.
"	"	Smith.
"	"	Way.
"	"	Munro (doubtful).
7th N.I.	Captain	Bailey, Frederick Proctor (2).
10th N.I.	Lieutenant	Edward, Sampson.
11th N.I.	Lieut. Col.	Finnis, John.
13th N.I.	Lieutenant	Barwell, Edward William (3).
17th N.I.	"	Hutchinson, Percy George.
19th N.I.	"	Leslie, Sir Norman R. Bart (4).
20th N.I.	Captain	Macdonald, Donald.
"	"	Taylor, John Henry George.
"	Lieutenant	Henderson, David Henry.
"	"	Barber, George Douglas.
"	"	Pattle, William.
21st N.I.	"	Brodie, Francis Walker (5).
22nd N.I.	Lieut. Col.	Goldney, Phillip.
"	Major	Mills, Arthur Samuel.
"	Lieutenant	Bright, Arthur.
23rd N.I.	Lieut. Col.	Platt, John.
"	Lieutenant	Fagan, James.
25th N.I.	Ensign	Hayter.
27th N.I.	Captain	Gowan, George Thomas.
28th N.I.	"	Guise, Henry John (6).
31st N.I.	"	Birch, Thomas Charles (7).
"	Ensign	Spens.
32nd N.I.	Captain	Douglas, Charles Robt. Geo. (8).
36th N.I.	Lieutenant	Bagshaw, Fred. John Salmon.
38th N.I.	"	Holland, Thomas Williams.

Regiment.	Rank.	Name.
38th N.I.	Lieutenant..	Gibbings, Arthur (9).
39th N.I.	"	Procter, Archibald.
41st N.I.	Brigadier ..	Sibbald, Hugh, C.B.
"	Br. Lt. Col.	Birch, Frederick William.
44th N.I.	Lieutenant..	Smith, John (10).
46th N.I.	Captain	Bishop.
54th N.I.	Lieut. Col.	Ripley, John Peter.
"	Major	Paterson, Francis Stuart.
"	Captain	Blake, Muirson Trower (11).
"	"	Smith, Rowland Mainwaring.
"	"	Burrowes, Cosby.
"	Lieutenant..	Edwards, Earnest Andrew.
"	"	Butler, Charles John.
"	"	Waterfield, William.
"	"	Vibart, E. Daniel Hamilton.
"	Ensign	Angelo.
62nd N.I.	Captain	Haves, Fletcher Fulton C. (12).
65th N.I.	Major	Shirreff, Francis (13).
67th N.I.	Lieutenant..	Burilton, Phillip H. Comyn.
68th N.I.	"	Alexander, Augustus Hay (14).
"	Ensign	Tucker, Richard Green.
71st N.I.	Lieutenant..	Grant, Aldouric Patrick.
72nd N.I.	Brigadier ..	Handscorn, Isaac Henley.
74th N.I.	Captain	Gordon, Charles.
"	Lieutenant..	Reveley, Matthew Hugh.
"	"	Smith, James Digby.
Unattached.....	"	Mara, P.
Invalids	Captain	Ferris, J. H.
H. M. 23th Foot ..	Bt. Lt. Col.	Fisher, Samuel (15).
Medical Estab.	Surgeon	Kirk, Kinloch Winlaw.
"	Assist. do.	Fayer, Joseph.
"	"	Dopping, A.
Civil Service	"	Wedderburn, J.
"	"	Fraser, S.
"	"	Ricketts, M.
"	"	Cuppige, B. R.
"	"	Tucker, R.
"	"	Moore, W. R.
"	"	Block, A. H. G.
"	"	Strachey, J.
Ecclesiastical Est.	"	Jennings, Rev. M. J.
"	"	Cooiland, Rev. G. W.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

55th N.I. Lieutenant.. Spottiswoode, Henry.

A LIST OF THE OFFICERS KILLED BEFORE DELHI.

H.M.'s 9th Lancers..	Lieut. col. Yule, R. A.
60th Rifles.....	Capt. Andrews, F.
"	Surg. Moore.
75th "	Capt. Knox, E. W. J.
"	Lieut. Harrison, A.
Horse Art.....	Lieut. Parkins, H. G.
2nd Bengal Eur.	Lieut. Jackson, S. H.
3rd N.I.	Lieut. Alexander, R. W.
20th N.I.	Lieut. Humphreys, M. A.
23rd "	Lieut. col. Chester, C.
54th "	Capt. Russell, C. W.
"	Lieut. Wheatley, C. E.
56th "	Capt. Delamain, J. W.
"	Lieut. Battye, Q. (16)

KILLED IN ATTACKING MUTINEERS AT NUSSEERABAD.

1st Bombay Lancers..	Lieut. col. Penny.
"	Capt. Spottiswood.
"	Corn. Newberry.

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|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (1) Mehidpore Contingent. | (9) 2nd in com. 15th Irr. Cav. |
| (2) 2nd Oude Cavalry. | (10) Adj. 4th Irreg. Cav. |
| (3) Adj. Hurreeanah batt. | (11) 2nd Gwalior Infantry. |
| (4) Adj. 5th Irreg. cav. | (12) 2nd Gwalior Infantry |
| (5) Mehidpore Contingent. | (13) 4th Gwalior Infantry. |
| (6) Com. 13th Irreg. Cav. | (14) 2nd Oude Irreg. Cav. |
| (7) Fort adj. Allahabad. | (15) Com. 15th Irreg. Cav. |
| (8) Com. Palace Guards, Delhi. | (16) Guide corps. |

OFFICERS, CIVIL SERVANTS, &c. REPORTED KILLED AND WOUNDED DURING THE DISTURBANCES.

Maj. gen. Sir H. Lawrence, K.C.B.	Capt. Sir G. Parker, 74th N.I.
Maj. gen. Sir H. M. Wheeler, 48th N.I.	Capt. W. L. Halliday, 56th N.I.
Brig. A. Jack, c.n. 31st N.I.	Capt. F. R. Jervis do.
Col. J. Eckford, 56th N.I.	Capt. J. H. Reynolds, 53rd N.I.
Col. C. C. Dixon, Bengal Art.	Capt. J. G. Bax, 48th N.I.
Lieut. col. S. Williams, do.	Lieut. G. D. Willoughby, Art.
Maj. W. Lindsay, 10th N.I.	Lieut. W. Stewart do.
Maj. W. R. Hillersdon, 53rd N.I.	Lieut. W. Fisher, 3rd N.I.
Maj. W. R. Prout, 56th N.I.	Lieut. J. Fagan, 23rd N.I.
Capt. J. J. Murray, 71st N.I.	Lieut. F. Redman, 1st N.I.
Capt. E. Dawson, H.M.'s 95th.	Lieut. G. Prole, 53rd N.I.
	Lieut. G. Snell, 64th N.I.
	Lieut. Quin, 2nd L.C.
	Lieut. H. S. Smith, 1st N.I.

Ens. H. G. W. Spens, 31st B.N.I. Surg. E. G. Chalwin, 2nd B.L.C.
 Ens. J. C. Supple, 1st N.I. Sir J. Metcalfe, c.s.
 Surg. R. Christie, 3rd B.L.C. Capt. Gibbons.
 Surg. J. E. Dempster, supg.surg. Mr. Black, c.s.
 Cawnpore.

WOUNDED.

Col. Beecher, qr. mr. gen. Capt. Jones, 60th Rifles.
 Col. Welshman, 1st Fus. Capt. Williams, do.
 KILLED AT MHOW.
 Mrs. Beauvais. Mr. Alphonso.
 Mrs. Crawley. Mr. and Mrs. Butler and Son.
 Mr. and Mrs. Novis (qr. Noris). Mr. Brook.
 Mr. Murray. Mr. and Mrs. Avery.
 Mr. and Mrs. Macbeth and 5 children. Mr. and Mrs. Bone.
 Mr. M'Mahon. Col. Platt.
 Mr. Payne. Capt. Fagan.

KILLED AT JHANSI.

Lieut. Turnbull. Mr. Kirk.
 Lieut. Powys. Lieut. Barber (supposed).
 Capt. Burgess. Mr. and Mrs. Mawe (fell off their horse; fate uncertain).
 Lieut. Townsend. Mrs. Smally.
 Serg. maj. Lucas. Mrs. Laugdale.

KILLED AT JAUNPORE.
Mr. and Mrs. Thriepland.

KILLED AT SEETAPORE.

Mr. and Mrs. Christian. Capt. and Mrs. Gowan.
 Mrs. Snell.

KILLED AT ANGEER.

Dr. and Mrs. James. Lieut. O'Dowda.

KILLED AT CAWNPORE.

Mr. Chalwyn. Mrs. Wiggins.

KILLED AT BAREILLY, MAY 21.

Brig. Sibbald. Dr. Hay.

KILLED AT PATNA, JULY 3.

Dr. Lyell.

KILLED AT SEALCOTE, JULY 9.

Dr. Graham, supt. surg. Dr. Graham, med. store keeper.
 Rev. Mr. Hunter, wife and child.

WOUNDED BEFORE AGRA.

Lieut. Lamb, Art. Maj. Prendergast.
 Maj. Thomas, 3rd Eur. Mr. Bromley, c.s.
 Lieut. Pond, 3rd Eur. Mr. Outram, c.s.
 Lieut. Fellows, 3rd Eur. Mr. Oldfield, c.s.
 Dr. Watson. Capt. Alexander, 10th L.C.
 Lieut. Cockburn.

WOUNDED BEFORE DELHI, JUNE 30.

Lieut. Yorke, since dead.
 Col. McKenzie and Capt. Fagan, art. and Lieut. Blair, Fus. all slightly.
 Col. Welchman, 1st fus. wounded in right arm.
 Col. Beecher.
 Capt. Jones, 60th rifles.
 Capt. Williams, 60th rifles.

ESCAPED FROM JAUNPORE TO BENARES.

Messrs. Fane, Paske, Tuttle, Beynon, Unsworth, Mrs. Renther and children, Mrs. Cesar, Miss Robinson, and children of Mr. Thriepland.

WOUNDED AT SEALCOTE, JULY 9.

Brig. Brind, C.B.

Dr. and Mrs. Butler have arrived at the fort of Sealcote with their family, also Mr. and Mrs. Saunders and their children.

WOUNDED AT JHEELUM.

Col. Ellice, H.M.'s 24th foot.
 Capt. Spring.
 Ens. Scott.

DIRECT CADETS FOR INDIA.—The following gentlemen passed the required examination for admission into the Indian Military Service on the 18th inst:—R. S. Armstrong, C. St. John B. Burnett, G. S. Byng, C. S. R. Carnac, T. D. Chatterton, C. H. C. Cologan, G. P. Cumming, W. T. Keays, W. F. Worcester, J. S. Bazshaw, A. F. Curtis, L. C. Dehrough, A. E. McCallum, D. Munro, H. L. Walker, A. Waddell, W. R. Trevelyan, and John Ward.

BENGAL.

THE PROGRESS OF THE REVOLT.

We continue the account of the progress of the revolt as given in the *Friend of India* of July 9 :—

Though fresh mutinies and disasters are now of daily occurrence, though town after town becomes in its turn the scene of cruelties and treacheries, each if possible more atrocious than any that have previously occurred; and the flame of rebellion, which it was thought at one time had burnt itself out, has found more fuel to kindle, yet not a doubt as to the ultimate result has ever for an instant found a place either in the heart or the brain of any Englishman. All feel too well assured of the stability of the British empire in the East, and are too confident of that destiny which, against our will, has brought us into contact with nation after nation, until our territories have acquired their present extent, to suppose for a moment that the rebellion of mercenary soldiers, as devoid of patriotism as they are full of cowardice and cruelty, can effect ought but present embarrassment, and prevent in no slight degree the carrying out of philanthropic schemes for the improvement and advancement of the governed. The prejudices of race will in some measure be again revived, and we shall be loth to acknowledge as brothers those who have perpetrated the massacres of Meerut and Delhi, of Jhansi and Hissar. Nana Sahib, the self-styled rajah of Bhitoor, will be one day seen in true colours, perhaps by the descendants of those very men who now, crying death to the Feringhees, applaud his actions.

The Mus-ulmans of India who have rebelled have set themselves the arduous task of destroying a hydra and vanquishing a Titan, who as oft as he is beaten to the ground arises with renewed vigour. If every Englishman in India were murdered; if Lord Canning, like another Regulus, were taken prisoner, yet the success of the rebels would be but temporary, and their evil fate would be only staved off for a day. It can scarcely be supposed that the descendants of those who have withstood the world can in a few short years have become so degenerate as to be driven from an empire which they have won by justice and moderation, and which those now in open revolt have lost by injustice and cruelty. There is no doubt as to the fall of Delhi, but the particulars have not yet been received. General Barnard's despatch, dated the 8th of June, and containing an account of the outpost affair, is the only official intelligence, and that appears to have been received *via* Bombay. The despatch contains nothing that is not already well known, with the exception that the engagement lasted for about three-quarters of an hour, and the loss of the English was fifty killed, amongst whom was Colonel Chester. The Goorkha battalion, and other native troops, including those of the Jheend Raja, behaved well, and vied with their European comrades in efforts of determined gallantry.

If Delhi had been stormed earlier, and that despatch which was so essential had been used, its capture would have been a death-blow to the hopes of the rebels, and the losses at Allahabad, Cawnpore, and elsewhere, would not have occurred. But the prestige of success has been thrown away by delay, and a desultory warfare will have to be maintained throughout nearly the whole of India. But the disaffected will now pause before they openly rebel, and will hesitate setting out merely for the sake of murder and plunder, being certain of being cut off in detail, sooner or later. Colonel George Lawrence at Nusseerabad has strong hopes of giving a good account of the mutineers at Neemuch. The cruelties of the rebellious sepoys are earning for them universal execration, and even men of their own race now feel but little compunction in shooting down wretches who have outraged every law of humanity. At Neemuch, a sergeant, with his wife and two children, barricaded his house. His wife said that she would shoot the first man that entered; she was as good as her word, but the villains forced an entrance, the house was fired, and the husband ran off. The two children made an effort to follow, but were caught and thrown into the flames. Brigadier Johnstone has overtaken the mutineers who escaped from Jullundur. They were halting at Loodianah, which place, on the arrival of the pursuing force, they hurriedly evacuated, and broke into two or three parties, hotly pursued by the artillery, cavalry, European foot-soldiers, and the 4th Sikh infantry. One subadar, six havildars, eleven naiks, and twenty-two sepoys of the 54th N.I. were, on June 10, blown away from guns. In the Punjab there has been no faltering, and Brigadier Chamberlain has disarmed the two native regiments at Mooltan.

The puttahwallah who endeavoured to seduce the 22nd regiment N.I. at Sattarah, has been hanged. He seemed well versed in English law, and appealing to his countrymen, said, "I am illegally condemned, and have not been tried by judge or jury." Doubtless he would have liked to have appealed to the sudder, but he found to his cost that the time for such fooleries had gone by, and

as his countrymen would not have European justice, they should at least have Asiatic.

A telegraphic message has been received at Bombay from Indore to the effect that there has been a rising at Sepree. Major Macpherson, commandant of the 3rd Gwalior Infantry, Captain Ryall, and Dr. Silhant of the same corps, with Captain Lemarchand of the Gwalior artillery have escaped and under an escort of Captain Harrison's troop of 2nd Gwalior cavalry are seeking a place of safety. The rising does not appear to have been general, but the news from Gwalior is not of a very satisfactory description. From Cawnpore the tidings are most disastrous, and that bloodthirsty villain Nana Sahib, the self-styled rajah of Bhitoor, has had ample opportunities of revenge. It was hoped that the force under Sir Hugh Wheeler would hold out until supplies of troops and provisions could have reached him from Allahabad. But the Government, who are the last to obtain intelligence, miscalculated; and though Col. Neile made every exertion to push on, yet, owing to the want of carriage, and to the difficulty of procuring provisions, he had not, up to the 5th of July, been able to quit Allahabad. On that day he received a note from Major Renaud, who commands the advance column, that Sir Hugh Wheeler had been mortally wounded. On his death, the troops capitulated, on the express condition that Nana Sahib would provide them with boats, and let them depart intact. Boats were procured, and all embarked. They took with them everything they had, and treasure to the amount of three and a half lacs of rupees. No sooner had they pushed out into the stream, than guns were brought to bear upon them from the bank, and every boat but one was swamped. That boat was pursued and brought back, its occupants dragged out, and all cruelly murdered. Thus we have one more instance of the proverbial faithlessness of Asiatics, and another proof that it is better to endure all the horrors of a siege and die miserably, it may be, but still manfully, than be tantalized with the hope of safety and expect pity from men who, like the tigers which inhabit their jungles, delight to play with their victim before despatching him. The names of the killed are not yet well ascertained. The following is a correct though not a complete list :—Brigadier Jack, Lieut.-colonel Williams, Major Prout, Sir George Parker, Bart., joint-magistrate, Capt. Halliday, Lieuts. Redman, Eckford, and Lindsay, Ensign Supple, Capt. Reynolds, Lieut. Prole, Messrs. Jervis, Chalwin, Hillersdon, C.S., and Mrs. Wiggins. The loss has been very great, for, in addition to the first company of the sixth battalion of artillery, seventeen men of the Madras Fusiliers and about 90 men of her Majesty's 84th, there were nearly 60 women and children belonging to the 32nd Queen's, who had taken refuge in the entrenchments. It is impossible to say whether any of these escaped. How will Englishmen envy the good fortune of Colonel Neile, which will in all probability allot to him the task of revenging such brave and gallant officers as have fallen! However much we may deplore the loss of so many brave men, and regret that the offers of Nana Sahib should have been accepted, yet decimated by disease and the sword, embarrassed by helpless women and children, receiving no intelligence of the advance of succours, surrounded by an overwhelming force—for the mutineers at Lucknow had coalesced with those at Cawnpore—how could they have done otherwise? But a tribute may be paid to the memory of Sir Hugh Wheeler—it was not until his death that there was any thought of yielding; and perhaps he himself with his last breath counselled them to adopt the only course which seemed consistent with wisdom. Who can tell how many of the troops had been killed or that those who embarked on the boats were other than women and children? It is however horrible to reflect that men who have served their country in many a well-fought field, who were present at Maharajpore, and with the army of the Punjab, who fought at Chillianwalla and Sadoolapore should die by the hand of such a ruffian as Nana Sahib, against whom it were a degradation to use even a sword. There are times when every man would desire to be a soldier, and we are quite sure that the praise of General Barnard when he said that the civilians had done him good service before Delhi was sincere.

The massacre at Hissar on the 29th of May commenced upon the arrival of some sowars in green chupkuns. These men were no sooner admitted into the fort, than the company of the Hurrianah light infantry, in charge of the treasure, attacked the Europeans, and commenced an indiscriminate slaughter. It appears that one gentleman alone escaped. He was attacked by a Chupprassie, but cut the fellow down; and after hiding in a field for three days, he eventually succeeded in reaching Umballa.

Saugor, it is said, is still quiet, and all the guns and treasure are in the fort. Major-general Woodburn has attacked the mutinous 1st cavalry of the Hyderabad Contingent, and completely cut them up. Sixty prisoners were taken, and about one hundred escaped. This regiment, it is said, had sent a message to the

Nizam, stating that they had thrown off the British yoke, and would gladly place themselves at his disposal. The Nizam, however, with that faithfulness which has become constitutional, prudently declined, and it is believed, in spite of the rumour that Salar Jung had been taken prisoner, and that the Nizam was at the mercy of the disaffected, Hyderabad is still safe, and that the vigour which was shown on the last attempt at rebellion has had due effect in cowering the unruly spirits. But affairs in that city are viewed with no little solicitude, and news is anxiously expected. So long as the Rohillas remain well disposed no alarm need be felt; but a successful rising in that part of India would affect the Madras Presidency, which has hitherto so happily escaped, and in the Deccan there would be another Delhi.

It is certain that Brig. Sibbald and Dr. Hay were killed at Bareilly on the outbreak of the troops on the 31st of May. Fortunately, as early as the 28th of May, all the non-combatants had been ordered to quit that station for Nynce Tal, otherwise the slaughter would have been much greater. At Nagode and at Jubbulpore all is, up to the present time, reported quiet, and the 50th N. I. at the former station with the 52nd N. I. at the latter, have as yet remained true to their allegiance.

On the outbreak of the rebellion every European considered that Patna and Dinapore would be amongst the first places to rise, and day after day their quiet was a subject of congratulation and wonder. In Patna, however, so desirable a state of things was not permitted to last, and on the 3rd of July some of the disaffected attempted to create a disturbance. Dr. Lyell, the Acting Opium Agent, with a small party of the Behar Station Guards and the Sikh Police Battalion sallied out to restore order. No sooner did he come up with the rioters than he was at once shot dead, and two of his party were wounded. It is to be hoped that there will be no great outbreak, and that the loot was not caused by hatred to the Europeans, but originated in some street squabble.

On Saturday, the 4th of June, at seven p.m., a company of H.M.'s 35th were ordered to prepare for instant departure to Berhampore. The men accordingly packed their kit and rolled their bedding, which was conveyed at once to a "flat" and put on board; the officers also held themselves in readiness. The night passed, Sunday came and went, Monday ended, Tuesday wore away, and neither an order for setting off nor one countermanding that previously sent was received. Such was the state of affairs on Tuesday evening, and such we believe it to be now. The men have been kept without a change of clothes for certainly four days, and may probably be kept so for four more, to say nothing of the discomfort of sleeping on the ground. The 5th fusiliers, who so recently arrived in the *Simoon*, are armed with the Enfield rifle, and will doubtless do good service by killing mutineers at 900 yards.

The mischief occasioned by permitting the men of the disbanded 19th to wander at large through the country, has not yet ceased, for some of them have made their appearance at Secunderabad, and have been endeavouring, but without success, to enlist. We do not say that these men are disaffected, but it is at all times impolitic to turn men loose upon the country without their having a possibility of obtaining a livelihood by any honest means.

There are apprehensions that the European artillery now in Fort William are under orders to proceed immediately to the Upper Provinces. On their departure the fort will be left without a single English gunner, so that in case of need the guns would have to be worked by natives. The alleged incorruptibility of the Golundauze has proved to be totally without foundation; and we question the wisdom of the policy which will leave Calcutta to be defended by native gunners, especially when there is a current report that the bread served out to the 3rd in the Fort, and to the fusiliers on board the *Simoon*, on July 7, was poisoned. Whether the allegation was groundless or not, is foreign to our purpose; for the mere fact of assigning such a cause as an explanation for throwing the bread into the river, which is undoubtedly true, exhibits the state of feeling in Calcutta. So soon, therefore, as the inhabitants feel themselves to be defenceless, so soon as they see the city denuded of European troops, there will be a second panic, which may not end so harmlessly as the first. And the fear will be increased when they learn that out of the China expedition, but two thousand troops are to be spared for India. We suppose that so soon as communication can be held with Lord Elgin, he will be desired to send on the rest, but the delay will cause some disappointment, and the hope of a speedy termination of the present disturbances will be again postponed. But even on the hypothesis that little will be done until after the wet season, the infatuation of the natives who have rebelled can scarcely be accounted for. What can they hope to effect without food, without a leader, and with no Delhi as a place of refuge? They will be hunted from place to place, shot down here and hanged there,

and will only have the satisfaction to know that they have more firmly rooted our power in the land by the very effort they made to drag it out. The storm when it has passed over, will have but denuded the tree of its dead branches, and blown away that dust from the leaves which they had acquired in the sunshine of prosperity.

MUTINY.

AGRA.—THE BATTLE AT AGRA.—The last number of the *Mofussile* was published at our printing office in the station of Agra, on Friday, the 3rd of July, since which time events of the most stirring nature have occurred; and we now, in consequence, print the paper within the fortress of Agra, where we, and the whole of our local subscribers, have been located since the 5th.

At the end of last month it was pretty generally suspected, and perhaps actually known in some quarters, that a very large body of rebels, consisting chiefly of the men of the regiments which mutinied at Nusseerabad and Neemuch, were approaching Agra, and preparations were accordingly made for their reception—or rather it would be more correct to say, that preparations were made to avoid them, inasmuch as day after day the Christian inhabitants abandoned their houses and took up their permanent quarters in the fort, which the authorities had previously cleared out, and made as habitable as circumstances would admit, besides placing it in as good a state of defence as the means at their command rendered possible—guns and ammunition being abundant, but experienced gunners scarce.

On the 2nd instant, the Kotah contingent of horse, foot, and artillery, up to that moment believed by some to be loyal, marched into cantonments, to the great alarm of the majority of the residents; and then, to the astonishment of all, one detachment of them was sent to relieve the European guard over the jail (in which 4,000 desperate criminals were imprisoned), and another to guard Government-house. It being known, on the afternoon of the 4th, that the expected enemy were then close at hand, the contingent was marched out of cantonments, in order to take up an advanced position on the road; but, as might have been foreseen, no sooner had the contingent reached the destined halting-ground, and the opportunity offered, than one and all bolted to join the ranks of the rebels. Full particulars of the affair will be found in another column.

The same afternoon, every lady and child in the cantonments and civil lines, who had not previously done so, removed to the fort, and shortly after daylight the next morning probably no man was outside, excepting the regular European troops and the first division of militia.

Early in the day, the enemy, about 10,000 strong (say 7,000 infantry, 1,500 cavalry, and eight guns), encamped within three hundred yards of an open plain in the rear of the village of Sussia, close to the fourth mile stone from Agra on the road to Futtehpore Seekree; and shortly after mid-day our troops came in sight of that village, which they approached in a leisurely manner, but, unfortunately, instead of taking immediate possession and forcing the enemy to fight on the plain, we commenced firing from a distance, and ultimately the enemy took possession of it, and being then under cover, inflicted heavy loss on us, till they were driven out.

We are promised a copy of the official despatches respecting the battle, but in the meantime we submit for the information of the distant reader, the subjoined narrative, written by an eye-witness, of the operations on the right flank of our force.

"The troops that went to meet the enemy on the 5th instant, marched out of the station about eleven a.m., and proceeding along the road in the direction of the village of Shahgunge, and which is about six miles from Agra, entered the large sandy plain that lies to the right of the road, where the line of battle was formed, and in that order advanced slowly to meet the enemy, who were then distinctly visible, hovering in large bodies immediately to the right of the village. The British line consisted of a horse field-battery on the extreme right and left, the infantry being in the middle, and the mounted militia somewhat in the rear.

"When about six hundred yards from the village, the insurgents opened fire on our right battery by a furious discharge of round shot, grape, and shells, which was immediately responded to with such excellent effect, that after two rounds from each gun, they were seen retreating in great numbers. Loud cheering, and repeated cries of 'Follow them up, follow them up,' were heard from all parts of the right battery, and there can be little doubt, had a dash been made, the enemy would have been driven from their position into the open field with the loss of their guns, and the action been brought to an end, with less sacrifice of life than eventually was the case. Our guns, however, limbered up, and the line again advanced, but the enemy now stood to their guns, and having got their range, directed their fire with admirable pre-

cision, as the havoc amongst our men and horses painfully attested; our attack was evidently being confined to a series of deliberate advances, for of such it consisted, until we were within two hundred yards of the village, which we then commenced to bombard, and, it is to be feared, with small loss on the other side. The most unpractised eye could see our shots were being thrown away on high mud walls, which siege guns alone could have touched, whereas had our right battery moved only fifty yards further to the right, every shot from it must have told on the enemy's two batteries, whence was issuing so destructive a fire upon us. The consequences of this were just what might have been expected, the enemy became emboldened, their cavalry in great numbers harassed our right, and the infantry spreading themselves over the field in skirmishing order, gave us great annoyance with their rifle firing, whilst we, from the want of cavalry, were powerless to repel them. A large number of their horse had the audacity to sweep round to our rear, and riding up the centre, endeavoured to reach their main body, which many succeeded in doing! It is true that our mounted militia charged through a body of those hanging to the right of the line, when after five of them getting cut to pieces, and others severely wounded, they made a precipitate retreat into the battery, and from the direction they took to reach it, intercepted a fire about being opened from a gun that had been got into position for the purpose, and which would have blown off the field every trooper at whom it was pointed.

"The firing against the village continued for fully one hour, during which time a shower from musketry was being poured on us from behind its walls and the tops of the houses, two companies of the European regiment then entered it in most gallant style, forcing their way through, and driving out the enemy to the opposite side, and this they would have done in a much earlier stage of the action had they been permitted. The left battery had ceased firing before the Europeans emerged from the village, though that on the right continued exchanging shot for shot with the enemy, and it was only very shortly before it had succeeded in silencing them, that the lamented Captain D'Oyley received his mortal wound. But a few rounds of ammunition remained in our waggons when that sad event occurred, nevertheless the wounded man sat on a tumbrel, and continued to give the word of command, until they were expended. Want of cavalry prevented our following up what we had so dearly gained, and nothing remained for us but to retrace our steps to cantonment, and this we proceeded to do in the most orderly possible manner. Immediately the rebels perceived the movement, they advanced with their guns, and nearly the whole way into Agra, fired round shot on us, after a fashion peculiarly humiliating to experience, whilst small bodies of their horse threatened us on either side with such activity as to prevent our getting a shot at them.

"The whole force succeeded in reaching the fort by half after six p.m., after being actively engaged for full three hours out of the time it was absent. The official list of killed and wounded will best enable the reader to estimate the severity of the engagement."

There is no doubt that our men were fearfully outnumbered, but despite that, they would have remained masters of the field instead of having to retire after having licked the enemy, had it not been that both men and guns had fired off the whole of the small supply of ammunition they had taken to the field. It is now supposed that the enemy were in the same predicament, and therefore had we not moved off, but had waited a short time longer, perhaps they might have gone first.

The civil lines infantry militia, having met the tired troops coming in, were formed across the road as rear-guard, a position they maintained until the whole force reached the fort.

But while still two miles from the fort, we had the mortification of seeing the enemy's cavalry galloping towards the defenceless station, and before we entered, several houses were already on fire. After sunset, we saw from the bastions, houses burning on every side, and again the next night—so that hardly a house has escaped destruction—and such houses and their contents as were not consumed by fire, have been completely gutted and destroyed by other means. In fact, if we were to leave the fort to-morrow, there are not four houses in the place with roofs remaining, under which we could obtain shelter—and as for household property and other things left outside, we suspect there is not a single article in existence in serviceable order! The very doors and windows are removed and every bit of wood torn out, so that nothing remains but the brick walls. Things are strewn about the roads and streets in every direction, and wherever you move you see broken chairs and tables, carriages broken in bits, crockery, books, and in fact every kind of property wantonly destroyed. This has not been done, we are satisfied, by the enemy, but by the budmashes of the city, and the prisoners who were all liberated from the gaol.

The enemy disappeared the day after the action, and proceeded to Bhurtpore, but nothing with certainty is known of their after movements. It is rumoured that we may expect a visit from the mutineers of the Gwalior contingent, but it is doubted by many whether they will venture to come; however, if they do come, we are ready to give them a warm welcome.

The fort is crowded, but not inconveniently so, and all are in good health and spirits. We are well provided with provisions and ammunition, and upon the whole we are pretty comfortable, and have become reconciled to the necessary imprisonment.

Only two or three Christians are known to have been massacred outside, namely, Major Jacob, formerly in the Scindiah's service, and Mr. Hubbard, of the Agra College; but every other Christian inhabitant is supposed to be safe within the fort. The maharajah of Gwalior is said to be exerting himself for our advantage, and we have no one else to fear.

Before concluding, it is right to mention that our retiring from the field may be considered an act of necessary prudence; for had the enemy succeeded in getting into our rear later in the day, they might have cut us off from the fort, and, by overpowering the small garrison, have murdered four or five thousand defenceless men, women, and children.

The following is a correct abstract of the casualties that occurred in the action on the 5th. It will be acknowledged that the fighting must have been severe, seeing that a full quarter of the men engaged were placed *hors de combat*.

The artillery had two officers wounded (Capt. D'Oyley since dead, and Lieut. Lamb), 3 men killed, and 14 wounded, including 6 native drivers.

The 3rd European regiment had 29 men killed, 3 officers (Major Thomas and Lieuts. Pond and Fellowes) and 64 men wounded, of whom 10 have since died.

The Civil Lines Cavalry Militia had 5 gentlemen killed (Messrs. O'Connor, C. Horn, P. Horn, J. Carleton, R. Smith, and Jourdan), 1 officer (Major Prendergast), and 8 gentlemen (Messrs. White, Ray, Blackburne, Bramley, C.S.; Freeze; Outram, C.S.; and Oldfield, C.S.) wounded.

The Civil Lines Infantry Militia had 1 gentleman (Mr. Deedes) killed, and 5 gentlemen (Messrs. Bagley, Mahyo, Steadman, Halligan, and Faville) wounded.

The unattached officers, &c., had six wounded; viz., Capt. W. Alexander, 10th L.C.; Lieuts. Cockburn, Williams, and Bramley, Dr. Watson, and Conductor Hunter.

The number killed, or since dead, is 49; and the number wounded 92; making a total of 141 killed and wounded out of a total force of about 500 men engaged.—*Mofussilite*, July 15.

LIST OF CIVIL SERVANTS WITHIN THE FORT OF AGRA, July 10, 1857.—Hon. J. R. Colvin, E. A. Reade, H. B. Harington, H. Unwin, W. E. Money, R. B. Morgan, J. Dumergue, C. Raikes, E. M. Wyly, H. Vansittart, W. Muir, A. H. Cocks, C. B. Thornhill, M. B. Thornhill, E. J. Boldero, W. J. Bramley, Hon. R. A. J. Drummond, J. Power, J. R. Best, A. L. M. Phillips, R. C. Oldfield, J. W. Power, A. O. Hume, H. W. Dashwood, W. H. Lowe, H. M. Chase, R. H. Clifford, C. J. Daniell, E. Colvin, F. B. Outram.—*Mofussilite*, July 15.

THE AGRA MILITIA was embodied last Friday and Saturday mornings, and was drilled yesterday for the first time, on the parade ground at Hurree Purbat. The cavalry portion of the force, which is under the immediate command of Captain Prendergast, musters about fifty sabres; while the infantry, under Captain Lamb, is divided into four companies, each numbering about forty file—this is independent of the infantry under Captain Rawlins, which parades near the Metcalfe Testimonial.

The men have taken to their work kindly; and although they may never become adepts at drill, yet they will nevertheless be sufficiently instructed in a few days to render them a very serviceable force, fully equal to encounter five times their number of armed men.

No. 4 company is to rendezvous every night on the premises of the *Mofussilite* Press, and remain on guard all night, marching the next morning to their parade-ground, when, after drill, the men will be dismissed for the day.—*Mofussilite*, June 30.

ALLYGHUR.—DESTRUCTION OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—It is stated that the destruction of the line of electric telegraph, for ten miles on each side of Allyghur, was most complete. The mutineers tore up the posts and destroyed them, or left them to be destroyed by the villagers; and the wire line was cut into small portions, so as effectually to prevent its speedy repair. Fortunately, however, there is in Agra ample wire to repair the damage done, and posts for temporary use will be easily and rapidly procurable. Measures have been adopted to restore the line. A sufficient quantity of wire has been already sent to Allyghur, with European artificers; and, if all kept quiet, telegraphic communication would soon be restored.

ALLAHABAD.—The *Englishman* says:—"We understand that two troops of volunteer cavalry are to be raised at Allahabad, from officers of the regiments which have been disbanded and mutinied. Government will supply chargers, and give thirty rupees a month horse allowance, besides paying the expense of the accoutrements. There can be little doubt that these gentlemen troopers will do good service, and for the present the officers with-out regiments could not be more profitably employed."

ASSEERGHUR.—A letter from the field force under Brig. Stuart, dated Asseerghur, 23rd July, mentions that there had been no more cholera in the force after crossing the Taptee at Boorhanpoor. A company of Scindia's contingent at Boorhanpoor had been disarmed, three of the sepoys shot by sentence of a court-martial, and a few others sentenced to transportation for life, for desertion. The force was to have reached the Nerbudda in four marches, be two days in crossing, and get to Mhow about the 30th.

Asseerghur is now garrisoned by two companies of the 19th N.I. in addition to a party of Bheels. The three companies of Scindia's contingent remain quiet and regular below the fort.—*Poona Observer*, July 15.

AHMEDNUGGUR.—The families from Booldana, Jaulna, and Aurungabad, have, we rejoice to learn, arrived at Ahmednuggur, where they have placed themselves under the protection of the gallant Brigadier Blood, under whose guns they are as safe as they could wish to be.—*Poona Observer*, July 18.

BENARES, JUNE 29.—General Havelock and staff arrived here yesterday morning. The general is looking very well, and starts either to-night or to-morrow for Allahabad. The *Dalla*, with 351 of her Majesty's 6th regiment, and 1st Madras fusiliers, passed Benares towards Allahabad the day before yesterday, and the last detachment of the 64th here left yesterday in the *Koel*. Thus the whole of the 1st Madras fusiliers, 84th regiment, and 64th regiment, except 100 men of the latter corps at Ghazepore and 100 at Gyah, have passed up-country. The first detachment of the Highlanders starts this afternoon by bullock-train. The detachment that went out the day before yesterday on a *dour* have not returned: the party consisted of 200 Highlanders and 100 Sikhs, also twenty horsemen. We heard from them on Saturday, that they had encountered none of the rebels, but had destroyed a large village belonging to them.

JULY 8.—A force, consisting of one hundred men of the 78th Highlanders, thirty men of H.M.'s 37th foot, thirty of the Loodiana (Sikh) regiment, the same number of irregular horse, and two guns, under the command of Major Haliburton, made a *dour* on the 6th on the Azimghur road, about seven miles from Benares, where they overtook about 2,000 of the insurgents, apparently natives of the country. On getting within range of the guns, fire was opened upon them, when the rebels at once ran away without making any resistance, leaving many of their dead upon the field. The affair was a most decisive one, and the force returned to cantonments without losing a man.—*Poona Observer*, July 18.

JULY 11.—We have had several brushes with the rebels. All is at present quiet.

BANGALORE.—It is stated that the Mahomedans at Bangalore are disaffected; but at present they have not mutinied; and it is supposed they are only waiting to see how the mutiny progresses in other parts.

BAREILLY.—It is reported that the prisoners released from the jail seized the judge, Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Raikes, the collector, held a court, tried them in form, produced witnesses, examined them, summed up, and condemned them both to be hanged by the neck till they were dead. The sentence was carried out forthwith, and the unfortunate gentlemen were hanged in front of the jail. If the retribution be not appalling, it will be long before Europeans will venture to live in distant stations, as they have hitherto done. Their only chance of security will be to coop themselves up in forts, as in the early days of our Indian empire. But not a single native fort should be permitted to remain.

BOLUNDSHUHUR is again in the hands of the insurgents. The treasury has been robbed. The robbers this time, in making their way to Delhi, were themselves robbed by the villagers, and now bemoan their hard fate in having lost their livelihood. A chief at Bolundshuhur, who was supposed to be friendly, has turned traitor; but being close pressed, it is hoped he will soon be caught—in which case, it is said, he has threatened to destroy himself, and so prevent the authorities from executing him.

CAWNPORE.—**CATASTROPHE AT CAWNPORE.**—The following account of the awful catastrophe at Cawnpore, corroborated as it is by the Government intelligence, may, we think, be depended upon:—

"On Sunday, the 28th June, the Nana Sahib sent to our beleaguered countrymen, and swore upon the Gunga, and all the oaths most binding on a Hindoo, that if the garrison would trust to him and surrender, the lives of all should be spared, and they should be put into boats and sent down to Allahabad. On these terms the garrison trusted him and surrendered. They were put into boats according to the wording of the treaty so far, but when they had got into the middle of the river, the fiend gave a preconcerted signal, and guns which had been laid for the purpose were opened upon them from the Cawnpore bank. When our poor wretched countrymen tried to escape by crossing to the Oudh side of the river, they found that arrangements had been made there too for their reception, and they were cut to pieces by cavalry sent across for the purpose."

From another source, we learn that the steamer, of which we made mention in our issue of the 6th instant, was about to start immediately for Cawnpore, in the hopes of picking up any stragglers that might have escaped.

The following intelligence is furnished by Government:—

"**ALLAHABAD, JULY 5.**—Col. Neill reports that he had received a note, dated the night of the 4th, from Major Renaud, of the Madras fusiliers, commanding the advance column sent towards Cawnpore, that he had sent men into that place, who reported, on their return, that in consequence of Sir Hugh Wheeler being shot through the leg, and afterwards mortally, the force had accepted the proffer of safety made by the Nana Sahib and the mutineers. The Nana allowed them to get into boats, with all they had, and three and a half lacs of rupees; that after getting them on boats, fire was opened on them from the bank, and all were destroyed. One boat got away ten miles down the river, was pursued, brought back, and all in her taken back into barracks and shot. One old lady was alive on the 3rd, at Futtehpore."

"Major Renaud is acting with energy, and punishing, with much discretion, some villagers in his neighbourhood; he is quite equal to anything. The Sikhs and irregular cavalry behaved splendidly, the latter in particular, under Lieut. Palliser, doing good service."

"A note was received from Major Renaud, of this date, in which he reports all well there; and at Agra, on the 21st ultimo: troops are moving up from Allahabad with all possible speed."

CASUALTIES AT CAWNPORE.—We alluded yesterday to a list of casualties at Cawnpore in our possession, which we thought it desirable to withhold. The paragraph was inserted many hours before the arrival of the news from Cawnpore supplied by Government, rumours of which had been talked of in Calcutta since Friday last. The list of names alluded to was received by us on Sunday. It was as follows:—

Killed at Cawnpore.—Jack, Williams, Prout, Parker, Quin, Lindesay, Halliday, Reynolds, Prole, Smith, Redman, Supple, Eckford, Dempster, and Bax.

Killed at Seetapore.—Colonel Birch, Mr. and Mrs. Christian, Captain and Mrs. Gowan, and Lieut. and Mrs. Snell.

The above were killed before the capitulation, the termination of which was so disastrous. The list which is to come must be of a far more serious extent. We shall possibly receive some more news from Government before going to press.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, July 8.

A letter from an officer with General Havelock's force informs us:—"Our advance came up with a force of the rebels, and took eleven guns and killed a great many of their men. Two days afterwards they came up again with the rebels, took two guns and killed a good many more; and on the 14th we came up to about 10,000 of them, took six more guns, and killed another batch of the sores. Now we are off for Cawnpore. I am sorry to say that all our people that were there are killed, except three officers who escaped for the time, and the women and children; but two out of the three officers were brought back to Cawnpore by the ruffians at the point of the bayonet, and then blown away from their guns. It is said that there were no fewer than 240 officers' and soldiers' wives and children. They were sold by public auction in the streets with their children. God help the poor creatures; it has at last come to something; but I will say stop. I hope we shall soon get a reinforcement, and then they shall see that Britons never shall be slaves, although they have sold our women and children as such, and for which they will rue the day that they ever were born. After we have taken Cawnpore and the place on the other side of the river, and relieved Lucknow, we will then go on to Delhi and kill all the miscreant niggers there."

Another letter from Cawnpore has the following:—

"The 78th Highlanders had a severe engagement on the 15th, and again on the 17th, on which day they marched into what once was the station of Cawnpore, but which they found a heap of blackened ruins, and not a single European of all poor Wheeler's force left to tell the dreadful tale. All are murdered! The insurgents decamped prior to the arrival of General Havelock's

force; and it grieves me to imagine the scene of desolation and destruction which greeted them on their entry into that once fine station—one of the finest in all India. There is no parallel to be found in the history of the world to the deeds of frightful atrocity that were of daily occurrence there before our troops arrived, sad to relate, too late to afford the long-looked-for succour.

"In their last engagement with the rebels, the 78th Highlanders lost two men killed and fourteen wounded—one mortally, since dead. Poor Tulloch, the quartermaster-serjeant, was amongst the latter; and died, poor fellow, from the effect of his wounds, in a few hours, deeply regretted by the whole regiment. —*Poona Observer Extra, July 27.*

FROM BRIGADIER-GENERAL HAVELock TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, from Futtehpore, by telegraph, dated Allahabad, 13th July, 11-35 A.M.

"I have to acquaint your lordship that I have this morning attacked, and totally defeated the insurgents, capturing eleven guns, and scattering their forces in utter confusion in the direction of Cawnpore. By two harassing marches, I joined Major Renaud's advanced column three hours before daylight, and encamped about eight o'clock, four miles from Futtehpore; where, pitching our tents, the enemy advanced out of Futtehpore, and opened fire upon a reconnoissance under Colonel Tytler.

"I had wished to defer the fight until to-morrow; but, thus assailed, was compelled to accept the challenge.

"I marched with eight guns in the centre under Captain Maude (R.A.), forming the whole of the infantry in quarter-distance column in support.

"Captain Maude's fire electrified the enemy, who abandoned gun after gun, and were then driven by our skirmishers and column through garden inclosures and the streets of Futtehpore, in complete confusion.

"My loss is merely nominal; not a single European touched. My column had marched twenty-four miles up to the ground I write from; Major Renaud's nineteen miles. The conduct of the troops in sustaining the fatigue of so long a march, and enduring the heat of a frightful sun, is beyond praise. The enemy's strength is said to have been two regiments of cavalry and three of infantry, and eleven guns."—*Poona Observer, July 25.*

"MOVABLE COLUMN.—*Morning Order, 13th July, 1857.*—Brigadier-General Havelock, C.B., thanks his soldiers for their arduous exertions of yesterday, which produced, in four hours, the strange result of a whole army driven from a strong position, eleven guns captured, and their whole force scattered to the winds, without the loss of a single British soldier!

"To what is this astonishing effect to be attributed? To the fire of the British artillery, exceeding in rapidity and precision all that the Brigadier-General has ever witnessed in his not short career; to the power of the Enfield rifle in British hands; to British pluck—that good quality which has survived the revolution of the hour; and to the blessing of Almighty God in a most righteous cause—the cause of justice, humanity, truth, and good government in India."

The following intelligence has been received by Government:—

"From Brigadier-General Havelock, Camp Kullerpore, dated 11th July, 1857.

"We have taken every gun from the rebels at Futtehpore, twelve in number; this has enabled me to equip and take into the field nine excellent guns instead of six lighter, and with the facility of also bringing in action two light six-pounders.

"From Brigadier-General Havelock, Camp Pandoo Nuddy, dated 15th July, 1857.

"My troops were twice engaged this morning, and captured four more guns, with trifling loss; a strong advanced guard under Col. Tytler drove the enemy out of all entrenched positions in front of the village of Osung, after a resistance of two hours and a half, during which the mutinous cavalry in considerable force made frequent attacks against my baggage, which compelled me to use every available detachment and gun against them; at noon we attacked their entrenchment at the bridge over the stream; the resistance here was short but spirited, and the two guns taken were of large calibre. The Madras fusiliers particularly distinguished themselves.

"From General Neill, Allahabad, dated July 16, 1857.

"I started 227 of the 84th regiment, partly in bullock vans. They are to march twenty-five miles a night, to reach in five days. I start this afternoon by dak, and shall overtake the 84th and move up with them. I will go on before them, if I can; I shall lose no time. The mutineers are out of caps, and have converted all the detonators into matchlocks. A cossid from Lucknow declares that the mutineers there are in want of shot, firing stones from the guns.

"News has been received, that Sir Henry Lawrence was wounded on his return from an attack on the rebels advancing on Lucknow,

on the 2nd instant, and that he sank under the effects of his wounds on the 4th instant. It is reported from Lucknow (on the 10th July) that the attacks of the rebels are less frequent and more feeble than heretofore."

"From Brigadier General Havelock, dated Cawnpore Cantonment, July 17.

"By the blessing of God I recaptured this place yesterday, and totally defeated Nana Sahib in person, taking more than six guns, four of siege calibre. The enemy were strongly posted behind a succession of villages, and obstinately disputed for the hundred and forty minutes every inch of the ground; but I was enabled by a flank movement to my right to turn his left, and this gave us the victory. The conduct of the troops was admirable. Nana Sahib had barbarously murdered all the captive women and children before the engagement. He has retired to Bhitoor, and blew up this morning on his retreat the Cawnpore magazine. He is said to be strongly fortified. I have not been yet able to get in the return of killed and wounded, but estimate my loss at about seventy, chiefly from the fire of grape."

CALCUTTA.—The residents in Garden Reach are kindly converting their outhouses and sheds into residences for the unfortunate ladies and wives of Europeans, who pour into Calcutta by every up-country steamer, in a state of destitution and starvation. We understand, also, that the young ladies of Calcutta are very busy making up clothing for the sufferers. A subscription has commenced, with the benevolent purpose of ameliorating the sad condition of the refugees from the scenes of mutiny; and the list is being liberally subscribed to, and is fast filling. Similar subscriptions are being raised at the other presidencies. The Bengal subscription amounted to some Rs. 90,000 at the last date from Calcutta.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Hurkaru* complains that the married families in Fort William are located in the lower arches of the barracks (not intended for any European to live in, on account of their excessive dampness), and where the authorities would not permit them to re-side, did not the exigencies of the service prevent them from being better accommodated.

In expectation of the arrival of a considerable number of H.M.'s troops, for whom no sufficient accommodation has been found available, it has become necessary to occupy temporarily such public buildings in Calcutta as can be made use of for the above purpose. Consequently, the gentlemen occupying the Pleaders' Chambers of the Sudder Court are authoritatively solicited "to make arrangements to vacate for a short period the rooms now in their occupation. As the matter is very urgent (writes Mr. A. W. Russell, the register), will you oblige me by doing what is required as soon as possible?"

Orders have been issued by Government to the civil authorities at all stations on the river, directing them to see that no steamers, whether belonging to Government or to private companies, are detained longer than is absolutely necessary to land or take the treasure or other cargo and passengers. The authorities have also been directed to recommend to the European officers of Government and the European residents generally, to provide for the safety of their wives, &c., by sending them to places of security, and to grant to such as may desire free passage on board the Government steamers and boats to any place in their downward course.

In order to check riot and disturbances in the suburbs of Calcutta, instructions have been issued to the magistrate of Allypore, by the Government of Bengal, to cause all grog-shops at Allypore and Kidderpore to be closed after 5 P.M.

ANTICIPATION OF FAMINE.—A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* calls Lord Canning's attention to another subject of an imminent nature:—"The general cry now is, what will become of us in a short time to come? Rice, which sold at one rupee the maund, is scarcely to be had at 2. 8. the maund, and is again daily rising; nor is it the case with this commodity only, but with every other grain of daily consumption. The merchants, without consideration and mercy for their poor neighbours, are now exporting rice and seeds by lacs and lacs every day, for the benefit of their purse; and if it continues at this appalling rate, we shall die of starvation, though this staff of life (rice) grows in abundance in our native land. Is it not, my lord, high time that the strong arm of the law should be stretched out for the protection of the immense number of lives placed under your stewardship? and will you, as the defender and protector of their lives and property, with solace to your conscience, remain neuter to their heartrending cries for help? God forbid it! And your lordship should therefore suspend for a time the exportation of rice and sundry articles of general consumption in the country."

THE DECCAN.—We learn from Hingolee, that a field force, under the command of Major W. A. Orr, consisting of the 1st and 4th cavalry, the 2nd and 3rd regt. of infantry, together with twelve

guns, all of the Hyderabad contingent, will proceed immediately toward Edlabad, prepared to act as circumstances may require. Edlabad is one hundred and eighty miles distant from Hyderabad, and fifty miles from the Nagpore frontier. Consequent on the above arrangement, a part of the Bolarum force, consisting of six companies of the 6th infantry and a troop of the 2nd cavalry, proceed to Aurungabad so soon as relieved by the 1st infantry from Wurrungul. The twelve guns are to be furnished in equal numbers from Hingolee, Aurungabad, and Ellichpore. The following is the General Order issued by the Resident, directing these movements:—

"A field force, under the senior officer, will assemble in the vicinity of Edlabad, North Berar, near the Booranpore frontier, composed as follows:—

"*From Ellichpore.*—A wing of 5th infantry, Hyderabad contingent, under Lieut. Hare; four 6-pounder guns of the 2nd company artillery, H.C.; left wing 4th cavalry, H.C., under Lieut. H. Fraser, leaving a troop; cantonment to be commanded by Lieut. N. Campbell, 2nd company artillery Hyderabad contingent.

"*From Hingolee.*—Right wing 4th cavalry, leaving only a troop; four 6-pounder guns of the 1st company artillery, under Major Orr; wing of 3rd infantry, H.C., under Capt. Sinclair. The cantonment to be commanded by Capt. Mackinnon, 3rd infantry, H.C.

"*From Aurungabad.*—2nd infantry, H.C., leaving a company for the protection of the lines, under a European officer, who will command the station; four 6-pounder guns of the 4th company artillery, under Lieut. Sinclair; head-quarters 1st cavalry, H.C., under Capt. Abbott, leaving a troop; head-quarters of 4th cavalry under Capt. Murray.

"*From Bolarum.*—6th infantry, H.C., to occupy Aurungabad, leaving one company to protect the families; one troop of 2nd cavalry H.C. to Aurungabad; 1st infantry to Bolarum, leaving a company for the protection of families at Wurrungul."—*Spectator*, July 15.

DELHI.—OFFICIAL NEWS.—Mr. Wilson, of the civil service, is stated to have reached Allypore, but nothing certain has been learned in regard to the state of the country in that portion of the Doab.

It is said that the mutineers have expended their powder, and that their efforts to make up some have been seriously impeded by the rains and the swelling of the canals.

Major Lau then has left camp, and Lieut. Taylor holds the post of chief engineer until Col. Baird Smith joins. Other officers of superior grades, who had joined or were joining the army, are also mentioned as being on their way back.

The wing of the 61st Queen's had reached camp, and Major Coke's corps was expected next day.

Accounts have been received from General Van Cortlandt's force, of several interviews with the maharajah of Beekaneer, who was very cordial.

A letter states that the Delhi people continue to practise great atrocities against every unfortunate Sikh or Punjabee who falls into their hands. The brother of a sapper spy, a Sikh camel-man, was caught, and sent back with both hands hanging by a string, and his nose cut right down.—*Lahore Chronicle Extra*, July 2.

Lieuts. Yorke and Paske were wounded in the skirmish outside of Delhi June 24th.

On the 1st July the bridge of boats at Delhi was carried away by a rise in the river. The Bareilly mutineers were endeavouring to cross in boats.

Capt. Stewart, of the 9th N.I., and other officers, had reached the camp at Delhi from Agra.

During the skirmish of the 30th June at Delhi, it is stated that the mutineers would not venture out of the cover about the Subzee Mundee. Lieut. Yorke, who was wounded on that occasion, has since died of his wounds. Colonel McKenzie and Captain Fagan, of the artillery, were slightly wounded on that occasion, as also Lieut. Blair of the fusiliers.

ESCAPE OF MR. AND MRS. WAGENTRIER.—We were at the Flag-staff Tower with the other residents, and when the magazine exploded, and the sappers on duty with us displayed symptoms of disaffection, we thought it high time to leave here; we accordingly got into our own carriage, which was in waiting, and left for the Kurnaul road. About five miles along the Kurnaul road there is situated a garden-house, belonging to Newab Zia-ood-Deen Khan, and, as he had often invited us to come out there for change of air, we determined upon going there for safety. The durwan admitted us readily, and sheltered us until twelve at night, when he came up to the top of the house, where we were, and told us we must turn out. We remonstrated, but without avail; he said that the nabab himself, if with us, would not shelter us. Upon

this we left, and as our coachmen and syces had left, my wife and myself harnessed the horses, and, she driving, we started towards Kurnaul. About one mile or so from the house we were attacked by some fifteen or twenty Goojurs, who attempted to stop us; we escaped them, however, by putting the horses to gull gallop. A mile or so further, we met another and larger party, who rushed upon our horses, flourishing swords, spears, &c. One seized the reins, and I shot him dead; the rest of the party contented themselves with howling after us. So on we went, until we had been attacked five times, and during the encounters I shot four men dead and wounded two, receiving in return a wound cut on the left arm, and a blow on the nape of the neck from an iron-bound lattee, my wife received a lattee-blow on her right arm and leg, from the effects of which she is still suffering.

A letter from Camp Delhi, June 25th, 1857, says:—"We had on the 23rd a long action with the mutineers. The attacking party were the reinforcements that had just come in from Jullundur and Philour. It commenced at seven o'clock, a.m., and was continued by the mutineers, behind walls, rocks, and in houses, till late in the afternoon. They were constantly reinforced, but at about four p.m. we had complete possession of the position from Subzee Mundee to a temple with a walled enclosure on the left; and the enemy, finding themselves beaten at all points, retreated into the city. Since that they have been quiet, not a mutineer appears to have moved out of the city. We have now an advanced battery of three 18-pounders which commands the road leading from the Lahore Gate, and will prevent their moving out with impunity. There were two wounded men of the 61st taken prisoners, who represented the enemy as being in want of ammunition. Every body of the mutineers, as they arrive, are obliged to make an attack upon our position. Some report that they are not allowed to enter the city until this is done.

"Our men continue tolerably healthy—comparatively very few deaths; and it is a blessing which all appreciate. Few could have contemplated the march of a large European force at the very hottest season of the year without forebodings of a large mortality. Our supplies are abundant, and a large convoy reached us the morning of the 23rd, while the action was going on."

A letter from Delhi, June 26, says:—"We have been pretty quiet yesterday and to-day, although the alarm sounded early this morning, and we expected another sortie. On the 23rd the fighting was most stubborn, commencing at about five a.m., and continuing until six p.m. The enemy thought the day, as the anniversary of Plassey, favourable, and declared that no Englishman should be allowed to live the day out. The 1st and 2nd fusiliers, with a portion of the rifles, Goorkhas, and Rothney's Sikhs, bore the brunt of the whole, and the casualties were great—the poor old "dirty shirts" losing again twelve killed and thirty wounded, the 2nd fusiliers lost poor Jackson, killed, and some twenty-eight killed and wounded. All, as usual, did their work well, and I am sorry that, during the scrimmage, that gallant old soldier Colonel Welchman, commanding the 1st, got a severe wound in the right arm; but he is doing well, and so are all the wounded officers in camp. Brigadier Chamberlain has arrived, much to the satisfaction of all, with his reinforcements; also of four companies 2nd fusiliers, one of the 75th, Rothney's Sikhs, and some artillery; to-morrow we get the 8th foot, with Coke's rifles, and in three or four days H.M.'s 61st, a wing only. When we attack, or what we have in store for us, is a profound secret; but I hope some real business will be thought of soon."

The following extracts of letters from the army have been kindly placed at our disposal:—

"Camp before Delhi, June 24, 1857.

"We were reinforced yesterday by four guns, 1st troop; two guns, 5th troop; 1st battalion horse artillery; two companies H.M.'s 75th, four companies 2nd European fusiliers; the 4th regiment Sikh infantry, and a regiment of irregular horse, the arrival of which is rejoicing to us.

"The 23rd instant was rumoured from the city of Delhi to have witnessed the overthrow of the British power in India, it being the anniversary, or great day, among the Moslems, which was deemed a good omen. We, however, awfully disappointed them to their hearts' content, although the rebels fought well, and gave our troops some severe work; it lasted from daybreak until dark. Their principal attempt was to turn our right flank, and obtain possession of one of our heavy batteries; they also brought a large force to bear upon our new battery. Our men were much annoyed by some 9-pounder guns of theirs, placed in such a position as to defy our heavy pieces to touch them. The entire day was nothing else but shot and shell from our mortars and siege batteries, and heavy guns, with an occasional discharge from our horse artillery, with rolls of musketry and rifle practice. From the city, however, came replies rather hot, but the distance was too great to have done any harm. The country on our right, for some distance, is nothing else but a

series of large gardens, with high stone walls, which the rebels had 'loop-holed' with narrow roads intersecting them, by which they managed in some measure to pepper our men at first. M. J. Tombs, commanding 2nd troop, 1st brigade horse, who has always been foremost in any fight, has had several narrow escapes in passing these walls with his guns; of course, yesterday he was in the thickest of it, and had several horses wounded, but the men fortunately escaped. The enemy will not come out in open ground; it is, therefore, regular bush fighting. Our men, in consequence, are getting savage from not being able to get at them. Why some of these walls are not knocked down, I am unable to tell. It was intensely hot yesterday, and, as you may suppose, our men were much exhausted, and you may guess how much we wanted men, when the infantry which joined us in the morning, after marching twenty-two miles the previous night, had to be sent out. A little after sunset, the scoundrels fled rapidly into the city like pariah dogs with their tails between their legs—as the guns in our new battery, commanding the Cabul gate, played upon their flight, and committed great havoc among them. The affair terminated in our sappers having blown up a number of the houses which afforded protection to the rebels. Four men disabled by sun-stroke were the only casualties in the artillery.

"But about thirty of the rifles, and the same number in the fusiliers, were killed and wounded,—the guides also suffered much. The Sikh regiment dashed bravely into the fight, and bore themselves remarkably well,—so did the brave Goorkhas. The dead of the mutineers could be counted by hundreds; the villains attacked us in masses, and no sooner one lot was polished off by our brave soldiers than another fresh lot took their place throughout the day. But since last night up to this morning little firing has taken place; on our right, where our 18-pounders in the heights were placed, they did great execution, mowing down the enemy by scores in their flight into the citadel.

"We expect the 2nd Company, 1st battalion, from Umritsur by to-morrow—we want them much. Our heavy guns, H.M.'s 8th regiment, and the remaining guns of the 1st and 5th troop, 1st brigade, we expect in four or five days. The views of our commander are not known, of course—but it is believed we shall wait a few days. It is conjectured the Punjab column will come this way, but it is only a rumour; if it did, it would be a great help.

A letter from head-quarters at Delhi, dated June 30th, says:—"There was a sortie yesterday at 6 A.M. The enemy was repulsed with a loss of 500 killed. Our loss was small. Lieut. Blair of the 2nd Fusiliers was severely wounded. A wing of the 61st and 90 men of the 1st Europeans, came in this morning. Rockets were tried last night. The city wall is injured in several places from our fire. A detachment was sent out yesterday morning and burnt a village, and destroyed a battery the enemy were forming on the right.—*Lahore Chronicle*, July 4.

A letter from Delhi, dated the 4th July 1857, says:—

"The Rohilcund force arrived in Delhi some four days ago, and to-day they turned out and proceeding to Allipore at our rear, some sixteen miles, attacked two companies of the 2nd Punjab Cavalry who were there; they killed three or four of the Punjabees, and looted their camp of tattoos, &c. A portion of the Delhi force proceed to Allipore and attacked them; we lost three, and had six or seven wounded. They were repulsed with a loss of some 150, and we captured their ammunition and got back all that they had looted from the 2nd Punjabees; we got 700 camels."

The king is said to have issued an order for the massacre of every female in Delhi the moment we approach their walls. This, if true, implies a happy certainty in the royal mind as to the result of our assault.

Jotee Persaud has again been applied to by the insurgents, who want him to furnish supplies. Jotee handed the letter to the authorities.

A letter from Delhi, dated the 28th June, says:—

Pleasant weather in camp. The rains began yesterday; and it is now coming down in torrents, and we are nearly swamped. Yesterday we had some three or four hours' skirmishing. The rebels came out in force, and tried to take our advanced battery; but they got soundly beaten, and had to retire with great loss. The 1st Europeans and Bengal fusiliers bayoneted many. They got into a village, where the rascals had taken up a position, and got the first fair chance at them. Our casualties were few—two artillerymen killed and three wounded. The European infantry and Guides suffered a little. The officers say that the mutineers don't fight so well as they did. When they venture out, parties of their cavalry guard the gate, and will not let them return to the city so soon as they would otherwise do. The Rifles tell me they are short of small-arm ammunition; for on yesterday's fight the few men they had killed fell by slugs, which the rebels had made from the telegraph wire. Our force is on the increase. We were

joined this morning by fifty men more of the 4th battalion, a wing of H.M.'s 8th and some irregular cavalry; they conveyed two siege howitzers and plenty of ammunition. The 61st and Coke's guides will be in camp in two or three days. The firing last night and to-day has been slack. This, I presume, has been caused by the rain. I was on the horse gun battery on our right yesterday, and had a fine view of the row. The shot fired from that position made complete lanes through the enemy as they retreated; they tried to shell us, but only one came over and burst immediately in our rear. That Cawnpore and Lucknow have been burnt, is but too true, yet in Oude I believe Sir H. Lawrence holds his own, that is retaining possession of the fort, &c. The Bareilly force is now close at Delhi, if not within the walls, but woe betide them if they venture out to try their strength with us. I apprehend there must have been more ordnance in Delhi than I first mentioned, for they are firing from twenty pieces, at least, at us. They try hard to hit our camp, and my tent gets all their favours. The shells fall about 300 yards distant, sufficiently near, however, to allow me to hear the whistle of the fragments. There is but little sickness in camp. We all rejoice at Sir P. Grant having been appointed Commander-in-Chief. The 3rd troop 3rd battalion is with us, but not the head-quarters. We hear that the 29th are standing firm, but nothing of the 8th irregulars. There are a few sepoy in camp, a company of the 5th, and a few of the 61st; but our men look upon them with suspicion; it's no quarter they would get if they proved vicious. No doubt exists but that Lieut. Willoughby is dead. We know nothing of the Oude mutineers of whom you make mention. Two of the enemy's horse guns got disabled yesterday. Since I last wrote, a few of the annoying stone walls have been floored. Our commander has some design in view; he takes the enemy's sallies very quietly, and will not allow our men to proceed beyond a certain distance on pursuit. The rebels lost about 700 men in killed and wounded in yesterday's row.

A letter from Delhi, dated the 10th July, says:—

"Yesterday morning, between 8 and 9 A.M., about 300 sowars of the mutineers managed to get past our out-lying pickets, and charged into camp. They first came across a picket of the carbineers. The men at first took them for our own sowars, the 9th irregular cavalry; and when charged, they ran up the hill near which they were posted. Their horses broke loose and rushed into camp, giving the alarm to the carbineers, who immediately turned out. The sowars charged into the camp, and when as far as the canal, halted and fired a volley into the tents. By this time the mounted guides and carbineers came round, and pursued the road by the Subzie Mundie: very few of the 300 got back to Delhi. Major Tombs, artillery, shot one, and cut down two with his own hand; one artillery officer was cut down at the battery, and about twelve natives, servants, and bullock-drivers.

"By the time this affair was over, the Pandies had turned out in force, about 6,000 strong, and attempted to force our pickets, but they were driven back with heavy loss; our men got a chance of bringing the bayonet into play, and in one house stuck 150, and in a walled garden about 100 more. We have suffered rather heavily. Of 8th, 40 killed and wounded; 2nd Bengal fusiliers, 18 wounded, 3 killed; 60th rifles, 14 killed and wounded. The Sikhs also suffered. The loss of the enemy cannot be less than 500, as our guns cut them up with grape in fine style, making regular lanes through them. We have advanced our pickets on the right to the mosque on the crest of the hill in front of the Lahore Gate, so that instead of their driving us back, we have established ourselves in a post from which they have been annoying us for days past. The rain up to half-past two P.M., when the last Pandi vanished, was very heavy."

Delhi, July 13.—Since the brush on the 9th the rebels have been quiet, I suppose they had enough of it then, for they have not even replied to our batteries.

DELHI, JULY 15.—The mutineers came out to-day in great force, but were repulsed with much slaughter. On our side seven officers were wounded.

DEFENCE OF THE DELHI MAGAZINE. — The following account of the defence of the Delhi magazine has been communicated to us by Lieut. G. Forrest, and is published with his permission. "On the morning of the 11th May, between 7 and 8 A.M., Sir T. Metcalfe came over and requested me to go with him to the magazine, for the purpose of having two guns placed on the bridge, in order to prevent the mutineers from passing over. On our arrival at the magazine, we found that Willoughby and Raynor, and the whole of the establishment, both European and native, were already there. Willoughby, Sir T. Metcalfe, and myself, went at once to a small bastion on the Jumna face, which commanded a full view of the bridge; and we could distinctly see the mutineers marching over in open column, headed by the cavalry. A body of the cavalry had previously taken possession of the Delhi side of the bridge. Sir T. Metcalfe,

on seeing this, went off with Willoughby to see if the city gate was closed against the mutineers. This was, however, a useless precaution, as the mutineers were admitted at once into the palace, through which they passed cheering. On Willoughby's return, the gates of the magazine were closed and barricaded, and every arrangement made for a vigorous defence, of some hours at least.

"Inside the gate, leading to the park, we placed two 6-pounders, double charged with grape, one under Sub-Conductor Crow, the other under Sergeant Stewart, who stood by them with the lighted matches in their hands. Their orders were, that if any attempt was made to force that gate, both guns were to be fired at once, and they were to fall back on that part of the magazine where Willoughby and myself were posted. The principal gate of the magazine was similarly defended by two guns with *chevaux de frise* laid down on the outside. For the further defence of this gate and the magazine near it, two 6-pounders were so placed as either to command the gate or small bastion in its vicinity. Within 60 yards, in front of the office, and commanding two cross-roads, were three 6-pounders, and one 24-pounder (howitzer), which could be so managed as to act upon any part of the magazine in that neighbourhood. All these guns were loaded with double charges of grape. Arms were now placed in the hands of the native establishments; they took them reluctantly, and it soon appeared that they were not merely in a state of excitement, but also of insubordination, particularly the Mussulman portion, for they flatly refused to obey the orders issued by the Europeans. After the above arrangements had been made, a train was laid, communicating with the powder-magazine, and ready to be fired by a preconcerted signal, which was that of Conductor Buckley raising his hat from his head on the order being given by Willoughby.

"Hardly had the above arrangements been completed, when the guards from the palace came and demanded possession of the magazine in the name of the King of Delhi. To this no reply was made; immediately after the subahdar of the guard on duty came and informed Willoughby and myself, that the king had sent word to the mutineers, that he would without delay send them down scaling-ladders from the palace, for the purpose of scaling the walls; and shortly afterwards they arrived. On these being erected against the walls, the whole of our native establishment deserted us, by climbing up the slope sheds on the inside, and descending the ladders on the outside. The enemy now appeared in great numbers on the wall. We opened a fire of grape upon them, and kept it up as long as a single round remained. Every shot went crashing through them, and told well."

EXTRACT FROM OFFICIAL LETTER.—"I am in duty bound to bring to the notice of the Major-General the gallantry of conductors Buckley and Scully on this trying occasion. The former, assisted only by myself, loaded and fired in rapid succession the several guns above detailed, firing at least four rounds from each gun, and with the same steadiness as if standing on parade, although the enemy were then some hundreds in number, and kept up a continuous fire of musketry on us from within forty or fifty yards. After firing the last round, Conductor Buckley received a ball in his right arm, and I, at the same time, was struck in the left hand by two musket-balls, which disabled me for the time.

"It was at this critical moment that Lieut. Willoughby gave the signal for firing the magazine. Conductor Scully, who had from the first evinced his gallantry by volunteering for this dangerous duty, now coolly and calmly, and without hesitation, and yet without confusion, set fire to the several trains. In an instant, and with an explosion that shook the city, and was heard distinctly at Meerut, the magazine blew up. The wall was thrown flat upon the ground, and it is said that at least a thousand of the enemy were buried under the ruins, or blown into the air. Strange to say, half of that gallant band emerged alive from amidst the ruins, black, singed, and wounded, it is true; but that they escaped at all, cannot be more a matter of surprise to others than it is to themselves. Lieutenants Willoughby and Forrest reached the Cashmere gate together. The latter has reached Meerut in safety; the former is said to have been murdered in a village while on his way to Kurnaul. He was a gallant soldier, and did his duty well.

FYZABAD, JUNE 22.—We are now with a friendly Rajah at Gopalpore on the river, twenty-five miles from Goruckpore; he has promised to send us to Dinapore, which is distant 120 miles. I believe we are now quite safe, though we have been in danger, and suffered much discomfort and misery. Our party consists of Capt. and Mrs. Reid, and two children; Capt. and Mrs. Orr, and sister, and five children; Capt. and Mrs. Thurburn, and one child; Capt. and Mrs. Dawson, and four children; Mr. and Mrs. Bradford; Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald and child, and Mr. and Mrs. Hurst and child."—*Englishman*, July 1.

A LETTER from Captain Orr, dated Gopalpore, near Gograh, June 24, mentions that he and his family, with Miss Troup and

the rest of his party, were escaped from Fyzabad, had reached Gopalpore in safety, and expected to be at Dinapore on the 29th. They were to proceed under the protection of the Rajah of Gopalpore, who has shown himself faithful to the British Government.

It is expected that most of the other Fyzabad people will yet turn up.

Mrs. Black, Mrs. Goldney, and Mrs. Strahan, have been brought in to Allahabad by that noble fellow Ajeet Singh, who saw Lieut. Grant and the party of thirty-seven Europeans who accompanied him from his camp near Fyzabad.

A letter from Mr. Wynyard, the judge of Goruckpore, reports all quiet at that station on the 24th instant.

GHAZEIPORE.—The following officers of the 2nd and 3rd regiments Oude irregular force from Secrora and Gonda arrived at Ghaizepore on the 26th of June, having escaped along the Nepal frontier *viâ* Bulrampore and Barsee. On arrival at Goruckpore they escorted the ladies mentioned below into Ghaizepore. They attribute their safety to the assistance rendered to them by the rajahs of Bulrampore and Barsee. Mr. Wingfield, c.s.; Lieut. Clarke, assistant commissioner; and Mr. Owen, remained at Barsee.

2nd Regt.—Capt. G. Boileau, Lieut. G. Hale, Dr. Kendall. 3rd Regt.—Capt. Miles, Lieut. R. D. Campbell, Dr. Bartrum, Quartermaster Sjt. P. Carr.

Ladies from Goruckpore.—Mrs. W. Wynyard and child, Mrs. Paterson and two children, Mrs. Steele and child, Mr. and Mrs. Berkeley and family.

Colonel, Mrs., and Miss Lennox, from Fyzabad, joined the above party a short distance from Ghaizepore.

Prior to the outbreak, the ladies of Secrora and Gonda had been sent into Lucknow, where, it has been reported, they had arrived in safety.—*Englishman*, July 2.

GUZERAT.—We learn that some six to ten men of the Guzerat irregular horse at Ahmedabad attempted to incite the corps to mutiny on the 9th instant, but that they were instantly seized and condemned to condign punishment. Our Deesa and Ahmedabad letters refer to this disturbance.

HISSAR.—Lieutenant Pearse has reached Hissar with 400 of the Bikhaneer troops, by a forced march, at the earnest request of the inhabitants, just in time to prevent an attack by Rangors on the town, which the Dogars have heretofore protected. All is now quiet there, and further reinforcements were being sent on to Lieut. Pearse, and General Van Cortlandt has himself moved on in that direction.—*Lahore Chronicle*, July 1.

HANSI.—By letter from General Van Cortlandt's force, we learn that all is quiet as far as Bhuwani, and arrangements are being made for the establishment of posts between that place and Hissar, which, owing to the importance of Bhuwani as a main emporium of trade, is a matter of great importance. The post on portions of the line between Ferozepore and Hansi is also being improved, horses being substituted for camels. Major Robertson reports that the revenue is being collected in the Sirsa district.

It has been ascertained that a Mrs. FitzGerald, widow of a sergeant who was killed at Hansi, is in safety with her children at a large village, called Sultanpore, where she is well treated. Further inquiries are in progress, and it is to be hoped that others who have hitherto been missing may yet be discovered.—*Lahore Chronicle Extra*, July 3.

GENERAL VAN CORTLANDT'S FIELD FORCE.—The following officers have accompanied General Van Cortlandt's field force, in addition to those already mentioned:—Lieut. Sadleir, H.M.'s 61st; Capt. Bloomfield and Lieut. Hunt, 45th N.I.; and Lieut. Walcott, 57th N.I.

HOOHINGABAD.—List of Europeans arrived at Hoochingabad from Ameer on July 15th, 1857:—Maj. Macpherson, Lieut. Ryall, and Dr. Sillipant, 3rd Gwalior inf.; Capt. Carter, Lieut. Macdougall, and Dr. Wilson, 5th Gwalior inf.; Lieut. Lemarchand, Bengal art.; Mrs. Lemarchand and four children; Mrs. Heyman and Miss Heyman; Mrs. Harrison (wife of Capt. Harrison, Gwalior cav.) and three children arrived two days before, with some telegraph signallers; Mrs. Burlton and child; two overseers, Watts and Wakefield; the wife and mother of Watts, and three children,—in all twenty-seven. Of the Ameer party, Dr. and Mrs. James and Lieut. O'Dowda were murdered.

JHELUM.—By telegraphic message received at Lahore, July 8, we learn that a detachment of Europeans, with guns, having been sent from Rawul Pindee to disarm the 14th N.I. at Jhelum, the latter had resisted, and after offering a protracted opposition, had been completely cut up. The few who succeeded in getting across the river, had been shot down by the police; and as far as has been yet ascertained, few or none have escaped. Those who have been captured were to be blown away from

guns. Col. Ellice, H.M.'s 24th foot, Capt. Spring, of the same corps, and Ens. Scott, have been wounded.

The detachment of the same regiment, which had gone with treasure to Rawul Pinddee, and the 58th N.I., were likewise disarmed at that station on the 7th. About 30 men had attempted to escape, but the greater part of them were cut down or brought in.

JHANSI.—A correspondent in the Upper Provinces gives the following account of the Jhansi massacre from a written deposition of one present:—

"For some time since, the gentlemen were in the habit of passing the nights in the fort, and spending the days at their bungalows. Capt. Burgess and his establishment had their tents pitched within the fort, and everything was being put in readiness to retreat into it as soon as there should be occasion to do so, which occurred on the evening of the 4th of June. Some few effected their escape from the place altogether. One gentleman (name unknown) reached Burwa Saugor, when, meeting with a native surveyor of the canal establishment, Saheb Rai, he gave him his watch and horse, and procuring a Hindustani dress, escaped on foot. He was scarcely out of sight, when two Sowars, who were hotly pursuing him, arrived there, and recognizing the horse, took Saheb Rai and the thanadar prisoners back to Jhansi, where they were still when last heard of. Lieutenant Turnbull was not so fortunate; not having been able to gain the fort, he climbed a large tree; he had, however, been seen, and was shot on the tree. From the evening of the 4th until noon of the 8th, the gentlemen in the fort kept good their position, the ladies assisting them in cooking for them, sending them refreshments, casting bullets, &c. They were fifty-five in number altogether (Europeans), inclusive of the ladies and children, and they began to get very much straitened for want of provisions. Behind all the gates they had piled high heaps of stones, to strengthen them, and kept up so good a defence, that one of the cannon which had been brought too near the gates was abandoned and it was only by fixing ropes to it in the night that the mutineers were able to regain possession of it. Lieut. Powys was the first person killed in the fort. The way he met his death was this: two men, brothers, in Capt. Burgess's employ, one was his jamadar, declared that they would go out. They were told they would be shot down if they attempted it, but they said they might as well be shot as stay there to be starved, and accordingly commenced undoing the fastenings. One was shot immediately. The other turned on Lieut. Powys, who happened to be near him, and cut him down with his tulwar. This one was directly shot by Captain Burgess. The only other person killed inside the fort, was Captain Burgess himself, who received a bullet in his head, after having, I am told, killed no less than twenty-five with his own hand. All the natives spoke of his great skill as a marksman. The mutineers at last, having forced the Ranees to assist them with guns and elephants, succeeded in effecting an entrance at one of the gates, and they promised the gentlemen, that if they laid down their arms and gave themselves up quietly, their lives should be spared. The gentlemen unfortunately listened to their words, and came out. They were tied in a long line between some trees, and, after a short consultation, had their heads struck off. Such ladies as had children had to see them cut in halves before their own turn came. The Sowars, it appears, bore the principal part in all these atrocities. This took place on the afternoon of the 8th of June.

Of the other poor people of the 12th, Kirke is dead, also Mrs. Smalley; Lieut. Townshend killed, ball through his heart; Mrs. Lungdale, dead; Sergeant-Major Lucas, dead. Dr. and Mrs. Mawe fell off their horse, their fate uncertain; Lieut. Barber supposed to be dead."—*Englishman*, July 9.

LAHORE.—A detail of No. 2 Punjab light field-battery reached Lahore July 1, from Kohat, in the short space of ten days.

MEERUT.—A letter from Meerut, dated the 27th June, states that a cossid had arrived from Allyghur, bringing a few letters from a Lucknow, dated the 12th June. The writers give an account of the Sepatapore mutiny, and they talk of having arrived safely at Lucknow; so we may infer that all was quiet there at that time. Most of the ladies and officers of the 41st N.I. have managed to escape. Colonel Birch and Capt. and Mrs. Gowan are mentioned as killed, and great fears are entertained for the safety of the civilians. The news from Allyghur is that all is quiet there, the troop of officer volunteers being at some village close by. The road from thence to Agra is reported open.

MHOW.—The following is a message from Capt. Hungerford, dated Mhow, 15th July, to the Bombay Government,—"I send lists of escaped and killed. Escaped.—Col. and Mrs. Durand, Capt. and Mrs. Shakespear, Dr. and Mrs. Knapp, Lieut. and Mrs.

Cobbe, Mrs. Robertson and two children, Capt. Ludlow, Col. Travers, Capt. and Mrs. Mallengot, Col. Stockley, Mrs. Dutton, Serjt. and Mrs. Murphy, Messrs. H. Hammond and Williams, Mr. Shields; Messrs. Martin, Collins, O'Brien, Galloway, Norris, Tinley, Farrell, Moran, Beauvais, and Crawley; Lieut. Waterman, and Dr. Thompson. Thirty-four bodies of men, women, and children, were buried, four or five of which were recognized;—Mrs. Beauvais, Mrs. Crawley, a young child, Mr. and Mrs. Novis, Mr. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Macbeth, and five children, Mr. McMahon; two Parsees, relatives of Merwanjee; Mr. Payne, Mr. Alphonso, Mr. and Mrs. Butler and son, Mr. Brook, Mr. Avery and wife, and Mr. Bone and wife. The remaining bodies could not be recognized."—*Bombay Times*, July 17.

It gives us much pleasure to state that yesterday morning a message was received at Bombay direct from Mhow, reporting the re-opening of the telegraph, and that the country was tranquil; also that Holkar was exerting himself favourably.—*Poona Observer*, July 15.

MHOW, 16th JULY, 1857.—As so many contradictory accounts seem to have reached you regarding the recent occurrences at this place and Indore, perhaps the following narrative may prove acceptable.

On the morning of 1st July, about 8 a.m., heavy firing was heard here, coming from the direction of Indore. Shortly afterwards Colonel Platt, commanding at Mhow, got a pencil note from Colonel Durand at Indore, containing these words: "Please send the European battery over sharp, Holkar has attacked us at the residency." The battery started accordingly, but after reaching half way, a note from Indore informed the officer commanding the artillery, that the resident had been obliged to fly from Indore, so the battery had better return, which it did accordingly. At 10 a.m. the same morning, two guns of Holkar's nine-pounders, with an ammunition limber, had passed through the centre of Mhow cantonment, down the Bombay road.

Colonel Platt, on hearing of this, supposed that the guns had gone to take possession of the passes in rear of Mhow, and ordered out the flank companies of the 23rd native infantry under Capt. Trower and Lieut. Westmacott, and a troop of light cavalry under Capt. Brooks, with orders to overtake the guns and bring them back into Mhow cantonments, at all risks. This service was duly performed—Captain Brooks having galloped ahead about three miles, and taken possession of the guns until the infantry came up, when the gunners were disarmed, and the whole returned to cantonments about 3 p.m.

Meanwhile, as an attack upon Mhow by Holkar's troops was anticipated by Col. Platt, who was under the impression conveyed to him by Col. Durand that Holkar was against us, precautionary measures were taken for defence. The European battery went into the arsenal or fortified square, the ladies and children being also sent to the same place,—a picket of light cavalry was thrown out about five miles on the Indore road under two lieutenants, and another of fifty sepoy under Lieut. Simpson, to the north of cantonments near the nullah. All officers were ordered to proceed to the lines of their men, and to remain there all night, ready to turn out at a moment's notice, and the men were kept accoutred. The arsenal guard was increased by thirty men, and everything was ready to resist the attack if made.

About a quarter past ten, P.M., whilst Lieut. Martin was engaged in conversation with one of his men, the villain took advantage of his officer's back being turned for a moment, and raised his carbine and fired at him. The shot providentially missed; but the alarm being given, the fire was taken up by other troopers, and all the cavalry officers then in the lines, in a tent, had to run for their lives, the troopers chasing them for some distance and firing at them. All however happily escaped, as well as the riding master, though they reached the fort in a state of dreadful exhaustion. The officers of the 23rd N.I. had been eating their mess dinner in the quarters of the Sergeant Major of the regiment, on the right of their lines, and were sitting outside smoking and talking opposite the pile of arms of the grenadier company, when the shots were heard from the cavalry. In less than a minute the firing commenced from the huts of the grenadier company, evidently aimed at the officers sitting in front, but happily without effect. The fusillade was taken up the whole length of the infantry lines, and the officers (who most of them had their horses at hand saddled and bridled) immediately sprang up. Several of them, thinking an attack was made by Holkar's troops, rushed to the quarter guard and to their own companies, to turn their men out to repel it, but the true state of the case soon became evident. The men were not only deaf to their officers' orders, but fired at them as they were standing in front of the lines, and soon the whole parade ground was whistling with bullets fired from every direction. Nothing could now be done, and the officers made their escape to the arsenal, fired on as they went by the men.

None of them were however touched. On reaching the arsenal, Col. Platt was found there. He had not been to the lines, and would scarcely believe the fact of the mutiny, so infatuated was he with the idea of the loyalty of his men and their personal attachment to himself, notwithstanding all the warnings given him. However, he ordered the artillery in the fort to get ready and proceed to the lines, after all the sepoy guard inside the fort had been disarmed and turned out by Capt. Hungerford. As soon as the horses could be put to, four guns under Captain Hungerford started for the infantry lines, but Col. Platt, without waiting for them, and calling upon his Adjutant Capt. Fagan to accompany him, rode down to the lines without any other attendance. They were never seen alive again. As yet the exact manner of their death is uncertain, but they were found the next morning lying in front of No. 7 company, riddled with balls, and the colonel cut with a tulwar across the mouth, and his head cut nearly in two by a blow from behind. It is said, by some ten drummers who made their escape, that the colonel went up to a body of sepoys and commenced haranguing them; and they hearing the guns coming, and thinking he was trying to keep them engaged till they could be opened upon them, let fly a volley at him and the adjutant. Another account says that some cavalry troopers galloped up, saying they had murdered their commanding officer, Major Harris, what were the infantry going to do? When just at the time Col. Platt appeared, a whisper ran amongst them, and before a moment elapsed he was shot down. The guns coming up shortly after, two wounded horses were seen standing in front, which were shot down, when the guns opened on the lines with grape.

At the first discharge the cowardly rascals all rushed from the lines, and bolted across the race-course towards Indore, the cavalry having preceded them; and there is no doubt that the guns, going out as they did, though a great risk in the dark against a courageous foe, saved the bazaars from being plundered, and a number of houses from being burnt. As the sepoys ran clean out of cantonments, leaving everything in the way of property behind them, though they managed to walk off with all the money in the treasure-chest, and the new regimental colours. After the battery returned to the arsenal, some of them must have come out of their hiding-places, as they set fire to the mess-house 23rd N.I., and the Sikhs drank as much brandy as they could, smashing the rest. Three other houses were also burnt in the infantry, and two in the cavalry lines; but the greatest losses occurred from the officers' own servants, who took advantage of their masters having gone for refuge to the fort, and plundered the property left in the houses to a great extent, and then went off to Indore with the mutineers. The confusion in the arsenal for the first twenty-four hours was "worse confounded." Guns, limbers, horses, carriages, beds, chairs, ladies, children, &c., besides magazine stores, all mixed up in a mess together. However matters got pretty straight in this respect next day. Capt. Hungerford, as being the only officer here with any men under his orders, took command of the fort and the officers of the two regiments besides. The non-military portion of the community were formed into two divisions of volunteers under the command of the two senior captains (Trower, 23rd N.I. and Brooks, 1st L.C.), and took night duties on the walls, as well as accompanying the guns as a covering party on all occasions of their leaving the fort. Poor Major Harris, 1st L.C., was murdered by a party of his troopers who lay in wait for him; and his dead body and that of his horse were found lying on the road near the cavalry mess-house, much gashed. He was met by one of the infantry officers who was escaping to the fort, and was told of what had occurred, but he would not take warning, and persisted in going up to the cavalry lines, where he met his fate, though the manner of it is not exactly known.

Lieut. Dent had a narrow escape: a pistol was fired at him, close to his face, by one of his men on picket, but it happily missed, and Lieut. Dent clapped spurs to his horse and rode for his life, escaping in safety. Lieut. Simpson, the infantry officer on picket duty, could not keep his men at their posts when the firing in the lines commenced, so he went up with them, riding in the middle of them. On hearing the guns, the sepoys rushed in one direction and he went in the other, two men accompanying and taking care of him. He slept in the suddur bazaar all night in a Parsee's shop, the sepoys watching over him, and next morning they brought him into the fort. Though told they should be made havildars for their conduct, they took the first opportunity of slipping away and joining their comrades.

The night of the 1st was a night of anxiety, both on account of the unprotected state of the arsenal, the numbers of ladies inside it, and the uncertainty of the fate of the absentee officers, regarding whom at that time nothing was known.

On the morning of the 2d, Capt. Hungerford sent out four guns to bring in the bodies of the murdered officers (whose fate was

soon learnt), and to clear the cantonments of any rascals that might be about.

The bodies of Col. Platt and Capt. Fagan, of the 23rd, and of Capt. Harris, 1st L.C., were brought in and buried in a corner of one of the bastions, all three in one grave.

Dr. Thornton, of the 1st L.C., whose house was the most distant from cantonments, was happily rescued alive, he having hid in a drain all night when his house was visited by the troopers, and having come out on seeing the guns approach.

On the 3rd instant the guns went out again, and burnt some villages near cantonments where the mutineers were harbouring, and from which they had been driven. A corporal of the artillery chased and cut down a trooper of the 1st L.C. in a most gallant manner. Martial law has been proclaimed; and one nautique of gun lascars, and two sepoys of the 23rd N.I., sent in by Holkar from Indore, have been hanged. Most of the artillery drivers and gun lascars, who were no doubt partakers with the others in their evil designs, have bolted to join the other mutineers, thereby seriously crippling the batteries.

After the mutineers reached Indore they were joined by some of Holkar's troops; and between them they plundered the Government treasury; but they could not carry away more than nine or ten lakhs.

The balance belonging to Government, about four or five lakhs, has been collected and sent into Mhow Fort; and Holkar's conduct has been very good. He was unable to control his mutinous troops, who attacked the residency; but he himself has been a friend to the British; and Col. Durand laboured under a complete delusion when he believed Holkar had attacked him. He is wise by this time probably. Holkar has too much to lose not to stand fast by the British Government; and he has given, since Col. Durand's flight, sufficient proofs of his friendship. Sergeant Murphy, of the artillery, and Capt. Magniac, of the Bhopal contingent, did their duty like men, the former having given the rascals a round from one gun, which staggered them; and the latter, having charged the mutineers' guns, cut down one man, and wounded (*on dit*) their leader, Sautd Khan, in the face; but his rascally Sikh sows would not back him; they pulled up, and left him to do it alone. He ought to be rewarded. Even his single charge checked the enemy for a time. The rise at Indore and Mhow had evidently been concerted beforehand; when a party went in from Mhow, on the 29th ult., to obtain pay for the troops, and came back, you may be sure, with full instructions.

The men of both regiments here had been treated with the utmost kindness and consideration by their officers, and their conduct was inexcusable, as yet they had no cartridge plea to offer.

We are all right here as yet. The fort is in a state of defence, and we are ready for any one; at the same time we should not be sorry to see the Bombay column arrive, to enable us to return to our houses, as at present it is not safe to do so.

The mutineers, joined by the 5th inf. Gwalior contingent, from Augur, have gone up the Agra road; we shall hear more of them by-and-by probably.

Col. Durand, who fled with his party of ladies to Schore, has been obliged to leave that place, as we hear the Bhopal contingent and the Ranees' troops have mutinied, and Col. Durand has gone to Hoosungabad, where he arrived on the 6th instant.

The above account, though a long one, may probably prove satisfactory to many anxious friends of people here.

MUSSOOREE.—The following letter from Mussooree, dated June 18, has been forwarded to us, *via* Lahore:—

"Well, here we all still retain our heads, though how long we shall keep them, no one knows. Things are about as bad as they well can be. Women and children most cruelly murdered, often after the most atrocious and diabolical cruelty has been practised, and yet the evil has arisen from our own acts. The cant and humbug which prevails among you all at home has done its work here at last: and what with our injudicious system of education, civilization, legislation, and that eternal caterwauling of missionaries, of all sorts and sizes, the people have at length been roused to make a stand for their own religion. We have one and all sworn to give no quarter; and the European soldiers are furious at the slaughter and diabolical treatment of our women and children,—they will assuredly spare no one! More power to their elbows, say I.

"We are shelling Delhi, and have set the city on fire in several places; the mutinous regiments fight well, but they evidently miss their officers, and have been well licked in every engagement; some entire regiments have been annihilated. Still the mutiny spreads, and will extend far and wide, entailing rape, murder, and the most atrocious cruelties on every party of Europeans at outposts, &c. England should send us 100,000 men, and proclaim martial law throughout the Indian empire, for if she does not the

country will be lost, as our imbecile rulers here are talking of lenient measures to us, while our hair is on end at the frightful fate of friends and relatives. Children thrown into the air and caught as they descend upon the point of bayonets; women violated and then ripped up, children actually dismembered, as if hell had sent forth its imps to practise the most refined cruelties upon every soul—no matter whether black or white—who bears the name of Christian. We burn with the desire of vengeance, and vengeance we will take, in spite of the maudlin twaddle of our rulers. Small news you must not expect, as we are all absorbed in the one great fact that we are fighting for our lives. Here we are safe as yet and wide awake. We can muster about 500 Europeans, of all grades and professions, and are ready to give a good account of three times our number. We do not anticipate anything, however, as nothing but broken heads would be had up here. We are all well, thank God, though pinched for ways and means, as treasures and banks have all been plundered, and we have no money. We have had no communication with the Provinces below Agra, for some time, and suppose there is a row down the country also. You need have no fears for us up here."

MUNDLAISIR has escaped; neither person nor property injured. The ladies are going to reside at Asseerhur.

NAGPORE.—All quiet at present; all the Christian population, with the treasure and artillery guns, were secure within the fort, which is provisioned for six months. We deeply regret to learn, that the taint of disaffection has so far shown itself among the native troops at Seetabuldee, as to necessitate the disarming of the irregular horse there belonging to the Nagpore contingent. We are not in possession of particulars as to the origin of the apprehension which led to this result, but it must have been founded on grave causes. A parade, it seems, was ordered, at which the cavalry were so placed as to be commanded by the rest of the force present. They were directed to disarm, and on their hesitating to do so, the horse artillery came to the front, but action on their part was not requisite, as the troopers dismounted and gave up their arms and horses. It is added that the rissaldar and two other native officers were seized, tried by a native court-martial, condemned, and hanged on the spot. A summary administration of justice that cannot be too much in fashion just now, when mutiny occurs.—*Madras Spectator*, July 10.

NAGODE.—All is well.

OOTACAMUND.—The subjoined extracts from a letter dated Ootacamund, July 3, show how little is known in one part of India of what is being done in another part:—

"The leading fact of the past fortnight is the news of the storming of Delhi on the 12th June. The bare fact is all we know as yet; no details have reached us further than that, 30,000 are reported to have been killed,—that the remains of the mutineers took refuge in the palace which has been since taken, 7,000 killed, and the king of Delhi hanged. The king of Oude has been placed under arrest in Fort William, and will probably meet with the same fate. The Bengal army is rotten to the core; it seems doubtful whether a single regiment can be relied on; for the one day the men profess the greatest loyalty, and the next, if opportunity offers, murder their officers, and any other Europeans, women or children, who come in their way."

"Ours and the Bombay army are all staunch. There may be discontented individuals, and no doubt there are,—but so there always are. Our regiment would only be too happy to go against the mutineers, for there is no sympathy between the two armies. The Bengal regiment at Dacca treated our men as Pariahs. There is consequently no love for their brethren in arms. You will most likely obtain later accounts than we have here, as the daks are now so irregular in the north-west, as well as the telegraph communication being cut off in a great measure, that the news come all the way round by Bombay. However, when we get more European troops out, the mutiny will not last long; but then will come the difficulty of newly organising the army, and clearing the country of the disbanded sepoys, who of course will become robbers and plunderers."

PATNA.—We regret to learn that Dr. Robert Lyell, who has been acting as opium agent at Patna, since the death of Mr. Garrett, was killed on the 3rd instant, when assisting to put down a disturbance in the city. He was shot from an upper-roomed house, while riding through a narrow part of the city.

A letter from Patna, dated 4th July, seven a.m., gives the following intelligence:—

"At about half past nine o'clock last night, Bankipore was alarmed by a report that the city had risen in arms, and that Dr. Lyell had been killed. A party of Sikhs and some Sowars were instantly despatched to quell the disturbance, which, from a report made by a Sowar, seemed to be something bordering on a dacoity.

REWAH.—By a private letter from Rewah, dated the 8th July, we learn that Mr. Moore, Joint Magistrate at Mizapore, was killed a few days previous, at a place called Gopeegunge. Major Scott, Mr. Mavor and child, and Lieutenants Francke and Remington, all fugitives from Nowgong, were safe at Banda on the 26th June, protected by the Nawab. Captain Osborne, Lieutenant Jackson, and Mr. Kirke, were at Rewah, in charge of the Rajah there.

ROORKEE.—A party started for Hurdwar, to cover the escape from Nujeebabad of Mr. sub-conductor Stephens, his wife, and Corporal Bruce, who are now, it is believed, among the last Europeans left in Rohilkund. It is hoped they may be brought in to-morrow.

Some uneasy rumours about Goojur gatherings having been in circulation, a strong mounted patrol was sent under Captain H. E. Read, on Sunday morning, through a series of Goojur villages. The results were to show perfect quiet, and no collections of men were seen or heard of. The people were found following their usual work in the fields, and everything going on as in quiet times.

The revenue collections continued to come in in fair average amounts.

Intimation having been received yesterday, on good authority, of a threatened attack upon the town of Munglour, six miles south of Roorkee, by a large band of Goojurs, said to be assembled at that time in the neighbourhood of the town, a party of twenty-eight sappers and four canal sowars, under Captain Robertson, H.M.'s 8th Foot, and Lieutenant Pemberton, engineers, started at once for Munglour; and a detachment of the European garrison, with a party of gunners, were warned to be in readiness, in case of a call for their service. On approaching Munglour, Captain Robertson's party learned that the Goojurs, in number about 200, were assembled around the canal bungalow at which the detachment was to take up its quarters. The sappers were formed up, and the party advanced rapidly; but the dacoits, having intelligence of their approach, began to move off with all speed, and to cross the canal by the Munglour bridge. Captain Robertson and Lieutenant Pemberton, with the four sowars, galloped in pursuit, and, overtaking them, cut down three and took eight prisoners, the rest dispersing in all directions. Their number was estimated at about 150. The men who had been killed were immediately hung upon trees, and the prisoners sent in to Roorkee. Captain Robertson's party was to proceed to Muhmoodpoor, six miles further south, and to return to Roorkee this evening.

The commanding officer, with Lieut. Drummond, superintendent Northern Division Ganges Canal, proceeded yesterday afternoon up the canal to Hurdwar, to inspect the canal works, and to meet the patrolling party from Dehra, expected to arrive at Hurdwar this morning. They are expected to return to Roorkee this evening or to-morrow morning.—*Roorkee Garrison Gazette*, June 23.

Lieut. Col. Baird Smith left Roorkee this morning to join the head-quarters camp, and assume command of the engineer department of the force before Delhi.

Capt. A. C. Robertson, H.M.'s 8th, and Capt. F. Spring, H.M.'s 24th regt., also left Roorkee this morning to join their respective corps.

The six men condemned by sentence of the court-martial on the 25th instant, were executed yesterday morning, four at Munglour, and two at Roorkee. The other two, for whose trial the court re-assembled yesterday, were similarly sentenced, and were executed at Roorkee this morning.

All continues quiet here, and in the district around.—*Roorkee Garrison Gazette*, June 27.

SIRSA.—Mr. Donald and Dr. Minas arrived at Sirsa on the 30th from Umballah *via* Puttiala. The former proceeds at once to Fazilka, in place of Mr. Oliver, who is to take charge of the Sirsa district during Capt. Robertson's absence with the field force.

SAHARUNPORE.—The following is from Saharanpore, June 27th:—On the 26th June, a detachment, under the command of Lieut. Boisragon, Nusseeree battalion, consisting of 130 Goorkhas, a few sowars of irregulars, and also of the Puttiala Sikh cavalry, attacked a very strong position taken up by "Goojurs" and "Rangurs," on the banks of the Jumna, in the three villages of Munpore, Shahpore, and Oomunpore. Their number was upwards of 2,500, with forty or fifty horse; but the little force went at them with a will, punished them most severely, driving them out of their position, with a loss of upwards of 220 killed. Four villages were burnt, several horses captured, as well as upwards of 200 muskets, tulwars, and other arms, some large "tumbooches" amongst them. Mr. Robertson, C.S.; Mr. College, C.S.; Sergeants Willcock and Hyde, Canal department, with Sergeant-major O'Connell, Nusseeree battalion, accompanied the party.

SAUGOR.—SAUGOR FORT, JULY 15, 1857.—About the 13th or 14th of June, two companies, one from each of the two native infantry regiments here, viz. the 31st and 42nd regiments of native infantry, and seventy-five of the 3rd irregulars, were sent to escort two guns to Lullupore, the deputy commissioner of Chundeyru having sent an application for two guns which were required to strengthen the force stationed at Lullupore, consisting of 300 men of the 6th infantry, Gwalior contingent.

These guns never reached Lullupore, as the three companies of the 6th regiment Gwalior contingent broke out into open mutiny on the evening of the 12th of June. The European officers, Capt. Sale, commanding; Irwin, second in command, wife, and two children; Dr. O'Brien, and Lieut. Gordon, dep. comm. of Chundeyru, threw themselves on the protection of the Banpore rajah, who, on pretence of being a friend, had surrounded Lullupore with thousands of armed followers, and had been for days exciting the sipahees to mutiny.

The sipahees took the treasure, which amounted to from twenty to thirty thousand rupees,—a small sum, but still large enough to be longed for by the Banpore rajah and his hungry followers, the proud but poverty-stricken thakoor of the Chundeyru district, who attacked the 300 men of the Gwalior contingent without success, as they succeeded in carrying off the treasure. The Banpore rajah sent the European officers to the fort of Tehree, where they remained for some weeks. They are now, it is said, prisoners at Sahagpur. The Banpore rajah having proved himself our enemy, having established thannahdars at all our thannahs, and having taken possession of the entire district, a reinforcement was sent, of 200 or 300 men of the 31st, 100 of the 42nd, and fifty sowars, to strengthen the detachment under Maj. Gausson at Malthone, on or about the 19th of June; and shortly after their arrival the entire force attacked and took the fort of Balabet, in which they captured some fourteen or sixteen prisoners. The gateway was blown up, and I regret to add Ens. Spens, of the 31st, was accidentally killed, and Lieut. Willoughby, of the artillery, was wounded.

The force then returned to Malthone, where Lieut. Spens was buried in the dak bungalow compound. A few days afterwards, some sipahees of the light company of the 31st demanded the release of the prisoners, whom they had induced to surrender on promising to spare their lives. The prisoners were, under compulsion, released; but the men having given an order, instead of obeying the command of their officer, were naturally supposed to have mutinied; and this, coupled with the conduct of some of the 42nd, four of whom had been imprisoned for having sent to recall the company of the 42nd (who had been first sent out under Maj. Gausson's command), stating that "a European regiment was close to Saugor, return and you will hear all about it," caused us to take refuge in the fort. All the European residents were here assembled together in the fort, where, in a body, we can hold out against thousands, as supplies have been laid in for six months, if not for a longer period. The guns, and all the officers and European residents, came into the fort on the morning of the 30th of June. After a few days, the 3rd irregular cavalry, "Tait's," became disaffected, and out of about 200 present at head-quarters, about 145 mutinied.

The men of the 42nd present at head-quarters also mutinied, and forty of the 31st native infantry took possession of the Sudder bazaar, and levied fines at pleasure on the inhabitants. This lasted for a few days, when the 31st, getting impatient, commenced a fight at a considerable distance, in the Hindustani style; and, aided by about forty-five of the faithful sowars, succeeded in taking a 12-pounder gun from the 42nd, and drove them and the mutinous sowars out of their lines; but the mutineers accelerated their departure in consequence of a report that two guns were to be brought against them from the fort. I feel certain we got into the fort before the mutineers had completed their designs;—had we not done so, the public would ere long have heard of a massacre at Saugor. There are about fifty of the 42nd, all of the 31st except the forty who mutinied, and from 120 to 140 of the irregulars, still faithful; and it is to be hoped they may remain so. We have hanged a suspended deputy post-master named Nubbee Bux, for having stopped our daks and read our letters. Five sowars, one sipahce, and several other rebels, seventeen in all, have met the same fate. Three hundred of the 31st, and about ninety sowars, left last night to bring in treasure from Dumoh, which 100 men of the 42nd are guarding in the gaol there.—*Bombay Times*, July 25.

SEALKOTE.—The 9th light cavalry, and the 46th N.I. mutinied at Sealkote on the 9th July, but were met by Brigadier Nicholson's force, and driven back across the Ravee.

The following is a brief account of the fight with the Sealkote mutineers:—

JULY 12, 1857.—"About 9 A.M. this morning, information was received that the Sealkote mutineers were crossing at Trimmoo by a ford. In about ten minutes the column was in motion, and reached within a mile of Trimmoo by twelve o'clock; the column here deployed, the nine guns covered by the infantry. All this time we could distinctly see the 46th formed in line, in front of us, with the 9th cavalry on either flank. They had also vedettes far out watching, who fell back as we advanced. When within 800 yards of the enemy, our guns were unmasked. Thus we advanced within 300 yards, when the order was given to unlimber the guns, but not to fire, as Nicholson wished to commence with the Enfield rifles of the 52nd, who were placed between the guns. I really am

not sure whether the first shot was fired by us or by them. I rather think the latter; but there was a very smart interchange between their muskets and our rifles for two or three minutes, when our guns opened first with round shot, then with grape. Scarcely had our guns opened, when the cavalry charged, not from the front, but from the right flank, into the guns on that side, and caused no little confusion, but were cut or shot down.

"Then we had a charge of cavalry on our flank and rear. There was a good deal of scrimmaging and pistolling; no sooner was this got over, than the Pandys charged manfully at our guns, and came, I suppose, within thirty or thirty-five yards. The Europeans could not stand this, but with a cheer they went at them with the bayonet. Two or three Pandys had bayonets through them in no time, and the rest turned and fled. The 6th Punjab infantry then advanced and drove them across the Ravee, leaving their camp and all their loot on the river-bank on this side. They had a gun on the other side, from which they began pounding us with round shot, and though not one told, yet the gun was, considering the distance, mighty well served; nor can we imagine whom they had to serve it. Two or three of our guns were brought to the river-side, and plied them with round shot and shell; some of the latter evidently bursting among the enemy and taking effect. While this game at long bowls was going on, Nicholson went to have a look at their camp, at which the Sikhs flew like vultures. There were three or four gharees of sorts; I took shelter in one for half an hour, and bathed my head with eau-de-Cologne, a bottle of which I found, and qualified the Ravee water with essence of ginger, which I also found. Competent judges say that we killed and wounded from 200 to 300 of the enemy. I should not have put their loss at so high a figure as the smaller. Our own is said to be under ten killed and twenty-five wounded, but I do not know certainly.

"Nicholson felt sadly the want of cavalry, and the enemy made the most of this deficiency on our part. Their tactics were admirable. They attacked us on both flanks and in rear, which they could not have done had we had 100 reliable horse. Their crossing the Ravee at Trimmoo is unintelligible, unless it be that their information about the movable column was defective.

"They have retired to the other side again, and still have the gun, which does not seem to have been brought over. I am inclined to think that the whole of their baggage had not come over—they are watched of course. Boswell with the Sikhs has been left at the serae at Trimmoo, which the scoundrels have damaged very much."

On the 15th, the mutineers were again attacked by the brigadier and totally discomfited. Their one gun was taken from them and themselves scattered in confusion throughout the neighbouring district, where they would receive little mercy from the Sikh zemindars.

LICENSING THE PRESS.

The day following the issue of the Government order for "Licensing the Press," the *Englishman* contained only one editorial remark, which was to the effect that the report of the Chamber of Commerce had "come out" in a red cover, and that the phenomenon might be attributed to "these warlike times."

The *Hurkaru* immediately resorted to a political motto, after the style of the London *Examiner*, on hearing that restrictions were placed upon its opinions:—"He who, speculating on the British Constitution, should omit from his enumeration the mighty power of Public Opinion, embodied in a Free Press, which pervades, and checks, and, perhaps, in the last resort, nearly governs the whole, would give but an imperfect view of the Government of England."—*Mr. Canning's Speech at Liverpool*.

Below the motto, which is printed in bold capitals, is the leading article for the day, which commences in a rather eccentric style:—

"To-day is the last of our liberty, until the Home Government come to our rescue. Monday will be

'The first dark day of nothingness,'

as far as our independence is concerned, and

'The last of danger and distress'

to our acutely sensitive rulers. We have been taking into careful consideration the course which it would be most expedient to adopt under the restrictions to which we are to be subjected. Should we abjure politics altogether, or confine ourselves to easy articles in words of two syllables, adapted for little statesmen, and warranted to mean nothing? Should we address ourselves to scientific subjects, such as the moon's rotation, or to questions of a literary character, and institute an enquiry into the authorship of Junius? Should we manufacture "enormous gooseberries," "showers of frogs," and count up the united ages of families, like the London papers when Parliament is not sitting? After duly weighing these and other equally sage suggestions, we came to the natural conclusion not to adopt any of them, but to pursue the course which we were pursuing before the passing of the obnoxious act—*minus* of course the praise of Government measures, which, as we are forbidden to blame, cannot be expected from us, and would, even if accorded, have not the smallest influence or consideration."

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THE GOVERNMENT has sanctioned the construction of new barracks for the police battalion, and repair of the old ones at Sooree. The collector of Beerbhoom has been directed by government to commence the work immediately.

THE MAHARAJAH OF BURDWAN has entertained about 30 European sailors to guard his palace and the treasury.

INCREASE OF DACOTIES IN CHOPRAH.—In consequence of the frequent occurrence of Dacoities and thefts in the district of Choprah, the Government contemplates to depute an officer to suppress the Dacoits and other marauders in that district.

THE FAMILY OF THE EX-RAJAH OF UNGOOL some time back applied to Government to be permitted to remove from Hazareebaugh to Cuttack. The Hon. the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal complied with their application, and authorized the principal assistant at Hazareebaugh to grant to the family an advance of their stipends to enable them to proceed to Cuttack.

THE ASSISTANT HARBOUR MASTER, Mr. Monroe, has been suspended for a month, for "carelessness" in the performance of his duties, by which a vessel, the *A. B. Coultz*, sustained damage. The circumstance happened some weeks ago. The poor fellow appears to have been severely dealt with; for had a Court of Inquiry been held at the time the vessel met with the accident, or previous to her quitting the port, the assistant was in a position to prove that the occurrence was purely accidental; but instead of this the affair was kept in abeyance for about a month, till the vessel had left the port, when he was informed by letter that he was suspended for a month, with loss of full pay.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT SALT.—A body of merchants has addressed the Board of Revenue on this subject. Their petition states that, "having learnt from the mahajuns, with whom you held a consultation, that you have resolved to confine the sale of Government salt to those parties only styling themselves salt mahajuns, and to shut out the rest of the community from entering into speculation in that article, the petitioners beg most respectfully to observe that this resolution will expose a large section of the public to inevitable loss, who, without being secured any benefit by the sub-monopoly of the mahajuns, will be compelled to forsake their own actual business in that field altogether."

INVALID OFFICERS.—The new orders promulgated in the *Gazette* of the 23rd June, regarding the invalid establishment, place in the hands of Government very considerable and necessary powers. By the sixth paragraph of the order the commander-in-chief can direct to appear before the standing medical committee any officer whose health, in his belief, is so thoroughly lost as to preclude all hope of his being able to perform active service. By the seventh, all officers below the rank of lieutenant-colonel may be compulsorily removed to the invalid pension list, when they may become wholly unfit for further service.—*Hurkaru*.

MR. HODGSON, LATE SUPERINTENDENT of the locomotive department of the railway, has fallen a victim to cholera while in the fort of Allahabad. Mrs. Hodgson shared the same fate with her husband on the following day in the fort also.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS, some time back, directed that the salary of assistants, on first appointment to the Punjab, should hereafter be Rs. 400 (as in the older Provinces) instead of Rs. 500, and the Governor-General has now ordered the arrangement to be carried into effect.

INDIGO PLANTERS' ASSOCIATION, June 11, Mr. J. P. McKilligin in the Chair.—The acting secretary, in opening the meeting, stated, that the chief business was to take into consideration an order, lately passed by Government, to the collectors of revenue, not to take bank notes in payment of the revenue in a greater portion than one-third of the amount,—that is, to take one-third notes and two-thirds cash. Mr. Goodenough then read a letter from Mr. J. F. Hedger, of Tartipore, complaining of this order, and stated that he had much pleasure in informing the meeting that the Government had cancelled the order in question. The members present then requested the acting secretary to place on record their appreciation of Mr. Hedger's energy in addressing the Government direct on the subject, and of the courtesy and readiness shown by Mr. Harrison, the Bengal Government accountant, in promoting and carrying out the cancelling of the order. A discussion then took place as to the Act No. XIII., of 1857, now passing through Council, relative to the cultivation of opium, and especially as to the several clauses fixing penalties for the non-cultivation of land for which advances have been received; and for embezzlement of opium by ryots; as to adjustment of ryots' account, and recovery of balance by distress. The acting secretary was directed to address Government on the subject, and apply for a similar law in respect of the cultivation of indigo. It was, however, subsequently resolved that the Government should not be troubled with this matter in the present disturbed state of the country.

THE VERNACULAR SCHOLARSHIPS for the encouragement of popular education, we observe, have been commenced in the following districts:—Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, Moorsshedabad, Rajshyhe, Bhagulpore, Monghyr, Behar, Burrisaul, Shahabad, Sarun, Patna, Mymensing, Sylhet, Furreedpore, and Pubna.

MR. HEDGER, an attorney of Calcutta, left, among other bequests, a legacy of Rs. 2,000 to the Medical College. The Lieut. Governor of Bengal, we hear, has authorized the authorities to appropriate the above sum to the improvement of the museum and the out-door dispensary attached to that institution. His honour further desires that a tablet is to be erected to the memory of the testator in the museum rooms of the college.

ENSIGN DAUNT.—In the Calcutta police court, June 22nd, before Mr. Wauchope, proceedings were taken against Ensign Daunt for wounding by a pistol-shot one J. Baker, at Serampore, on June 17th. The commissioner did not think it necessary to close the evidence until after the appearance of Baker, who was suffering from his wound, but would, in all probability, be well enough to give his testimony in a few days. The prisoner was admitted to bail in two sureties to the amount of Rs. 1,000 each, and his own recognizances to the same amount.

THE INHABITANTS OF HOWRAH, through the joint magistrate of that place, proposed to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to raise a volunteer corps for the protection of that town, but his honour thought there was no necessity at present for such a measure. The Government, we have been given to understand, has sanctioned the disbursement of Rs. 8,741 for the purchase of the land (and the houses thereon) required for the extension and improvement of the Bandah Ghaut at Howrah.

CAPTAIN BIVAR has been authorized by Government to make advances with the view to assist the Burkhamtse emigrants to settle in the British territories.

THE BARQUE "JANE PRATT" of Liverpool, laden with salt, had her bulwarks stove in, and the whole of her boats carried away in a recent storm which visited the harbour. The ship's foretop and mizen-masts were sprung in a dangerous manner. Great praise is due to the pilot, Mr. A. W. C. Say, for his intrepidity and perseverance in the management of the vessel during the violent storm she encountered.

SUPERSTITIOUS PRACTICES.—We (*Hurkaru*) learn from a correspondent, who writes on the authority of the *Bhashkur*, that the rich natives have commenced to make *shosleons* (a kind of *poorja*) to propitiate the anger of the gods, and thus avert the mischief that may likely come on them from the insurrection of the sepoys. Moreover, to hasten the success of the British arms, they are daily sending *poorjas* to all their renowned places of holiness, both in Calcutta and its suburbs.

MAJOR-GENERAL HEWITT, commanding the Meerut Division of the Bengal Army, has been removed from divisional command, and Major-General N. Penny, C.B. has been appointed to succeed him. Until the arrival of Major-General Penny, Brigadier A. Wilson, Commandant of Artillery, is to command the Meerut Division, with the rank of brigadier-general.

THE EX-AMEERS OF SCINDE, Meer Shahdad Khan and Meer Hussan Allie, have expressed their regret to the Supreme Government in hearing that the Sepoys have mutinied, and have offered to serve the Government at the expense of their lives against them.

A SIX PER CENT. LOAN.—A Government loan at six per cent. has been opened, to which subscriptions in sums of even hundreds of rupees, will be received by every officer in charge of a Treasury in the Punjab. The receipts of the local authorities will be given for all sums paid in, and the period of the loan will be for one year only, at the end of which the principal will be repaid.—*Lahore Chronicle*, July 9.

THE steamer *Simoom* has arrived at Calcutta, bringing 700 men of the 5th fusiliers, from Mauritius, which was a part of the force destined for China. The commander of the *Simoom* had received orders at Singapore to hasten to Calcutta, so that we may expect soon to hear of other troops following, and thus securing speedy vengeance on the mutineers in Bengal and the North-West Provinces.

THE DEATH OF COL. DIXON of the Artillery, Superintendent of Ajmere, is announced. He had been for some time an invalid, and having held that office for upwards of twenty years, with great distinction, his loss will be severely felt.—*Lahore Chron.* July 9.

THE CHOLERA IS RAGING, we hear, all over the hills, from Almorah to Cashmere, along the Ganges, the Jumna, the Tonse, the Eabar, the Sutlej, &c.; whole villages have been deserted in the interior, people preferring to die in the jungles. Even into the valley of Kanawur the cholera has penetrated. At Rampur, the capital of Busahir, a small place, and nearly deserted in summer, when the rajah leaves for his summer residence, Suzahan, 180 persons have died: the same number in the small Kolgurh district. The rana of Kombarseen fell a victim to it, and in his raj it is raging still to a fearful extent. It is a most remarkable fact that villages as high as 6,000 and 7,000 feet above the level of the sea, and about 3,000 and upwards over the Sutlej, are attacked; whilst some villages, though only 4,000 or 5,000 feet above the sea, have been spared entirely. The cholera was unknown in the hills before

at least, to such a degree it never prevailed. Few villages only in the lower hills, and along the banks of large rivers, now and then, were attacked after an interval of several years, and only few died; but this year this scourge has been spreading over the whole range of hills, devastating the thinly populated mountain villages to a distressing extent.—*Lahore Chronicle*, July 8.

MILITARY ORPHAN SOCIETY.—The General Management of the Military Orphan Society, we observe, on May last, submitted to the Government of India for consideration and orders, that assistant-surgeons who have given up promotion shall be hereafter required to subscribe as surgeons, and that any assistant-surgeon who may in future adopt the same course, shall contribute the monthly rate of a surgeon's subscription from the date on which he would otherwise have been promoted. The Supreme Government concurring in opinion with the General Management, that it is not equitable that officers thus voluntarily relinquishing promotion should enjoy equal benefits with the great body of the subscribers, at a lower rate of subscription than their brother officers of the same standing, approved and sanctioned the recommendation.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

THE 1ST LANCERS.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has the highest satisfaction in publishing, for the information of the army, the annexed report of the conduct of the 1st light cavalry (lancers), made by Capt. Hardy, on the occasion of a mutiny of the Bengal troops at the station of Nusseerabad, on the 28th May last.

This report has only recently been laid before Government by his excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the original despatch having miscarried upon the road.

By a later report, the Governor in Council has learnt with regret that eleven men of the lancers basely deserted their comrades and their standards, and joined the mutineers; but the Governor in Council will not suffer the disgrace of these unworthy members of the corps to sully the display of loyalty, discipline, and gallantry which the conduct of this fine regiment has eminently exhibited.

To mark the approbation with which he has received this report, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council will direct the immediate promotion to higher grades of rank, of such of the native officers and men as his excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to name, as having most distinguished themselves on this occasion and thereby earned this special reward; and the Government will take care that liberal compensation is awarded for the loss of property abandoned in the cantonment, and subsequently destroyed, when the lancers, in obedience to orders, marched out to protect the families of their European officers, leaving their own unguarded in cantonments.

To the Officiating Major of Brigade, Rajpootana Field Force.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Brigadier commanding Rajpootana field force, the part taken by the 1st Lancers in the late sad proceedings at Nusseerabad. At about half-past 3 P.M., on the 28th instant, the alarm was given that the 15th Regiment Bengal N. I. was in open mutiny, and had seized the guns. In common with the other officers, I was almost immediately down in my troop lines, and in a few minutes the whole regiment was under arms, mounted, and formed up in open column of troops. The column was put into a gallop and proceeded to the lines of the Artillery, when the guns immediately opened upon us. The order was given at once to charge and take the guns, troops charging in succession. Being "left" in "front," the 6th troop under Captain Spottiswoode led, and that officer fell at the head of his troop, after getting into the battery. A succession of charges followed, the officers of course leading the way. Not succeeding as hoped for in retaking the guns, Colonel Penny ordered the attack to cease; and the regiment was marched back, and formed in rear of our men's lines, to protect them and be ready to act on the mutineers if they came out of their lines into the plain. While there, about five o'clock, the whole of the 15th officers joined us, having been fired at by their men. The 30th regt. would not obey their officers, and it was decided to move out of camp, with the ladies and children, while light remained. Col. Penny being taken ill it devolved on me to execute the order for immediate retreat on Ajmere. Subsequently, the direction was changed for this place (Beawur), where we arrived yesterday morning. Half way, the regiment halted till daylight for rest, and to let stragglers come up; and here Col. Penny was brought in a corpse, having died on the road. A volunteer party of three men and a havildar was sent back to reconnoitre, and bring an account of the further proceedings of the mutineers in cantonments; and a party under a native officer was left on the halting-ground, with orders how to act in case of emergency, and to stay till rejoined by the party reconnoitring.

This rear detachment reached the regiment at eight o'clock yesterday evening. The result of the reconnoissance, which duty was performed in the most creditable manner, has been already laid before the brigadier in person. In addition to Colonel Penny, deceased, apparently from over-exertion, and Capt. Spottiswoode shot, as before stated, under the guns, Cornet Newberry, a promising young officer, was also shot in the act of charging, and Lieut. and Adjutant F. Loch and myself are wounded but doing well; at present I only know for certain of one of our men badly wounded, and three horses shot. Cornet Jenkins had his charger shot under him, and Lieut. Stephens's charger is badly wounded. The loss of the mutineers I have been unable to ascertain at present. I make out to be missing sixty-six men, inclusive of the guards and sick left behind, but I hope the greater part of this number will be speedily accounted for. In concluding this report, I would beg the brigadier's kind officers in recommending the regiment under my command to the generous consideration of Government. Cantonment with two mutinous regiments, the regiment has, as the brigadier knows, been nightly on duty for a fortnight past, and entirely responsible for the safety of the cantonment. They have been constantly tempted and assailed with abuse, with no other result than telling their officers. They turned out in the promptest way to attack the mutineers, and they marched out of camp when ordered, as they stood, leaving their families and everything they had in the world, behind them. They are now without tents, in a hot plain, and without any possibility of being comfortable; but up to this time all has been most cheerfully borne, and all duty correctly performed. I am fearful as to the propriety of mentioning the losses of the European officers, but I cannot refrain from bringing to the notice of my superiors the grateful sense I have of the efficient and kind aid that the officers have afforded me at this trying time. Their active services during the mutiny have already been recognized by the brigadier's approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) E. A. HARDY, Captain,
Commanding 1st Lancers.

Camp near Beawur, May 30, 1857.

THANKS TO THE OFFICERS UNDER SIR J. OUTRAM.

Fort William, Foreign Department, July 1, 1857.—Notifications. Since the notification No. 140, dated the 18th ultimo, was published, the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has received a despatch, dated 27th May, 1857, from Lieut.-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., bringing to notice the services of certain officers attached to the expeditionary force, whose names were not before the government at the time when the notification above referred to was issued.

The officers now noticed by the lieutenant-general are:—

Capt. Pottinger, brigade major, artillery, at Bushire.
Capt. Graves, 3rd light cavalry, who brought the regiment out of action, at Bushire.
Capt. Aitchison, brigade major, infantry, at Bushire.
Brevet-Major Sibley, brigade major, infantry, at Bushire.
Capt. D. Hay, acting brigade major, infantry, at Bushire.
Brevet-Major Baynes, commanding 20th native infantry, at Bushire.
Surgeon Storell, superintending surgeon, at Bushire.
Brevet-Major Heatly, A.D.C. to Brigadier-General Havelock, at Mohamreh.
Lieut.-Colonel Hutt, C.B., commanding artillery, at Mohamreh.
Capt. Worgan, commanding mortars on the raft at Mohamreh.
Capt. Douglas, brigade major, artillery, at Mohamreh.
Capt. Bouverie, brigade major, infantry, at Mohamreh.
Capt. Mackenzie, brigade major, infantry, at Mohamreh.
Lieut.-colonel Le Grand Jacob, commanding light battalion at Mohamreh.
Major Boileau, commanding Madras sappers and miners.
Lieut. C. Clerk, Madras cavalry, aide-de-camp.
Capt. Lucas, assistant commissary general.
Lieut. Havelock, acting assistant quarter-master-general.
Surg. Mackenzie, superintending surgeon at Bushiro and Khoosh-ab.

To all these officers, no less than to those who were honourably mentioned in the notification of the 18th ultimo, Lieut.-general Sir J. Outram, K.C.B., has expressed his obligations; and the right honourable the Governor-general in Council has great pleasure in offering to them his cordial thanks, and assuring them that it will be his care to recommend their services to the most favourable consideration of her Majesty's Government, and the honourable the Court of Directors.

STAFF SALARY OF CHIEF ENGINEERS.

Fort William, Public Works Department, July 7, 1857.—Notification.—Under instructions received from the Hon. Court of Directors, the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to intimate, in modification of the scale fixed in para. 1 of notification No. 117, dated June 17, 1856, that, from the 13th of September, 1857, the staff salary of chief engineers of the second class and of the superintendent-general of irrigation, North-West Provinces, shall be Rs. 1,000 per month, in addition to full military pay and allowances; and that, from the same date, the staff salary of chief engineers of the third class and superintending engineers, shall be Rs. 800 per month, in addition to full military pay and allowances.

W. E. BAKER, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PARDONING MUTINEERS.

Fort William, July 9.—The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct, and hereby notifies, that it shall not be competent to any authority whatever, save only to the said Governor-General of India in Council, to exercise the power of pardoning any mutineer, or any rebel who has opposed the troops of the British Government by force, or who, in the course of recent events, has committed any heinous outrage; or any public officer, or State stipendiary, or native chief, who has joined, or in any way whatever assisted, mutineers or rebels; or any person belonging to the family of any such public officer, State stipendiary, or native chief.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. SAMUEL RICHARD JOHN OWEN.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, July 6, 1857.—At a European general court-martial, assembled at Fort William, on June 30, 1857, Lieut. S. R. J. Owen, of the late 19th N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For neglect of duty, when in command of the main-guard, Fort William, on or about June 14, 1857, in not having taken proper precautions to insure the safe custody of a native State prisoner placed under his charge; the said prisoner having escaped from the main-guard on the morning of June 15, 1857.

Finding.—Not guilty of the charge, and acquitted.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—Confirmed.—The State prisoner, it appears, escaped both from the neglect of the sentry over him, and from the irons with which he was fastened being too large; and for this latter neglect Lieut. Owen was, I consider, answerable. In all other respects the evidence proves that Lieut. Owen vigilantly discharged his duty.

(Signed) PAT. GRANT, Lieut.-General,
Commander-in-Chief.

Calcutta, July 4, 1857.

Lieut. Owen is to be released from arrest and directed to return to his duty.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COCKERELL, R. A. offic. mag. of Tipperah, vested with powers to try for mutiny or desertion, July 4.
DA COSTA, J. to conduct du. of Mr. C. Macdonald, princ. sud. ameen of Bhaugulpore, dur. leave of latter.
EDMONSTONE, G. to offic. as jud. of Allahabad, July 8.
GORDON, J. D. in ch. of sub-div. of Julpigooree, vested with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in Rangpoor, June 7.
HOUGH, G. extra asst. commissr. at Promé, to offic. as asst. mag. at Rangoon.
HUME, H. O. vested with full concurrent pow. of mag. in districts of Cawnpore and Futtelgurh.
LAUTOUR, E. F. coll. of Tirhoot, to offic. as mag. June 26.
LUSHINGTON, E. H. to offic. as comm. of revenue and circuit of Nuddea div. dur. abs. of Grote, June 7.
MACKENZIE, C. J. to ch. of sub. div. of Kalleegunge, and to exerc. spec. pow. of an asst. mag. July 14.
M'DONELL, E. to be a dep. mag. in Sarun, July 10.
RAYNER, G. sub-engr. 2nd class Pooree div. of embankments, to relieve Mr. M'Guinness, of the Cuttack div. of embankments, and to continue to act for both divisions.
RICHARDSON, H. C. to be mag. of Patna, July 14.
ROSS, A. B. asst. comm. of Nagpore, vested with powers of jt. mag. July 11.
SHAW, M. A. G. to be civ. and sess. judge of Sylhet, July 7.
SKINNER, C. B. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Magoorah, res. ch. June 10.
TAYLOR, W. commissr. of Patna div. to be a commiss. in districts for trial of crimes and offences, July 11.
WARD, J. D. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Rajshaye, July 2.
WHITE, C. P. dep. mag. and coll. to sub. div. of Kalarroa, to exercise powers of mag. in dist. of Nuddea, June 29.
WOOD, B. asst. comm. Sonthal pergunnah Rajmehal, vested with powers to try for mutiny or desertion, July 2.

YULE, U. G. comm. of Bhaugulpore div. to be a commissr. in districts for trial of crimes and offences, July 11.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

FERGUSON, H. D. H. 2 mo. on m.c.
FORBES, F. C. 15 mo. to sea, on m.c.
LOCH, T. G. 6 mo. on m.c.
MACDONALD, C. 3 mo. on m.c.
O'RILEY, E. 2 mo. to Maulmein, on m.c.
PALMER, W. A. 6 mo. in ext. on m.c.
TAYLOR, W. C. 1 mo. on m.c. in ext.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

HAMILTON, Rev. A. ret. to duty, June 6.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, Capt. A. 55th N.I. supt. of workshops of the instrument depôt, at Roorkee, returned to duty, July 13.
ANDERSON, Lieut. H. C. 54th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. May 11, in suc. to Capt. R. M. Smith, killed.
ANGELO, Ens. A. M. 54th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 11, v. Lieut. E. A. Edwards, killed.
BAKER, Capt. W. T. 60th N.I. to continue to act as 2nd in com. of Nusseder batt. until arr. of Boisragon, May 6.
BARNARD, Maj. gen. Sir H. W. removed fr. Sirhind div. to Peshawur do.
BARCHARD, Lieut. C. H. 29th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. May 10 in suc. to Capt. J. H. G. Taylor, killed.
BARTLEMAN, Ens. J. 23rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 8, in suc. to Col. C. Chester, killed in action.
BAUGH, Lieut. B. H. H. 34th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. July 10.
BIRRELL, Lieut. col. D. on furl. fr. 52nd to 72nd N.I. July 4.
BLACKBURNE, Ens. T. G. 20th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 10, in suc. to Capt. D. Macdonald, killed.
BLAGRAVE, Capt. T. C. 26th N.I. returned to duty.
BLAIR, Lieut. E. R. to be brev. capt. fr. July 10.
BROWN, Capt. D. dep. comm. of Tharawaddy, made over ch. of office and treasury to Lieut. Lloyd, June 19, to offic. as dep. comm. of Bassein, July 8.
BROWN, Ens. 55th N.I. to do duty temp. with 2nd Punjab cav.
BROWNE, Lieut. H. A. extra asst. to comm. of Pegu, ret. to Rangoon, June 3.
BURGESS, Lieut. F. J. 74th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. May 11, in suc. to Capt. C. Gordon, killed. (This cancels Lieut. Burgess's prom. by brev. fr. June 11.)
BUSHBY, Lieut. adj. 6th inf. Hyderabad contingent, transf. to civ. dept. July 1.
BUTLER, Lieut. C. J. 54th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. May 11, in suc. to Capt. C. Burrows, killed.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. W. C. new prom. posted to 30th N.I.
CAPE, Ens. J. 30th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of agent to gov. gen. for states of Rajpootana.
CHAMBERLAIN, Brev. lieut. col. N. B. 16th N.I. to be adj. gen. of the army, v. Chester, killed in action.
COOPER, Capt. C. 23rd N.I. to be maj. fr. June 8, in suc. to Col. C. Chester, killed in action.
CORFIELD, Lieut. col. W. R. on furl. fr. 30th to 34th N.I. July 4.
COTTON, Brig. gen. S. J. to com. the Peshawur div. dur. emp. on furl. serv. of Sir H. W. Barnard.
CRACROFT, Lieut. J. E. 69th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. July 10.
CROMMELIN, Capt. W. A. dep. consulting engr. to govt. railway dept. serv. pl. temp. at disp. of mil. dept. July 16, to offic. as supt. eng. 2nd circle lower provinces until arr. of Capt. Maxwell, June 10.
CURTIS, Capt. C. 38th L.I. to rank from May 29, v. Manson, promoted.
DANGERFIELD, Lieut. G. asst. com. of Pegu, to ch. of Rangoon magistracy, July 7.
DAYRELL, Ens. C. L. 60th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 18, v. Doynes, dec.
DOWELL, Lieut. W. art. to assume ch. of station staff off. at Dacca.
DUNDAS, 1st Lieut. C. S. art. to be brev. capt. fr. July 8.
ELIOTT, Lieut. H. M. jun. asst. Mysore, to be 4th asst. to comm. v. Stephens.
FAGAN, Brev. capt. J. 23rd N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. June 8, in suc. to Col. C. Chester, killed in action.
FYTCHE, Maj. A. offic. comm. of Tenasserim and Martaban prov. [vices, ass. ch. of duties, June 5].
GAYNOR, Capt. G. town mag. at Dalhousie, in Pegu, ass. ch. of duties, May 24.
GLUBE, Lieut. J. M. 38th N.I. to rank fr. May 29, v. Manson, prom.
GOLDNEY, Lieut. col. P. in civ. employ, rem. fr. 38th to 11th N.I.
GORDON, Capt. J. 6th N.I. to offic. as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. v. Barrow; to offic. as fort adj. at Allahabad, v. Birch, killed June 7.
GRANT, Ens. R. J. 64th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 10, in succ. to Knyvett, dec.
GREEN, F. asst. exec. offr. pub. works dept. Mysore, to be inspector of schools.
GRIERSON, Lieut. W. M. interp. and qr. mr. 70th N.I. to act as interp. to 2nd gren. in add. to his regl. du. v. Chamier, app. adj.

HANNYNGTON, Lieut. col. J. G. 63rd N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. July 1.
 HANNYNGTON, Lieut. col. J. comdt. 63rd N.I. vested with powers to try for mutiny or desertion, July 4.
 HARRIS, Lieut. J. P. to rank fr. March 28, 1856, v. Lieut. C. E. Ashburner, res.
 HARRIS, Lieut. J. C. engs. 1st class exec. engr. surveyor Cuttack rivers, pl. for spec. du. without prejudice to his appt. under ord. of Capt. H. Yule, garr. eng. of Allahabad.
 HAY, Lieut. G. D. adj. 18th N.I. to offic. also as 2nd in com. dar. abs. of Phillips, May 4.
 HENDERSON, Ens. J. W. 56th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 11, v. Battye, dec. from wounds received in action.
 HOCKLEY, Lieut. J. J. 66th or Goorkha regt. to be brev. maj. fr. July 10.
 HOLROYD, Ens. W. R. M. 23rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 12, in suc. to Warden, dec.
 HUYSE, Brev. lieut.-col. A. com. 5th batt. art. to proc. to Dinapore in com. of 4th comp. 5th batt. with No. 11 field battery attached.
 IMPY, Capt. A. 1st cl. exec. engr. Darjeeling road, pl. for special du. without prejudice to his appt. under ord. of Capt. H. Yule, garr. engr. of Allahabad.
 JAMIESON, Lieut. col. J. W. H. new prom. posted to 32nd N.I. July 4.
 KEEN, Ens. H. I. 35th L.I. to be lieut. fr. June 4, in suc. to Moorhouse, dec.
 KNYVETT, Lieut. col. W. J. B. new prom. posted to 38th N.I. to rank fr. May 29, v. Manson, pro.
 LAWRENCE, Brig.-gen. Sir H. M. K.C.B. art. to be a maj. gen. for spec. field service, July 16.
 LEWIS, Ens. H. A. 20th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 10, v. Lieut. D. H. Henderson, killed.
 LEWIS, Capt. H. 1st cl. commissary, appt. to act as princ. commissary of ordn. can. fr. May 8.
 LIGHTFOOT, Lieut. F. B. to 5th tr. cav. Calcutta volunteer guards.
 LIMOND, Lieut. D. engs. to be a dep. supt. of electric telegraph in India, July 6.
 LISTON, Lieut. J. to rank fr. Oct. 17, 1856, v. Petrie, dec.
 LLOYD, Lieut. M. B. asst. mag. of Rangoon, to offic. for Capt. Brown, at Tharrawaddy, July 8.
 MACKENZIE, Lieut. H. 20th N.I. to be capt. of a company, fr. May 10, in suc. to Capt. D. Macdonald, killed.
 MACKENZIE, Lieut. to offic. as dep. com. of Goojerat dur. abs. of Capt. Elliott.
 MANSON, Brev. col. J. to be col. fr. May 29, v. Shardon, dec.
 MATHESON, Capt. J. B. Y. 52nd N.I. to offic. as comdt. of 13th irr. cav. v. Guise, killed, July 1.
 M'MULLIN, Lieut. A. M. 23rd N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. June 12, in suc. to Capt. W. E. Warden, dec.
 MEAD, Lieut. C. J. art. exec. engs. 3rd class temp. pl. at disp. of mil. depot.
 MONCRIEFF, Lieut. A. P. S. 44th N.I. to be capt. fr. May 31, in suc. to Saunders, prom.
 NAPIER, Brev. col. R. engs. returned to duty to offic. as chief eng. of lower provinces, June 30.
 NICHOLL, Lieut. T. app. to act as 2nd class commiss. of ordn.—cancelled.
 NOBLE, Ens. H. N. 44th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 31, in success. to Saunders, pro.
 NOTT, Lieut. R. M. 64th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. July 10, in suc. to Knyvett, dec.
 ORR, Capt. S. returned to duty to ass. com. of 3rd car. Hyderabad contin. fr. date of joining, June 3.
 OSBORNE, Lieut. W. W. to be pol. ag. to court of the maharajah of Rewah.
 PARSONS, Lieut. Q. D. 8th N.I. to be adj. fr. May 1, v. Fisher.
 PENNY, Maj. gen. N. C.B. posted to Meerut div. to join July 1.
 PHILIPS, Lieut. G. F. M. 30th N.I. pl. at disp. of Gov. gen's ag. in Rajpootana, fr. du. with Kotah conting.
 PHILLIPPS, Lieut. H. to be a-de-c. on staff of brig. gen. Lawrence com. Rajpootana field force, June 19.
 PINKNEY, Capt. H. W. der. comm. surv. div. invested with powers of cir. and sess. judge, July 11.
 POULTON, Lieut. H. B. A. 64th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. July 10.
 PRENDERGAST, Capt. G. M. 44th N.I. to be maj. fr. May 31, in suc. to Saunders, prom.
 PRIOR, Brev. maj. C. 64th N.I. to be maj. fr. July 10, in suc. to Knyvett, dec.
 RAMSAY, Ens. W. E. M. B. 17th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 3, v. Hutchinson, killed.
 REED, Maj. gen. T. rem. fr. the Peshawur to Sirhind div.
 REID, Lieut. J. 37th N.I. to army comm. dept. on full allowance of sub-asst. comm. gen. July 7.
 ROOKE, Ens. G. G. 31st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, for the augmentation, v. Ashburner, res.
 RUSSELL, Lieut. W. C. app. to act as 1st class commy. of ordn. can. fr. May 8.
 RUSSELL, Lieut. L. 2nd class exec. engr. Allahabad div. serv. pl. temp. at disp. of mil. dept. July 16.
 SANDERS, Maj. A. to be lieut. col. v. Manson, prom. to rank fr. May 31, v. Handscombe, killed.
 SANDYS, Ens. T. M. 73rd N.I. passed colloq. exam. June 15.

SCONCE, Ens. H. 74th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 11, v. Lieut. M. H. Revelly, killed.
 SHAW, Ens. H. A. 54th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 11, in suc. to Capt. C. Burrowes, killed.
 SMITH, Brev. col. G. A. 10th N.I. to be brig. on estab. v. J. H. Handscombe, killed.
 SMITH, Lieut. H. 14th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. July 10.
 SMITH, Lieut. R. A. art. asst. engr. 2nd class, serv. pl. temp. at disp. of mil. dep.
 SMYTH, Lieut. G. 13th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. July 10.
 SPENCE, Capt. J. K. 20th N.I. 1st cl. dep. commissr. Nagpore commission, on leave from Bombay, ret. to duty, July 14.
 STEEL, Brev. col. J. 4th N.I. to be a brig. on estab. v. Ponsonby, rem. on m.c.
 STEPHENS, Capt. W. F. 4th asst. to commissr. of Mysore, to be director of pub. instruction fr. May 1.
 STEWART, Capt. C. B. to 5th troop cav. Calcutta volunteer guards, July 7.
 STUDDY, Ens. H. W. 32nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 11, v. Lieut. C. R. G. Douglas, killed.
 SYKES, Lieut. J. 66th, or Goorkha regt. comdt. of 7th inf. Oude irr. force, ret. to duty.
 TUCKER, Lieut. W. R. engs. 4th cl. exec. engr. Midnapore div. pl. for spec. du. without prej. to his appt. under ord. of Capt. H. Yule, garr. engr. of Allahabad.
 TULLOCH, Ens. A. 20th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 10, in suc. to Capt. J. H. G. Taylor, killed.
 TYRWITT, Lieut. E. 51st N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. July 10.
 VALLINGS, Lieut. late 19th N.I. to act as interp. to wing of H.M.'s 37th foot, June 18.
 VERNER, Maj. G. offic. commissr. of Arracan, to be a commissr. in that province for the trial of crimes and offences.
 WATERFIELD, Maj. J. 38th L.I. to rank fr. May 29, v. Manson, promoted.
 WATSON, Lieut. G. E. 4th cl. exec. offr. Kurnaul and Meerut road, in charge of the Benares div. serv. pl. temp. at dis. of mil. dept. July 16.
 WHEATLEY, Ens. C. E. 54th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 11, in suc. to Capt. R. M. Smith, killed.
 WIGGINS, Brev. capt. E. R. 35th L.I. to be capt. fr. June 4, in suc. to Moorhouse, dec.
 WILKIE, Surg. J. M.D. 19th N.I. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 11th irr. cav. arr. fr. Berhampore, May 4.
 YULE, Capt. H. engs. ret. to duty; placed at disp. of public works dep. July 7; to be an exec. engr. of 1st cl. v. Morton, in Eur. also to be gar. engr. of Allahabad.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.	
BECKETT, S. June 29.	MADDEN, T. D. July 13.
CLIFFORD, R. C. July 6.	MORICE, J. C. July 6.
GOAD, F. L. July 11.	MOSLEY, W. F. July 13.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BALMAIN, Maj. J. E. dep. com. Hyderabad districts, 2 mo. to Madras, prep. to appt. for leave to Europe, on m.c.
 CARY, Brev. maj. B. 6th N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c. old regs.
 CUNNINGHAM, Capt. W. R. 12th irr. cav. to Aug. 10, pres. prep. to furl. on m.c.; 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c.
 ELLIOTT, Capt. W. R. offic. dep. com. of Goojerat, 1 mo. fr. May 7.
 GLEIG, Lieut. H. L. 32nd N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
 HAMILTON, Lieut. J. ret. estab. 2 mo. to pres. prep. to app. for leave to sea, on m.c.
 NUTTALL, Capt. J. M. 6th N.I. June 19 to Sept. 19, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. on m.c.
 PLAYFAIR, Ens. A. L. 7th N.I. 6 mo. to Penang and China, on m.c. new regs.
 RAVY, Lieut. J. 63rd N.I. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c.
 RENTON, Capt. R. com. detach. at Mysore, 30 days in ext.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BEST, Asst. surg. A. V. M.D. to do duty with H.M.'s 53rd regt. v. Kirton, June 19.
 BROUGHAM, Surg. J. P. M.D. 1st Eer. fus. to ass. med. ch. of detach. H.M.'s troops at Dugshaie, May 4.
 CRADDOCK, Asst. surg. W. to be surg. fr. July 6, v. Spilsbury, dec.
 FAITHFUL, Surg. R. W. to med. ch. of 4th batt. Punjab police, on duty at civ. station of Umballah, fr. March 15, in add. to other duties.
 GIBSON, Surg. A. 65th N.I. to aff. med. aid to a detach. of 64th foot, on du. at Ghazepore.
 GILLET, Asst. surg. T. C. do. du. at gen. hospital, to do du. on board H.C.'s steam frigate *Auckland*.
 PEMBERTON, Asst. surg. G. R. M.D. to aff. med. aid to regt. of Ferozepore, on dept. of Paske.
 STEWART, Asst. surg. J. F. M.D. to do duty with art. at Dam-Dum.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

 GRANT, Asst. surg. N. J. 5th irr. cav. June 21, to July 21, Calcutta, m.c.
 KIRTON, Asst. surg. W. H. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.

12th Lt. Drag. Brev. Lieut. col. L. Fyler to be lieut. col.; Brev. Major E. B. Cureton to be major; Lieut. G. T. Gough to be capt.; Cornet J. C. Le Quesne to be lieut. fr. July 7, in succ. to Tottenham, dec.—14th Lt. Drag. Capt. J. A. Todd to be major of brig, to Ahmednugur field force und. Brig. Steuart.

INFANTRY.

8th. Brev. col. H. W. Hartly to be a brig, in succ. to Halifax, dec.—53rd. Surg. C. H. Fasson, 3 mo. to the Deccan and 1 year to England.—61th. Lieut. Tuke to July 31, in ext.—70th. Lieut. W. M. Grierson to act as interp.—81st. Ens. F. K. Fitz Roy to do duty with dépôt at Kurrachee.—83rd. Capt. Baumgartner to be asst. adj. gen. Rajpootana field force.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALLAN, wife of J., F.R.C.S. 34th N.I. s. at Barrackpore, July 11.
ATKINSON, wife of Capt. G. F. engs. d. at Dugshai, June 17.
BURGETT, wife of E. W. s. (still-born) at Calcutta, July 16.
CHAPMAN, wife of R. B. c.s. s. June 5.
COCKBURN, wife of W. s. at Rampore-Beauleah, July 4.
HUTCHINSON, wife of Dr. R. F. s. June 7.
IDE, wife of W. s. at Colombo, July 22.
KELAART, wife of H. G. d. at Colombo, July 15.
LAWS, wife of G. A. d. at Calcutta, July 14.
LEWIS, wife of J. s. at Calcutta, July 13.
LLEWELLYN, wife of E. V. d. at Gidston Estate, July 13.
MARLEY, wife of J. H. d. at Calcutta, July 8.
PURVIS, Mrs. G. d. at Berhampore, July 1.
SHAW, wife of J. C. d. at Patna, July 7.
VAN LANGENBERG, wife of J. A. s. at Colombo, July 20.

MARRIAGES.

HFYZER, F. to Louisa, relict of the late Alex. Fermer, at Colombo, July 20.
PETERS, J. to Harriet J. d. of J. S. Maclean, at Serampore, July 9.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. R. W. 3rd N.I. at Delhi, killed in action, June 19.
ANDREE, Margeritta F. wife of A. E. at Kandy, aged 43, July 16.
BARNARD, Gen. Henry, c.b. of cholera, at army head-quarters before Delhi, July 5.
BAILEY, Mrs. Charlotte, at Calcutta, aged 88, July 13.
BILLOWS, Edward, at Calcutta, July 3.
DIXON, Col. C. G. art. at Ajmere.
EAGAR, Robert, at Calcutta, aged 55, July 18.
GARRETT, R. B. B.C.S. at Patna, June 29.
GEORGE, Amelia, at Calcutta, aged 43, July 6.
GORDON, James M. A. s. of Capt. C. E. P. H.M.'s 75th regt. at Dugshai, May 29.
GORDON, Parke, s. of Capt. C. E. P. H.'s 75th regt. at Dugshai, May 25.
HUMPHRYS, Lieut. M. A. 20th N.I. killed at Delhi, June 19.
LA BROOY, Anna A. wife of A. at Colombo, aged 24, July 17.
LAWRENCE, Lieut. col. Sir H. M. K.C.B. Bengal art. chief commissioner in Oude, of a wound received in a sortie at Lucknow, July 4.
PINLEY, Alice, wife of Lieut. A. at Dugshai, aged 19, May 26.
PLEADEN, J. at Kandy, July 15.
SMITH, Marshall D. s. of S. at Allahabad, aged 19, June 6.
WALL, Alice, wife of G. at Colombo, aged 35, July 19.
WARDEN, W. E. brevet major, 23rd N.I. at Mhow, June 12.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 3. Lightning, Durham, China; Fiery Cross, White, China.—4. Simoon, Cook, Singapore; Baltic, Durham, London.—6. Bell of the West, Howes, London; Colporteur, Bernard R. deaux; Mooltan, Fyfe, Madras; John Melhuish, Close, Liverpool; Bl. e Jack, t, Frost, Demerara.—7. Ephren, Boucort, Bourbon; Junata, King, Mauritius; Krishna, Twisden, Buenos Ayres; Fort William, Bates, Akyab; Bucton Castle, Mawson, London; Wilhelmine Marie, Vorrath, Liverpool.—8. Conservative, Scott, Port Elizabeth; Asa Packer, Jones; Cumberland, Duncan, Sydney; Oak Hill, Martin, London; Kieher, Crowell; Gertrude, Halkie, Melbourne; Ana Royden, Fox, Maulmein; Lise Amelie, Neoeveglise, Sydney; Monarchy, Thomas, Akyab; Lancaster, Allan, Liverpool.—9. Chowringhee, Evans, Liverpool; Dunsaulde, Buxton, Melbourne; Ally, Brown, Coringa; Countess de Brionne, Bruster, Cardiff; Mary Anne Follitts, Harris.—10. Euphrosyne, Morris, Bimlipatam; Isabella Harnett, Whelan, Liverpool; Shaw in Shaw, Nacoda, Juddah.—11. Ocean Queen, Hale, Liverpool.—12. Nabab, Horner, Bombay; Alma, Caldbeck, Suez; Geneva, Walker, Boston; Evangeline, Fairlem, Liverpool; City of Delhi, Meur, Glasgow.—13. Emma, Underwood.—14. Fleetwood, Coates, Akyab.—15. Manchester, Row, Maulmein.—16. Rip Anna Maria, Heckford, Maulmein; Catherine Apear, Smith, Singapore; Kurrjung, Robertson, Akyab; Atalanta, Colley, Boston.—18. Union, Defoy, Mauritius; Berkshuse, Williams, Boston; Victor Emmanuel, Newland, Bombay.—19. Estle, —, Cardiff; Mulard, Spear, Liverpool; Tigris, Fletcher, Liverpool; Flying Dragon, Little, San Francisco.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamship Baltic.—J. C. Morrice, Ens. R. Prince, R. D. Clifford, cadet, H. Kher, and J. Taylor.
Per Moultan.—Mr. Outram, Mons. Canvand, wife, and children, W. H. Vaughan and Son, and H. Court, jun.

Per Krishna.—Lieut. C. J. Mead, Dr. Brow, Messrs. Von Hillert and Burchester.

Per Fort William.—Mr. and Mrs. Dumleam, Mr. J. Butram, and Mr. and Mrs. Statham.

Per Ally.—Mrs. Brown and infant.

Per Stamboul.—Mr. Stuart.

Per Atalanta.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher.

Per steamer Alma, from MARSEILLES.—Miss Piccina, Mr. Dow, Mr. Madden, Mr. Beziers, J. Capien, Franny Capien, and T. Capien. From MALTA.—Capt. R. Stewart. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Roghe. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. and Mrs. Spence and infant, Capt. Allen, Mr. Mosley, Mr. Mogg, Miss Ledger, Mr. Livermore, R. Simmonds and wife, E. Hichott, J. Refoy, Ann Entwistle, Mrs. Holsted and 2 children. From BOMBAY.—Capt. Morphy. From GALLE.—Dr. McNab, and Miss Carter. From MADRAS.—Mr. Simmons, Ens. Osker, Ens. Herketh, Mr. Garrett, and Mr. Blunt.

Per Genova.—S. G. Sidele and J. Brown.

Per Fleetwood and Frances.—Mrs. Coates.

Per steamer Manchester.—Mr. J. A. S. Nuling.

Per Catherine Apear.—Mr. Churchward.

DEPARTURES.

July 3. Atalanta, Bellie, Hong-Kong; Belgrave, Ramage, China.—4. Clarissa Carrier, Knapp, Boston; Cassibelaunus, Hickman, London; City of Edinburgh, Peat, Singapore.—5. Dreaun, Rogers, Havre; Emma, Taylor, London; Gipsy Bride, Scott, Rangoon; Herald, Wharton, Rangoon; Hindostan, Joyne, Boston.—6. Kingston, Underwood, Hong-Kong; Mah-ratta, Hodge, Rangoon; Queen Victoria, Renoldson, Suez.—8. Shepherdess, Wilson, Hong-Kong; Tubal Cain, Scott, Bombay; Yarmouth, Barnett, Rangoon.—9. Gipsy Bride, Murphy, Liverpool; Kingston, Weeks, Bombay.—10. Calliope, Simmons, Mauritius; steamer Fire Queen, Boon, —; John Haven, Cobbs, Boston.—11. Steamer Coromandel, Campbell, Madras.—13. Three Bells, Cullum, London; Geal d'Ourmal, Dupont, Bombay; Punjab, Norman, Mauritius.—14. Ruby Castle, Scott, London; Adelaide, Sarkies, Maulmein; Herolds, Devery, Maulmein; Minerva, Johnston, Mauritius.—15. Tanjore, Hall, Boston.—16. Alert, Williams, Tutocoring; Northern Bride, Candler, Liverpool; Amelia, Augles, Pondicherry; Ardbeg, Nicol, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Nubia, from CALCUTTA.—Madame Land and 2 children, Murza Mahomed Eolam Kadir, Mondassonda Timya, Lieut. col. Reeds, and R. Abdul-Cader, For MADRAS.—Mr. Ritchie. For GALLE.—Miss Carter, Mr. S. O. N. Snow, and back. For BOMBAY.—Doctor N. Grant, and Hon. Mrs. Leg-rt. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. H. Rose, Lieut. Redy, and Mr. Volk. For MALTA.—Mr. M. De Souza. For MARSEILLES.—Madame Cheeovot, and M. Boillot. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Schoeller and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes and 3 children, and Capt. E. F. Marsh and child, Mr. Fox, Mrs. Major Bazely, Mrs. Macpherson and child, Capt. Cunningham, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Stewart, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Hay and 2 children, Mr. Allman, Mr. and Mrs. Blundell, Miss Blundell, Miss Stallard, Mr. Broadie, Lieut. col. Reed, Mrs. Billows and infant, Mr. Hirst, Mr. J. Thirlwell, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sells, Mrs. Smith and 2 children, Lieut. Phayre, Mrs. Pollock and 3 children. From CALCUTTA to GALLE.—Mr. King.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, July 20, 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 4 per cent.	dis.	14 0	to 16 nom
Third Sica 4 do.	dis.	20 0	to 22 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	dis.	18 0	to 18 4
Public Works, 5 do.	dis.	1 0	to 1 8

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	2400 to 2450
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	190 to 200
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400)	300 to 350
India General Steam Shares	1170 to 1180

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	7 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	9 per cent.
Do. on Mint certificates	5 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper.	8 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	8 per cent.
On deposit of goods, &c.	9 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, each Co. Rs. 4000	2400 to 2450 prem.
Agra and U. S. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	190 to 200
North-Western Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400)	300 to 350
India General Steam Shares	1170 to 1180

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10	0 to 10 10
Doublons	"	31 8 to 30 0
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	16 3 to 16 0
Old Gold Mohurs	"	20 4 to 20 0
New Gold Mohurs	"	14 8 to 14 8
China Gold Bars	per sa. wt.	15 0 to 15 10
Gold Dust	"	13 0 to —
Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	104 4 to 104 0
Spanish Dollars	per 100	221 8 to 222 12
Mexican ditto	"	220 12 to 221 8

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 2	to 2 2½
Do. with documents, do.	2 1½	to 2 2½
American Bills under credit, do.	2 1½	to —
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	2 0	to —
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	2 0	to 2 0½
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2 0	to —

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 4l. to 4l. 5s.

MADRAS.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER "ERIN."—We regret to record the total wreck of this beautiful vessel between Galle and Colombo, Captain Bayley, commander, on the night of Saturday the 6th inst. She was conveying the Bombay mails to China, and soon after midnight ran ashore; she was going at the time under maintop-sail at the rate of twelve miles an hour; the vessel soon broke to pieces. The passengers and crew all saved; amongst the passengers were General Havelock and Son; Captain Hunt, 78th Highlanders; Captain Johnson, Oude cavalry; and Mr. Ormistein. They have just arrived here by the *Fire Queen*. The specie was all saved, but the cargo of opium of the value of £150,000 has been lost. The mails have been saved. The engines will be saved.—*Spectator*, June 12.

MURRAIN AMONGST THE CATTLE.—To save possible inconvenience to travellers, it is notified that the cattle throughout the Mysore territory have been visited by a murrain of a most virulent description; and that, even on the most frequented roads, difficulty has been found in providing Tappal bullocks. Travellers are therefore warned, that if they propose to travel in bullock coaches on roads where the cattle are not supplied by the different transit companies, they are likely to meet with considerable detention.

THE DEATH OF LIEUT.-COL. W. H. TOTTENHAM, of H.M.'s 12th lancers, has been announced in the *Bangalore Herald*. Col. Tottenham served with the 12th lancers in the Kaffir war of 1851-53 (medal), and received the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel for his services.

MADRAS TROOPS FOR BENGALE.—We understand, says the *Madras Spectator*, that the despatch of a native infantry regiment from this presidency to Bengal is in contemplation, and the 36th N.I. have been spoken of as destined for that service. A troop of horse artillery is likewise to be sent.

DEATH OF LIEUT. DRUMMOND.—It concerns us to announce the death of Lieutenant Henry Atherton Drummond, of the 15th N.I., which casualty took place through the upsetting of a boat in the Irrawaddy, on the 29th of May, when the unfortunate officer was drowned. His decease promotes Ensign Horace Ramsay, of the season of 1852.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

CORPS DESIROUS OF BEING EMPLOYED IN THE N.W.P.

Fort St. George, June 3, 1857.—The Governor in Council has much satisfaction in announcing to the army that the undermentioned corps have expressed their desire to be employed in the North-Western Provinces or wherever else their services may be required.

The Governor in Council directs that the thanks of Government be conveyed to the whole of the native officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of these corps, whose loyal and soldierlike offer of service will be brought to the favourable notice of the Government of India.

B company 5th or Golundauze battalion of artillery.

E troop horse artillery.

Detachment of sappers—Cannanore.

3rd light cavalry.

8th light cavalry.

3rd light infantry.

11th native infantry.

16th native infantry.

27th native infantry, right wing (head-quarters).

5th regt. light cavalry.

17th regt. native infantry.

30th regt. native infantry.

47th regt. native infantry.

36th regt. native infantry.

C. A. BROWNE, Colonel, Sec. to Gov.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

Fort St. George, July 17.—The following movement is ordered:—head-quarters and wing of H.M.'s 74th Highlanders, from Jacattala to Bangalore.

NEW MADRAS REGIMENTS OF NATIVE INFANTRY.

Fort St. George, July 21, 1857.—The Governor in Council directs the formation of three extra regiments of native infantry for the service of this presidency; one to be formed in the northern division, one in the centre, and the third in the southern division.

NEW MOVEABLE COLUMN.

Fort St. George, July 21, 1857.—The right Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct the formation of a moveable column (brigade of the 1st class) for field service wherever required, under the command of Brigadier G. C. Whitlock. The column will consist as follows:—

Head-quarters and wing H.M.'s 74th Highlanders.

1 squadron 12th Lancers.

1 squadron 3rd Light Cavalry.

2 guns C troop Horse Artillery.

50th Regt. N.I.

1 squadron 5th Light Cavalry.

Detachment of C company, 1st battalion Artillery, with 2 guns.

The senior medical officer with the field force will perform the duties of the staff and details in addition to his own regimental duties.

Fort St. George, July 21, 1857.—The Governor in Council directs the formation of a battalion of native infantry, for service at the presidency, and to form part of the garrison of Fort St. George, to be denominated the Madras Native Militia, to consist of 8 companies.

RAISING AND OFFICERING THE NEW REGIMENTS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, July 22, 1857.—With reference to G.G.O. 21st inst., No. 224, the Provisional Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that:—

The 1st extra regt. of N.I. be raised at Masulipatam.

The 2nd extra regt. of N.I. be raised at Trichinopoly.

The 3rd extra regt. of N.I. be raised at Vellore.

The facings of the 1st extra regt. to be black.

The facings of the 2nd extra regt. to be buff.

The facings of the 3rd extra regt. to be pale buff.

The following appointments are made.

1st Extra Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain Alexander Tod, 42nd regt. N.I.—To be commandant.

Lieut. J. M. Grant, 15th regt. N.I.—To be adjutant.

Lieut. T. G. M. Lane, 40th regt. N.I.—To be qr.-master and interpreter.

Asst.-Surgeon D. A. Forbes.—To medical charge.

2nd Extra Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain A. Ritherdon, 28th regt. N.I.—To be commandant.

Lieut. D. Shaw, 39th regt. N.I.—To be adjutant.

—To be qr.-master and interpreter.

Asst.-Surgeon G. R. Trevor.—To medical charge, but to continue to do duty with H.M.'s 74th regt. until his services can be dispensed with.

3rd Extra Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain J. Wilson, 26th regt. N.I.—To be commandant.

Ensign H. T. O'Reilly, 33rd regt. N.I.—To be adjutant.

Lieut. J. H. Warden, 13th regt. N.I.—To be qr.-master and interpreter.

Asst.-Surgeon C. Drew.—To medical charge.

The above officers will join their corps with the least practicable delay.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BIGGERS, J. super. asst. exec. eng. to offic. as asst. exec. eng. v. Dobbie.

CHERRY, J. W. to be sub-jud. of zillah of Salem.

COTTON, R. R. to act as coll. and mag. of Guntur.

DYKES, J. W. B. to be sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Salem.

MERRALL, E. E. superin. exec. eng. to offic. as asst. exec. eng. v. Ricketts.

NEWELL, H. to be supt. of settlement for the gen. survey, July 21.

READE, C. W. to be coll. and mag. and ag. to gov. of Fort St. George, in Vizagapatam.

RICKETTS, E. asst. exec. eng. to offic. as exec. eng. 4th class, v. Palmer.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BABINGTON, Capt. R. C. 4th N.I. executive eng. 3rd class, placed at disp. of C.-in-C. July 18.

BARBER, Capt. 33rd N.I. executive eng. 4th class, placed at disp. of C.-in-C. July 18.

BARROW, Capt. L. 5th cav. to act as dep. asst. qu. mast. gen. at Allahabad.

BOLTON, Lieut. R. H. 16th N.I. to act as dep. asst. adj. gen. of the army, v. Tod, July 25.

BOND, Ens. C. F. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be lieut. fr. April 21, v. Du Vernet, ret.

BROOME, Lieut. A. 28th N.I. to do du. with the 3rd Bombay Eur. regt.

BURN, Lieut. 43rd N.I. asst. executive eng. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. July 18.

CLERMONS, Lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. asst. executive eng. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. July 18.

COLLYER, Capt. G. eng. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for emp. with column ordered to move fr. Bangalore. July 24.

CREWE, Capt. 32nd N.I. executive eng. 3rd class, placed at disp. of C.-in-C. July 18.

DANIEL, Capt. 16th N.I. asst. executive eng. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. July 18.

DANSEY, Capt. 3rd Eur. regt. asst. executive eng. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. July 18.

DEWAR, Lieut. G. J. 50th N.I. to take rank fr. Dec. 28, 1856, v. Riley, ret.

DOBIE, Maj. G. S. asst. exec. eng. to offic. as exec. eng. 4th cl. v. Greenaway.

DOWN, Capt. W. 1st fus. ret. to duty, July 21.

DYER, Lieut. Thos. 50th N.I. to be brig. maj. movable column, under Brig. Whitlock, July 17.

FRANCIS, Lieut. 12th N.I. exec. eng. 4th cl. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. July 18.

GEORGES, Lieut. 30th N.I. asst. exec. eng. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. July 18.

GLOAG, Lieut. H. D. art. rem. fr. 1st batt. A comp. to 2nd do. C comp. to join horse batt. No. 5.

GORDON, Ens. C. 46th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 11, 1857, v. Yates, ret.

GORDON, Ens. J. H. fr. 45th to 46th N.I. to rank next below Ens. Yaldwin, July 21.

GRANT, Lieut. J. M. 15th N.I. to be adj. 1st extra regt. N.I. GREENWAY, Capt. T. G. exec. eng. 4th cl. to offic. as do. 3rd cl. v. Stewart, July 21.

GREY, Lieut. W. F. art. Rangoon, passed exam. in Burmese lang. qual. for staff emp. in Burmah, moonshee allowance granted; to offic. (temp.) as an asst. commis. at Henzadab, in Pegu.

GROVE, Lieut. 3rd Eur. regt. exec. eng. 3rd cl. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. July 18.

HAMILTON, Lieut. 27th N.I. executive eng. 4th class, placed at disp. of C.-in-C. July 18.

HAMILTON, Brev. maj. R. assu. ch. of off. of dep. mil. sec. to govt. July 11.

HANKIN, Lieut. 24th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. July 18.

HOLLOWAY, Capt. E. V. P. 42nd N.I. ret. fr. the serv. on pens. of a lieut. col.

HOMAN, Ens. E. P. 50th N.I. to be lieut. fr. April 3, 1857, in suc. to Tripe, prom.

HOWES, Lieut. F. A. engs. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for emp. with column ordered to move fr. Bangalore, July 24.

KEMPSTER, Capt. F. G. 6th N.I. to com. native depôt, v. Ritherdon, July 22.

LANE, Lieut. T. G. M. 40th N.I. to be gr. mr. and interp. to 1st extra regt. N.I. July 21; executive eng. 4th class, placed at disp. of C.-in-C. July 18.

LAW, Lieut. 9th N.I. executive eng. 4th class, placed at disp. of C.-in-C. July 18.

LAWDER, Capt. E. J. 44th N.I. ret. to duty, July 21.

LEADER, Maj. W. 1st N.V.B. replaced at disp. of the C.-in-C. July 17; rem. fr. 1st N.V.B. to 2nd do. do.

MACKENZIE, Lieut. J. R. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be capt. fr. April 21, 1857, v. Du Vernet, ret.

MANN, Maj. J. rem. fr. 2nd N.V.B. to 1st do.

MAYNE, Capt. H. O. 6th L.C. pl. at disp. of Govt. of Fort St. George, July 3; to do duty with the Bomlay movable col. in the Deccan.

MAYNE, Maj. J. E. 8th L.C. to be dep. assist. gr. mr. gen. movable col. under Brig. Whitlock, July 17.

MCCNEIL, Lieut. 15th N.I. exec. eng. 3rd class, pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. July 18.

MEYER, Capt. 11th N.I. asst. exec. eng. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.

MONEY, Maj. 30th N.I. asst. exec. eng. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.

MOXON, Lieut. T. 45th N.I. to be adj.

NEILL, Lieut. J. G. S. 1st Eur. fus. to be a brig. gen. for special serv. July 10.

O'REILLY, Ens. H. T. 33rd N.I. to be adj. to 3rd extra regt. N.I. July 21.

PALMER, Lieut. J. G. exec. eng. 4th class, to offic. as exec. eng. 3rd class, v. Verne, July 21.

PALMER, Lieut. 4th N.I. exec. eng. 4th class, pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. July 18.

PARRY, Lieut. R. C. 1st Madras fus. rel. fr. doing duty with 36th N.I. to proc. and join his own corps.

PAXTON, Capt. 44th N.I. exec. eng. 3rd class, pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. July 18.

POLLARD, Capt. 47th N.I. executive engr. 3rd class, placed at disp. of C.-in-C. July 18.

RAMSAY, Ens. H. 15th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 29, 1857, v. Drummond, dec.

RICH, Lieut. W. C. 46th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 11, 1857, v. Yates, ret.

RUTHERFORD, Capt. A. 28th N.I. to be comdnt. 2nd extra regt. N.I. July 21.

SANKEY, Lieut. R. H. Madras engr. under sec. to govt. pub. works dept. pl. for spec. du. without prej. to his appt. under ord. of Capt. H. Yule, garr. engr. of Allahabad.

SEARLE, Capt. 35th N.I. executive engr. 4th class, placed at disp. of C.-in-C. July 18.

SELBY, Maj. art. executive engr. 3rd class, placed at disp. of C.-in-C. July 18.

SHAND, Capt. asst. executive engr. placed at disp. of C.-in-C.

SHAW, Lieut. D. 39th N.I. to be adj. 2nd extra regt. N.I. July 21.

SNOW, Maj. 3rd L.I. asst. executive engr. placed at disp. of C.-in-C.

SOMERVILLE, Lieut. J. 26th N.I. to do du. with 25th Bombay N.I. with field force under com. of Maj. gen. Woodburn, July 23.

SYME, Lieut. 11th N.I. executive engr. 4th class, pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. July 18.

TENNANT, Lieut. 26th N.I. asst. executive eng. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. July 18.

TOD, Capt. A. 42nd N.I. to be comdnt. 1st extra regt. N.I. July 21.

WALKER, Maj. 30th N.I. asst. executive engr. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. July 18.

WARDEN, Lieut. J. H. 13th N.I. asst. executive engr. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. July 18; to be gr. mr. and interp. to 3rd extra regt. N.I. July 21.

WILSON, Capt. J. 26th N.I. to be comdnt. 3rd extra regt. N.I.

WILSON, Ens. H. F. fr. 9th N.I. to 2nd Eur. L.I. to rank next below Ens. Bird, July 21.

WYLD, Lieut. B. 3rd Eur. regt. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, July 24.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.

VANDERZEE, F. H. July 21.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ACTON, Capt. H. 2nd N.I. fr. May 30 to June 15, to sea and Rangoon.

FARRAN, Capt. J. W. 25th N.I. Mysore div. 1 mo. fr. date of arrival at Madras from Pegu.

FREEMAN, Lieut. col. W. R. A. 16th N.I. to Jan. 18, 1858, in ext. Neigherries.

GOLDSWORTHY, Lieut. col. J. W. 3rd Madras Eur. regt. July 8 to Jan. 20, 1858, to Madras, on m.c.

GREME, Lieut. P. St. G. horse art. to Aug. 15.

GRAY, Capt. F. 2nd N.V.B. leave canc.

MACDOUGALL, Maj. J. 17th N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c.

PRESOTT, Capt. J. C. P. 10th N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regts.

YOUNG, Brev. maj. A. G. 43rd N.I. fr. July 17 to Sept. 30, to Madras, prep. to appt. for furl. to Europe, on m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BIRD, Ens. F. P. H. 2nd Eur. L.I. to continue to do du. with 24th N.I. till he can join his own regt.

COFFIN, Ens. K. D. 2nd Eur. L.I. to continue to do du. with 24th N.I. until he can join his own regt.

DREW, Asst. surg. C. to med. ch. 3rd extra regt. N.I. July 21.

FORBES, Asst. surg. D. A. to med. ch. 1st extra regt. N.I. July 21.

JOHNSON, Asst. surg. S. G. to enter on general duties of the army.

JOHNSTON, Surg. T. G. rel. fr. do du. with 36th N.I.

KES, Asst. surg. J. supp. surg. s. dept. pres. div. rel. fr. do du. with L.W. 43rd foot, to do du. with 36th N.I.

MIDDLEMASS, Surg. J. rem. fr. 7th N.I. to 3rd L.C.

MONTGOMERY, Asst. surg. H. B. rec. ch. of off. of Prof. of Botany, &c. fr. Mudge, July 8.

NEWELL, Asst. surg. J. B. to enter on gen. duties of the army.

ROBSON, Surg. J. rem. fr. 3rd L.C. to 36th N.I. but to remain with former till relieved.

TREVOR, Asst. surg. G. R. to med. ch. 2nd extra regt. N.I. to continue to do duty with H.M.'s 74th regt. July 21.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

WESTERN, Vet. surg. J. horse art. to Europe, on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ASHB, wife of G. s. at Trichinopoly, July 9.

DARLING, wife of Rev. T. Y. d. at Ootacamund, July 16.

FLETCHER, wife of G. A. s. at Madras, June 25.

GOMPERTZ, wife of Maj. S. 6th N.I. s. at Cannanore, July 15.

GROOM, wife of W. T. 1st Madras fus. d. at Adyar, July 11.

HART, wife of Lieut. W. H. S. 40th N.I. d. at Cuttack, July 6.

HUTTON, wife of Major W. H. 34th N.I. s. at Ootacamund, July 14.

JOHNSTON, wife of Capt. C. C. engs. d. at Madras, July 20.

NAILER, wife of Rev. A. R. C. d. at Erungalore, July 19.

ROLLESTON, wife of Capt. brigade-major, H.M.'s forces, s. at Madras, July 19.

STANSFIELD, wife of Lieut. T. W. 51st N.I. d. at Palamcottah, July 11.

SEON, wife of T. s. at Madras, July 10.

SIM, wife of J. D. c.s. d. at Madras, July 12.

SMITH, wife of J. d. at Nellore, July 13.

STEPHENSON, wife of E. s. at Kamptee, June 30.

STERLING, Mrs. Mark, s. July 18.

MARRIAGES.

D'LAVAL, A. to Bridget M. H. d. of R. A. Tims, at Chitterpore, July 1.

POPE, Rev. H. to Gertrude S. d. of S. Brookings, at Ootacamund, July 11.

DEATHS.

DRUMMOND, Lieut. A. A. 15th N.I. at Burmah, May 29.

HALGE, W. at Arcot, July 7.

INNES, Walter L. s. of L. C. at Combaconum, July 9.

KEARNY, Charlotte A. E. d. of J. 21st N.I. at Hoonsoor, July 16.

NIXON, Jane, wife of Lieut. J. 2nd N.V.B. at Cuddalore, July 16.
 ORR, Elizabeth A. wife of Maj. Madras art. at Hingolie, July 4.
 STOCKDALE, Thomas J. at Pursewaukum, July 9.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 11. Steamer Manilla, Burn, Antinkery.—12. Globe, Spence, Mauritius.—14. Sir George Anderson, Wilson, Mauritius.—15. Triumph, Crake, Port Louis; Amelia, White, Masulipatam.—18. Minden, Marshall, Mauritius; Carimuliz, Blacklock, Melbourne.—20. Steamer Manilla, Burn, Pondicherry; Adeline, Mailhos, Bordeaux.—21. Empress Eugénie, Natrass, Melbourne.—22. Sydney, Marshal, Singapore; St. Andre, E. G. Ferrin, Marseilles.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer Manilla, from ANTINKERY—Mr. Grenfell and Mr. Norfor.
 Per Amelia, from MASULIPATAM—Mrs. Flynn, Miss Flynn, and Master Flynn.
 Per Minden, from MAURITIUS—Dr. Bryden.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 11. Edward, Downel, Marseilles; Miquelonais, David, Bordeaux; Fidus, Elliott, London.—12. Dorothy, Harry, London; Marshal Pelissier, Anderson, Mauritius; Marion, Adams, Cocanada.—14. Berkshire, Hinson, London; Lady Franklin, Millard, Rangoon; Thomas Blyth, Power, London.—15. Helena, Hedger, London; Beemah, Pickernell, Mauritius.—16. Saxon, Taylor, London; Francis Bamfield, Thomas, Cocanada; General Godwin, Marshall, Calcutta.—18. Star of the East, Wallace, London; steamer Manilla, Burn, Pondicherry.—22. Steamer Manilla, Burn, Masulipatam; Sea Nymph, Morwick, Mauritius; Arab, Kinnerly, Northern Ports.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut W. D. O'Keirch and lady, J. Western, Esq. and lady, and Mrs. Col. Tottenham. For MALTA.—W. C. Shawe, Esq. For ALEXANDRIA.—Maj. gen. H. Sargent, lady, and child, and Miss Gunnung. For BOMBAY.—W. Sim, Esq. Mrs. Sim and infant. For POINT DE GALLE.—J. R. Dawson, Esq. C. Leisching, Esq. Mr. R. Edmonds and 3 children, and Count de la Bedoyere.

Per General Godwin, to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Philbert and child, and Mrs. Crump.

Per steamer Manilla, to MASULIPATAM.—Lieut. B. A. Baker, and J. Croker.

Per ARAB, NORTHERN PORTS.—Capt. and Mrs. Case, Master Prendergast, and Lieut. Moreo.

BOMBAY.

WRECK OF THE "JULIA."—The ship *Julia*, having on board a portion of the 4th troop Horse Artillery, left Bombay about the middle of July. After crossing the bar, the sea being very rough, the steamer separated from the ship, which at the same moment lost her rudder, and becoming unmanageable, was drifted by the current against the rocks at the entrance of the harbour, with which she came in collision. The whole of the passengers and crew were landed, with the exception of four soldiers, who, we understand, jumped overboard with the view of swimming to the shore. The horses were thrown overboard, and some of them managed to reach the land. The port officer, Lieut. Giles, who was on board the *Julia*, did good service, by the arrangements made by him after the ship got on the rocks. Major-general Scott and staff, Mr. Freare, and others belonging to the naval establishments, were at Keamaree, making such arrangements as lay in their power for the comfort of those who were landed. The vessel was on shore, with little prospect of getting off till after the monsoon.

WRECK OF THE "BANK OF ENGLAND."—ALIBAUGH, July 6, 1857. The ship *Bank of England*, W. Maxton commander, which got aground some time ago on this coast, is now lying off the shore at Alibaug, but has not yet gone to pieces. When the vessel first struck, on the 25th June, she was several miles from her present position, but the force of the tide drove her to the spot where she now lies, a little to the north of the island known as Angria's Colaba. The *Bank of England* is 776 tons register, and 1,000 tons burthen. The greater part of the crew, and Mr. Fitzroy, of H.M.'s 81st regiment, the only passenger on board, left the vessel immediately after she got aground, in the life-boat and a raft, and succeeded in getting safely ashore. Most of those who had come ashore proceeded on to Bombay, where they arrived in a miserable plight.

CAPT. G. G. WELLESLEY, C.B., appointed by the Court of Directors to be superintendent and Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy, arrived at Bombay, July 7, and assumed charge of his office.

LIEUT.-GEN. SIR JAMES OUTRAM, K.C.B., left Bombay for Calcutta on Thursday evening by the Peninsula and Oriental Co.'s steamer *Madras*. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery, announcing his departure.—*Bombay Times Summary*, July 15.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY has declared a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June of Rs. 35 per share, being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the capital stock of the Bank, which will be paid to proprietors on and after the 8th July.

CAPT. J. A. TODD, of H.M.'s 14th light dragoons, has been nominated brigade-major to the field force forming in Poona for service in the Deccan, under the command of Col. C. Stewart, of the same corps. Capt. Todd served with the 4th light dra-

goons throughout the campaign in Afghanistan in 1838-9, including the siege and capture of Ghuznee (medal). He also served with the 14th light dragoons throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the action of Ramnuggur, passage of the Chenab, and battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat (medal and clasp).

DEATH OF MAJOR F. W. FOLLETT.—The *Poona Observer*, in an extra issued on Saturday last, announces the death of Maj. F. W. Follett, commanding the 25th regt., N.I., which occurred on the 20th instant, at Antoorlee, one march south of Boorham-poor. Maj. Follett served against the Koles in the Mahee Kanta in 1830, and at the attack and capture of the village of Kurraul; also with the field force in Scinde and Afghanistan from 1840 to 1842. He was present at the battle of Kotra, and at the second skirmish at Hykulzye; commanded a detachment employed in burning the shikargahs during the battle of Meeanee; present at the battle of Hyderabad, and surrender of Omerkote in 1843 (medal).

This casualty will promote Capt. H. W. Preedy, collector of Kurrachee, to the rank of major; Lieut. A. B. Little, adjutant of the 25th N. I., to that of captain; and Ensign J. F. Forbes to lieutenant. Capt. Preedy will vacate the collectorship of Kurrachee, on promotion; and the adjutancy of the 25th will likewise become vacant, by Lieut. Little attaining the grade of captain.

CAPTAIN J. A. TODD, of H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, has been nominated Brigade Major to the field force forming in Poona for service in the Deccan, under the command of Colonel C. Stewart, of the same corps. Captain Todd served with the 4th Light Dragoons throughout the campaign in Afghanistan in 1838-39, including the siege and capture of Ghuznee (medal.) He also served with the Light Dragoons throughout the Punjab campaign of 1848-49, including the action of Ramnuggur, passage of the Chenab, and battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat (medal and clasps).

MILITARY.—The 4th troop horse artillery, which has arrived from Bushire, *via* Kurrachee, is to be stationed at Sholapore; and the 6-pounder battery at that place has been ordered to Kolapore.—We hear that a wing of the 2nd European regiment L.I. is expected to arrive in Bombay from Kurrachee in a few days, and will relieve that of H.M.'s 86th regiment at Colaba.—The Bombay moveable column, under command of Colonel Stuart, reached Asseerghur on the 22nd instant, and was to start for Mhow on the 24th. At this latter station all was quiet on the 22nd, the date of our latest advices.—We understand, says the *Poona Observer*, that Government have it in contemplation immediately to increase the number of light field-batteries (horsed) by four, and that gunners for the European artillery are to be enlisted from the seamen in Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

RAJPOOTANA FIELD FORCE.

June 12th.—The following district orders by Brigadier H. Macan, commanding the Rajpootana field force are published:—

Under instructions from the Brigadier-General commanding in Rajpootana, the following arrangements will take place, consequent on the formation of the troops into a movable column, directed by the honourable the Lieutenant-Governor N. W. Provinces.

The separate designation and command of the Deesa light field force will cease, and the following troops will form the movable column:—

- 2nd troop horse brigade of artillery.
- 1st regiment light cavalry (lancer's).
- Squadron 2nd regiment light cavalry.
- Detachment Her Majesty's 83rd regiment.
- Detachment 12th regiment native infantry.
- Detachment Joudpoor Legion.

The field establishment of such of the above corps as have arrived from Deesa and Erinpoora will consequently be continued, and the 1st regiment light cavalry (lancers) will be placed on its field establishment. The requisite indents for camp equipage and carriage to be framed accordingly.

ADDITIONAL COMPANIES TO NATIVE REGIMENTS.

Bombay Castle, July 14, 1857.—The Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, subject to the approval of the Government of India, that two complete companies be added to every regiment of Native Infantry, and two troops to every regiment of Native Cavalry belonging to this presidency.

Promotions of native commissioned and non-commissioned officers will be made accordingly, dating from the 15th July.

The total strength of regiments of infantry is not to exceed 1,000 privates, or of cavalry 500 troopers, notwithstanding this augmentation.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council,
 (Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Col., Secy. to Govt.

NEW FIELD BRIGADE FOR THE DECCAN.

Bombay Castle, July 16, 1857.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct the formation of a field brigade of the first class for service in the Deccan to be under the command of Colonel Charles Stewart, of her Majesty's 14th Dragoons.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council,
(Signed) P. M. MELVILL, Col., Sec. to Govt.

FIELD FORCE FOR AURUNGABAD.

By his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.—Head-quarters, Poona, July 15th, 1857.—1. With the concurrence of Government, a field-force, composed of the troops mentioned in the margin,* will be formed for service in the neighbourhood of Aurungabad, under instructions, which will be communicated to the commanding officer by the Quartermaster-general of the Army. Col. C. Stewart, H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, will command the force, and a major of brigade will be nominated hereafter.

THE FIVE PER CENT. LOAN.

Bombay Castle, July 27, 1857.—The following notice by the Government of India, dated the 20th instant, is published for general information:—

The holders of four per cent. promissory notes of this Government are hereby informed that, until further orders, subscriptions to the open five per cent. loan will be received from them, half in cash, and half in the said promissory notes.

In cases in which promissory notes of the sicca rupee loans are subscribed, and in which, by conversion into Company's Rupees, the amount of such, added to the equivalent amount subscribed in cash, may not make up even hundreds, it will be optional with holders to pay such additional sums in cash as may be necessary to make up even hundreds; or to receive back the difference between the amount of the notes subscribed, and the amount necessary to make up even hundreds.

Any broken interest that may be due on the four per cent. promissory notes will be paid at the time the notes are tendered by subscribers to the five per cent. loan.

(Signed) C. H. LUSHINGTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council.

J. D. INVERARITY,

Acting Chief Secretary.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CAMPBELL, G. joined appt. as acting asst. supt. of police at Ahmedabad, June 30.
FEWNUM, W. H. passed exam. in Murathee, July 7.
HUNTER, R. W. to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna.
MILLS, T. rec. ch. of office of act. dep. coll. in ch. of treasury of Shikarpoor, June 13.
MORIARTY, J. to be 2nd asst. and to act as 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach, July 14.
PROPERT, W. H. passed exam. in Guzerattee, July 7.
PRAED, B. J. M. passed exam. in Guzerattee, July 7.
ROGERS, A. Settlement officer in Guzerat, del. over ch. of office to Lieut. A. Cowper, July 6.
WARDEN, J. L. act. 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Sholapore, ass. ch. of duties, July 4.
WOOD, G. rec. ch. of office of 3rd class dep. coll. and mag. of Rohree, June 13.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CUMMING, A. 1 mo. to the Deccan.
HATHWAY, H. W. fr. May 23 to June 3, in ext. on m.c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALBAN, Lieut. T. C. 8th N.I. rec. ch. of app. with Guzerat irreg. horse, July 14.
ASHBURNER, Capt. W. 3rd L. C. pl. at disp. of res. at Baroda, for special duty; to do duty with 1st L. C. to join July 9.
BAYNES, Brev. maj. 20th N.I. to com. 1st inf. brig. 1st div. Persian field force, on dept. of Col. Shephard, on leave.
BIRDWOOD, Brev. Lieut. 3rd N.I. to proc. and join his corps at Sholapore, June 30; to act as dep. comm. gen. dur. abs. of Pope on leave, July 3.
BLAGRAVE, Capt. T. C. joined his appt. of rev. surv. in Scinde, June 27.
BLOWERS, Ens. C. E. to do duty with 5th N.I. to join July 1.
BOLTON, Lieut. J. T. D. acting adj. Sawunt, local corps, ass. ch. of duties, July 1.
BONNOR, Ens. G. H. 9th N.I. att. to do du. with 3rd Eur regt. till the opening of the season.
BOODLE, Lieut. C. E. 5th L.I. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. fr. regt. duty, July 10.
BONUS, 2nd Lieut. J. engr. passed in Hindustani.

* 1 Troop Horse Artillery, squadron H.M.'s 14th Light Dragoons, detachment corps of Sappers and Miners, detachment 3rd European Regt. head-quarter wing 24th Regt. N.I.

BORRADAILE, Ens. G. E. 14th, to be lieut. fr. June 1, in suc. to Gibson, dec.
CHAMBERLAIN, Lieut. C. F. F. 26th N.I. to do duty with depôt of regt. at Poona, to join and ass. com. June 30.
CLARKE, Lieut. R. T. 24th N.I. to be sub. asst. com. gen. with Ahmednuggur field force.
CURTIS, Maj. W. F. 1st L.C. to rank fr. May 29, v. Penny, dec.
DENNIS, Capt. J. H. B. 1st L.C. to rank fr. May 28, v. Spottiswoode, killed in action.
FINCH, Lieut. A. U. II. engs. to be executive engr. of Nassich fr. May 1.
FRANKLAND, Ens. C. 12th N.I. passed exam. in vernac. lang. of the men, July 15.
GARDYNE, Lieut. W. A. 2nd Eur. L.I. pl. at disp. of comm. in Scinde, for empl. under capt. of police in that province, July 4.
GATACRE, Ens. J. to do duty with 6th N.I. at Poona, to join, July 1.
GILLESPIE, Lieut. W. A. 2nd Eur. L.I. pl. at disp. of comm. in Scinde for empl. under capt. of police in that province, July 4.
GOODFELLOW, 2nd Lieut. C. A. engs. passed exam. in Hindustani.
GREEN, Capt. M. withdrawn fr. special duty with Persian mission.
HARCOURT, 2nd Lieut. P. H. art. fr. No. 7 to No. 6 lt. field batt. at Ahmednuggur, July 9.
HEATHCOTE, Lieut. to res. duties of dept. asst. qr. mr. gen. Rajpootana field force.
HILL, Lieut. C. W. 1st L. C. to rank fr. May 29, v. Penny, dec.
HASELWOOD, Maj. supt. of police in Khandeish, res. ch. of duties.
HATHWAY, Lieut. H. R. 11th N.I. to be capt. fr. June 27, in suc. to Bate, dec.
JENKINS, Lieut. E. G. 1st L.C. to rank fr. May 28, v. Spottiswoode, killed in action.
JOHNSON, Lieut. W. T. 6th N.I. 2nd in com. 1st regt. Oude irr. cav. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. July 3.
KINLOCK, Lieut. D. J. art. to proc. in ch. of 6th comp. 3rd batt. art. to its destination, and then join 1st comp. 2nd batt. with No. 2 lt. field battery, July 8.
LECHIE, Capt. 13th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. July 6; to be dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. to Ahmednuggur field force, under com. of Brig. Stewart, July 27.
LOCH, Capt. F. A. E. 1st L.C. to rank fr. May 29, v. Penney, dec.
LOCH, Lieut. C. A. 1st L.C. to be adj. in suc. to Loch, prom.
MARRIOTT, Capt. W. F. rec. ch. of duties of auditor of public works' accounts fr. Lieut. Swanson, July 7.
MAYNE, Lieut. A. G. 1st L.C. qual. as interp. in Hindustani; to be qr. mr. and interp. in suc. to Dennis, prom. July 21.
NASMYTH, Lieut. D. G. engs. placed temp. at disp. of C.-in-C.
NEWALL, Lieut. 2nd N.I. to act as a.-de-c. to maj. gen. com. N. div. of the army.
NEWTON, Ens. J. P. M. 11th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 27, in suc. to Bate, dec.
NICHOLSON, Lieut. J. T. 23rd L.I. to act as temp. asst. to political agent in Rewa Kanta, July 13.
NIMMO, Lieut. T. R. 28th N.I. to be adj. v. Lyons.
OWEN, Lieut. col. C. J. 1st L.C. to rank fr. May 29, v. Penney, deceased.
PALIN, Lieut. C. T. 19th N.I. to act as asst. supt. of police at Ahmednuggur, dur. abs. of Lieut. Carr, ass. ch. of duties, July 1; placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, July 10.
PARK, Lieut. A. A. 24th N.I. att. to school of musketry, at Poona, to join his regt. July 20.
RAIKES, Capt. S. V. asst. pol. agent, Kutch, placed temp. at disp. of C.-in-C. for exercise of com. in Kutch, July 8.
REYNOLDS, Lieut. J. H. 17th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. July 2.
RICKETTS, Lieut. R. R. 18th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. July 2.
ROBERTSON, Brev. maj. 25th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for service with regt. in the field; when relieved by Maj. Barr; to be a dep. judge adv. gen. v. Curtis, July 4; to remain at disp. of C.-in-C. July 4; posted to southern div. July 8.
ROSS, Ens. 3rd Eur. regt. att. to central school, perm. to rejoin his regt. proc. on field serv.
SHAW, Lieut. G. M. 3rd L.C. rec. ch. (temp.) of the Gaekwar's contingent in Kattywar, v. Anderson, joined his regt. at Nusseerabad.
SHERARD, Lieut. G. P. B. 49th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 2, in suc. to Forster, ret.
STACK, Lieut. C. E. 1st L.C. serv. pl. at disp. of Gov. gen.'s ag. in Rajpootana, for du. with Kotah contingent.
STEWART, Brev. major J. 49th N.I. to be major fr. July 2, in suc. to Forster, ret.
STUART, Col. C. S. 6th N.I. 2nd in com. of Deccan field force, to com. the same fr. July 6, as a first-class brig. v. Woodburn.
THATCHER, Lieut. T. 11th N.I. to act as asst. supt. of police at Ahmednuggur, dur. abs. of Lieut. Palin.
THOMAS, Capt. E. S. to do duty with 6th N.I. to join July 8.
VANDELEUR, Ens. O. H. 49th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 2, in suc. to Forster, ret.
VAN HEETHUYSEN, Ens. H. R. N. 9th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. v. Dods.
WATSON, Lieut. R. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. ret. to duty.
WILLOUGHBY, Lieut. E. withdrawn for special duty with Persian mission, July 8.
WORGAN, Capt. J. art. fr. 1st to 2nd batt. and to com. 3rd; with No. 14 light field batt. att. July 18.
WRAY, Capt. J. withdrawn fr. special duty with Persian mission.

WRIGHT, Ens. D. rec. arr. fr. England, to do duty with 3rd Eur. regt. at Poona.
YOUNG, Lieut. D. B. 25th N.I. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for duty with regt. July 23.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED. INFANTRY.

AFILECH, J. July 5. GIBSON, H. July 5.
ANSTRUTHER, R. D. July 5. MALDEN, R. V. July 5.
WRIGHT, D. July 11.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRUCE, Lieut. M. R. 30 days from date of departure, to Bombay and Deccan, on m.c.
CHITTY, Lieut. W. T. 13th N.I. 1 mo.
FINCH, Lieut. C. W. asst. to supt. engr. Scinde province, 1 mo.
FINCH, Lieut. A. W. H. act. ex. engr. Nassick dist. 1 mo. on furl.
FORD, Lieut. H. C. 3 mo. from May 26, on m.c. and 15 mo. to Europe on m.c.
KNIGHT, Lieut. T. 16th N.I. fr. July 2 to 31, on m.c.
LA TOUCHE, Lieut. C. D. N. Poona irr. horse, to July 31, to rem. at Bombay.
LESTER, Lieut. W. C. dep. coll. of Roree, 1 mo. on m.c. in ext.
LUDWICK, Capt. W. act. dep. asst. com. gen. Bombay, fr. July 15 to Aug. 14.
MELLISS, Lieut. G. J. 8th N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
NICHOLSON, Lieut. J. T. 23rd N.I. to July 31, in ext.
POPE, Lieut. col. G. 2 mo. fr. July 1.
RAMSAY, Maj. J. B. asst. commissary-gen. fr. July 24 to Sept. 21.
ROOPE, Ens. C. G. T. 12th N.I. fr. July 6 to 30, in ext. to enable him to rejoin at Deesa.
SHAW, Brev. maj. R. J. asst. comm. gen. N. div. to Sept. 30, in ext. to remain in the Deccan.
SKES, Lieut. W. H. F. 3rd L.C. fr. Aug. 10 to Oct. 10, in ext. to remain in Guzerat.
WARDEN, Capt. R. P. 16th N.I. 1 mo. on m.c. in ext.
WATSON, Lieut. R. G. 2nd Eur. lt. inf. fr. July 17 to Aug. 16, to remain in Bombay.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATKINSON, Surg. perm. to retire, fr. July 1.
BARNETT, Asst. surg. J. M. to med. ch. of 8th N.I. v. Atkinson, pl. on gen. duties, Poona div.
BAYNE, Asst. surg. R. to med. ch. of 4th N.I. dur. illness of Lodwick, June 30.
BOWIE, Asst. surg. J. M. to be civ. surg. at Bushire, in suc. to McAlister.
BRIGSTOCKE, Asst. surg. N. Y. passed exam. in vernac. lang. of the men, June 26.
BURN, Surg. A. M. D. to revert to med. ch. of art. at Bushire, v. Bayne, June 30.
COTES, Asst. surg. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. July 23; pl. on gen. duty, N. div.
FAITHFUL, Surg. to res. med. ch. of 6th N.I. July 4.
LALOR, Asst. surg. J. ass. ch. of civ. med. duties at Kaira.
LUMSDAINE, Asst. surg. J. ret. to duty, July 11; to accomp. details of 86th foot; to med. ch. of 7th N.I. v. Pitman; pl. on gen. duty, Poona div.
MCALISTER, Asst. surg. J. to med. ch. of 2nd gren. reg. N.I. v. Brown.
MCBARNETT, Asst. surg. J. M. M.D. to proc. with comp. 5th L.I. proc. to the Deccan, July 8th.
MILLER, Asst. surg. J. R. M.D. to be surg. fr. July 1, v. Atkinson, retired.
NEILSON, Surg. W. to med. ch. of 20th N.I. v. Bayne, June 30.
OGILVIE, Asst. surg. C. F. of the Persian field force, pl. on gen. du. Poona div. to join.
THOROLD, Asst. surg. H. O. to med. ch. of 11th N.I. to join.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

LAMB, Vet. surg. W. 3rd regt. L.C. fr. May 21 to July 20, to Rajcote and Kittywar coast on m.c. old regs.
LUDWICK, Surg. F. 4th N.I. to July 31 in ext.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BATT, Lieut. H. com. *Zenobia*, perm. to reside on shore, fr. June 1.
BEDAME, Mid. C. E. app. to the *Pounnah*, surv. vessel, July 7.
BONE, Purser F. G. ret. to duty, to res. duties of sec. to C.-in-C. of Indian Navy.
DAVIES, Lieut. M. H. to com. *Zenobia*, in succ. to Batt.
DICKINSON, Lieut. A. M. of the *Falkland*, perm. to reside at the Sanatorium, fr. July 11.
DU BANLAY, Mid. J. G. app. to the *Pounnah*, surv. vess. July 7.
FORSTER, Lieut. C. of the *Coromandel*, perm. to reside at the Sanatorium, fr. July 21.
GEORGE, Mate G. P. of the *Victoria*, to be act. lieut. fr. June 17.
LIARDET, Lieut. H. M. to be supt. of *Pattamars*, v. Kennelly.
NICHOLETTES, Volunt. R. C. to join the *Ajdahs*, July 11.
POWELL, Capt. F. T. to res. app. of asst. supt. fr. June 29.
ROBINSON, Lieut. G. T. to be agent for transports, June 29.
TOZER, Act. lieut. of the *Falkland*, to perf. duties of store account.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

COWPER, wife of G. s. at Baroda, July 8.
FIELD, wife of Capt. J. 6th N.I. s. at Poona, July 17.
GIBSON, wife of the Rev. J. D. d. July 12.
JACKSON, wife of J. s. at Bombay, July 9.
KER, wife of C. B. d. at Poona, July 15.
MCIVER, wife of D. s. at Manora-Kurrachee, July 12.
PIERS, wife of Capt. T. N. 29th N.I. s. at Poona, July 16.
RITCHIE, wife of J. s. at Gorapdeo, July 13.
WEEDING, wife of T. C. S. d. at Dhoolia, July 19.

MARRIAGE.

McAFEE, J. to Mary Gunn, at Bombay, July 12.

DEATHS.

BARNES, Grace A. E. d. of W. Indian Navy, at Poonah, July 21.
CLARK, wife of the Rev. T. G. at Bombay, July 14.
FORBES, Eliza M. wife of Capt. J. G. at Malabar Hill, July 10.
JAMES, Clarence R. N. s. of W. R. N. at Seonee, July 17.
ORR, Elizabeth A. wife of Maj. M. art. at Hingoolie, July 4.
PRICK, Elizabeth P. wife of Capt. G. 3rd European regt. at Poona, aged 27, July 15.
ROOKE, Agnes J. wife of Dr. at Malabar Hill, July 15.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 10. James Pilkington, Dobson, Liverpool.—11. Wings of the Wind, Duchar, London; Carpentaria, Killia, Bushire; Boyne, Sebaston, Bushire.—12. Abdulla, Clarke, Kurrachee; Aurifera, Dimbull, Swansea; John Masterman, Stewart, Otago; Fuffy Allum, Perasso, Kurrachee; Bissite et Pecoul, Pimare, Aden.—15. Mangerton, Robinson, Sea; P. Wheeler, Robinson, Glasgow; Assaye, Adams, Calcutta.—17. Santiago, Eames, Boston.—18. Montequieu, Dasqueny, Sea; steamer Bombay, James, Kurrachee.—20. Maria Gray, Dixon, Kurrachee; steamer Bombay, Curling, Aden.—21. Steamer Singapore, Grainger, Hong-Hong.—22. Sweepstakes, Lane, New York; Walter Morris, Morrice, Kurrachee.—23. Ellen Bates, Fillwood, Liverpool; Bee, Raisbeck, Melbourne.—24. W. E. Malcolm, Fin, London.—25. Xiphias, Morris, Cardiff; Magnet, Grundell, Liverpool.—26. Scrocco, Beauman, Swansea; Hydroos, Nacoda, Juddah.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Cadiz (July 5), from SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Marsden, Gibson, Malden, Bone, Afflick, Abbott, Anstruther, Capt. Wellesley, Medames Wellesley, West, and Henderson. From MARSEILLES.—Messrs. Terry and Ashlens. 2nd Class from SOUTHAMPTON.—J. Wall, E. Rose. 2nd Class, from SUZ.—Mr. Moyer.

Per steamer Bombay (July 20), from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Gambier, Mrs. Ashburner, Mr. L. Thompson, Mr. Gibson, Mr. Renton, Mr. Brown, Mr. Jiffs, Mr. Donaldson, and Mr. Tulshaw. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. Leslie, and Mr. Donaldson. From ADEK.—Sapoorjee Byranjee and Hugh Jones.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 11. Sillery, Mc Wha, Calcutta; Louise, Fabre, Marseilles; Bernicia, Jerman, China; Balmoral, Tivy, Liverpool; Atalanta, Blyth, Genoa; Cornelia, Taylor, Liverpool; Eagle, Campbell, Maulmein.—14. Faize Allum, Hardy, Singapore; Surate, Moir, Havre; Khimjee Oodowjee, Bell, Liverpool; steamer Aden, Bernard, Aden.—15. Montequieu, Deserming, Marseilles; Ganges, Raggio, Genoa.—16. Steamer Cadiz, Aldham, China; Mary Robinson, Crocker, New York.—17. Balacava, Rogers, Falmouth; Arbutnot, Martin, Falmouth; Asia, Woodcock, Falmouth.—18. Goa, Desgarden, Marseilles; Franzen, Fehrutorne, Zanzibar.—20. Elizabeth, Kelso, Maulmein; Caduceus, Cass, Persian Gulf; Waterloo, Barker, Falmouth; Ann Armstrong, Smith, Maulmein; Mary Stenhouse, Leisk, Liverpool; Mirzapore, Bulman, Bushire.—21. Pierre Alexandra, Thibauce, Marseilles.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Aden, for ADEK.—Mr. and Mrs. M'Affee and Mr. D'Cruz. For ALEXANDRIA.—Lieut. Mellies and Lieut. St. Clair Ford. For SUZ.—Maj. Burt. For MARSEILLES.—T. W. Fox, Esq.; W. C. Sillar, Esq.; and C. Lane, Esq. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Dr. and Mrs. Silver and Mr. Pennell. Per steamer Bombay, for ADEK.—Mr. and Mrs. Badger, Corp. Draper, wife, and child. For SUZ.—Mr. R. Mackenzie. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Haraden and Mr. Joseph Mayer. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. W. Playfair, Rev. T. G. Clarke and 2 children.

SINGAPORE.

LOSS OF THE "TRANSIT" STEAMER.—H.N.M.'s screw steamer *Montrado*, Captain Andries, arrived here on the 13th July, bringing tidings of the loss of H.M.'s steamer *Transit*, Captain Chambers. It appears that the *Transit*, after leaving Corunna, where she got her rigging in order, had a remarkably quick run to the Cape, and from thence she prosecuted her voyage without disaster until the 10th ult. when about 9 A.M. she struck on a coral reef in Banka Strait, and in about an hour and a half afterwards went down. From what we hear, there is no chance of her being raised. Her stern is in eleven fathoms water, and her bows appearing above the surface. The troops (part of the 90th regt.) and crew were safely landed on the island of Banka, but little or nothing was saved. Lieut. Downes, R.N., went to Minto for assistance, and the Dutch Resident there promptly despatched the *Montrado* to Singapore with the above-named officer. The senior naval officer here lost no time in making the necessary arrangements for bringing the shipwrecked seamen and soldiers to Singapore, and on the morning of the 14th, H.M.S. *Actaon*, her steam tender *Dove*, and the American ship *Beaver*, which was taken up for the service, left this for Banka.—*Singapore Free Press*.

THE STEAM TRANSPORT "HIMALAYA" grounded on a shoal in passing through Banka Strait, but got off without damage.

*** Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.*

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friends who favour us with communications will greatly add to their obliging kindness by writing on one side only of their paper. All persons acquainted with the details of a printing-office know how much this promotes convenience.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

MONDAY, August 31, 1857.

THE LATE COLONEL J. FINNIS.

It is with great satisfaction we announce that the Chairman of the East-India Company has, unsolicited, forwarded to the Lord Mayor, in the name of the Court of Directors, a cadetship for his nephew, John Finnis, son of the late Col. Finnis, who was murdered at Meerut at the commencement of the present outbreak in India.

BENGAL MILITARY ORPHAN SOCIETY.

INTIMATION has just been received from the General Management of this institution in India, that, in consequence of the disturbed state of that country, all female wards will be permitted to remain in England after attaining the age of eighteen, in the enjoyment of pension, until the 31st December, 1858. This liberal and well-timed relaxation of the ordinary rules will relieve the minds of many who have considered themselves doomed to go out to India in a few months, and participate in the terrors and real dangers of the Anglo-Indian population. The liberality of the Management cannot be too highly commended at a time when such extraordinary calls are being made upon the funds of the institution.

THE LATE SIR HENRY LAWRENCE, K.C.B.

HENRY MONTGOMERY LAWRENCE was born in the island of Ceylon, on the 28th of June, 1806. His father was Lieut.-Col. Lawrence, of the Madras army, who greatly distinguished himself in the wars with Tippoo Sahib, and, in acknowledgment of his services, was subsequently appointed governor of Upnor Castle. This gallant officer left a family of ten children, of whom five were daughters. Only one of his sons, the present Sir John Lawrence, chief commissioner in the Punjab, embraced a civil career;—the three others having adopted the noble profession of arms. Henry was the third son; his eldest brother being a colonel in the Madras army, and the second, Col. George St. Patrick Lawrence, the Governor-General's agent at Neemuch. The fourth son is Sir John, and the fifth, Captain Richard Lawrence, of the Bengal army. The subject of this brief and unworthy notice was educated at the diocesan school at Londonderry, and at an early age entered the Hon. E. I. Co.'s Military College at Addiscombe. Here the boy so far gave promise of the future man, that he passed the examination for the artillery, and on the 21st of February, 1823, reported himself at Dum Dum as a second lieutenant in that arm of the service; he was posted to the fourth troop, third

brigade H. A. It was not long before he evinced such aptitude for public affairs, as to lead to his employment in the revenue department, under the present Sir George Clerk. In this capacity, he acquired that knowledge of the Punjab, which eventually proved so advantageous to the Government, and so honourable to himself. In the year 1837, he married the youngest daughter of the Rev. George Marshall, of Carndonagh, in whose society he enjoyed all the happiness peculiar to matrimonial life, until her death in 1854. Never had any man a more zealous or a more judicious almoner.

On the advance of the army of retribution under Sir George Pollock, he sought and obtained permission to accompany it, as his brother George was one of Akhbar Khan's prisoners. On that occasion he was able to render good service; for on the 15th of March, 1842, General Pollock stated that "Captain Lawrence, with the zeal which has so frequently induced him to undergo many hardships and annoyances, when he thinks he can be of service, has volunteered to ride over to Attock, a day or two before the arrival of Brigadier White's force, and see that every assistance is given in crossing the troops over the river." Again, in announcing the successful advance of his forces through the Khyber Pass, the general reported:—"I cannot conclude this dispatch without requesting that you will particularly bring to the notice of the Governor-General in Council the very great assistance I have received from Captain Lawrence." For his eminent services in this glorious campaign, he obtained the brevet rank of major. In the latter part of the same year he succeeded B. Hodgson, Esq., C. S., the well-known naturalist, as resident at the court of Katmandoo, but he was not destined long to enjoy a peaceful though honourable retirement in the hills.

Throughout the first Sikh war, Major Lawrence evinced the high soldierly qualities that characterized his entire career. So eminently indeed did he distinguish himself, especially at the battle of Sohraon, that he was made a military companion of the Bath, and appointed a member of the Lahore Regency, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. On the 3rd of January, 1846, he was gazetted as Governor-General's agent for the North-West Provinces, and, on the 8th of the same month in the following year, resident at Lahore.

Ill health soon afterwards compelled him to proceed to Europe; but he had not long enjoyed the invigorating influences of a milder climate, before news arrived of disaffection in the Punjab. Neither the warnings of his physician, nor the remonstrances of his friends, had now any weight with him. The post of duty and of danger was at Lahore, and thither he determined to return without a moment's unnecessary delay. Notwithstanding the shattered state of his health, he travelled part of the way from Bombay on camel-back, a most fatiguing and inconvenient mode of progression. He arrived, however, only in time for the fall of Mooltan, and the general reduction of the Punjab. On the annexation of that province in 1849, he was appointed President of the Board of Administration, and eventually was made a civil K.C.B. Of the great ability he displayed in this new post, the best proof is the pacification of the Punjab, and its rapid and steady progress in the arts of civilization. His liberal principles, however, clashed with Lord Dalhousie's all-absorbent policy. He was ever desirous to temper justice

with mercy; and, while exhibiting a Roman firmness when the occasion required severity, he never forgot that he was an English gentleman and a Christian. Though quite disposed to render the British power paramount in India, he was almost equally anxious to conciliate the native gentry, and to make them friends as well as subjects. But this did not altogether suit Lord Dalhousie's system of "Fiats." Sir John Laird Muir Lawrence was therefore appointed Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, the Board of Administration was remodelled, and Sir Henry nominated Governor-General's agent at Ajmere, but with the same allowances he drew in his former capacity. This happened in the spring of 1853. In the following year his merits pointed him out as the right man for the responsible office of Chief Commissioner of the newly annexed province of Oude. Not his the fault that the province has not remained tranquil. What man could do to maintain peace and prosperity was done, and heartily done, by Sir Henry Lawrence. It was not the will of Heaven that he should command success, but he himself did more—he deserved it. In the discharge of his duty as a military commander he received his mortal wound. He died nobly as a soldier should die, and an entire nation bewails his death with respectful sorrow.

This short sketch, altogether imperfect and inconsequent as it is, would be still more deplorably defective were no mention made of Sir Henry Lawrence's munificent, though unostentatious benevolence. Numerous are the families, very many the individuals, who are indebted to him for active and practical sympathy in the hour of sadness and suffering. The voice of the fatherless, too, will join in his funeral dirge. The asylum at Kussowlie for the orphan children of European soldiers, was founded and mainly supported by his unfailing liberality; and owing to his simple, self-denying habits, no man was ever in a position to render more efficient aid to those who deserved and required assistance.

Sir Henry's literary attainments were, likewise, of no mean calibre. His articles on public affairs at Lahore, previous to the second Sikh campaign, commanded general attention as they appeared in the *Calcutta Review*. But the most generally known of his writings were certain chapters published in the *Delhi Gazette*, under the title of "The Adventurer in the Punjab," and afterwards reproduced by Mr. Colburn, as "The Adventures of an Officer in the Service of Runjeet Sing." The good he has done, however, will long survive that which he has only imagined and written.

COMPENSATION TO SUFFERERS.

THE European residents in Bengal and the North-West Provinces will be surprised to learn that the question of rendering them compensation for the loss of their property, during the present insurrection, is considered of too wide a nature to be taken into contemplation. Blindly confiding in the protection of the British Government, men of capital and enterprise have devoted their lives and property to the development of the natural resources of the country. Some have directed their energies to the production of indigo or of sugar. Others have established banks or printing-presses. Others, again, have embarked in the various pursuits of commerce or agriculture which best suited their habits or means. But all have contributed to

the welfare and prosperity of the people and country, in the justifiable belief and expectation that their persons and goods were secured from danger and detriment by the power and good faith of the Government. It now appears that they were cruelly mistaken. Unless they were actually in the service of the Government, they were not to be considered of any note or importance. Their bungalows might be burned, their factories destroyed, their warehouses plundered, and themselves and their families reduced to unmerited poverty, without a paternal Government stirring hand or foot to afford them the slightest redress—because that would be opening up too wide a question. The public, we think, will hardly be satisfied with such a reason for withholding justice from their fellow-countrymen in a distant land. Assuredly very few persons will hereafter be tempted to try their fortunes in India, if a distinction is to be drawn between them and the professed servants of the Government. Besides, there is no occasion to burden the ordinary revenue with any part of the amount required to compensate these sufferers. The obvious course is to make an extraordinary assessment, by way of a fine, to cover all the expenses of the revolt. There is no punishment more keenly felt by a native than that which is directed against his purse and pocket. Under the present circumstances, the whole of the North-West Provinces—with the exception of the Punjab—and the greater portion of Bengal proper, are worthy of a severe chastisement. It will not suffice to hang the mutinous sepoys,—the villagers must also be taught to dread the consequences of plunder and assassination. We hope, therefore, that the Court of Directors will not shrink from doing a mere act of justice, and that without any unnecessary delay, from a simple dislike to open up a wide question.

Private charity is fortunately not restrained by the same narrow considerations as public policy. The heart of the British nation throbs with sympathy and compassion for the helpless women and children so suddenly reduced to utter destitution, and that in a climate where luxuries are the actual necessities of life. In the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner has promptly taken measures to relieve the most necessitous cases; and in Calcutta public subscriptions—headed by 1,000*l.* from the Governor-General and 200*l.* from Lady Canning—have been opened for the purpose of affording shelter, raiment, and food to the hundreds of terrified fugitives who are constantly flocking to that capital. It is impossible that a warm response should not be made in this country to the silent appeal for help that comes from that land of horrors. Such, evidently, is the opinion of the chief magistrate of the city of London. In the well-grounded assurance that an initiative alone was needed, his lordship convened a public meeting at the Egyptian Hall, on Tuesday last, in order to inaugurate the movement on behalf of our distressed fellow-countrymen. Among the principal speakers on this interesting occasion were Col. Henderson,—who stated that thirty widows had been already thrown upon the Bengal Military Fund,—Sir Stephen Lushington, Judge Haliburton, Capt. Lynch, Mr. Wm. Dent, Mr. Canon Champneys, the Rev. Mr. Liefchild, Mr. Theobald, of Calcutta, and other gentlemen of character and influence. Very nearly 1,000*l.* were subscribed before the meeting broke up, and it was urgently requested that simi-

lar meetings might be commenced in every town and burgh throughout the empire. Judge Haliburton, indeed, promised the active co-operation of our North-American colonies; but instant and immediate aid is imperatively demanded. Never was there need of greater despatch. Many weeks must, in either case, elapse before the unfortunate sufferers can benefit by the subscriptions already collected. Let there be no delay with a view to increase the amount of a donation. Those who cannot give a large sum at once may add hereafter to their present mite. The promptness of a gift at all times enhances its value; but, in this instance, the value of the offering almost entirely depends upon its promptness. This is no party question. There can be no difference as to political or religious creeds. There are English men, women, and children, in unmerited poverty, sickness, and hourly apprehension, far from their homes and native land. Be it ours, then, to bestow largely, freely, and ungrudgingly, and to show our common brotherhood by the earnestness of our sympathy. But no words are necessary to enforce an appeal that speaks to every true heart. It only needs to point out the proper channel, to receive an overflowing stream of genuine benevolence.

Subscriptions sent to the office of this Journal will be duly forwarded to Col. Henderson, Secretary to the Relief Fund Committee. It is gratifying to be able to add that the sum of 2,000*l.* was forwarded by the Marseilles mail to Calcutta, for the immediate relief of the most destitute. Nor may we fail to mention that, in order to complete this considerable amount, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor advanced 400*l.*, in addition to his own contribution.

THE LATE GOLĀB SINGH, MAHARAJAH OF CASHMEER.

THE intensity of the interest now, for the first time, felt in this country with respect to what is passing in India, is so completely concentrated on the European community, that the death of the *beau idéal* of an Oriental adventurer has been passed over without notice. And yet, in many respects, Golāb Singh was a remarkable and extraordinary man. From a very humble origin he rose to be the ruler of a considerable principality, and at one time held in his hand the destinies of the Sikh dominions, if not of our own supremacy in Hindostan. It was in the year 1820 that Golāb first entered the arena of public life. In that year he accepted service under Runjeet Singh as a running footman. He was the eldest of three Rajpoot brothers who lived at Jummoo, and claimed to be descended from the great Runjeet Deo. His second brother, Dhiān, joined him shortly after he had been received on the domestic establishment of the Lion of the Punjab, and, owing to his graceful manners, was appointed to the office of chamberlain. Golāb, on his part, obtained a military command, which furnished him with an opportunity of distinguishing himself by seizing the person of the restless Mohammedan chief of Raoree. In acknowledgment of these and other services, the district and town of Jummoo were conferred in fief upon the family, and ere long the three brothers—for Soochēt Singh, also, had repaired to Lahore—were dignified by the title of rajas.

The smooth and crafty Golāb usually resided in the hills, astutely employing the Sikhs to extend his own

influence over the neighbouring Rajpoots. Dhiān, meanwhile, remained at court, and by his fawning obsequiousness soon became all-powerful. Soochēt, the youngest—according to Capt. J. D. Cunningham—was content with being simply “a gay courtier and a gallant soldier.” A little later, Dhiān’s son, Heera Singh, was also created a raja, and the fortunes of the family appeared immovable. About the year 1838, Runjeet Singh made a personal visit to Jummoo, and was magnificently entertained by Golāb, who, bowing his head to the ground, presented to his suzerain lordly gifts, estimated at 40,000*l.* sterling. The Maharajah, however, afterwards sarcastically remarked that Jummoo could now show gold where formerly nothing but stones were visible.

At the time of Runjeet’s death, in 1839, nearly the whole of the executive power had passed into the hands of the Jummoo brothers. His death itself was concealed by Dhiān until a favourable opportunity presented itself for declaring Kurruk Singh his successor, with himself as wuzeer. The new prince was indolent and imbecile, and little better than a puppet in the hands of one Cheit Singh. His son, Nao Nihal Singh, had hastened from Peshawur so soon as he heard of his grandfather’s death, with the intention of crushing the Jummoo rajas. But when he discovered that they had already been supplanted by an unworthy favourite, he coalesced with them for the destruction of their common rival. Accordingly, one morning, at early dawn, the young prince, accompanied by Dhiān and Golāb, rushed into the Maharajah’s palace, and slew his minion at his very feet. To Golāb was ascribed the doubtful honour of this bold, relentless act. The murder of Cheit Singh, however, rather increased than diminished the jealousy entertained by Nao Nihal towards the aspiring brothers, who now held Ladak, and all the hill principalities between the Ravee and the Jhelum, in fief, besides other districts in the Punjab. Under pretext, therefore, of exacting the over-due tribute from Kangra, he marched a considerable force, under General Ventura, to the north-east of Jummoo; but more important matters occurred to draw his attention to another quarter. This was in 1840; and in the autumn of the same year, Kurruk Singh was gathered to his fathers. After performing the funeral ceremony with all due rites, Nao Nihal was riding under an arched gateway, in company with Golāb’s eldest son, when some of the masonry fell in, killing the latter on the spot, and so seriously injuring the prince that he died in the course of the same night. Popular belief unanimously accused the Jummoo brothers of having compassed the death of their avowed enemy, by means that endangered and destroyed the life of a son and a nephew.

Nao Nihal was succeeded by Sher Singh, a reputed son of Runjeet. This “goodnatured voluptuary”—as he is styled by Capt. Cunningham—was the mere creature of the Jummoo rajas, whose arrogant pretensions had rendered them insufferably odious to the Sikh chieftains. The consequence was a cabal, which invested Kurruk’s widow, Chund Kour, with the nominal power of regent, until it should be known whether Nao Nihal had left any posthumous offspring. This momentary check directed Dhiān’s attention to the boy Dhuleep, whom Runjeet’s concubine, Ranee Jindan, had borne to him in his old age—though the true paternity of the child was scarcely ambiguous. The astute Golāb was at first rather in

favour of the old Maharanee, in the expectation that a female rule would afford an abundant harvest of intrigue, in which he was professedly an adept. However, Dhiân succeeded in gaining over the soldiery, who deposed Kuruk's widow and restored Sher Singh, with Dhiân as wuzeer. Their pay was, therefore, increased one rupee a month, and they learned to estimate their power as king-makers.

In the spring of 1841, Golâb Singh was despatched into Cashmeer to avenge the murder of the late governor. He not only acquitted himself of his appointed duty, but virtually reduced that beautiful valley to subjection to himself. Had it not been for the positive prohibition of the British Government, he would also have been appointed governor of Peshawur. When a Sikh force was demanded to co-operate with General Pollock, the command of it was bestowed on Golâb Singh, whose heart, however, was not in an enterprise from which no advantage could accrue to himself or family.

In the autumn of 1843, Sher Singh was assassinated by Ajeet Singh, one of the Sindhanwala chieftains, at the instigation of Dhiân; while Sher's youthful son, Pertab, was cruelly murdered by Lehna Singh. The red-handed conspirators then joined Dhiân; but shot him dead as he was accompanying them to the citadel to proclaim a new maharajah. Dhiân was fully and speedily avenged by his son Heera, who roused the soldiery, and stormed the citadel. Lehna fell fighting, and Ajeet was killed in leaping down from the wall. Dhuleep was then recognized as Maharajah, with Heera Singh for his minister, and the soldiers' pay was further augmented $2\frac{1}{2}$ rupees per menssem. Although there were many rivalries and local disturbances about this time, yet, on the whole, Heera held the reins with a vigorous grasp, and made himself feared and respected. His uncle Golâb, having attempted to appropriate the entire estates of the deceased Sookhât Singh, was compelled to give up one moiety, and even induced to send his son Rundheer, *alias* Sohun, Singh, to Lahore. Heera's chief adviser, the Pundit Julla, soon afterwards contrived to offend the Rancee Jindan and her brother Jowahir, who won over the soldiers, and Heera, the Pundit, and Rundheer Singh, were all miserably slaughtered. The first result was an augmentation of pay to the amount of half a rupee a month; and the second was the march of an army against Jummoo. Conscious of his inability to cope with the Khalsa in arms, Golâb had recourse to wiles and corruption. He was, therefore, allowed to retain the family fief on payment of a fine of 350,000*l.* But as the treasure was about to be removed, a violent dispute broke out between his own and the Khalsa soldiery, and the sack of Jummoo was hardly averted by his undertaking to pay a fine of 680,000*l.* Golâb himself accompanied the triumphant army to Lahore, and won their hearts by his ostentatious humility. Jowahir falling into contempt, was soon afterwards put to death by the soldiers, after being subjected to the mockery of a trial. This event happened on the 21st of September, 1845, and left the Rancee in nominal possession of the supreme power. The only real power, however, was exercised by the army and their deputies,—Lal Singh being appointed wuzeer, and Tej Singh commander-in-chief. It is matter of history how these traitors, in the hope of consolidating their own position, sacrificed their gallant soldiers in battle with the English. All this time Golâb re-

mained in the hills patiently abiding his time. Nor had he long to wait, for after the skirmish of Buddiwal he was unanimously hailed leader and minister. But it was too late. The star of the Sikhs had already faded away, and the defeat of Sobraon left them at the mercy of the conqueror. Golâb had begun to negotiate for his own interests immediately after the action at Aleewal had dissipated the vain hopes excited by the partial success at Buddiwal. He now consummated his intrigue, and, with a view to weaken still further the power of the Sikhs, was permitted to possess himself of Cashmeer, on payment to the British Government of the sum of 750,000*l.* On the 15th of March, 1846, he was formally invested with the title of Maharajah, at Umritsur, and standing up, with joined hands, he avowed himself the zur-khureed, or gold-purchased slave of the English nation. The treaty was signed on the following day, when the British Government made over, "for ever, in independent possession, to Maharajah Golâb Singh, and the heirs male of his body," such and such territories. By way of homage, the Maharajah undertook to present, annually, to his suzerain one horse, twelve shawl-goats of the purest breed—six male and six female—and three pairs of Cashmeer shawls. From his antecedents, it could scarcely be expected that he would prove a beneficent ruler, and certainly any such anticipations have been signally disappointed. Golâb's besetting sin was avarice, for the gratification of which he never scrupled at any amount of meanness, injustice, and cruelty. However, he has gone to stand his trial before an infallible tribunal, where his hoarded treasures will avail nothing. Our business is with his successor. The rightful heir to the throne is his son Runbeer, *alias* Pheena, Singh; but a powerful party are understood to favour his nephew Jowahir Singh, the son of Dhiân. A civil war will probably be the consequence, unless British troops can be spared to enforce the claims of the lawful heir. How this is to be accomplished at present is not very apparent, and here is another thorn in our side at the most inconvenient season.

THE WAHABEES OF DELHI.

"THE British residents of the north-west of India, from Patna to Peshawur, as well as the respectable portion of the Hindoo population of the large towns, have lately been startled by the rumours of a wide-spread conspiracy among the self-styled true Mohammedans, having for its object the re-establishment of the supremacy of their faith. It appears that *Jahad* has been preached, and not unsuccessfully, as far as mere promises of support and contributions in money are concerned, far and wide throughout the Punjab and along the valley of the Ganges; and that some preparations were being made to enable the devoted Ghazees again to erect the standard of Islam, and carry it victorious through the ranks of the scattered infidels, or to obtain, in the immediate possession of Paradise, the rewards of martyrdom. In consequence of information received by the authorities, extensive seizure of correspondence, and some arrests of persons, have been made at Lahore, Meerut, Delhi, and other places; every ramification of the dangerous mine has been completely discovered, and the Kafirs may now consider themselves safe from the Ghazee swords."

The above lines, gentle reader, were written and pub-

lished, five years ago, by the late lamented Mr. Cargill, the learned Principal of the Delhi College. It is true he was alluding to certain events that had happened twenty years previous to that time; but he did not fail to point the moral of his tale. The story was briefly this. About the middle of the eighteenth century there lived and died at Delhi a celebrated Moulvee, named Valee-Ullah. His sons, however, were more famous, if not more pious, than himself. They were three in number. The eldest, Abd-ul-Azeez, was a prodigy of learning, and refuted the most subtle arguments of the infidels and heretics. He died at a green old age, in all the odour of sanctity; but his place, as a teacher of Mohammedan puritanism, had for some time been filled by his second brother, Ruffee-ul-deen. The youngest of this fraternity of saints was named Abd-ul-Kadir, who also taught a school at the Akberabadee Musjid, in Duriungunge. While these brothers were thus maintaining the purity of Islam, there arrived at Delhi Syud Ahmed Shah, of Bareilly. At first this remarkable enthusiast became a humble pupil of Abd-ul-Kadir, but eventually sat at the feet of the great Abd-ul-Azeez. Having acquired all that his Delhi masters could impart to him, the syud set out on his travels into distant lands, in order to converse on religious subjects with the wisest and best of men. In the course of these journeyings he entered the military service of the Nawab of Tonk, and distinguished himself as much as a warrior as he had hitherto done as a saint. On the disbandment of Ameer Khan's forces in 1818, the syud returned to Delhi; but the Akberabadee mosque was then in the hands of Moulvee Mohammed Ismael, the nephew of the three great brothers. The Moulvee was the most learned of mankind. He knew by intuition what others scarcely conjectured after long and severe study. There was nothing that had ever been written with which he was not familiarly acquainted. He was also a renowned controversialist, and as an author he published the standard work of the Wahabee creed. He likewise wrote a book on the proper mode of holding the hands in prayer. But with all this knowledge, he was only worldly wise. Of spiritual religion he was altogether ignorant. The scales had not yet fallen from his eyes; his heart was still untouched. Intercourse with the syud made him a new man. The fountain of true religion bubbled up within him, and he became the pole-star of the faithful. His exhortations were now vehement and earnest, instead of being simply ingenious and scholastic. All Delhi was moved by his words, and immense crowds gathered together to hear him. After a time the syud told him that it was the will of God they should make a pilgrimage to Mekka. The Moulvee obeyed the summons as a little child. The two set out together, and proceeded to Calcutta, preaching as they travelled along. It is said that no fewer than a thousand Mussulmans accompanied them to Arabia, to worship at the Kaaba. On their return they went about inculcating the duty of the faithful to rise and exterminate the infidel; but of their many listeners few became real followers. They then proceeded into the country of the Eusofzaees, beyond Peshawur, and extended their influence throughout the hill districts and Cashmeer. The syud's former military experience now served him in good stead. Yar Mohammed fell in battle, fighting against him and his devoted Eusofzaees. Sultan Mohammed was defeated, and Peshawur captured. Even General Allard and the

Sikhs were barely able to repulse these fierce fanatics. But the Houries of Paradise grew impatient to receive the syud to their ever chaste embraces. Too good for earth, he was soon to be transplanted to the ever-flowering gardens of the true believers. He contrived to offend the Eusofzaees, and thus, notwithstanding the devoted courage of his handful of Ghazees, he was overpowered by numbers, and his head, after being severed from the body, was carried to Lahore, and exposed to the public gaze. The Moulvee Ismael, likewise, obtained the reward of martyrdom, bequeathing his name as a watchword to all sincere votaries of Islam. The Ghazees, however, were not left without hope. Their revered leader had promised, shortly before his death, that he would speedily return to them. In 1852 they were looking for the fulfilment of his promise. Mysterious voices had been heard announcing his early advent. Mysterious turbans had been dimly seen by ecstatic Ghazees, who thus knew that the hour and the man were at hand. "All this we may look upon," observes Mr. Cargill, "as not only ridiculous, but the acme of insanity; but even insane soldiers are not to be despised as enemies, and the Government ought not to overlook the slightest movements resulting from such pernicious principles so widely diffused." The warning voice was raised in vain. Overweening self-confidence, as usual, became the parent of humiliation. The work of a century has thus been wasted, and the conquest of India has to be achieved a second time.

THE NATIVE PRESS IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

In the year 1852 there were thirty-four native newspapers published within the jurisdiction of the Agra Government. Their combined circulation, however, did not exceed 1,900 copies, and their joint annual receipts barely amounted to as many pounds. Of this number, nine belonged to Agra itself. For some years the most distinguished of these was the *Zoobdootool-Ukhbar*, or *Epitome of News*; but in 1852 even that had dwindled down to seventy copies. Written in remarkably pure Persian, it appeared every Friday, and was priced at one rupee a month. Its news was chiefly derived from the English papers, and the editorial comments were moderate and sensible. From the Agra College Press was issued the *Ukhbarool-Huquayug*, or *Genuine News*, under the superintendence of a supernumerary teacher at the college. It came out twice a week, with a subscription-list of fifty names, its terms being Rs. 14 a year, paid in advance. Besides the current news of the day, it gave copious extracts from English journals and scientific books. Next in order is the *Mutbaool-Ukhbar*, or *News Press*, with a circulation of forty-six copies, at a monthly subscription of eighteen pence. It was written in Oordoo, and possessed no other merit than that of supplying the petty news of the place. The *Asudool-Ukhbar*, or *Very Fortunate News*, was little better than a weekly compilation of Mohammedan traditions and biography. Its price was one shilling a month, and its subscribers were fifty-eight in number. From the same press was issued a bi-monthly magazine, called the *Miar-oos-Shoura*, or *Touchstone of Poets*, which was confined to poetical effusions by ancient and modern rhymers. It had eight or nine subscribers, of whom only two or three thought it necessary to pay.

The Qootub-ool-Ukhbar, or *Polestar of News*, was a weekly paper, in Oordoo, priced eighteen pence a month, with forty-five subscribers. Its contents were indicated by its title, when given at full length; namely, Qootub-ool-Ukhbar-o-Tuzkirut-ool-Ushaar-o-Ehkam-i-Sirkar-o-Tawareekh-ool-Ukhbar. In plain English, it professed to give the news of the day, poetical pieces, the Government Acts and Orders, and a biographical notice of the Prophet and the Mahomedan martyrs. Another weekly Oordoo paper, price fifteen pence a month, delighted also in a long appellation; this was the Ukhbar-oon-Nuwah-o-Nuzhat-ool-Urwah, or *The News of the Vicinity and the Delight of Souls*. About forty copies were sold, though it imparted not only news from Gwalior, Burmah, Bokhara, and Calcutta, but also extracted largely from English journals and magazines. The paper with the largest circulation in this district was undoubtedly the Noor-ool-Absar, or *Light of the Eyes*. This weekly Oordoo journal sold 230 copies, of which 200 were taken by Government for the use of the village schools. It contained articles on natural history, geography, and history, translated from the English, together with extracts from Abercrombie's "Intellectual Powers." A Hindee translation of the above was also published, under the title of Budhi Prakash, with a Government circulation of 200 copies.

At Bareilly only one paper was published, the Oomdut-ool-Ukhbar, or *Most Trustworthy News*, which appeared weekly, the annual subscription being eight rupees in advance, or one rupee per mensem. It was conducted by a native teacher in the college, and therefore dabbled in scientific subjects; but being written in simple Oordoo, it was never very popular with the natives. Forty-two copies were struck off weekly.

Benares could boast of possessing seven papers, two of which belonged to the notorious Baboo Gobind Rugonath. These were the *Benares Ukhbar*, in Hindee, and the *Benares Gazette*, in Oordoo; the weekly circulation of the former being thirty-one, and of the latter twenty-one copies. These papers have always been noted for their virulence against the Christian missionaries, and their insolent remarks on the character and conduct of the European magistrates. In commenting on a judgment passed by Mr. St. George Tucker, the *Ukhbar* observed:—"But to advance reason to a Tazeh Villaitee (i.e. a green-horn) is as foolish an attempt as giving a looking-glass to a blind man, or gold to a buffalo." The dulness of the sarcasm would prove its best antidote in any European country; but whatever tends to lower the prestige of their foreign rulers in the eyes of the sensitive Hindoos should at once be suppressed. The Baboo was known to be in the pay of the Nepaul government, and was believed "to drive the nefarious trade of selling his silence" in the case of individuals. Of a very different stamp was the Soodhakur, or *Stream of Nectar*; but, being written in difficult and high-flown Hindee, its circulation was limited to about fifty subscribers, paying one rupee per mensem. In addition to the usual news, literary and scientific articles were frequently inserted. The Bagh-o-Bahar, or *The Garden and Spring*, was a weekly Oordoo paper, badly executed, for one rupee per mensem, and commanding only twenty-three subscribers. Another weekly Oordoo journal was the Aftab-i-Hind, or *The Indian Sun*, with a circulation of 110 copies, principally taken up with extracts from the English papers. From the same press was issued the Kashee-barta-Praka-

shika, or *Indicator of Benares Events*, in Bengalee; the circulation of which rose in the course of the year from 92 to 130 copies. There was likewise a third weekly Oordoo paper, the *Benares Hurkaru*, or *Messenger*, having a circulation of twenty-five copies, at the rate of one rupee a month.

At Bhurtapore, the Muzhur-ool-Suroor, or *Theatre of Pleasure*, was started ostensibly under the Maharajah's patronage, but his highness does not appear to have fulfilled his promises,—only fourteen copies being distributed each week.

The large station of Cawnpore supported two presses, but not a single newspaper. On the other hand, Delhi could plume itself on possessing seven. The place of honour must, of course, be assigned to the Sooraj-ool-Ukhbar, or *Lamp of News*, which was, indeed, no other than the "Court Circular." It was written in the most inflated Persian, and frequently published to the admiring courtiers the last poetical productions of the royal bard. His Majesty's choice of expression was universally extolled—the only deficiency observable was the want of ideas. There was no lack of fine words, had there only been a corresponding amount of common sense. The circulation of the paper was confined to the king's servants, who were mulcted one rupee a month, that they might know every Sunday at what hours the "Great Mogul" ate or drank, slept or walked, during the previous week. If obsequious flattery found oil for the *Lamp of News*, it was charity that supported the Oordoo Ukhbar,—at least, its proprietor, Syud Hoossein, professed to give to the poor whatever surplus remained, after payment of all expenses. His charity, however, did not prevent him from attacking Moulvee Jafir Alee, of the Delhi College, in the most scurrilous and virulent manner. In other respects the Ukhbar was a well-informed journal, chiefly deriving its statements from the *Delhi Gazette*. Of subscribers it had only forty-seven. The Muzhur-ool-Huqq, or *Theatre of Truth*, pirated for the benefit of its five subscribers, the contents of the preceding paper and of the Agra Zoobdut-ool-Ukhbar. Not much better was the Sadiq-ool-Ukhbar, or *Certifier of News*, which entertained its thirty subscribers with "long articles in praise of the king and Sir Theophilus Metcalfe, in whose agency office the editor was a moonshee." In far other terms must we speak of the Fuwayud-oon-Nazireen, or *Benefits for Beholders*, edited by Ram Chunder, teacher of European sciences in the Delhi College. It was, in fact, a bi-monthly magazine of European literature, and was distributed to sixty-two subscribers. Of a similar character was the Qiran-ool-Sadyn, or *Conjunction of the Two Fortunate Planets*, though its circulation did not exceed thirty-one copies, of which fourteen were supplied gratuitously. In addition to these was an Oordoo paper bearing the singular title of Duqueq-ool-Ukhbar, or *Abstruse News*. Apparently it was too abstruse for its public, as it circulated among only eighteen subscribers.

The Malwa Ukhbar, under the patronage of the Maharajah and the British Resident, circulated ninety-one copies, of which eighty were sent to paying subscribers. One half-sheet was in excellent Hindee, and the other half in indifferent Oordoo. It consisted chiefly of news from the neighbouring states. There was likewise a paper, called the Gwalior Ukhbar, published in Scindiah's dominions, but we have been unable to obtain any further information respecting it.

Lahore possessed two papers; but only one, the *Koh-i-Noor*, or *Mountain of Light*, survived at the end of the year. That Oordoo journal appeared twice a week, at the rate of three shillings per mensem, and circulated 205 copies. It enjoyed the patronage of Government, and was justly considered the best written and best conducted native paper in the Upper Provinces. Its rival, the *Durya-i-Noor*, or *Sea of Light*, after a brilliant start, was soon compelled to succumb. A like fate awaited the *Noor-ala-Noor*, or *A Light upon Light*, at Loodiana, and the *Bagh-i-Noor*, or *Garden of Light*, at Umritsur. The *Mooltan Riaz-i-Noor* nearly encountered a similar destiny, owing to the imprisonment of its editor for a libellous article on the *tehseeldar*. At Meerut, also, a paper perished, though styling itself the *Miftah-ool-Ukhbar*, or *Key of News*. However, there still remained an Oordoo journal, the *Jam-i-Jahan-Nooma*, or *World-displaying Cup*, the contents of which, it is to be hoped, were more calculated to cheer than to inebriate its forty-three subscribers.

The nominal circulation of these various native papers must not be regarded, however, as a just estimate of their influence. It is no uncommon sight to witness groups of men seated in circles round a fluent reader, and a single copy would thus suffice an entire regiment. But it is curious to observe how rapidly they must have changed their tone since the period which we have been considering. At the close of 1852, Mr. C. P. C. Smyth, the Officiating Assistant-Secretary, was justified in remarking their abstention from discussing political matters, or canvassing the acts of the local Government. And he particularly alludes to what he calls their absurd caution in abstaining from allusions to such delicate topics. How is it, then, that liberty has so soon degenerated into license, criticism into vituperation, and fair discussion into abuse and denunciation?

CENSUS OF DELHI IN 1845-46.

As at the present moment every species of information regarding the imperial city is anxiously sought after, no apology may be necessary for troubling our readers with details of so dry a nature as the following. On taking the census of 1846, it was ascertained that Delhi contained 25,611 houses, 9,945 shops, mostly one-storied, 261 mosques, 188 temples, 1 church, 678 wells, and 196 schools. The total population consisted of 137,977 souls, of whom 69,738 were males, and 68,239 females. Of these, 90 families, or 327 persons, were Christians; 14,768 families, or 66,120 persons, were Mohammedans; and 19,257 families, or 71,530 persons, were Hindoos. In the year 1846, there were born 1,994 males and 1,910 females; the marriages were 953 in number; and 4,850 deaths occurred. Of the last, 1,320 took place before the age of 12 months, 493 between 12 months and 2 years, 843 between 2 and 12 years, and 2,194 above that age. The census of the 13 villages forming the suburbs of Delhi comes down to 1847. They then contained 22,302 inhabitants; namely, of Hindoos, 709 cultivators, 14,906 non-cultivators; and of Mohammedans, 495 cultivators, and 6,192 non-cultivators. In this return there are two points worthy of notice. The first is, that, notwithstanding the practice of polygamy, there is a very trifling difference between the number of males and that of females. The only inference to be

drawn from this fact is, that a large proportion of the males must be unmarried, and that, consequently, dissolute habits are the rule. The other point to be remarked is the equal division of the population into Hindoos and Mohammedans. Throughout Bengal generally the former is to the latter as three to one. This exceptional fact is, of course, attributable to the circumstance that Delhi has always been regarded as the head-quarters and capital of the Mohammedan population of India.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for opinions expressed by Correspondents.]

CORRESPONDENCE. THE MUTINY IN INDIA—ITS CAUSES.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—I warmly concur in the remarks contained in your last issue, relative to the causes which have been at work in producing the recent Indian tragedy.

You say rightly, that Indian "statesmen" were consistently opposed to a course which all who possessed any insight into the real condition of British India knew and felt to be a course fraught with boundless danger to the existence of our empire in the East. Grasping annexation—disregard of the faith of treaties—the late legislation on matters of social custom bearing on inheritance—and last, but not least, undue interference with the religion of the natives,—these we may look upon as the original causes of the calamity which has fallen upon us,—which has shaken our supremacy in India to its very foundations, and carried woe and wailing through the length and breadth of England.

The news flies—alas! too fast. Our sons and our daughters are slain, with every accompaniment that can add horror to bereavement: the mourning mother weeps by the desolate hearth; and we cry, in our just indignation, for vengeance on the authors of it all.

But who are the authors? Is it the Hindoo, the dupe and tool of the wily Mahomedan? Or is it even that Mahomedan, who rushes on destruction, believing himself a martyr to the religion he upholds? Would the men who have fought and bled for us in a hundred fights have turned upon us thus, *causelessly*—abandoning hopes, prospects, privileges, *all*—to embark in a bloody conflict which their experience of our prowess would tell them *could* but end in ruin? Is theirs pure unredeemed villany, having for its origin the mere brute thirst of blood? Surely, No! We must search deep to find a cause. It is the man who strikes the tinder and lights the match who is responsible for the conflagration. Seek deeper than the fanatic and the slave.

Have we been just? have we been true? have we kept faith? or have we been grasping, rapacious—careless of adherence to sacred treaties and solemn promises? Have we *said* one thing and *acted* another? Have men in high places stood forth in missionary guise—identifying Government with enterprises which Government has solemnly disowned?

If so, I am much mistaken if the most prejudiced among us does not see too plainly a pile of smouldering embers sufficient to set alight all India.

And statesmen protested; and statesmen forewarned. They have gone to their rest—taken from the evil to come. They saw the danger in the dim distance, though they knew they would not live to see it realized. But they felt it would come, and they raised their voices to arrest it. Listen to what one of that honoured band has said,—a true statesman? His warning voice can no more sound in our ears, but his written protests remain—a standing memorial of the wisdom which once adorned our councils and influenced our decrees. Listen to what he said. Do not his words sound prophetic?

"We have, in the most formal manner, and by the most authentic acts, guaranteed to the natives of India under our rule the free exercise of their religion. We have done this, not merely in the spirit of *toleration*, but as the Protecting Power, which not only engages to abstain from all interference with the religious rites and

ceremonies of its subjects, but which undertakes to defend them against all such interference on the part of others. This is the compact existing between the British Government and its Hindoo and Mahomedan subjects, upon which their allegiance and our dominion depend; and any infringement of it cannot fail to be attended with the most disastrous consequences. Our rule and supremacy have been hitherto maintained by our native soldiery; and any spirit of disaffection which might pervade that body, originating in a religious feeling, would shake the very foundation of our empire. The country cannot be held in subjection by a European force; and if the Hindoos and Mahomedans, united by one prevailing sentiment, should make common cause for the defence of their religion, they would not stop at mere defensive measures. Once aroused, they would proceed to extremity; and not only would the lives and fortunes of every European in the country be placed in the utmost peril, but the very existence of our Government would be endangered.*

Again. . . . "although they [the people] may submit in silence, a secret discontent may be fostered; and if any impression unfavourable to the Government should afterwards arise, from whatever source, or if any disastrous event should unhappily occur, the religious spark which lay concealed will then show itself, and may produce a flame which it will be difficult, if not impossible, to extinguish."†

Then, touching annexation:—

"Those who are eager for the extension of our territory, flatter themselves that we are extending our power as a necessary consequence; but the annexation of a principality to our gigantic empire may, in my opinion, become the source of weakness, by impairing our moral influence over our native subjects. I remonstrated against the annexation (I am disposed to call it *confiscation*) of Colaba, the ancient seat of the Angria family; and far from having seen reason to recall or to modify the opinion recorded by me on that proceeding, I have availed myself of every suitable occasion to enforce my conviction that a more mischievous policy could not be pursued, than that which would engross the whole territory of India, and annihilate the small remnant of the native aristocracy.

. . . "We are told, indeed, that our Government has become the 'paramount power' in India, and, as such, may deal with its vassals and dependents according to the dictates of an enlightened policy. True, we wield the power of the sword, and our political supremacy is everywhere acknowledged; but we do not possess, and never can possess, the power to violate treaties—the power to do wrong and to commit injustice—the power to dominate over those who cannot resist us, while we hesitate to enforce it in our relations with those States who enjoy, with a larger territory, a greater degree of independence. To apply to the weak a rule which it would be unsafe to extend to the strong, would ill become the British character; and I must contend that, in giving effect to the obligations of a treaty, we consult alike the dictates of justice and of sound policy.

"Annexation of territory is justified upon political and financial considerations; for it is contended that the claims and pretensions of the individual must give place to considerations for the good of the many. If this dictum were unreservedly admitted, it would go to the subversion of all property. It might be useful to the State to confiscate the wide domain of the Duke of Sutherland, or the noble patrimony of the house of Russell; but would such a proposition be seriously entertained for a moment in this country?

. . . "It is further contended that the native princes are not in general well qualified for the successful administration of their territories, and that a great benefit will accrue to the people from the introduction of our principles, and the substitution of our superior agency. That our principles and views are excellent, must be freely and fully admitted; and that our agency, in particular instances, has been eminently successful, may also be acknowledged with pride; but that our mode of administration is generally satisfactory to our native subjects, or would be generally preferred to their own, may well be doubted. Our manifold forms and operose proceedings they do not always understand; our judicial and

revenue processes are apt to embarrass them; the delays in administering justice are often very injurious; and parties are, I fear, just as liable to be maltreated by our native officials, as by the functionaries employed by their own rulers. I do not go so far as to affirm that our native subjects would give a preference to their own princes; but I certainly think that the most unscrupulous of their rulers would scarcely have acted as we have done of late years, in our eagerness to engross territorial possessions, and in the wholesale and indiscriminate resumption of rent-free tenures, under circumstances calculated to produce alienation and disaffection. May the time never arrive when this feeling shall find vent in some fatal explosion!" . . .

"I never can satisfy myself that true policy can comport with injustice and oppression. The native princes and chiefs of India will see, in the fate of Colaba, their own future destiny; their fidelity and attachment cannot be relied upon while they have such cause for distrust and alarm; and although they may be overawed and kept down by an irresistible military power, the occasion may arise when their hostility might become dangerous. The feelings of our Indian subjects are not to be trifled with; and it is not wise, nor safe, to depart from that conciliatory conduct, and to efface from their minds those impressions of our justice, wisdom, and good faith, which have hitherto constituted our bond of union with the people, and the true basis of our power in India."

On the question of the liberty of the press, he thus writes:—

"If it be asked what are the dangers which I apprehend, I reply that the people of India are advancing in opulence, and knowledge, and civilization—that the number of Europeans is increasing—that the mixed race, or Creoles, are already very numerous, and are rapidly increasing—and that our Government has lately (most unwisely, as I think), bestowed upon this varied population the 'liberty of the press'; a boon which could not fail to excite new feelings among them. This powerful instrument has already been put in operation; and it will be made use of to connect together the different parts of the population, whenever they are led to propose to themselves one common object."

Finally—

"I have more than once placed on record the expression of my deep conviction that our empire in India is only to be maintained, for any beneficial purpose, by a strict adherence to the obligations of justice—by a faithful adherence to our treaties and other engagements—by respecting the rights of the native princes and chiefs—and by refraining cautiously and habitually from every act calculated to outrage or to offend the religious feelings and prejudices of the people, from among whom our native army is raised and recruited. . . .

"I consider the grandeur and power of this empire to depend in so great a degree upon the possession of India, that I cannot too strongly urge the necessity of guarding against the most remote contingencies which can affect the security of our Eastern dominion. The separation of India would leave this country dismembered; the finest branch would be violently severed, and the trunk itself would not escape without injury from the shock."

The dangers predicted in the above extracts have been realized: our Indian empire has been in jeopardy. God grant that the crisis be past! But let not the warning be lost. "It is not wise, it is not safe, to trifle with the feelings of our native subjects." We see it; we know it now. Let not the warning be given in vain. If India is to remain ours, it must be ours in virtue, not only of our prowess, but of our justice, our tolerance, and our good faith. No more contempt of treaties, crushing the weak because they cannot resist us; no more unjust annexations; no more ill-usage of faithful allies; no more official proselytizing;—truth, integrity, and a straightforward policy, must govern our dealings with India's people! Shall we be untrue to the conquered race, while we pride ourselves, among all other nations of the globe, upon our national rectitude? Oh! shame upon us, if such be the course a Christian people take!

And now—at a moment when our blood is up, and our passions rise high, and our just indignation boileth—one word on that terrible cry "extermination." If we believe that we are not exempt from blame, we may listen with less impatience when we are told that justice consists not in confounding the innocent with

* Vide "Memorials of Indian Government," by Henry St. George Tucker, Esq., pp. 354-5. Written in 1839. Bentley.

† Ibid., pp. 358-9.

the guilty. "Hard to discriminate," you will say. Aye! but we must try. "Extermination" is not the word which a true English heart will ever indorse.

It is heart-rending to think of many a gallant veteran, whose blood has freely flowed beneath the British banner—maddened by an alarm for the religion which he holds dearer than life itself—hurried in a moment of fanaticism from his allegiance—and doomed to meet destruction at the hands of those for whom he has many a time faced death!

The people of India are not *all* traitors and assassins. Righteous feeling dwells amongst *them too*. There are fiends in human shape, alas! who have run riot in the land, and on whose guilty heads God's judgments and man's will alike descend. Let swift vengeance overtake them; too swift it cannot be! But we sin when we forget, in our blind fury, that to the forbearance of the native we are indebted for the preservation of many a precious life, which—but for him—would too surely have fallen the sacrifice.

Those men who looked on while the youthful officer bent over his dying commander, and, regardless of personal danger, ministered to his wants; those men, mutinous and armed—who raised not a hand against that gallant youth, but let him depart in peace—those men had some spark of generous feeling left!

The simple villagers, who have in so many instances given shelter to the fugitives, and, like good Samaritans, bound up their wounds, shall *they* suffer for the murderer's sins?

And the noble-hearted zemindar—whom our unrighteous annexation of Oude had brought to the verge of ruin, but who shielded our wandering people in their hour of need—what shall we say of *him*?

Let all such men be recompensed with lavish hand; let their names be held in honour; let them not be swept away in the hot tide of deep-welling wrath, which righteously rolls over the murderers of our countrymen.

Your faithful Servant,

E. C.

THE BENGAL ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—The anxious inquiry forces itself on all, "What can be done to replace the Bengal army, the growth of a century, and to give security for the maintenance of the British possessions, and the safety of the British subjects in the East hereafter?"

As this is a question that has not yet been answered by the authorities, even if it be already solved by them, I am induced to crave a little space in your columns, for the purpose of making a suggestion that I consider worthy of the consideration of those who may have to decide on the measures to be adopted.

The idea of reviving the Bengal army in a form, or on a footing resembling the constitution of the late force, does not, I should suppose, enter the mind of any reasonable man. That army must, of course, be reconstructed of very different materials, and the question to be decided now is, how the services of such a force may be best made available, not only as a defence against foreign aggression, but as a guard alike against popular insurrection and military mutiny.

In this view, I would submit that it were well if we copied the policy of Austria in circumstances somewhat analogous—a state whose skill in ruling disaffected subjects, and in availing herself of the services of mutinous troops, is worthy of a better cause.

Her plan may be said in a few words to be, *to remove her soldiers far away from their homes, and to place them over those with whom they have no interests in common*. Her garrisons in her outlying and conquered provinces are almost entirely composed of foreign troops. For example, in Bohemia you find nearly exclusively Italian and Hungarian soldiers; in Italy and Hungary, Bohemian and Austrian regiments maintain order, while the Polish provinces are kept in subjection by Croats, Italians, and Germans.

By this allotment, not only are many restless spirits removed from the discontented provinces of Hungary, Italy, Bohemia, and Poland, whose fidelity on their own soil would be a most problematical, but all danger of *fraternization*—effectually guarded against, between the people of these provinces and the soldiery—two classes, among whom there is neither sympathy of feeling, language, nor religion.

Such a system will not only be viewed by some as indicating the shifts to which tyranny is put in maintaining misgovernment, and will be considered as unworthy of an enlightened executive, professing to govern by "opinion" more than by the sword.

The day, however, for parading this well-known cant (*quoad*

India) is passed, and I fear much that the sword, and the sword only, will for many a day have to vindicate our authority in the East, as well as to avenge our murdered countrymen.

Fas est et ab hoste doceri, and though Austria is not, politically speaking, our enemy, her institutions and her system of government are sufficiently in antagonism to ours, to justify the use of the quotation. Following the example of her system, one well tested by experience, and to the well-working of which the submission, if not the contentment, of the multifarious nations under her sway is mainly to be traced, let us guard our Indian possessions on a principle somewhat analogous. Let the Madras and Bombay armies be distributed over Bengal and the upper provinces to replace the force which is cast to the winds; and let the Bengal army, when remodelled, garrison the sister presidencies. Let the Sikhs, Scindians, Punjabees, Rajpoots, Ghoorkas, and Mahrattas keep each other in check, and guard each other's territories—a dissimilarity of caste, religion, and habits between the populace and the soldiery, being, as in Austria, accepted as at once the best security against civil sedition and the surest guarantee for military fidelity.

The want of such a system is but too forcibly shown in the recent rising in Oude, where everything in that newly-acquired and disaffected territory was left in the hands and at the mercy of native and local corps, whose sympathies were all with the fallen dynasty, and where, to the disgrace of the authorities in India, but *one solitary European regiment* was retained at Lucknow as a counterpoise.

The above suggestion presupposes that in the reconstruction of the Bengal army, such castes only shall be recruited as, like those composing the armies of Madras and Bombay, would be willing to go where they are ordered. The armies of the latter presidencies appear *so far* to be faithful. Disaffection on their part would be best met by an amalgamation of the three native armies—a measure that would at once materially facilitate the arrangement which I propose. Let us hope it may prove unnecessary. At all events, I should hope that the authorities have had enough of the *high-caste Indian gentleman*, who formed so important an element in the late Bengal army, and whose religious scruples forbade his enlisting for general service; *religious scruples*, to which, it would appear, we are indebted for the merciless ferocity with which our hearths and homes have been devastated by the wholesale massacre of our nearest and dearest relations.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

16th Aug. 1857.

S. A. W.

THE SUFFERERS FROM THE INDIAN MUTINY.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—Allow me, through the medium of your columns, to inquire in what way and to what extent compensation is to be awarded to the sufferers from the terrible mutiny in the Bengal army? This cannot be otherwise than a very anxious thought to many a father and mother whose child (if not butchered by the inhuman savages) is probably at this moment (through plunder) in want of some of the necessities of life. Having two brothers, a sister, a brother-in-law, and other relations who have been at the mercy of the mutineers, I may naturally be excused for giving vent to my feelings. God be praised! they have hitherto been preserved; but my brother, a lieutenant of the 22nd regt. N.I., had to fly for his life for nine days, was twice taken prisoner, and at last escaped with only a pair of trowsers and a shirt, having been without food for nearly seven days. He left England in October last, having been at home for two years on sick leave; of course, he returned to India with a fresh outfit, every article of which he has lost, and, as every one is aware, the pay of a lieutenant is not so remunerative that he can afford to sustain such a loss. As there are so many others in a similar position, I feel I cannot but echo the sentiments of those at home and abroad, when I say that the compensation to the British soldier should be *sure and speedy*, for we cannot tell how great his sufferings may be;—great, indeed, they *must* be in any event, but more particularly so if he has a wife and family to look to him for support.

Whatever course may be adopted in future, it is manifestly clear that our rulers in India can never again place confidence in native armies, unless they desire themselves to lose the confidence of the British nation. Such being the case, we cannot in reason expect that our English gentry will in future allow their sons to take commissions in Sepoy regiments. The East-India Company will therefore do well to take care of the British officers they now have, and ward them adequate compensation for the sufferings they have undeservedly had to endure, and will doubtless for a long time continue to experience. In so doing, they cannot but feel that they will take care, not of the soldier only, but in many instances they will have the additional satisfaction of knowing that they have poured consolation into the hearts of the fatherless and the widow, and thus have remembered *them* in their affliction.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS LLOYD FOWLE.

Crawley, Aug. 24, 1857.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Friday, August 14.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE EUPHRATES VALLEY RAILWAY.

Mr. Estcourt strongly urged the Government to promise their support to this scheme. The Turkish Government had undertaken, at their own expense, to construct a harbour at the mouth of the Orontes. From that point the line would pass through a level country to Antioch, and this section could be completed in twelve months. Between Antioch and the valley of Mesopotamia it would surmount, or traverse, one of the lowest spurs of Lebanon at a height of 1,100 feet above the level of the sea. With this single exception, there were no engineering difficulties to be expected. It was not proposed, for the present, to carry the line further than Joppa Castle, on the Euphrates, about 150 miles from the Mediterranean. Iron steamers would convey the passengers and goods down the river to Korna, on the Persian Gulf, a sea navigable at all seasons of the year. A steam flotilla would quickly connect that station with Kurrachee, and from that port to the deep waters of the Indus a railway was actually being laid down. A direct communication would thus be opened with Mooltan, and continued to Lahore, Agra, and Calcutta. The entire outlay on the line from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates would not exceed 1,400,000*l.*, on which the Turkish Government had promised to guarantee an interest of six per cent. Commercial men, however, required a more tangible security in the event of a rupture of friendly relations with the Porte. For this reason the Company asked Government to make good any deficiency in the amount of interest on money advanced, that might arise during the three years that would elapse before the railway could be completed—an amount that, even for five years, would not exceed 100,000*l.* In conclusion, the hon. member dwelt at some length on the political and commercial advantages of the proposed line.

Mr. Gladstone looked upon undertakings of this kind as purely commercial enterprises, and considered that the best judges of their merits were the individuals who were invited to invest their capital in them. He protested against their being converted into political questions, which might hereafter involve the Government in serious disputes and difficulties with foreign powers.

Lord Palmerston admitted the importance of a direct and rapid communication with India; but was inclined to give the preference to a railway to Constantinople, and thence from the other side of the Bosphorus to the Persian Gulf. But in any case, the proper position of Government was that of deliberate spectators. With reference to the contemplated line, he could not give the slightest encouragement in any tangible form; but if a telegraphic line of communication were laid down by the Euphrates Valley, or by the Red Sea, to India, her Majesty's Government would pay for the use thereof.

THE KING OF OUDE.

Sir F. Kelly having inquired, on behalf of the Queen-Mother, if the King of Oude would be permitted to correspond with his family in this country, *Mr. V. Smith* replied in the negative, but added that he had forwarded to the Queen of Oude a communication which had been brought to him from the King of Oude to his relatives in this country. The king had been arrested on a charge of complicity in the revolt of the Bengal army, under Regulation 3 of the province of Bengal, which set forth:—

"Whereas reasons of state, embracing the due maintenance of the alliances formed by the British Government with foreign powers, the preservation of tranquillity in the territories of native princes entitled to its protection, and the security of the British dominions from foreign hostility and from internal commotion, occasionally render it necessary to place under personal restraint individuals against whom there may not be sufficient ground to institute any judicial proceeding, or when such proceeding may not be adapted to the nature of the case, or may, for other reasons, be inadvisable or improper."

The right hon. gentleman then read the letter addressed by the Governor-General to the king upon the occasion of his arrest:—

Fort William, June 15.

"Sir,—It is with pain that I find myself compelled to require that your Majesty's person should for a season be removed to within the precincts of Fort William. The name of your Majesty and the authority of your Court are used by persons who seek to excite resistance to the British Government, and it is necessary that this should cease. Your Majesty knows that from the day when it pleased you to fix your residence near Calcutta to the present time, yourself and those about your Majesty have been entirely free and uncontrolled. Your Majesty may be assured, then, that it is not the desire of the Governor-General in Council

to interfere needlessly with your movements and actions. Your Majesty may be equally certain that the respect due to your Majesty's high position will never be forgotten by the Government or its officers, and that every possible provision will be made for your Majesty's convenience and comfort."

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Wednesday, August 19.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Lord Shaftesbury moved for the production of a circular order of Sir Henry Somerset, then General Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, dated January 14, 1857, in which he prescribes certain rules for enlistment, and declares it to be, in his opinion, indispensable that no low caste men should be admitted into the ranks of the native army. He (*Lord Shaftesbury*) was of opinion that nothing tended so much to foster a spirit of mutiny in the Bengal army as the homage paid to the Brahmin caste. It was inconsistent with our political position, and with our position as a Christian country. He wished to know from some member of her Majesty's Government whether the principle of selection was to be recognized in future.

Lord Granville had no objection to produce the paper in question. As regarded the mode in which the Bengal army was to be levied in future, it would be presumptuous on his part to give, at this juncture, any distinct pledge as to the manner in which the Indian armies should be organized.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE PERSIAN EXPEDITION.

Col. Sykes asked the President of the Board of Control whether it was the intention of Government to confer upon the officers of the Persian expedition testimonials of approval of successful military operations in brevets, honours, and a medal, prefacing his question by some remarks upon the success of the expedition and the ability displayed by the commanding officer.

Mr. V. Smith bore testimony to the gallantry, courage, and skill exhibited in the expedition, but observed that the question of honours must be decided by the Indian Government.

Thursday, Aug. 20.

THE BENGAL MUTINY.

On the order of the day for the third reading of the Militia Bill, a desultory discussion took place with respect to the Indian crisis. According to *Sir F. Smith*, the crying want of India was 1,000 sappers and miners. He believed that General Barnard had not a single soldier able to do the work of a sapper and miner. (By the last accounts there were 12 officers and 221 men of that corps with the army). *Sir De Lacy Evans* had great confidence in General Jacob: thought that small war-steamers ought to be sent out to operate on the rivers, and that men-of-war ought to be employed as transports: the Victoria Cross ought to be conferred by Sir C. Campbell on the Indian officers who had so greatly distinguished themselves: Holkar, Scindiah, and other native princes ought to be rewarded by an increase of territory, and the artillery reinforcements ought to be augmented. *Sir W. F. Williams* hoped that more fortified places would be constructed in India, and that the Delhi arsenal would never again be left unprotected. *Sir H. Verney* wished to see well-armed steamers sent up the small as well as the large rivers. *Admiral Walcott* suggested that all the gunboats at Hong Kong should be ordered round to India. *Lord Palmerston* reminded the House, that if both the navy and army were despatched to the East, the British islands would be left unprotected. A small force might, possibly be sent through Egypt, if there were steamers ready to receive the troops at Suez. (The mortality in Egypt and on the Red Sea would be frightful at this season of the year.) The Indian rivers are too shallow and difficult for any war vessels that could be despatched from this country. General Jacob is detained at Bushire in consequence of the non-evacuation of Herat. Nothing would be left undone by Government to insure ultimate and complete success. *Mr. Disraeli* regretted that 5,000 men were not sent out through Egypt; considered Cawnpore more important than Delhi, and hoped it might be able to hold out; trusted that peremptory orders had been given to Sir George Grey to despatch a certain number of regiments to India; should be glad to hear that the 45th were going from the Cape to besiege Delhi, or relieve Cawnpore; the Government were to blame for leaving Delhi without European troops. *Mr. V. Smith* observed, that every Government for the last twenty years was equally responsible for the last oversight, if it were one: but Sir C. Napier had recommended that the arsenal should be confided to twelve native regiments. The station, besides, was too unhealthy for European

troops. The Government had positively ordered two regiments from the Cape. The loyalty of the native princes of India had not been displayed in such a manner as to call for any very ardent demonstrations of gratitude. The House might rely on the determination of the Government to suppress the mutiny with a strong hand.

Friday, Aug. 28.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

In reply to *Mr. Briscoe, Lord Palmerston* said the proposed telegraphic communication with India by way of the Euphrates had been undertaken by a private company, with certain contingent arrangements with Her Majesty's Government; but the Turkish Government had not given its permission for carrying out the scheme. With respect to the line by Suez down the Red Sea and to Kurrachee, a private company was contemplating such a plan, and as far as the Government could aid them, without applying to Parliament, it would be glad to do so.

THE SUFFERERS IN INDIA.

In answer to an inquiry by *Sir De Lacy Evans, Mr. Mangles* said the Government of India had been instructed to render the most ample assistance, not only to the families of their civil and military servants, but to all destitute persons.

DISTRIBUTION OF HER MAJESTY'S REGIMENTS IN INDIA.

As a good deal of anxiety prevails in England regarding the actual localities of the Queen's regiments serving in India, we have drawn up the following from the scattered notices in the Indian papers. We think it may be relied upon as correct:—

- 6th Carabineers.—Meerut. Prepared to move on Delhi.
- 9th Lancers.—Delhi.
- 12th Lancers.—Bangalore (Madras Presidency).
- 14th Light Dragoons.—Two squadrons at Aurungabad (Nizam's territories). One squadron forming part of a flying brigade, to assemble at Malligam (Candeish, Deccan). Depôt—Kirkee, near Poonah.
- 5th Foot.—Had arrived at Calcutta, and was to move up the Ganges towards Benares, Allahabad, and Cawnpore.
- 8th Foot.—Delhi.
- 10th Foot.—Dinapore,
- 24th Foot.—Punjab.
- 26th Enniskillens.—Punjab.
- 29th Foot.—Burmah. Ordered up to Calcutta.
- 32nd Foot.—Lucknow.
- 35th Foot.—Barrackpore, near Calcutta.
- 37th Foot.—One wing at Benares; one wing at Calcutta.
- 43rd Light Infantry.—Bangalore.
- 52nd Light Infantry.—Punjab.
- 53rd Foot.—Calcutta.
- 60th Rifles (1st bat.).—Delhi.
- 61st Foot.—One wing at Ferozepore; one wing at Delhi.
- 64th Foot.—Depôt, Belgaum (Bombay Presidency), 500 men at Allahabad.
- 70th Foot.—Punjab.
- 75th Foot.—Delhi.
- 78th Highlanders.—Depôt, Poonah. One wing at Benares, one wing at Calcutta.
- 81st Foot.—Lahore.
- 83rd Foot.—Depôt, Deesa; 500 men on the march from Deesa to overawe the Mewah territory.
- 84th Foot.—Allahabad.
- 86th.—One wing at Poonah; one wing with the 14th Light Dragoons, en route to Malligam.
- 87th, Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Peshawar.

[United Service Gazette.]

THE LATE SIR HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B.

(From the Times.)

Major-General Sir Hugh Massy Wheeler, K.C.B., whose melancholy death at Cawnpore has followed so closely upon the losses we have sustained in the persons of Sir H. M. Lawrence and General Barnard, was one of the most distinguished officers in the Indian service, as he proved in the Sikh war. He was the son of the late Capt. Hugh Wheeler, of the Indian army, and grandson of Mr. Frank Wheeler, of Ballywire, county of Limerick, by Margaret, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Hugh, first Lord Massy, in the Irish peerage. He was himself born at Ballywire, in 1789; so that at the time of his death he had reached his 68th year. He received his early education at Rich-

mond, Surrey, and at the Grammar School, Bath. He entered the military service of the East-India Company in 1803, when he received his first commission in the Bengal infantry. In the next year he marched with his regiment, under Lord Lake, against Delhi. Having risen steadily through the intermediate ranks, he became colonel of the 48th Bengal N.I. in 1846, and in the same year was appointed first-class brigadier, in command of field forces; in 1854 he attained the rank of major-general. In December, 1845, previous to the hard-fought battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshah, the gallant General (then Brigadier) Wheeler, with a force of 4,500 men and 21 guns, covered the village of Bussean, where the large depôt of stores had been collected for the army under Sir Henry Hardinge, Lord Gough, and Sir Harry Smith, and thus rendered important services which contributed in their measure to the gaining of those victories. He received the order of the Dorian Empire in 1848, and was honoured a few years since for his distinguished merits by being appointed one of the aides-de-camp to her Majesty. Having been repeatedly thanked by the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief for his valuable services in the Sikh campaigns and in the conquest of the Punjab, he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath in 1850, and since that time has held command of the district of Cawnpore.

The Indian despatches, during the war in the Punjab, show that these honours were by no means cheaply earned by General Wheeler. In October, 1848, he effected the reduction of the strong fortress of Rungur Nuggul with the loss of only a single man, and by his conduct on this occasion earned the warmest approval of Lord Gough, then Commander-in-Chief, who formally congratulated the brigadier on the result, which, in his opinion, was "entirely to be ascribed to the soldier-like and judicious arrangements of that gallant officer." In the following month of November, in a despatch addressed to the Governor-General, Lord Gough states that he has "directed the Adjutant-General to convey to Brigadier-General Wheeler his hearty congratulations and thanks for the important services which he and the brave troops under his command have rendered in the reduction of the fortress of Kullalwalha;" again with the loss of only one man killed and five wounded. Again, in a despatch from the Adjutant-General to the Governor-General, dated "Camp before Chilianwallah, January 30, 1849," it is stated that Brigadier Wheeler, in command of the Punjab Division and of the Jullundur field force, supported by Major Butler and Lieutenant Hodson, assaulted and captured the heights of Dulla in the course of his operations against the rebel Ram Singh, in spite of the difficulties presented by rivers almost unfordable, and mountains deemed impregnable. And, finally, in the general order issued by him on the receipt of the despatch of Sir W. Gilbert, K.C.B., announcing the termination of hostilities in the Punjab, the Governor-General thus expresses himself:—"Brigadier-General Wheeler, C.B., has executed the several duties which have been committed to him with great skill and success, and the Governor-General has been happy in being able to convey to him his thanks thus publicly."

It only remains to be added that, unlike Sir Henry Lawrence, Sir James Outram, and most other distinguished Indian officers, the services and reputation of General Wheeler were almost wholly of a military character, and that he does not appear to have been employed in political or diplomatic situations. But even if this be so, the military reputation which he has left behind him is of the highest order.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—The disturbed state of affairs in India has very naturally produced great depression in the value of Indian railway shares, as shown in the prices given on the Stock Exchange. It would be well, however, if parties holding those shares would exercise a little caution before they hastily sacrifice their property under the influence of the present panic. That it is a panic is clearly shown by the fact that shares in the Madras Railway, a thousand miles and more away from the scene of mutiny, have been more affected than those of the East Indian line, which passes through the very heart of the disturbed districts; a result clearly the effect of jobbery, not based on reason, the guarantee being the same in both cases.

The directors of the Madras Railway, in their last report, estimated that the receipts for the quarter would be 80,000 rupees, whereas they have amounted to 87,000 rupees, and the weekly receipts, as given in the Madras papers received by last mail, would give for this quarter a total of 120,000 rupees.

As Indian shares are held to a large extent by ladies and others easily frightened, it is very desirable that they should not become the victims of speculators anxious for personal gain to depreciate temporarily the value of Indian railway property.

Your obedient servant,

MADRAS.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S CIVIL SERVICE.

The examiners appointed for July, 1857, were :—

In English Literature.—William Smith, Esq., LL.D., of the University of London; and F. F. Palgrave, Esq., Fellow of Exeter College, and examiner at the Privy Council Office.

Classics.—Rev. W. Lake, Balliol College, Oxford; and T. Hewitt Key, Esq., Trinity College, Cambridge, and University College, London.

Mathematics.—Rev. W. Griffin, St. John's College, Cambridge; and Rev. R. Carmichael, Trinity College, Dublin.

Moral Science.—Rev. Dr. Moeran, Trinity College, Dublin.

Natural Science.—Dr. Dickie, Queen's College, Belfast.

French Literature, &c.—Rev. T. Marzial, of the University of Paris.

Italian Literature, &c.—A. Panizzi, Esq., librarian of the British Museum.

German Literature, &c.—Dr. Bensbach, Queen's College, Galway.

Arabic Literature, &c.—Colonel Ouseley, professor at Haileybury College.

Sanscrit Literature, &c.—Momer Williams, Esq., of the University of Oxford, and professor at Haileybury College.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

Name.	Age on May 1, 1857.	Place of Education.	Marks.
Mr. Beveridge	20	Queen's Coll., Belfast	2,427
„ Carpenter	20	Brighton Coll.	2,374
„ Monro	18	Edinburgh Univ.	2,311
„ Barkley	21	Queen's Coll., Belfast	2,307
„ Wavell	18	St. John's Coll., Cambridge	2,207
„ Duthoit	22	Exeter Coll., Oxford	2,119
„ Howell	22	St. John's Coll., Oxford	2,100
„ Tracy	21	Trinity Coll., Dublin	2,092
„ Crosthwaite ..	21	St. John's Coll., Oxford	2,087
„ Smyth	21	Queen's Coll., Belfast	2,051
„ Sutherland	22	Lincoln Coll., Oxford	1,941
„ Moens	22	Merton Coll., Oxford	1,914

INDIA REVENUES AND FINANCES.

However much in mere point of form and for the sake of convenience in keeping accounts, and determining from what sources certain liabilities are to be met, it is necessary to maintain a clear distinction between Imperial and Indian finances, yet it is impossible not to admit that when the affairs of our Eastern possessions assume the gravity and urgency which they do at this time we must be prepared to sink all minor and divisional questions, and to feel that all our resources must be disposable, so far as may be required, in order to save so important a portion of the empire. But while we are prepared to make any sacrifices which so great an object deserves, it is necessary that we should avoid all vague panic and apprehension, which, especially in a financial point of view, could only aggravate the difficulty, and look to our relations with India, its resources and liabilities, in a calm and temperate manner. In many quarters there has for some time past been a disposition to disparage the financial position of India, and to exaggerate the temporary difficulties to which it has been exposed; and the influences produced upon the public mind by the vague impressions thus circulated have recently produced a powerful effect upon our market for public securities in connection with the calamity which has suddenly fallen upon India. It is, nevertheless, a fact which may teach us an important lesson at the present crisis, that, throughout all the difficulties to which from time to time the Government of India has been exposed in gaining and maintaining the vast territories under its rule, it has never been a burden directly upon the finances of England. At the same time, and especially since the passing of the Act of 1834, it may fairly be admitted that the view taken by Sir Robert Peel in his budget speech of 1842, in considering the finances of India as closely associated with those of England, and, in the case of great urgency, as even identical, cannot be entirely ignored. The real question, however, which in the interests both of England and India we have now carefully to consider, and upon which we are called upon to arrive at a fair and dispassionate judgment, is the means which India possesses, independent of this country, to support the great efforts which undoubtedly must be made in order to restore tranquillity. This question, in order to be satisfactorily determined, must be considered in all its bearings, and in relation to the entire sources of the income of India and its liabilities.

In the first place, then, we would consider, from the most recent and authentic documents, what are the ordinary sources of Indian

revenue. According to the accounts made up for the year 1855-56, the gross revenue collected in India, exclusive of repayments and drawbacks, amounted to 28,812,097*l.*, and was derived from the following sources :—

Land revenue	£17,817,299
Customs	1,934,906
Salt	2,485,389
Opium	4,871,227
Post-office	219,045
Stamps	504,329
Other receipts	979,902

Total revenue .. £28,812,097

Upon this sum of 28,812,097*l.* the cost of collection, including, however, allowances and assignments payable chiefly out of the land revenues, in accordance with treaties and other engagements, amounting to 1,244,498*l.*, was no less than 6,664,750*l.*, under the following heads :—

COST OF COLLECTION.

Land revenue	£4,515,151
Customs	116,609
Salt	574,282
Cost and charges—opium	1,156,874
Post-office	241,115
Stamps	30,958
Other charges	29,753

Total £6,664,750

The gross and net income of the Indian Government for the year 1855-56 may therefore be thus stated :—

Gross income	£28,812,097
Cost of collection	6,664,750

Net income £22,147,347

Against this net income of 22,147,347*l.* we find the following charges :—

1.—CHARGES IN INDIA.

Civil and political establishments ..	£2,276,262
Judicial and police	2,510,799
Public works	1,881,606
Military charges	10,417,369
Naval charges	598,070
Charges of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, &c.	64,612
Mint charge	62,573
Interest on debt	2,044,318
	19,855,509

2.—CHARGES IN ENGLAND.

Dividends to proprietors	632,680
Interest on home bond debt	152,017
General charges, home establishments, pensions, &c.	493,834
Stores to India	526,663
Other sundry payments	1,459,435
	3,264,629

Total charges 23,120,138

Thus, against a net income of 22,147,347*l.*, the total charges of the year amounted to 23,120,138*l.*, showing a deficiency of 972,791*l.* added to the debt of the Indian Government in that year. If, however, we make allowance for the amount expended on public works, which must be regarded more in the light of an investment, the consequence of which will be to improve the chief source of income (the land revenue), rather than as an expenditure on the part of the Government—then, in place of a deficiency, there would be a surplus of nearly a million of income over expenditure.

But with regard to so large an income it is important to consider the sources from which it is derived. Out of the receipts of 22,147,347*l.*, no less than 13,302,140*l.* is derived from the rents of land, 1,818,297*l.* from Customs' duties, collected almost exclusively at the capitals of the three presidencies, 1,911,107*l.* from the salt monopoly, 3,714,353*l.* from the sale of opium, and 473,371*l.* from stamps, making from these five sources no less than 21,219,268*l.* So far as any insecurity in the ordinary revenues of India, in consequence of the mutiny of the Bengal army, is concerned, it may be said to be strictly confined to some portions of the North-West Provinces, and it is therefore important to examine what proportion of the whole is collected in those districts. In the year 1855-56 the collections in those provinces, not including the Punjab, were as follows :—

REVENUE OF NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

	Gross.	Net.
Land revenue ..	£5,005,188	£4,074,402
Customs ..	67,968	57,615
Salt ..	514,907	441,678
Post-office ..	81,339	39,604
Stamps ..	152,133	142,033
Other sources ..	30,309	30,309
Total ..	5,851,844	4,786,541

There are two most important considerations which present themselves at first sight in relation to these accounts, and which appear essentially to affect the security of the finances of India. 1. That so large a portion of the whole is derived from a source so secure, so permanent, and so well defined as the rents of land; and 2. That of all the other sources of income, so large a proportion is collected in those parts of India where British rule is most secure. In the North-West Provinces, where alone up to this time the mutiny exists, it will be observed that of a net revenue of 4,786,541*l.*, no less than 4,074,402*l.* consists of the rent of land; and it is a most important fact in relation to this, that of late years the whole of these revenues have been resettled upon terms at once advantageous and satisfactory to the cultivator of the soil. Whatever, therefore, may be the interruption, and it is not likely to be considerable in the collection of this revenue at the ordinary period when due, there is every certainty that at no remote time the arrears will be collected, and that no permanent loss is therefore likely to be incurred from this source. It is an undoubted source of strength to the finances of India that the revenue is derived from so few, but such well-ascertained and simple sources, and that the main portion is obtained not in the form of taxes, strictly speaking, but in the shape of payment for the beneficial occupation of land.

But the next point that we have to consider is what are the permanent charges for which the revenues of India are liable. First, there is the capital stock of the old East-India Company, which originally stood at 6,000,000*l.*, but which is redeemable under the Act of 1834 only by a payment of 12,000,000*l.* For this stock the revenues of India are chargeable with the sum of 632,000*l.* a year. Next, there is the home-bond debt, amounting to 3,894,400*l.*, bearing interest of 4 per cent., and chargeable upon the Indian revenues under the same Act. And last, there is the debt in India, which in every shape amounts to 50,483,360*l.* upon which interest is payable to the amount of 2,140,577*l.* It is, however, necessary to remark with regard to the first of these liabilities, viz. the stock of the old East-India Company, that the Act of 1834 provided for the deposit from the assets of the mercantile branch of the Company, then about to be abolished, with the Commissioners of the National Debt of a sum of 2,000,000*l.*, to accumulate at compound interest until it reached 12,000,000*l.* by way of guarantee to the proprietors of East-India Stock. According to an account which has been laid before Parliament, this deposit money has already accumulated in the hands of the Commissioners of the National Debt to a sum of 4,282,594*l.*, which, of course, must be regarded as an asset in diminution of the liabilities of the East-India Company, as at present constituted, in respect to the original capital stock. With this explanation the entire capital debt for which the revenues of India are liable may be thus stated:—

CAPITAL DEBT.

1. The capital stock of the company 6,000,000 <i>l.</i> , redeemable by the payment of ..	£12,000,000
2. The home bond debt ..	3,894,400
3. The Indian debt ..	50,483,369
Total debt ..	66,377,769
Deduct guarantee fund ..	4,282,594
Net total debt ..	£62,095,175

Upon these liabilities the annual charge is as follows, the entire amount of interest being payable on the capital stock, while that upon the guarantee fund is allowed to accumulate until it reaches 12,000,000*l.*:—

ANNUAL CHARGE.

1. Capital stock, 10 per cent ..	£632,000
2. Interest of bonds, 4 per cent ..	152,000
3. Indian debt ..	2,140,577
Total annual charge ..	£2,924,577

The net Indian revenues, amounting to 22,147,000*l.* a-year, are thus burdened with a debt of 62,095,175*l.*, bearing an annual net charge of 2,924,577*l.* If we compare this condition of the

income of India with that of the chief European states, and particularly with our own, the comparison must be considered as extremely favourable to India. The annual revenues of the United Kingdom may be said to be in round figures 60,000,000*l.* a-year; our debt amounts to about 780,000,000*l.*, and the annual charge to 28,000,000*l.* Our debt, therefore, represents a sum of about 12 times greater than our annual revenue, while the annual charge is equal to a sum nearly one-half of our income. In India, on the contrary, the whole debt amounts to a sum less than three times the amount of the revenue, and the annual charge is less than one-seventh of the income. Looking, then, to the actual resources of the Indian Government in relation to its liabilities, there is not, we believe, a single European government with so small a portion of its actual income engaged for the security of its obligations.—*Economist*.

THE TELEGRAPH TO INDIA BY THE RED SEA ROUTE.

Several letters containing matter of much interest on this important subject have recently been addressed to the chairman of the East India Company by Mr. Marshman, the chairman of the association formed for the construction of a telegraphic line by way of the Red Sea to India. These letters state the views of the association in connection with their great undertaking, and the advantages and difficulties of the Red Sea line of route with much clearness and impartiality. Reference is made to some previous communication to the Court of Directors, about two years ago, from an association formed to construct a telegraph from the Dardanelles to Alexandria, with a view to its extension to India, and the proposal was then favourably received by the India House. Circumstances at that period induced the parties to leave their project in abeyance, pending negotiations with the Egyptian and Turkish Governments for firmans to lay the cable down in the Red Sea. These firmans having recently been obtained, the promoters of the undertaking consider themselves in a position to resume it with all necessary powers. Referring to a proposed line of telegraphic communication to India through Mesopotamia and down the Persian Gulf, the promoters of the Red Sea line repudiate any wish to interfere with any arrangements that have been made, though they express a strong opinion that any proposal which should secure to India telegraphic communication within a certain period ought not to be delayed without the gravest reason, even though the result should eventually be a double line. Having exclusive possession of a firman from the Pasha of Egypt and the Sublime Porte for the Red Sea route, no necessity exists for the exertion of any political influence in negotiations, nor for any further delay. The association therefore proposes to establish telegraphic communication from Alexandria to Suez by land, and from Suez to Aden, and thence to Kurrachee by a submarine cable. The distance from Alexandria to Suez is 240 miles; from Suez to Aden and from Aden to Kurrachee, the length of the cable required will be no less than 4,163 miles, divided into sections, none of which are to exceed 500 miles in length. The expenses of the whole undertaking from Alexandria to Kurrachee, with a liberal allowance for contingencies, is estimated as being at the most 700,000*l.* The association also calculates that the time for constructing and laying down the cable, dating from the period the manufacture commences, to the actual opening of the communication, will not exceed eight months to Aden, and four additional months to Kurrachee. It has been assumed that the extensive coral reefs in the Red Sea present insuperable obstacles to a submarine telegraph; but from a most careful survey of the coast on either shore, it has been ascertained that the cable can be laid beyond the line of coral, except where it is necessary to approach one or two stations, and even at those places the reefs, it is believed, can always be avoided by careful soundings.

The assistance which the association consider indispensable to the organization of the undertaking is a guarantee of 6 per cent. on the capital required, to commence from the delivery of the first message. In return for this concession the association would give all Government despatches priority as to time of sending. The rate of subsidy, according to the Atlantic telegraph, is 4 per cent. by the Government of the United States, and 4 per cent. by the Government of Great Britain—8 per cent. in all. It is further offered by the association, that Government messages from or to India by the Red Sea should be conveyed at the same rate as private ones; and the association agree that all receipts, from whatever source, shall be appropriated to satisfy the guarantee, which is to cease and determine as soon as the amount has been entirely liquidated. With regard to the communication between Alexandria and the continent of Europe, as there are several agencies in the Mediterranean now employed in plans for completing it, the company think there is little doubt that it will be perfected by the time the line from Alexandria to Kurrachee is in

readiness; but if these expectations should not be realized, they express their willingness to lay down a cable between Alexandria and the Dardanelles—a distance of 800 miles. Accompanying this statement to the chairman of the East-India Company is a letter from Mr. Bright, the engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, in which, after giving a decided preference to the Red Sea line of telegraph with India, he goes on to say that the coral is by no means an insurmountable obstacle, as can be seen by the working of the first Mediterranean submarine line, which crosses coral several times. On the other hand, Mr. Bright expresses his belief that the proposed line through Mesopotamia will be most difficult, if not impossible to maintain, as he has found that “even in the rude parts of Ireland it requires the most continual watchfulness to keep the wires from injury.” Mr. L. Gisborne also gives his testimony as to the facility with which the coral reefs in the Red Sea may be avoided, or that even where it is necessary or expedient to cross them in approaching the shore stations, it may be done without injury or expense in the construction of the line. The correspondence concludes with a letter from the deputy-chairman of the company, in which the writer calls the attention of the East India Company to the abrupt failure of the Atlantic telegraph, and suggests that the two thousand miles of cable still unused on board the *Agamemnon* and *Niagara*, can be immediately applied in forming the submarine line from Alexandria to Aden, without further loss of time than that necessary for the vessels to accomplish their voyage. It adds that, at this period of the year, and in the present state of the money market, it would be impossible to raise the capital necessary for the purpose of establishing the undertaking at once, unless the East India Company would engage to contribute from the date of receiving the first message between Aden and Alexandria, and in consideration for messages conveyed, and priority of transmission, the annual sum of 20,000*l.*, to cease and determine when the company obtained a profit from its general receipts of six per cent. With this letter the correspondence closes, and the matter is still under the consideration of the Court of Directors, though it is generally believed that an answer favourable to the immediate adoption of the latter proposition will be returned.

LIEUTENANT ARTHUR HAWES, of the East India Company's service, and other officers, have left for Bagdad, with the sanction of the Government and the East India Company, for the purpose of commencing the construction of the line of the European and Indian Junction Telegraph Company, northward from that town, in compliance with the recommendation of Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy, their consulting engineer.

MUTINY (EAST INDIA) BILL.—A Bill has just been sent up from the Commons for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of the East India Company and for regulating the payment of regimental debts and the distribution of the effects of deceased officers and soldiers. The preamble declares that it is “requisite for retaining the forces of the East India Company in their duty that exact discipline be observed, and that soldiers who shall mutiny or stir up sedition, or shall desert, or be guilty of crimes and offences to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, be brought to a more exemplary and speedy punishment than the usual forms of law will allow.”

POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA *via* ASIATIC TURKEY.—It is said that a plan has been submitted to the Board of Control and the India House for establishing a postal communication with India *via* Asiatic Turkey. It is calculated that by making arrangements with the Arab chiefs, a mail could be brought to Constantinople in about fourteen days, whence its principal contents could instantly be despatched in a telegraphic message to London by the British Ambassador. As intelligence from India cannot at present reach England in less than from 26 to 28 days, about 10 days or a fortnight would thus be saved. The assumption is, that from Kurrachee to Bussorah, at the head of the Persian Gulf, the time occupied by steamer would be four days, and that thence the mail could be transmitted by the Arabs to Seleucia, on the Mediterranean, in four days, from which port it would be carried by steamer to Constantinople in five days. Another route, which would probably take a day longer, would be from Bussorah to Beyrout, and thence to Constantinople; and a third plan is open—namely, an uninterrupted land despatch from Bussorah to Constantinople. According to some authorities the latter would be the quickest, and might be accomplished so that, including the steam transit from Kurrachee to Bussorah, the entire route should be traversed in 12 days. This possibility, however, is questioned, although in confirmation of it the fact is quoted that the news of the fall of Acre was brought by an Englishman from Constantinople to Bagdad in six days.

THE ARMY IN INDIA.—In answer to an inquiry made by the House of Lords, it is stated that no order of the Governor-General in India, or by the late Commander-in-Chief in India, since February last, for providing carriage for the troops at the stations in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab appears in the “general orders.” There is a general order, dated the 19th of June, 1854, reducing the number of commissariat animals kept at those stations. The balance of cattle attached to the commissariat department on the 1st of April last was 1,203 elephants, 7,884 camels, 13,394 bullocks, and 453 mules.

THE MUTINY IN BENGAL.—It is curious and instructive to observe the tenacity of unbelief with which the British officials in India, of all ranks, clung to their scepticism as to the universality of the disaffection in the Bengal army. No one was disposed to admit that his own regiment was imbued with a mutinous spirit; or, if a civilian, that his own station was likely to become the scene of bloodshed, plunder, and confusion. The first letter from Lord Canning to the Court of Directors, dated the 7th of February, alludes, in very mild terms, to “an uneasiness” which had “manifested itself amongst the men attached to the dépôt of musketry at Dum-Dum,” but which had easily been appeased. At this time there does not appear to have been the slightest suspicion as to anything more serious than a prejudice against the use of the new rifle cartridges. By the 8th of April the ill-feeling is mentioned as existing “in some portion of the native troops,” and the 19th Regt. N.I. had been disbanded for refusing to obey their officers. A subsequent court of inquiry subjected Lieut.-Colonel Mitchell, commanding that corps, to very severe animadversion on the part of the Governor-General in Council. At the same date it was announced that a sepoy of the 34th N.I. had been hanged for wounding the adjutant and the sergeant-major of the corps, “while in a state of excitement from the use of intoxicating drugs.” It was evident, however, that the whole regiment was unworthy of confidence; and accordingly it also was soon afterwards disbanded, with the exception of three companies. On the 22nd of April was announced the significant fact that the 63rd N.I. had declined to avail themselves of the annual indulgence of furlough, “on the ground that none of the regiments at Barrackpore intended to take theirs.” The same mail reported the punishment of two sepoys of the 2nd grenadiers for mutinous conduct. The disease was clearly on the increase. The disbandment of seven companies of the 34th N.I. was announced on the 15th of May, and likewise the proselytizing insanity of Col. S. G. Wheeler, in command of that corps. Thus far, it appeared that the inefficiency of the commanding officers might, in some measure, be the cause of the insubordination of their respective regiments. But only three days later was penned a startling narrative of the disastrous events that had occurred at Meerut and Delhi. It is not improbable, indeed, that it may hereafter be shown that even those were aggravated by the irresolution and incompetency of the Brigadier-General commanding at Meerut. After this date, however, every mail brought home the sad intelligence of mutiny and massacre at almost every station in the North-West Provinces. The plot each day grew deeper and deeper, and at the same time more apparent, and yet the letters to Government from the local authorities are always the most hopeful on the very eve of the ensuing outbreak. Thus, on the 3rd June, the 6th N.I. at Allahabad received thanks from the Lieut.-Governor of Agra for volunteering to march against the rebels; and next day, from the Governor-General in Council. On the evening of the 6th they rose and murdered their officers. Again, on the 2nd of June, the Commissioner at Benares telegraphed to Calcutta, “all quiet in the division.” How long the division remained in that peaceful state is, unhappily, too well known. So, again, on the 1st of June, Brigadier Ramsay reports: “The state of the (Gwalior) Contingent at present is perfectly satisfactory.” No long period elapsed before that same contingent was on its march to join the mutineers at Indore, after throwing the European residents at Agra into the most dire alarm. The same story might be repeated with regard to every corps and every station that has revolted. As a contrast to this blind confidence, it is almost re-assuring to find that one eminent man at least was fully impressed with the importance of the crisis. These are the words in which the Chief Commissioner in the Punjab urged the Government to adopt the most prompt and energetic measures: “June 3rd. All is safe as yet in the Punjab; but the aspect of affairs most threatening. The whole native army are ready to break out, and unless a blow be soon struck, the irregulars, as a body, will soon follow their example. Send for our troops from Persia, intercept the force now on its way to China, and bring it to Calcutta. Every European soldier will be required to save the country, if the whole of the native troops turn against us.” It is needless to add, that Sir John Lawrence is no “croaker;” but a resolute, determined man, who boldly faces the difficulties which weaker minds would extenuate or ignore.

HANCOCK, George, late of Bombay, at 36, Devonshire-street, Portland-place, aged 57, Aug. 21.
KAY, James G. S. of the late John, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, St. Helena, Aug. 18.
MACKINTOSH, Eneas, formerly of Calcutta, at Towerside Cottage, Forbes, N.B. aged 64, Aug. 20.
NICHOLLS, S. of Ashby-court, Tiverton, late of the Madras civil service, at Ilfracombe, Aug. 22.
RAINSFORD, Annie, wife of Meyrick S. d. of the late Col. J. L. Stuart, Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, at 23, Blackhall-street, Dublin, July 22.
REID, Maj. gen. A. T. C.B. Bombay army, at Edinburgh, Aug. 22.
REID, James, late of the Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, at Stratford-green, aged 60, Aug. 21.
RICHMOND, John, late supt. surg. Hon. E.I.Co.'s service at Madras, at Dover, aged 54, Aug. 8.
WORNUM, Lieut. col. John R. late of the 51st Bengal N.I. at Phoenix-lodge, Cheltenham, Aug. 24.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE,

August 19 and 26, 1857.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capts. C. H. Burd, 64th N.I., and D. L. Richardson, inv.

Madras Estab.—Lieuts. R. Fitzgibbon, inv., W. Ramsay, 10th N.I., and R. R. Ricketts, 18th N.I.; Apoth. C. W. White; Lieut. col. H. Marshall, 33rd N.I.; Capts. M. Meyer, 11th N.I., and J. W. Rideout, 21st N.I.; Major G. Forster (retired), late 49th.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. J. M. Hamilton and G. Howell, pilot service.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. C. L. Lane and J. S. Lewis, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. C. I. Muller (uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. H. Frere.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. R. E. H. Light.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. A. Kinloch.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capts. C. P. Lane, 6th cav., and W. M. Cafe, 56th N.I.; Lieuts. C. Armstrong, 14th N.I.; Major F. G. C. FitzGerald, art.; Capts. F. O. Salisbury, 1 Eur., M. A. F. Thomson, 2nd N.I., J. A. Angus, 9th N.I., B. M. Loveday, 15th N.I., and P. A. Young, 3rd N.I.; Lieuts. G. Cavenagh, 39th N.I., G. E. Hill, 32nd N.I., and S. Chalmers, 53rd N.I.; Surg. John Murray, M.D.; Assist. surg. T. Moore, M.D.

Madras Estab.—Brev. major H. Lawford, art.; Capt. C. S. Elliot, 1 Eur.; Surg. J. Pringle, M.D.; Assist. surg. J. T. Williams.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. Stanley, 5th N.I.; Lieut. W. R. Adams, 23rd N.I.; Assist. surg. H. P. Lawrence; Capt. C. S. Whitehill, 3rd Eur.; Assist. surg. T. G. Hewlett.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieuts. Brooman and Barker, Indian Navy.

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Rev. F. W. Lindstedt, 6 months.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. C. B. Ransom, pilot service, 6 months.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

The undermentioned officers having produced medical certificates, have been permitted to remain for the periods stated below, from the 19th August, 1857:—

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—G. Balfour and T. B. Lane, 3 months; W. Bell, until 20th Nov.; J. R. Carnac, 3 months; R. Thornton and H. Pratt, 4 months.

Madras Estab.—R. M. Binning and A. Wedderburn, 4 months; T. D. Lushington, 3 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. A. C. Scott, 70th N.I., and Major C. Roberts, 43rd N.I., 3 months.

Madras Estab.—Capt. G. Smart, 21st N.I., and Lieut. W. P. Mears, 40th N.I., 6 months; Capt. A. D. Mardougall, 3rd Eur., 3 months; Assist. surg. Craske, till the 4th Nov.
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. S. J. Whitehill, 29th N.I., 3 months.

The undermentioned officers having produced medical certificates of their inability at present to return, have been permitted to remain for the periods stated, from the 25th August, 1857:—

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—Rev. W. W. Phelps, until 20th Oct.

Madras Estab.—Rev. J. R. Macfarlane, until 30th Dec.; Rev. M. W. W. James, 3 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Assist. surg. J. F. Tierny, 6 months.

Madras Estab.—Lieuts. G. Berwick, 20th N.I., and R. T. Snow, 7th N.I., 3 months.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. R. Gordon, 4th N.I., 6 months.

Memo.—Lieut. Reginald Chauncy, of the Bengal invalid estab., whose name, by mistake, appeared in our last impression as having retired from the service, has been granted an extension of leave for 6 months.

RESIGNATIONS OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. A. M. Sutherland.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surgeon R. P. Jeston.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. K. Hunter, 37th N.I.

APPOINTMENTS.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Stanley Henry Edward Hornby, admitted a volunteer for the Indian Navy.

The undermentioned parties, having been reported duly qualified for admission into the civil service of the East-India Company in India, under the provisions of the Act of the 16 & 17 Victoria, cap. 97, have been appointed members thereof for the presidency of Bengal, viz.:—

Henry Beveridge, Charles Wilson Carpenter, James Monro, David Graham Barkley, William Wavell, William Duthoit, Arthur Pearce Howell, Thomas Burrows Tracey, Charles Hawkes Todd Crosthwaite, John Watt Smyth, Henry Cobbe Sutherland, Seaburne May Moens.

No. 5 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BENGAL ENGINEERS, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

ENGINEERS.—George Scott Hills (quitted Chatham 24th June), 8th June, 1855.

CAVALRY.—Robert Morris, 4th August.

INFANTRY.—Edward George Wace, 1st July; Ernest Lightfoot, 15th July; Walter Landon Dickens, Arthur Henry Messiter, 20th July; George Garioch Thain, 25th July; Henry William Pitcher, Henry Collingwood, Henry Warde Webster, Henry Campbell Garden, John Allatt Drake, Burnard Edward Reade, Robert John Foley, 26th July; Francis Tyndale Ripley, William Henry Brind (abroad, disp. app. 22nd July), Charles James Durand, George Scott Hills, Henry Gordon Waterfield, 4th Aug.; Talbot Bradford Middleton Glascock, Linley Blathwayt, 11th Aug.; Albert William Money, William Henry Barry FitzGerald, Hugh Arthur Pakenham, 15th Aug.; Dudley Thomas Heatley Sampson, James Samuel Swinton, 20th Aug.; Richard Percival Davis, 22nd Aug.

No. 3 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BENGAL.

To rank from the date specified.

William S. Playfair, M.D.; Hugh Clark, M.D.; George Sackville Sutherland, M.D.; William E. Caird; Richard Banbury; James Bremner, M.D.; Emmanuel Bonavia, M.D.; Adam Taylor; Lindsay Dickson, M.D.; Denis B. Daly, M.D.; Alfred Marshall, 4th Aug.

No. 5 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE MADRAS CAVALRY AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

CAVALRY.—Frederick Dickinson Faber (abroad), 4th August.

INFANTRY.—Walter Follett Wright, Nathaniel John Comins Stephens, 4th July; Frederick Kilgour, 11th July; Charles Bladen Smith Neill, 20th July; Kenlis Fergus Stevenson, Coryndon Thomas Putt Luxmore, 4th August; George Edward Martin, 15th August; Alexander Cuppage, 20th August.

No. 3 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR MADRAS.

To rank from the date specified.

William R. Grylls, M.D., James T. J. Doyle, 4th August. Mr. William Pierce Kelly not having proceeded within the period allowed for his departure, his name is to be struck out of List of Rank No. 2 of 1857, and he is to rank from the date of his departure from this country, viz., 9th June, 1857.

No. 5 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY ENGINEERS AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

ENGINEERS.—Brownlow, Hugh Mathew (quitted Chatham 4th July), 8th June, 1855; Edward Parry Gambier (quitted Chatham 5th March), Walter Manson (ditto, 6th April), 7th Aug. 1855; Henry Cecil Moore (ditto, 16th April), 3rd Sep. 1855.
INFANTRY.—Patrick John Francis Henslowe, 20th July; William Weir, William Frederick Sandwith, John Wright, William Scott, 20th July; William George Baker Garrow, Lestock St. John Bell, 4th Aug.; Samuel Barrett Miles, Valentine Birch, 20th Aug.

No. 3 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF ASSISTANT SURGEONS FOR BOMBAY.

To rank from the date specified.

Albert A. Mott, Andrew N. E. Riddell, 4th Aug.

BREVET.

WAR OFFICE, AUG. 28, 1857.

Capt. R. L. Taylor, 18th Bombay N.I., at present holding the local rank of major in Persia, to have the local rank of lieutenant-col. in Persia while employed on a mission to Herat.

Lieut. Claude Clerk, 2nd Madras cav., and Lieut. J. B. Hardy, Bombay art., each to have the local rank of captain in Persia, while employed on a mission to Herat.

Assist. sur. W. E. Wood, Bombay army, to have the local rank of surgeon in Persia, while employed on a mission to Herat.

BOOKS.

Emigration to British India. By EDWARD WEST. London: Wm. H. Allen and Co.

THERE can be nothing more praiseworthy than the author's motives for compiling this little volume. He has been actuated by no miserable feeling of vanity, no vulgar appetite for book-making. His object has been to induce enterprising and intelligent young men to venture their small capitals in a new field for industry, and at the same time to furnish remunerative employment to millions of Hindoo labourers. The result of British emigration to India, he fondly hopes, will be the suppression of slavery in other parts of the world, and the diffusion of Christianity and civilization throughout our Eastern possessions. In order to effect this desirable consummation, he has made copious extracts from Thornton's "Gazetteer," and Capper's "Three Presidencies," with a view to familiarize the English public with a knowledge of the productions, climate, and capabilities of that vast empire, and has thus endeavoured to enlist self-interest and worldly advantages in support of higher and purer motives. It is impossible to do otherwise than wish well to such labours, or to refuse our sympathy and respect for the author's earnest philanthropy. But we may fairly question the adaptation of the means he would employ for the achievement of the object he proposes to attain. The climate, excepting on the lower spurs of the Himalayas, or the Neilgherries, is in itself an insuperable obstacle to colonization. Mr. West, indeed, affirms that the children of common soldiers born in the country are much healthier and stronger than those of the upper classes. In this he is mistaken. It is true that there are now some hundreds of native whites in India, but with rare exceptions they lack vigour both of body and mind, and in most instances are imbued with all the low cunning, duplicity, and meanness, that belong to the Hindoo character. It is further suggested that every young man should take an active healthy young wife out with him as the companion of his solitude, and the surest inducement to continued exertion. But if this arrangement were attended with its natural consequences, either the wife and children must be sent in a few years to the hills, or a life of misery must be endured in watching each dear one in succession pine away and perish. There is, we believe, but one opening for European colonists, and that is on the lower mountain ranges, where tea, hemp, silk, and a few other productions may, perhaps, be profitably cultivated. Of course,

any man may take his chance in the plains for a few years as an indigo planter, or cultivator of rice, sugar, cotton, or tobacco. But, as a rule, this seldom proves a really advantageous speculation. In the first place, there is the certain injury to health, and the lingering weariness of expatriation, to be endured; and, secondly, labour is not cheap when the results of that labour are taken into account. The Hindoo peasant is satisfied with two pence a day, but that is quite as much as his labour is worth. He is content with this small amount of pay, because it suffices to supply him with cereals and other fruits of the earth. It is an argument that cuts both ways. Where labour is cheap, so also is the produce of that labour. Mr. West is also mistaken in supposing that better crops would reward the introduction of an improved system of husbandry; that is, improved according to our European notions. The experiment has been tried, and signally failed. English ploughs and other agricultural implements have been introduced, but only to be superseded by the simple instruments previously in use. The fertility of the soil is superficial; descend a few inches, and you come upon a sour clay or an acid sand.

There are some minor errors which are hardly worth noticing, as they do not affect the real question at issue. Such, for instance, is the calculation of the numbers of herbaceous animals, founded upon an idea that carnivorous animals require a hearty meal every day. Fortunately, they are gifted with a great aptitude for fasting; but when they do alight upon a victim they adopt Dugald Dalgetty's principle of laying in provender for several days. Another error is the idea that our sepoys would have gladly laboured on the roads for two or three farthings per diem. It is notorious that they could hardly be constrained to perform the military duty of constructing batteries, or throwing up entrenchments. It is to be hoped, however, that they will not again be humoured in this or any other insolent prejudice.

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50	Ditto New	10	4 @ 5 pm.
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 26th August, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next **EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES** for the appointment of **ASSISTANT-SURGEON** in the service of the East-India Company will be held at this House on Monday, the 12th JANUARY, 1858, and succeeding days; and that the probable number of vacancies in the Medical Establishment, to be then filled up, will be **FIFTEEN**.

Copies of the regulations for the admission of Candidates will be furnished on application to the Secretary, Military Department, at this House.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, 26th August, 1857.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby **GIVE NOTICE**,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 2nd SEPTEMBER next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of **STORES** from England to Madras, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with Conditions annexed.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about
165 tons of Dead Weight.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, 26th August, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby **GIVE NOTICE**,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 2nd SEPTEMBER next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of **STORES** from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed.

N.B. No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

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10 tons of Stockholm Tar, in 60 barrels.
50 tons of Pig Iron.
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JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, 26th August, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby **GIVE NOTICE**,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 2nd SEPTEMBER next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of **STORES** from England to Masulipatam, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed.

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JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 26th August, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby **GIVE NOTICE**,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before **WEDNESDAY**, the 9th SEPTEMBER next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

SALT MEATS;

And that the conditions of the said Contract may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 9th day of September, 1857, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

EAST-INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the **CERTIFICATES** of all **E. EXTENSION SHARES** registered on or before the 18th JUNE, will be ready for delivery at these Offices on and after the 1st of September next.

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East-Indian Railway House,
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D. I. NOAD, Secretary.

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LONDON:—Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, Printer, at the Printing-Office
of COX & WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields,
in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by LANCALOT
WILD, at 13, Catherine Street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand,
both in the County of Middlesex.—August 31, 1857.

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PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

Vol. XV.—No. 324.]

LONDON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1857.

[PRICE 1s.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Pekin*, with a mail, left Bombay August 16th, and arrived at Suez September 4th. The mail thus brought was taken on to Alexandria; it arrived at Malta September 11th, and Marseilles September 14th (per *Mersey*).

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*. The *Marseilles* mails of the 10th and 26th overtake the *Southampton* mails of the 4th and 20th at Malta; from which place they are conveyed by the same vessel.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, September 17.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	July 29	Burmah (Rangoon) ..	June 28
Madras	Aug. 7	Bombay	July 30
Agra	July 15	Ceylon	25
China (Hong-Kong) ..	July 10.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Bombay papers are already singing Io Paeans! over General Havelock's successes, and predict a speedy suppression of the mutiny. We much fear this exultation is premature. It is certainly not justified by the facts of which authentic intelligence has been received by the present mail, and still less so by the too well accredited rumours now in circulation. Perhaps the most painful duty of a journalist is that which compels him to become a prophet of evil, and to dash to the ground pleasurable hopes and anticipations. Such, unhappily, is our own position at this moment. We cannot participate in the triumphant shouts of our Bombay contemporaries. On taking a comprehensive view of the proceedings both of our own forces and of the mutineers, we can see no cause for self-gratulation beyond the achievements of Havelock's gallant little band of heroes. We rejoice, indeed, to learn that the British troops at Lucknow were on the point of being relieved, nor do we attach any credit to the telegraphic report of the fall of Agra. It is likewise satisfactory to know that the Punjab remains tranquil, and that no further disturbances have taken place in the Nizam's dominions. But beyond that, all is dark, uncertain, and discouraging. The spirit of disaffection has spread into the Bombay Presidency. At Kolapore, the 27th regiment of Native Infantry mutinied on the 1st of August, and murdered three of their junior officers; the others escaping through the loyalty of a jemadar, whose wife also saved the lives of the European ladies at the station, at the expense of her own. Owing to the foolish reticence of the local government, nothing further is positively known, except that some fighting had taken place. As it is hardly probable that any secrecy would be deemed necessary if things had gone right, it is natural to infer that such has not been the case. The defection of one regiment may not in itself be a very serious matter, but it is a bad symptom, and shakes confidence in the stability of others. Besides, a general feeling of disquiet is reported from Belgaum, Dharwar, Rutnagherry, and Satara. These stations, it is almost needless to observe, are on the

Madras Presidency, and have at times been occupied by those troops. There is also a large proportion of Mahomedans in the population of those districts, who may be expected to take the earliest opportunity to co-operate with their co-religionists at Hyderabad. At Sattara, affairs were so threatening an aspect, that the resident suddenly surrounded the palace, and sent off to Bombay the ex-Ranees and the young Junglee Rajah, the adopted son of the late prince. Still nearer to Bombay, a Mahomedan conspiracy has been detected at Poonah; the moulvie being discovered in the act of carrying on a treasonable correspondence with the moulvie at Belgaum. The former at least was secured, and confined on board the steam frigate *Aobar*, preparatory to being brought to trial. At Bombay itself, the position of the European inhabitants is by no means enviable. It is true, the festival of Buckree Eed had passed over without any breach of the peace, but the more dangerous Mohurru had yet to be celebrated. It is equally true, that both Hindoos and Mahomedans have assured the Government of their unalterable devotion and fidelity, and at the moment of doing so, were very likely sincere; but our recent experience is little calculated to inspire much faith in the permanency of native purposes or promises. The surest hope of tranquillity lies in the arrival of H.M.'s 33rd regiment of foot, so famous in Indian warfare under the command of Lieut.-Col. Arthur Wellesley. The left wing of the 2nd European light infantry had likewise arrived, but were at once despatched to Belgaum, by way of Goa. The money market, however, was easier, and the banks had reduced their rate of interest all round by two per cent.; still, Government securities were not in favour.

But how is the exultation of the Bombay papers to be reconciled with the fact, that the latest intelligence from Calcutta is dated the 29th July, only seven days later than that brought by the previous mail? Is it not evident that the communication between the two capitals has been somehow interrupted? And how could this have occurred, unless the insurrection had spread through Bengal Proper? We know, indeed, that three native infantry regiments, the 7th, 8th, and 40th, have mutinied at Dinapore, and were joined by the 12th irregular cavalry, who illustrated their revolt by the murder of their commanding officer, Major Holmes, and his wife. These very regiments a short time before gave what was deemed convincing proof that they would be found faithful among the faithless, by suppressing an embryo insurrection at Patna. The virus of revolt, however, seems to be fatally contagious. It is stated that this large force of mutineers was allowed, through General Lloyd's indecision, to take the road to Benares, but was finally overtaken by H.M.'s 10th foot, on the banks of the Soane, and dispersed with terrible slaughter. We deeply regret that we cannot accept this version in its entirety. So far as it goes it may be true, but we much fear that a lamentable disaster befell our arms at Arrah, accompanied by the massacre of the small Christian population of that post-town. In any case, the intervention of a large body of mutineers between Benares and Dinapore must seriously affect the despatch of troops to the north-west, who have hitherto been sent up in insignificant detachments, far too weak to offer any effectual resistance to a well-organized attack. If our information be correct—of which we have no doubt—detachments of

H.M.'s 5th, 10th, and 37th regiments, perhaps 200 in number, were surprised at Arrah, and cut to pieces, together with the Christian inhabitants of the place. It is probably this disaster which originated, through the similarity of sound, the report that Agra had been captured. In the old Mahratta wars, and likewise in the course of the American war of independence, the danger of sending small detachments of troops through a doubtful country was so frequently and so clearly demonstrated that we might have been spared any further lessons of experience to inculcate prudence in that respect.

Although no details are yet furnished of the massacre at Cawnpore, sufficient is known to satisfy the most morbid appetite for horrors. It seems to have been on the 24th of June that Sir Hugh Wheeler received his mortal wound, and on the 27th the garrison capitulated, after being reduced to the greatest straits for food, water, and ammunition. There were in all about 450 souls; namely, 88 officers, 190 men of H.M.'s 84th, 70 ladies, 120 women and children of H.M.'s 32nd, and a few others. These marched out of their shattered stronghold, and were embarked on board seventeen country boats, together with 3½ lakhs of rupees. But no sooner had they thrust off from the shore than the boatmen sprang into the water, and a masked battery of eight guns suddenly opened upon the wretched fugitives, and sunk sixteen of the boats, with all on board. One contrived to escape a short distance, but was soon overtaken and brought back. Nana Sahib had thus between twenty and thirty prisoners in his power, whom he appears to have treated at first with a semblance of kindness. But on the morning of the 16th they also were put to death with characteristic barbarity. When General Havelock's victorious army marched into Cawnpore, a natural impulse led them first to the assembly-rooms, in which, it was reported, 175 ladies and children were confined. The scene that met their eyes as they entered the courtyard baffles all description. The pavement, thickly clotted with gore, was strewn with tresses of hair, and articles of female apparel, stained with blood. After suffering unutterable outrages, the women had been stripped naked and beheaded, and then flung into a well; the children being thrown in alive and smothered beneath the reeking corpses of their mothers. Only four are mentioned as being still alive,—a Mrs. Greenway, the wife of a merchant, and three Indo-Britons. They did not all perish unavenged, even at the time. Miss Wheeler, with a courage worthy of her gallant sire, is said to have shot five of the miscreants with a revolver, before she was finally overpowered.

After resting his troops for a day or two—for they had marched 126 miles and fought three actions in eight days, in the hottest season of the year,—General Havelock pushed on to Bhitoor, which he found evacuated. He therefore burned it to the ground, and marched back to Cawnpore, with sixteen guns and a number of beasts of burden. Here he was joined by Colonel (now Brigadier-General) Niel, and lost no time in constructing a bridge of boats across the Ganges. On the 29th, he came up with the enemy at Oonao, a small town protected by a morass on either flank and defended by fifteen guns, the houses also being pierced for musketry. Nothing, however, could withstand the onslaught of our men, infuriated by the recollection of the horrid spectacle they had witnessed at Cawnpore. The place was carried at the

point of the bayonet, the guns captured, and the enemy driven back on Bupeer-Gunge, only sixteen miles from Lucknow. Halting only four hours, the British force resumed their march, and stormed the new position, though surrounded by water, and the only approach covered by four pieces of artillery. Our loss in this affair consisted of eighty-eight killed and wounded; of the latter, two were officers,—Lieut. Boyle, of the 78th Highlanders, and Lieut. Seton, of the Madras fusiliers. On the following day, or at the latest by the 1st of August, Lucknow must have been relieved, and H.M.'s 32nd regiment added to the avenging force that would then march straight upon Delhi, distant 170 miles. At Oonao the enemy was commanded by Jupa Sing, and it is stated that Nana Sahib drowned himself after his retreat from Cawnpore. It is probable that Lucknow would have been safe even without General Havelock's approach, for 3,000 Ghoorkas were near at hand, placed at the disposal of the British Government by Jung Bahadoor, the Nepaulese minister.

The army before Delhi has again changed its commander. Enfeebled by sickness, General Reid wisely shrunk from a responsibility beyond his strength, and has been succeeded by Brigadier Wilson, of the artillery, an active and skilful officer. It cannot be said that the siege makes any progress. The small force as yet concentrated on that point is even hard beset to maintain its ground against a numerous and desperate enemy. In the sortie of the 14th July, alluded to in our last number, our men pursued their scattered assailants within range of small-arms from the walls, and were severely punished for their recklessness. Among the officers wounded on that occasion, was Brig. Chamberlain, the adjutant-general of the Bengal army; being the seventh time he has been hit in action. Our total loss in killed and wounded was not less than 171 men. On the 23rd the mutineers again issued forth, marching in great force upon Metcalfe House, but were repulsed with great spirit; Lieut. Law, of the 10th N.I., however, being killed. Reinforcements were shortly expected to arrive from the Punjab, as Brigadier Nicholson, after completely annihilating the Sealkote mutineers, was marching downwards. By the end of August, General Havelock would also be at hand; and then will sound the hour of retribution. By order of the Governor-General, no promise or engagement of any kind is to be made to the king of Delhi, or any members of the royal family, but they are to be kept in close confinement until further instructions are received. It is just possible that our soldiers, in the fury of the assault, will spare his lordship all anxiety on that head. A proclamation has likewise been issued, offering a reward of fifty rupees for every mutineer or deserter who may be arrested with arms in his hands; and thirty rupees for every unarmed insurgent.

The Jât leader, Shah Mull, has been defeated and slain, together with 600 of his followers, by a force sent out from Meerut, though the place of his overthrow is not mentioned. In Central India tranquillity has been partially restored by the arrival of Colonel Stuart and his movable column at Mhow. The Holkar continues loyal, and has given positive proofs of his friendly spirit towards the British Government. The rajah of Kerowlie, the maharajah of Cashmere, and the chiefs of the Hill States,

have likewise adhered cordially to their respective engagements.

At Calcutta a corps of "Bengal Yeomanry cavalry" was being organized, to consist of four troops of fifty men each; Mr. F. Chapman, who distinguished himself as a volunteer in the Upper Provinces, has been appointed second in command. As the Calcutta mail has not yet arrived, we are unable to give any very recent intelligence from that Presidency.

Madras remains tranquil. Several native regiments have been despatched thence to Bengal, but we cannot commend the policy of pouring armed native troops into the seat of government. We are aware that there is not much sympathy at ordinary times between the Bengal and Madras sepoys; but in a war for the faith, all petty differences are likely to be forgotten, and many of the latter are, moreover, originally from Oude. We cannot at present place any reliance on Hindoo or Mahomedan, notwithstanding the most solemn assurances of fidelity.

PASSENGERS BY THE PRESENT MAIL.

Per ship *Pekin*, from Bombay, arrived at Suez Sept. 4. —FOR ADEN, Mr. and Mrs. Gilder and two children, Capt. Smith.

TO SUEZ, Lieut. Douglas, Mr. Galbraith.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, Hon. J. G. Lumsden, Dr. Cook, Mr. Wallace.

FOR MARSEILLES, Mrs. Brown and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Fasson and infant, Mr. J. McCullan, Lieut.-Col. Travers, Mrs. Fenton and three children.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON, Mrs. D. Campbell, Mrs. White and infant, Mrs. Tytler and four children, Major and Mrs. Price and two children, Mrs. Speed and three children, Mrs. Impey and two children, Miss Douglas, Mrs. Mayne and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Elliott and child, Capt. Fraser, Hon. Capt. Forrester, Mrs. Stirling and child, Mrs. Stileman and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Lovegrove, Dr. Giles, Capt. Haselwood, Mr. St. Leger.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Capt. W. S. Beatson, 1st L.C. at Cawnpore, July 19; Lieut. col. F. Knyvett, 3rd European regt. at Burkie, July 10.

MADRAS.—Lieut. col. R. McNair, 17th N.I. at Ootacamund, July 20; Lieut. F. E. Plowden, 10th N.I. July 25.

REINFORCEMENT OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.—We learn that Captain Griffith Jenkins, of the Indian navy, who went to the Mauritius in the steamer *Pottinger*, as agent to the Indian government, for the purpose of forwarding troops to this country, had landed at Port Louis on the 23rd July, the day that the *Pottinger* left for Bombay. After sending on the greater part of the 33rd regiment, two companies of which remain behind in the Mauritius, Captain Jenkins proposed to leave for the Cape of Good Hope if he could obtain a vessel to take him on, and expected to be able to send six regiments from that colony to India. As there seems but little probability of troops coming from England by the overland route, the steamers now lying idle in the harbour should forthwith be despatched to the Cape, to convey troops to India as quickly as possible. Several regiments at the Cape expected to be relieved by fresh troops from England, and these corps, together with those they are to relieve, could at once be brought to this country, as the military establishment at the Cape can be reduced without much danger.

KILLED, WOUNDED, AND ESCAPED.

The following list of killed, wounded, and escaped, has been compiled with the utmost care and research, and will be found as nearly accurate as it is possible to be under existing circumstances.

- ABBOTT, Maj. S. E. H. 74th N.I. and wife, escaped from Delhi, May 10, to Meerut.
- ADAMS, Mrs. and child, arrived at Calcutta, July 13, from Bhagulpore.
- ADDINGTON, Lieut. H. H. R. 74th N.I. missing from Delhi, May 10.
- AILABIE, Lieut. R. escaped from Delhi to Meerut.
- ALEXANDER, Capt. W. R. E. 53rd N.I. supposed killed at Cawn-pore.
- ALEXANDER, Capt. and Mrs. escaped from Gwalior.
- ALEXANDER, R. C.S. escaped from Bareilly, May 31.
- ALEXANDER, Lieut. R. W. 3rd N.I. at Delhi, killed in action, June 19.
- ALEXANDER, Capt. W. C. 10th L.C. wounded at Agra, July 5.
- ALEXANDER, Lieut. A. H. 68th N.I. killed at Allahabad, June 6.
- ANDERSON, P. G. escaped from Futteh-pore to Nagode.
- ANDERSON, Cornet, arrived safe at Dinapore from Fyzabad.
- ANDERSON (opium agent), escaped from Delhi.
- ANDERSON, Lieut. H. C. 54th N.I. escaped from the Delhi garrison, May 10.
- ANDERSON, Dr. T. escaped from Bareilly, May 31.
- ANDERSON, Mrs. and child, arrived at Calcutta by up-country steamer, June 5.
- ANDREWS, Capt. F. 60 rifles, killed by the explosion of ammunition waggons, near Meerut, May 30.
- ANGELO, Mrs. and three children, arrived at Calcutta, July 1, fr. Allahabad.
- ANGELO, Ens. A. M. 54th N.I. killed by mutineers, on his way fr. Delhi to Meerut, May 13 or 14.
- ARCHER, Mr. Mrs. and three children, arrived at Calcutta, July 5, from Allahabad.
- ASTRELL, Mrs. and child, arrived at Calcutta, from Benares.
- AVERY, Mr. and Mrs. killed at Indore.
- AYMESBERRY, Miss, arrived at Calcutta, July 1, from Allahabad.
- BAGLEY, Mr. wounded at Agra, July 5.
- BAGSHAW, Lieut. F. J. S. 36th N.I. died of wounds, June 12, at Jullundur.
- BAILEY, Capt. killed at Lucknow.
- BALFOUR, Dr. J. escaped from Delhi, May 10, to Kurnal.
- BALFOUR, Lieut. M. 2nd cavalry, supposed killed at Cawn-pore.
- BALLANTYNE, Mrs. arrived at Calcutta, July 7, from Benares.
- BANBURY, Mrs. arrived at Calcutta per up-country steamer.
- BAPTIST, Mr. arrived at Calcutta, June 14, from Dinapore.
- BARBOR, Lieut. G. D. 2nd Oude irreg. cav. killed at Lucknow.
- BARBER, Lieut. J. H. 12th N.I. died at Bundelkund, of a sun-stroke, June 20, after escaping from Nowgong.
- BARNES, Lieut. art. escaped fr. Neemuch, June 3.
- BARNARD, Maj. gen. Sir H. K.C.B. of cholera, while commanding force before Delhi, July 5.
- BARRETT, Mr. arrived at Calcutta, July 7, from Allahabad.
- BARROW, Mrs. and two children arrived at Calcutta, July 7, from Allahabad.
- BARTON, Mrs. arrived at Calcutta, June 28, per up-country steamer.
- BARWELL, Lieut. E. W. adj. Hurreeana batt. and wife, massacred in Hissar fort, May 29.
- BARWELL, Lieut. 18th N.I. escaped from Bareilly to Nynce Tal, May 31.
- BASSITER, Mrs. arrived at Calcutta, from Allahabad.
- BATSON, Dr. S. A. 74th N.I. arrived at head quarters; Mrs. Batson and children escaped from Delhi, May 10, to Umballa.
- BATTYE, Lieut. 56th N.I. died of wounds received in action before Delhi, June 11; Mrs. Battye arrived at Calcutta, July 6, from Ghazee-pore.
- BAUGH, Lieut. B. H. 34th N.I. wounded at Barrackpore.
- BAX, J. H. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Mirzapore, killed at Cawn-pore, June 27.
- BAX, Lieut. G. J. 48th N.I. killed at Seetapore.
- BAYLIFF, Ens. T. L. with 6th N.I. killed at Allahabad, June 6.
- BAYLEY, Mr. postmaster, and 6 children, missing from Delhi, May 10.
- BEALE, Mrs. and 3 children arrived at Calcutta, June 16, from Mirzapore.
- BECKER, Col. slightly wounded before Delhi.
- BECKETT, Mr. arrived at Calcutta, July 6, from Dinapore.
- BEAUMONT, Lieut. E. E. 38th N.I. killed at Allahabad, July 6.
- BEAUVAIS, Mr. escaped from Mhow; Mrs. and daughter-in-law, killed near the Post-office.
- BELCHAMBERS, Mrs. Miss, and four children, arrived at Calcutta from Monghyr.
- BELL, Major W. H.M.'s 32nd, wounded at Lucknow, July 2.
- BELL, Mr. Mrs. and three children, arrived at Calcutta, July 5, from Allahabad.
- BELSON, Capt. H. 53rd N.I. supposed killed at Cawn-pore, June 27.
- BENNETT, Lieut. J. S. 1st N.I. supposed killed at Cawn-pore.
- BENSON, Mrs. and two children, arrived at Calcutta from Allahabad.
- BERRSFORD, Mr. (of the Delhi Bank) Mrs. and five children, brutally murdered at Delhi, May 10.
- BERKELY, Mr. and Mrs. escaped from Delhi.
- BERRILL, Mr. and Mrs. and Mr. A. arrived at Calcutta, July 5, from Benares.
- BESW, Mr. W. E. J. escaped from Futteh-pore to Nagode.
- BIRCH, Capt. T. C. H. 31st N.I. fort adj. Allahabad, killed in the massacre, June 7; Mrs. Birch arrived at Calcutta, July 1.
- BIRCH, Lieut. col. F. W. com. 41st N.I. killed by mutineers Seetapore, June 3.
- BISHOP, Capt. W. L. M. 46th N.I. shot by mutineer, at Sealkote July 9.
- BLACKBURN, Mr. (uncov. serv.) killed at Agra.
- BLOCK, Mrs. from Fyzerabad, reached Allahabad.
- BLAKE, Maj. 54th N.I. and comdt. 2nd inf. Gwalior cont. killed at Gwalior. Mrs. Blake arrived at Agra.
- BLAIR, Lieut. C. R. 2nd Fusiliers, slightly wounded before Delhi, June 30.
- BLEWITT, Mr. sister-in-law and 2 children escaped from Hansi.
- BLOCK, A. H. G. dep. com. Oude, killed at Sultanpore, Benares.
- BLUNDELL, Mrs. arrived at Calcutta, June 28, per up-country steamer.
- BOILLARD, Mrs. landed at Dinapore, in June, from Allahabad.
- BOLDERO, E. J. C.S. was in the fort of Agra, July 10.
- BONE, Mr. and Mrs. killed near the hospital, Indore.
- BOWIE, Lieut. A. B. 51st N.I. shot himself, May 19, at Peshawur.
- BOWIE, Mr. two ladies, and children, escaped.
- BOWLES (ptrol.) his mother and two sisters escaped to Putteala.
- BOWLING, Assist. surg. J. P. 56th N.I. supposed killed at Cawn-pore, June 27.
- BOWLING, Assist. surg. H. H. 28th N.I. killed entering church at Shahjehanpore; wife and child murdered about June 10, at Mahomdee.
- BOYES, Assist. surg. W. R. 2nd cav. supposed killed at Cawn-pore.
- BRACKENBURY, Ens. J. H.M.'s 32nd, wounded at Lucknow, July 2.
- BRADFORD, E. O. and wife escaped from Fyzabad, June 8.
- BRAMLEY, W. J. C.S. wounded at Agra, July 5, was in the fort, July 10.
- BRAMLEY, Lieut. A. H. 44th N.I. wounded at Agra, July 5.
- BRIDGES, Capt. O. S. 53rd N.I. supposed killed at Cawn-pore.
- BRODIE, Lieut. F. W. contg. killed at Mehidpore.
- BRUCE, Mr. killed at Nagode.
- BUNBURY, Capt. A. C. 34th N.I. and Mrs. escaped from Sultan-pore, Benares, to Allahabad.
- BURGESS, Capt. F. I. 74th N.I. killed at Jhansi, June 11.
- BURLTON, Capt. F. M. H. 52nd N.I. commg. 2nd cav. Gwalior con. killed at Agra, July 13. Mrs. Burlton and child safe at Hooshingabad.
- BURLTON, Lieut. P. H. C. murdered by his men, while in command of a treasure escort at Muttra, May 31.
- BURROWS, Mrs. three daughters, and two children, arrived at Calcutta, from Benares.
- BURROUGHS, Col. safe at Benares.
- BURROUES, Capt. C. 54th N.I. killed in action at Delhi, May 11.
- BUSBY, Mr. (from Sealkote), joined the movable column.
- BUSHER, Mrs. escaped from Fyzabad.
- BUTLER, Mr. Mrs. and son, killed near the hospital at Indore.
- BUTLER, Lieut. C. J. 54th N.I. killed by mutineers, near Delhi, May 11.
- BUTLER, Dr. J. H. 9th L.C. wife, and infant, escaped from Sealkote.
- BRIGHT, Lieut. A. 22nd N.I. drowned, June 9, at Dellaseegunge.
- BRODIE, Lieut. F. W. 21st N.I. Malwa contingent, murdered.
- BRIND, Brig. F. C.B. badly wounded at Sealkote, July 9, died the following day.
- BRITINGHAM, Dr. and wife, arrived at Calcutta from Allahabad.
- BROOKE, T. H. telegraph dept. killed at Indore, July 1.
- BROWN, Mrs. arrived at Calcutta from Allahabad.
- BROWNE, Ens. H. G. S. H.M.'s 32nd, wounded at Lucknow, [July 2.
- BROWNE, Margaret, wife of Lieut. G. F. S. 24th M. N.I. massacred at Jhansi, June 8; also Frances Anne, sister of Lieut. Browne.
- BROWNE, Ens. 56th N.I. escaped from neighbourhood of Cawn-pore, disguised as a native.
- BRYANT, Mr. and family, arrived at Calcutta, July 1, from Gwalior.
- BUCHANAN, Mrs. and Miss, arrived at Calcutta, June 14, from Ghazee-pore.
- BYRNE, Mr. arrived at Calcutta, July 1, from Allahabad.
- CAFE, Ens. escaped from Jeypore.
- CAMPBELL, Mr. and Mrs. escaped from Gwalior to Agra.
- CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. A. 15th N.I. wounded at Jhansi, June 5.
- CANTLEY, Lieut. G. L. 22nd N.I. killed at Mahomdee.
- CARLETON, J. M. engr. office, killed at Agra, July 5.
- CARLTON, Lieut. wounded at Lucknow, July 2.
- CARNEY, Messrs. P. and C. escaped from Sultanpore, Benares, to Allahabad.

- CARR, Mr. passenger per steamer from Allahabad, died, June 19.
 CARTER, T. E. and wife, arrived at Calcutta, June 28, per up-country steamer.
 CARY, Maj. Mrs. and Miss, arrived at Calcutta, July 1, from Allahabad.
 CASE, Maj. H.M. 32nd foot, wounded at Lucknow, July 2, since died.
 CAVANAGH, Mrs. and child, and Messrs. F. and H. escaped from Sultanpore, Benares, to Allahabad, and arrived at Calcutta, July 5.
 CAVERY, Mrs. arrived at Calcutta from Allahabad.
 CHALWIN, Vet. surg. E. killed at Cawnpore before June 26.
 CHAPMAN, Mrs. and child, arrived at Calcutta, June 16, from Mirzapore.
 CHAMBERS, wife of Lieut. R. W. 11th N.I. killed at Meerut, May 10.
 CHALMERS, Lieut. of the Guides, slightly wounded before Delhi, June 27.
 CHALMERS, Lieut. W. A. 56th N.I. supposed killed at Cawnpore.
 CHARLETON, Ens. J. W. H.M.'s 32nd foot, wounded at Lucknow.
 CHASE, H. M. c. s. was in the fort of Agra, July 10.
 CHEEK, Ens. A. M. H. 6th N.I. killed at Allahabad, July 17, Mrs. Cheek arrived at Calcutta.
 CHESTER, Col. 23rd N.I. adj. gen. Bengal army, killed in a sortie before Delhi, June 8.
 CHICHESTER, Mr. wounded at Jheelum, July 7.
 CHRISTIAN, Mrs. and child, arrived at Agra from Gwalior.
 CHRISTIAN, Mr. G. and Mrs. killed at Seetapore.
 CHRISTIE, Dr. 3rd L.C. wounded at Meerut, May 10. Mrs. Christie arrived at Calcutta.
 CHURCHER, Mrs. and daughter, escaped from Budaon.
 CLARKE, Mr. and Mrs. arrived at Calcutta, June 15, from Allahabad.
 CLARKE, Dr. escaped from Neemuch, June 3, to Oudepore; left for Mount Aboo, June 22.
 CLARKE, Lieut. J. C. L. 67th N.I. late 3rd Oude, killed at Bhyran Ghout.
 CLARK, Mr. escaped from Banda to Nagode.
 CLARK, Mrs. arrived at Calcutta, from Bhagulpore.
 CLARKE, Lieut. C. M. 37th N.I. escaped from Gwalior.
 CLERK, Ens. M. G. 1st N.I. supposed killed at Cawnpore, June 27.
 CLIFFORD, Miss, missing from Delhi, May 10.
 CLIFFORD, R. H. was in the fort of Agra, July 10.
 CLUTTERBUCK, Mrs. and three children, arrived at Calcutta, from Bhagulpore.
 COCKERELL, H. E. c. s. killed by mutineers, at Banda, June 15.
 COCKBURN, Lieut. wounded at Agra, July 5.
 COCKS, Mrs. and family, arrived at Calcutta, June 15, from Allahabad.
 COCKS, A. H. c. s. was in the fort of Agra, July 10.
 CODD, Ens. P. S. killed June 6, at Allahabad.
 COHEN, Mr. arrived at Calcutta, June 28, per up-country steamer.
 COHEN, Mr. and wife, arrived at Calcutta, June 14, from Dinapore.
 COHEN, D. M., and E. arrived at Calcutta from Bhagulpore.
 COLEMAN, Mrs. and six children, arrived at Calcutta, from Allahabad.
 COLENA, Mr. and six children, arrived at Calcutta, July 13, from Mirzapore.
 COLLETT, Mrs. and two children, arrived at Calcutta, per up-country steamer.
 COLLYER, Surg. N. 53rd N.I. supposed killed at Cawnpore June 27.
 COLVIN, E. c. s. was safe in the fort of Agra, July 10.
 COLVIN, Hon. J. R. c. s. was in the fort of Agra, July 10.
 COOK, Capt. wounded at Lucknow, July 2.
 COOK, Capt. H. M.'s 32nd, wounded at Lucknow.
 COOPER, Mrs. arrived at Calcutta, June 28, per up-country steamer.
 COOPER, Dr. Mrs. and child, escaped from Sultanpore, Benares, to Allahabad.
 COUPLAND, Rev. G. W. killed at Gwalior, June 15. Mrs. C. arrived at Agra from Gwalior.
 CORBIN, Dr. Mrs. and child, arrived at Calcutta, per up-country steamer.
 CORNELE, Mr. Mrs. and child, arrived at Calcutta, June 15, from Mirzapore.
 COURTENAY, Mrs. of the hotel, and her niece, killed at Meerut, May 10.
 COUSINS, Mr. escaped from Banda to Nagode.
 COTES, Dr. 1st cav. escaped from Neemuch, June 3, to Oudepore, left for Mount Aboo, June 22.
 CRAWFORD, Mrs. and seven children, escaped from Futtehpore to Nagode; since arrived at Calcutta.
 CROININ, Serj. killed at Gwalior; Mrs. and child, arrived at Agra from Gwalior.
 CROSS, Mrs. arrived at Calcutta, June 16, from Ghazee-pore.
 CROZIER, Lieut. W. H.M.'s 75th N.I. killed before Delhi, June 18.
 CUNLIFFE, —, c. s. killed at Byrumghal.
 CUNNINGHAM, Capt. arrived at Calcutta, July 7, from Dinapore.
 CUPPAGE, B. R. c. s. killed in the outbreak of the Sikhs at Jawn-pore, June 5.
 CURREN, G., E.I. Rail. escaped from Futtehpore to Nagode.
 CURRIE, Mr. arrived at Calcutta, from Benares.
 CURTIS, Lieut. P. J. 60th Rifles, killed before Delhi, June 8.
 CUSTAN, Mrs. and child, arrived at Calcutta, from Bhagulpore.
 DALTON, wife of Inspector, missing from Delhi, May 10.
 DALY, Capt. wounded before Delhi, June 20.
 DANIEL, Mr. patrol, killed at Hissar; Mrs. D. and child escaped.
 DANIELL, Lieut. M. G. 2nd Cav. supposed killed at Cawnpore.
 DAVENPORT, Ens. W. V. 21st N.I. escaped from Neemuch, June 3, to Oudepore, arrived at Kairwaree, June 24.
 DASHWOOD, H. W. c. s. was in the fort of Agra, July 10.
 DAVID, Mr. hotel-keeper, wounded at Meerut.
 DAVIDSON, Miss, killed at Jhansi.
 DAVIDSON, Lieut. A. D. (Qy. Lieut. A. H.) art. wounded, blown up by an explosion of a gun limber.
 DAVIS, Mrs. and four children, arrived at Calcutta, July 6, from Bhagulpore.
 DAVIS, Mr. clerk at Jhansi, arrived at Calcutta, July 5, from Allahabad; his brother died of thirst in the jungle.
 DAWSON, Capt. H.M.'s 75th, Mrs. and 4 children, escaped from Fyzabad to Dinapore; Capt. D. wounded.
 DAWSON, Vet. surg. 3rd L.C. wife and children, killed at Meerut, May 10.
 DOYNE, Lieut. C. A. 60th N.I. of fever, at Umballah, June 18.
 DE CRUZE, Mrs. A. arrived at Calcutta, June 14, from Ghazee-pore.
 DEEDES, Mr. killed at Agra, July 5.
 DE FAUXIAN, Mr. and family, landed at Benares, from Allahabad.
 DELAMAIN, Capt. J. W. killed before Delhi, June 8.
 DELAPOSSÉ, Lieut. H. G. 53rd N.I. supposed killed at Cawnpore.
 DEMSTER, Lieut. A. C. art. killed at Cawnpore, before June 26.
 DE TESSIER, Capt. art. wife and child, escaped from Delhi, May 10, to Meerut.
 DEVERIMORE, Miss, arrived at Calcutta, June 28, per up-country steamer.
 DOPPING, Asst. surg. A. 54th N.I. killed at Delhi, May 10.
 DONALD, Mr., wife, child, and 3 sisters, escaped to Puttiala.
 DOUGLAS, Brev. capt. C. R. G. 32nd N.I. commdt. of the Palace Guard, killed at Delhi, May 10.
 DOWSON, Ens. A. 53rd N.I. supposed killed at Cawnpore.
 D'OYLY, Capt. E. A. C. art. wounded at Agra, July 5 (died next day).
 D'OYLY, Emilie, wife of Capt. C. arrived at Meerut, June 1.
 DRUMMOND, Hon. R. A. J. c. s. was in the fort of Agra, July 10.
 DRUMMOND, Ens. 38th N.I. escaped from Delhi, May 10, to Kurnal or Umballa.
 DRUMMOND, Mrs. F. and two children, arrived at Calcutta from Bhagulpore.
 DUMERGUE, J. c. s. was in the fort of Agra, July 10.
 DUNLOP, Capt. J. 12th N.I. killed at Jhansi, June 5.
 DURNFORD, Lieut. wounded.
 DYSON, Ens. J. C. 11th N.I. escaped from Bareilly to Nynsee Tal, May 31.
 ECKFORD, Lieut. J. H. art. killed at Cawnpore, before June 26.
 EDDOWES, W. arrived at Calcutta, July 6, from Dinapore.
 EGGLE, Capt. 53rd. supposed killed at Cawnpore.
 EDMONDS, Mr. and family, arrived at Calcutta, per up-country steamer.
 EDMONSTONE, Mrs. arrived at Calcutta, from Mirzapore.
 EDMONSTONE, Mr. and Mrs. escaped from Banda to Nagode.
 EDWARDS, Serj. maj. of art. killed, June, Mohadubba.
 EDWARDS, Lieut. E. A. 54th N.I. killed at Delhi, May 11.
 ELD, Maj. L. P. D. 9th N.I. wounded.
 ELMS, Capt. E. I. 1st N.I. supposed killed at Cawnpore.
 ELLICE, Col. H. M. 24th regt. severely wounded at Jheelum, July 7.
 ELLICE, Lieut. escaped from Neemuch, June 3.
 ELLIS, wife of Major, arrived at Calcutta, July 13, from Mirzapore.
 ELTON, Ens. 74th N.I. escaped from Delhi.
 ENGLISH, Lieut. A. P. 22nd N.I. killed June 9, Mohadubba.
 EVANS, Ens. R. N. 53rd N.I. supposed killed at Cawnpore.
 EWART, Lieut. col. J. 1st N.I. supposed killed at Cawnpore.
 EVANS, Mr. E. I. rail. and wife, arrived at Calcutta, June 28, per up-country steamer.
 EVELY, Mrs. and child, arrived at Calcutta, from Allahabad.
 EWART, Lieut. I. H. C. 12th N.I. escaped from Nowgong. afterwards killed by the sun at Azimgurh, June 28.
 FAGAN, Lieut. H. 56th N.I. supposed killed at Cawnpore.
 FAGAN, Capt. J. 23rd N.I. killed by mutineers at Mhow, July 1.
 FAGAN, Capt. R. C. H. B. art. slightly wounded before Delhi, June 30.
 FAVILLE, Mr. wounded at Agra, July 5.
 FAYRER, Dr. J. killed at Lucknow.
 FEILLMANN, Mr. and Mrs. arrived at Calcutta, June 28, per up-country steamer.
 FELL, J. (patrol), killed at Chutterah, May 31.
 FELLOWES, Lieut. E. M. W. 3rd Eur. regt. wounded at Agra, July 5.
 FERGUSSON, Mr. arrived at Calcutta, July 1, from Monghyr.
 FERRIS, Capt. R. J. D. 55th N.I. Mrs. and three children, escaped from Gwalior, arrived at Calcutta.
 FILHARD, Mrs. and child arrived at Calcutta, per up-country steamer.
 FINNIS, Col. J. 11th N.I. killed at Meerut, May 10.

FISHER, Col. S. (H.M.S.) 15th irr. cav. killed at Sultanpore, Benares.
 FITZGERALD, Mr. Mrs. and child, escaped from Fyzabad.
 FLOOD, Ens. 30th N.I. at Nusseerabad; fate doubtful.
 FLOVEST, Mr. and family arrived at Calcutta, per up-country steamer.
 FORMAN, Ens. J. W. 53rd N.I. supposed killed at Cawnpore.
 FORREST, Lieut. G. assist. commiss. of ord. and family, escaped from Delhi, May 10, to Meerut.
 FOX, Mrs. W. and child, arrived at Calcutta, June 14, from Ghazepore.
 FOX, Mrs. arrived at Calcutta, July 7, from Dinapore.
 FRANCIS, Mrs. and three children, arrived at Calcutta, from Allahabad.
 FRANKS, Ens. W. A. 12th N.I. escaped from Nowgong to Nagode.
 FRASER, Lieut. the hon. J. H. 1st N.I. supposed killed at Cawnpore.
 FRASER, Simon, C. S. killed at Delhi, May 11.
 FRASER, Engr. wife and child, escaped from Delhi, May 10, to Kurnaul.
 FRASER, Capt. E. sappers and miners, killed, at Meerut, May 10.
 FREEZE, Mr. wounded at Agra, July 5.
 FRIKE, J. W. A. arrived at Calcutta, from Bampoor Beaulah.
 GALLOWAY, A. C.S. missing from Delhi, May 10.
 GAMBLER, Ens. 38th N.I. escaped from Delhi, May 10, to Meerut.
 GARIE, Dr. escaped from Neemuch, June 3, to Oudepore; arrived at Kairwarrah, June 24.
 GARDNER, Capt. H. C. 38th N.I. and wife, escaped from Delhi; Capt. G. died from fatigue at Kussowlee, June 28.
 GARRETT, R. B. C.S. died at Patna, of fever, June 20.
 GIBBINS, Capt. A. 15th irr. cav. killed at Sultanpore, Benares.
 GIBBS, Capt. 68th N.I. escaped from Bareilly to Nyneee Tal, May 31.
 GIBSON, Mr. escaped from Budaon.
 GILBERT, Mrs. and children, arrived at Agra from Gwalior.
 GILL, wife of Capt. T. arrived at Calcutta, July 13, from Mirzapore.
 GIVNES, Mr. salt dept. escaped from Futtehpore to Nagode.
 GLASS, Mrs. and Miss, arrived at Calcutta, July 6, from Bhagulpore.
 GLEIG, Capt. Mrs. and three children, arrived at Calcutta, July 13, from Bhagulpore.
 GLUEB, Lieut. J. M. 38th N.I. escaped from Delhi, May 10, to Kurnaul, or Umballa; Mrs. Glubb arrived at Calcutta, July 7.
 GLYNN, Mr. escaped from Banda to Nagode; escaped from Benares to Allahabad.
 GOAD, Lieut. C. R. 56th N.I. supposed killed, at Cawnpore.
 GOLDNEY, Col. P. 38th N.I. killed near Fyzerabad, June 9. Mrs. Goldney escaped to Allahabad.
 GOODALL, Mr. arrived at Calcutta, per up-country steamer.
 GORDON, Capt. 74th N.I. killed at Delhi, May 11; wife escaped from Delhi, May 10, to Umballa.
 GORDON, Capt. F. D. 10th M.N.I. shot through the forehead at Jhansi, June 5.
 GORDON, Lieut. A. C. 32nd M.N.I. arrived at Dinapore, from Fyzabad.
 GORDON, Mr. and Mrs. and two children, arrived at Calcutta, June 16, from Mirzapore.
 GORDON, wife of Capt. arrived at Calcutta, July 13, from Allahabad.
 GOWAN, Capt. G. F. 27th N.I. and wife, killed at Seetapore.
 GOWAN, Lieut. J. Y. 18th N.I. killed at Bareilly; wife and child reached Calcutta.
 GRAHAM, Lieut. W. S. 2nd cav. supposed killed, at Cawnpore.
 GRAHAM, Dr. J. superint. surg. killed at Sealkote, July 9; daughter spared.
 GRAHAM, Dr. J. C. med. storekeeper. shot in a carriage at Sealkote, July 9; Miss Graham spared.
 GRANT, Lieut. H. 74th N.I. escaped from Delhi.
 GRANT, Mr. killed at Hunispore, June 4.
 GRANT, Lieut. A. P. 71st N.I. killed at Lucknow.
 GRANT, Dr. wounded; arrived at Calcutta, June 23, per up country steamer.
 GRAVES, Brig. escaped from Delhi, May 10, to Umballa, arrived July 4.
 GREATHED, H. H. Commissioner at Meerut, and wife, escaped from Meerut, May 10, through the fidelity of a native servant.
 GREEN, Mrs. and three children, arrived at Calcutta from Ghazepore.
 GROSS, Dr. A. arrived at Calcutta, June 14, from Monghyr.
 GURBY, Mr. and Mrs. arrived at Calcutta per up-country steamer.
 GURSE, Capt. H. J. com. 13th irr. cav. murdered at Benares, June 4.
 GURDON, Lieut. E. P. escaped from Neemuch, June 3, to Oudepore; arrived at Kairwarrah, June 24.
 HAILLEN, Mrs. and family, arrived at Calcutta, June 15, from Ghazepore.
 HALDANE, Miss, escaped from Delhi.
 HALL, Mrs. arrived at Calcutta from Bhagulpore.
 HALLET, Mrs. escaped from Hissar.
 HALLIDAY, Capt. W. L. 56th N.I. supposed killed at Cawnpore.

HALLIFAX, Brig. R. D. H.M.'s 75th foot, died of sun-stroke, at Kurnaul, June 1.
 HALLIGAN, Mr. wounded at Agra, July 5.
 HAMILTON, Mrs. arrived at Calcutta, June 28, per up-country steamer.
 HAMPTON, wife of Major, arrived at Calcutta, July 13, from Mirzapore.
 HANDSCOMB, Brig. J. H. com. Oude brigade, killed by mutineers at Lucknow, May 31.
 HARCOURT, Ens. A. F. P. 30th N.I. at Nusseerabad, fate unknown.
 HARDINGE, Lieut. G. N. 45th N.I. stabbed in the arm at Lucknow.
 HARDCASTLE, Capt. escaped from Jeypore.
 HARDY, Master H. arrived at Calcutta, June 14, from Benares.
 HARDY, Mr. Supt. dep. pub. works, arrived at Calcutta, July 13, from Benares.
 HARDY, Capt. E. A. Bombay cav. wounded at Nusseerabad, May 28.
 HARRIS, Mr. and Mrs. arrived at Calcutta, July 5, from Allahabad.
 HARRIS, Asst. surg. H. P. supposed killed at Cawnpore.
 HARRIS, Maj. A. 1st Cav. killed, July 1, at Indore.
 HARRIS, E. B. arrived at Calcutta, June 14, from Monghyr.
 HARRIS, Lieut. J. T. T. 2nd Fusiliers, wounded before Delhi, June 27.
 HARRISON, Lieut. J. H. 2nd Lt. Cav. supposed killed at Cawnpore.
 HATHORN, Capt. 18th N.I. supposed to be killed at Bareilly.
 HAWES, Lieut. C. H. 6th N.I. killed at Allahabad; Mrs. Hawes and two children arrived at Calcutta, July 1, from Allahabad.
 HAWKEY, Capt. 74th N.I. escaped from Delhi.
 HAWKINS, Lieut. A. W. art. killed at Gwalior, June 14; Mrs. Hawkins at Agra, safe.
 HAY, Mrs. and two children, arrived at Calcutta, July 1, from Allahabad.
 HAY, Dr. J. M. hanged by a Rohilla chief, at Bareilly, May 31.
 HAYES, Capt. F. F. C. 62nd N.I. at Mynpooree, killed by mutineers, June 1.
 HAYTER, Ens. J. Y. 25th N.I. Benares, died of wounds received on June 4, June 16.
 HEATLEY, Mr. of the *Delhi Gazette*, Mrs. Child, and mother-in-law, murdered at Delhi.
 HEITH, Mr. arrived at Calcutta, per up-country steamer.
 HENAW, Mr. arrived at Calcutta, from Bhagulpore.
 HEFFARAN, Mr. and three children, arrived at Calcutta, from Benares.
 HENDERSON, Lieut. D. H. 20th N.I. killed at Meerut, May 10.
 HENDERSON, Ens. J. W. 56th N.I. supposed killed at Cawnpore.
 HENNESSY, Mr. arrived at Calcutta, from Monghyr.
 HENNESSY, wife of Maj. J. and son and infant, arrived at Agra, from Gwalior; afterwards reached Calcutta, per steamer.
 HICKEY, Mr. escaped from Hansi.
 HICKS, wife of Capt. arrived at Calcutta, July 13, from Allahabad.
 HILL, Capt. Sir J. escaped from Neemuch, June 3.
 HILL, Ens. E. C. H.M.'s 32nd, wounded at Lucknow, July 2.
 HILLARD, Capt. T. H. 23rd N.I. killed May 31, at Chutterah; Mrs. Hillard and 3 children escaped to Puttialah.
 HILLERSON, Major W. R. 53rd N.I. supposed killed at Cawnpore, July 7.
 HILLS, 2nd lieut. art. received a sabre wound before Delhi, June 9.
 HIRST, Dr. C. arrived at Calcutta, June 14, from Monghyr.
 HODGES (patrol), escaped to Puttialah.
 HOGG, Lieut. col. art. wounded at Meerut, May 16.
 HOLLAM, Sergt. maj. and wife, killed near Fyzabad, June 9.
 HOLLAND, Lieut. T. W. 38th N.I. belonging to the Delhi garrison, missing; Mrs. Holland escaped from Delhi.
 HOLLINGS, sister of Capt. G. E. 38th L.I. escaped from Delhi, May 10, to Kurnaul or Umballa.
 HOLMES, Maj. J. G. and wife, murdered July 23, at Dinapore.
 HOLMES, Miss, arrived at Calcutta, June 16, from Mirzapore.
 HOLMES, Mr. and Mrs. at Hissar, fate unknown.
 HOLT, Mr. and family, arrived at Calcutta, per up-country steamer.
 HOMFRAYS, two Misses, arrived at Calcutta, June 16, from Ghazepore.
 HORN, C. joint mag. at Bareilly, and P. killed at Agra, July 5.
 HOWARD, Mr. and Mrs. arrived at Calcutta, July 1, from Allahabad.
 HULL, Mr. arrived at Calcutta, July 13, from Mirzapore.
 HUMPHREYS, Lieut. M. A. killed before Delhi, June 19.
 HUNT, Lieut. C. J. 4th cav. adj. of cav. Malwa contingent, murdered at Mulhar Ghur, Neemuch, June 12.
 HUNT, Eliza, wife of J. civil engineer, died at Mirzapore, June 9.
 HUNTER, Mrs. arrived at Calcutta, from Monghyr.
 HUNTER, Mr. arrived at Calcutta, from Benares.
 HUNTER, two Misses, arrived at Calcutta, July 6, from Ghazepore.
 HUNTER, Conductor C. T. wounded at Agra, July 5.
 HUNTER, Rev. T. wife and child, killed, July 9, at Sealkote.
 HURST, Mr. Mrs. and child, escaped from Fyzabad.
 HUTCHINSON, Mr. escaped from Banda to Nagode.

- HUTCHINSON, J. R. civ. serv. missing from Delhi, May 10; Mrs. H. escaped to Meerut, thence to Calcutta, June 15.
- HUTCHINSON, Lieut. safe at Ghazee-pore.
- HUTCHISSON, Lieut. P. G. 17th Bengal N.I. and wife, killed by mutineers, June 3, at Azimgurh.
- HURST, Mr. arrived at Calcutta, July 13, from Mirzapore.
- HYSLOP, Lieut. H. F. M. 74th N.I. missing from Delhi, May 10.
- INLOW, Miss, arrived at Calcutta, July 5, from Allahabad.
- INNES, Mr. and Mrs. escaped from Gwalior to Agra.
- INNES, Lieut. C. D. exec. engrs. killed at Allahabad, June 6.
- JACK, Brig. A. C. B. killed at Cawnpore.
- JACKSON (Apoth.), killed June 4, at Benares.
- JACKSON, Miss, escaped from Seetapore, Benares.
- JACKSON, Lieut. S. H. 2nd E.B. Fus. killed in action before Delhi, June 23.
- JACKSON, Lieut. F. C. 12th N.I. escaped from Nowgong, June 5.
- JACOB, Mr. and wife and seven children, arrived at Calcutta from Allahabad.
- JACOB, Major, formerly of Scindia's service, killed before Agra.
- JAMES, Capt. M. 28th N.I. killed, May 31, at Shahjehanpore.
- JAMES, Dr. W. H. and wife, murdered at Augur.
- JELICOE, Lieut. T. G. 53rd N.I. supposed killed at Cawnpore.
- JEFFRIES, Mr. and Mrs. at Hissar, fate unknown.
- JENKINS, Lieut. Mrs. and two children, escaped from Seltanpore, Benares, to Allahabad.
- JENKINS, Capt. R. W. 2nd L.C. supposed killed at Cawnpore.
- JENNINGS, Rev. Mr. Chaplain, at Delhi, and his daughter, killed at Delhi, May 10.
- JERVIS, Lieut. S. C. engineers, killed at Cawnpore.
- JERVIS, Mr. escaped from Hansi.
- JOHNSON, Mr. arrived at Calcutta from Benares.
- JOHNSTON, Ens. T. B. 28th N.I. killed, in June, at Mahomdee.
- JONES, Mrs. and Miss, arrived at Calcutta from Chunar.
- JONES, Mr. (Customs Dept.), wife and three children, arrived at Calcutta from Allahabad.
- JONES, T. P. arrived at Calcutta from Rajmahal.
- JONES, Mrs. and two children, arrived at Calcutta, July 5, from Allahabad.
- JORDAN, Mr. Mrs. and four children, and Mrs. Jordan, sen., arrived at Calcutta, July 5, from Allahabad.
- JOUDAN, Monsieur, killed at Agra, July 5.
- KELSEY, Mr. arrived at Calcutta from Benares.
- KEMPLAND, Capt. G. 56th N.I. supposed killed at Cawnpore.
- KENNEDY, Gen. and Mrs. arrived at Calcutta from Benares.
- KEY, Lieut. A. 28th N.I. killed, in June, at Mahomdee.
- KEYMER, Mr. and Mrs. and children, killed at Futtehpore.
- KIRK, Mrs. and child, arrived at Agra from Gwalior.
- KIRK, Dr. superint. surg. killed at Gwalior, June 14.
- KIRK, Major H. 12th N.I. while seeking refuge from the mutineers, at Nowgong, after many days' suffering, fell from his horse, near Mahoba, and shortly after died, June 19. His son arrived at Nagode.
- KNOX, Capt. E. W. J. H.M.'s 75th foot, killed in action before Delhi, June 12.
- KNYVETT, Col. W. J. B. 38th N.I. escaped from Delhi, May 10, to Meerut.
- LAGEY, Mr. arrived at Calcutta, July 13, from Bhagulpore.
- LAMB, Lieut. J. H. art. severely wounded at Agra, July 5.
- LANDALE, Mrs. and six children, arrived at Calcutta, July 13, from Bhagulpore.
- LAW, Lieut. C. P. St. J. 10th irr. cav. wounded at Peshawur.
- LAWRENCE, Lieut. col. Sir H. M. K.C.B. Bengal art. chief commissioner in Oude, of a wound received in a sortie at Lucknow, July 4.
- LEADBETTER, Mr. arrived at Calcutta per up-country steamer.
- LEALEY, Mr. arrival at Calcutta, July 1, from Monghyr.
- LEAN, Mrs. and two children, arrived at Calcutta, June 16, from Mirzapore.
- LE BAS, C. T. escaped from Delhi, May 10, to Kurnal.
- LEFEVRE, Mr. patrol, escaped to Puttala.
- LE GALLAIS, Lieut. A. 46th N.I. safe in fort at Sealkote.
- LE MARCHAND, Lieut. C. S. art. Mrs. and four children, safe, from Gwalior, at Hooshuggabad.
- LENEX, Col. Mrs. and Miss, safe at Ghazee-pore.
- LESLIE, Lieut. Sir N. R. bart. 19th N.I. killed at Robnee, June 12.
- LESTER, Ens. H.M.'s 32nd regt. escaped from Seetapore to Lucknow.
- LEVERETT, Mrs. arrived at Calcutta, July 6, from Bhagulpore.
- Lewis, Lieut. H. A. 20th N.I. slightly wounded at Meerut, May 10.
- LIGHT, Lieut. A. art. wounded.
- LIGHTFOOT, Mr. arrived at Calcutta, July 5, from Allahabad.
- LIMOND, Mr. arrived at Calcutta, July 5, from Allahabad.
- LINDSAY, Ens. G. 1st N.I. supposed killed at Cawnpore, July 7.
- LINDSAY, Lieut. T. E. 22nd N.I. killed, 9th June, at Mohadubba.
- LINDSAY, Maj. W. 10th N.I. killed at Cawnpore.
- LIPPETT, Miss, arrived at Calcutta, June 16, from Mirzapore.
- LLOYD, Mr. of Thansir, killed, 4th June, at Huniapore.
- LLOYD, Capt. escaped from Neemuch, June 3.
- LOCK, Lieut. F. A. E. 1st Bombay cav. wounded at Nusseerabad May 28.
- LONGDALE, Mr. died on Banda road; wife arrived at Mohadubba.
- Low, Mr. and Mrs. arrived at Calcutta, June 14, from Monghyr.
- LOWE, W. H. was in the fort of Agra, July 10.
- LOWIS, Mrs. arrived at Calcutta, June 28, per up-country steamer.
- LOWMAN, Miss F. and Miss G. arrived at Calcutta, July 5, from Allahabad.
- LUNGADO, S. arrived at Calcutta, June 14, from Dinapore.
- LUCAS, Serj. Major, wife and 2 children, arrived at Mohadubba.
- LYELL, Ass. Surg. R. killed, 3rd July, at Patna.
- LYELL, Mrs. and child, arrived at Calcutta, June 16, from Dinapore.
- LYNCH, Sergt. art. escaped from Gwalior.
- LYSAGHT, Capt. C. 28th N.I. and wife, killed at Mahomdee.
- MACBETH, Mr. beheaded, and wife and children killed behind the jail at Indore.
- MACAN, Brig. escaped from Nusseerabad.
- MCCABE, Lieut. B. H.M.'s 32nd N.I. wounded at Lucknow, July 2.
- MACDONALD, Maj. J. 66th N.I. scalped, and otherwise dangerously wounded.
- MACDONALD, Capt. D. 20th N.I. killed by mutineers at Meerut, May 10; wife and 3 children also killed.
- MACKENZIE, Lieut. col. M. art. slightly wounded before Delhi, June 30.
- MACMAHON, Mr. killed at Indore.
- MACMULLEN, Major, wounded.
- MAGNAGHTEN, G. railway depôt, escaped from Futtehpore to Nagode.
- MACPHERSON, Maj. A. F. 43rd L.I. arrived at Agra from Gwalior.
- MACNABB, Lieut. J. C. E. 3rd L.C. killed at Meerut, May 10.
- MCDOWELL, Mrs. and Miss, arrived at Calcutta, July 1, from Allahabad.
- MCDONALD, Capt. and Mrs. 20th N.I. killed at Meerut, May 10.
- MCDONALD, Mrs. and children, arrived at Calcutta from Dinapore.
- MCDONALD, Capt. 7th Gwalior inf. escaped from Neemuch, June 3.
- MCEGAN, Dr. escaped from Jhansi, June 4.
- MARTIN, Mrs. and children, arrived at Calcutta from Ghazee-pore.
- McKELLAR, Dr. E. 12th, escaped from Jhansi to Gwalior; afterwards arrived at Agra.
- MALLOWE, Mrs. and 2 children, left behind at Hansi, fate unknown.
- McLEOD, K. arrived at Calcutta, June 14, from Dinapore.
- MAINWARING, Cornet, with 2nd cav. supposed killed, Cawnpore.
- MANDERSON, Lieut. W. I. 2nd cav. supposed killed, Cawnpore.
- MARA, Lieut. P. unattached, Loodianah, killed at Jaunpore; wife also dead. June 5.
- MARSHALL, Mr. merchant, escaped from Delhi, May 10, to Meerut.
- MARTIN, Mr. (Customs) arrived at Agra from Gwalior.
- MASTER, Lieut. G. A. 53rd N.I. supposed killed, Cawnpore.
- MATTHEWS, Serj. major killed 9th June, at Delaseegunge.
- MATHEWS, wife of Lieut. and child, arrived at Calcutta, July 13, from Mirzapore.
- MATHEWS, Mr. indigo planter, near Buxhar, had his factory burnt down.
- MATHEWS, Mrs. escaped from Fyzabad, arrived at Calcutta, June 28, per up-country steamer.
- MAWE, Dr. and Mrs. and child, escaped from Nowgong, June 5. Dr. Mawe afterwards died on the road to Banda.
- MAYNE, Mr. escaped from Banda to Nagode.
- MAYHO, Mr. wounded at Agra, July 5.
- MEADE, Capt. H.M.'s 8th foot, Mrs. and two children, escaped from Gwalior, June 14, to Agra.
- MEDHURST, Mrs. arrived at Calcutta, June 15, from Ghazee-pore.
- METCALFE, Sir T. joined force before Delhi.
- MEW, Ens. A. P. 74th N.I. escaped from Delhi, May 10, to Umbala.
- MARCHANT, Mrs. and five children, arrived at Calcutta from Bhagulpore.
- MARKESS, Mr. Mrs. and child, arrived at Calcutta, July 5, from Allahabad.
- MARSHALL, Mrs. and two Misses, arrived at Calcutta, June 15, from Dinapore.
- MCCABE, Lieut. B. H.M. 32nd, wounded at Lucknow.
- MCCULLUM, Rev. Mr. killed in church at Shahjehanpore, May 31.
- McMAHON, R. civ. eng. killed at Indore.
- MILLS, Maj. J. art. drowned in attempting to escape from Fyzabad, June 9.
- MILNE, Mrs. and two children, left behind at Hansi, fate unknown.
- MILNER, Mr. and Mrs. arrived at Calcutta, July 5, from Allahabad.
- MINAS, Dr. Mrs. and child, escaped to Puttialah.
- MONCRIEFF, Rev. W. and Mrs. supposed killed at Cawnpore.
- MONEY, H. E. was in the fort of Agra, July 10.
- MONK, Mrs. and two children, arrived at Agra from Gwalior.
- MORE, Capt. H.M.'s 75th, killed, June 12, before Delhi.
- MOORE, Capt. John, H.M.'s 32nd, wounded at Lucknow, July 2.
- MOORE, C. W. Assist. commis. Benares div. escaped to Puttialah.
- MOORE, W. R. Jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Mirzapoor, killed in action, at Gopeegunge, July 4.
- MOORHOUSE, Brev. maj. T. N. E. 35th N.I. at Allahabad, died

from fatigue, June 4; Mrs. Moorhouse arrived at Calcutta from Allahabad.

MORGAN, Capt. and Mrs. escaped from Fyzabad.

MORGAN, R. B. civ. serv. was in the fort of Agra, July 10.

MORRIS, Lieut. W. L. G. 56th N.I. supposed killed at Cawnpore.

MORRIS, Mr. and Mrs. killed at Indore.

MORRIS, Sub. cond. wife, and two children, arrived at Calcutta, from Allahabad.

MOUNSTEVEN, Ens. W. H. 8th king's regt. mortally wounded at Delhi, July 9; died next day.

MOWATT, Col. J. L. horse art. in camp, Peeplee, on march to Delhi, in command of force from Umballah, May 30.

MUIR, W. was in the fort of Agra, July 10.

MUNRO, Ens. G. L. killed at Allahabad, June 6.

MUNRO, Mrs. arrived at Calcutta, per up-country steamer.

MURPHY, Mr. and wife, escaped from Delhi, May 10, to Meerut.

MURRAY, Capt. J. J. 71st N.I. Mrs. and child, arrived at Agra, from Gwalior.

MURRAY, Mr. killed at Indore, behind the hospital.

NAPIER, Lieut. W. H. 60th rifles, shot in the leg, near Meerut, May 27; had his leg amputated, died June 4.

NASH, R. arrived at Calcutta, June 14, from Monghyr.

NATION, H. M. and five children, arrived at Calcutta, from Dinapore.

NUTHALL, Capt. Mrs. two children, and European servant, arrived at Calcutta, from Benares.

NEILL, wife of Maj. and children, escaped from Fyzabad.

NEWTON, Mr. arrived at Calcutta, July 5, from Allahabad.

NEWBERRY, Cornet R. N. 1st Bengal cav. killed at Nusseerabad.

NEWENHAM, Surg. A. W. R. supposed killed at Cawnpore.

NICOLL, Capt. Brig. major, escaped from Delhi, May 10, to Kurnal or Umballah.

NOVIS, Mr. and Mrs. killed at Indore, in Mr. Aher's stables.

O'BRIEN, Mr. arrived at Calcutta, June 16, from Ghazepore.

O'BRIEN, Col. arrived safe at Dinapore from Fyzabad.

O'CONNOR, R. edut branch, killed at Agra, July 5.

OGHME, Mr. and Mrs. sen. and three children, and Mr. F. jun. arrived at Calcutta, July 5, from Allahabad.

O'DONNELL, Mrs. arrived at Calcutta from Dinapore.

O'DONEL, Dr. and Mrs. escaped from Benares to Allahabad.

O'DOWDA, Lieut. R. C. O. 72nd N.I. murdered at Gwalior.

OLDFIELD, R. C. c.s. shot through the lungs at Agra, July 5.

OLIVER, Mr. arrived at Calcutta from Benares.

ORR, Capt. A. escaped from Fyzabad; wife and five children arrived at Calcutta, July 7.

OSBORN, Lieut. D. H. 54th N.I. escaped from Delhi to Meerut.

OSWIN, Mr. rail dept. escaped from Futtehpore to Nagode.

OTTLEY, Mrs. and four children, arrived at Calcutta from Ghazepore.

OUTRAM, F. B. c.s. wounded at Agra, July 5; was safe in the fort at Agra, July 10.

PARRONS, Lieut. C. M. Mad. 31st N.I. drowned, 9th June, near Delaseegunge.

PASKE, C. T. surg. Sikh inf. wounded in a skirmish outside Delhi, June 24; wife arrived at Calcutta.

PARKER, Maj. Sir G. Bart. 74th N.I. killed at Cawnpore.

PARKS, Mrs. arrived at Calcutta, June 15, from Dinapore.

PARRONS, Mr. (Customs dept.) and four children, arrived at Calcutta from Allahabad.

PATTERSON, Capt. 68th N.I. escaped from Bareilly to Nynce Tal, May 31.

PATTERSON, Maj. 54th N.I. escaped from Delhi, May 10, to Kurnal.

PATERSON, Mr. and child, arrived at Calcutta, July 13, from Bhagulpore.

PATTERSON, Mr. and two children, arrived at Calcutta, July 7.

PATTLE, Lieut. 20th N.I. killed at Meerut, May 10.

PAUL, Mr. and Mrs. and six children seen some distance on the road from Hansi, since not heard of.

PEARSON, Lieut. A. art. and Mrs. escaped from Gwalior to Agra.

PEARSON, Major H. E. said to be at Bareilly.

PENNY, Col. N. lancers, killed at Nusseerabad, May 28.

PEPPER, Mrs. and three children arrived at Calcutta, July 13, from Patna.

PERCELL, Mrs. arrived at Calcutta, July 7, from Allahabad.

PERCIVAL, Lieut. arrived at Dinapore from Fyzabad.

PERKINS, Lieut. H. G. art. killed on road from Meerut to Delhi, May 31.

PERKINS, Lieut. H. G. h. a. killed between Meerut and Delhi, May 3.

PHILLIPS, Vet. surg. 3rd L.C. killed at Meerut, May 10.

PICKARD, Miss, arrived at Calcutta from Monghyr.

PITT, Lieut. W. W. 28th N.I. killed June, at Mahomdee.

PICKLEY, wife of Lieut. A. W. adj. 9th batt. art. at Dughahay, near Simla, of cholera, escaping from Delhi, May 24.

PLATT, Col. killed at Mhow, July 1.

PLAYFAIR, Mr. arrived at Calcutta, June 28, per up-country steamer.

PLUNKETT, Capt. J. 6th N.I. killed at Allahabad, June 6.

POWERS, Mr. and Mrs. and four children escaped from Sultanpore to Calcutta.

POND, Lieut. A. 3rd Eur. wounded July 5, at Agra.

POPE, Mrs. and three children escaped from Sultanpore, Benares, to Allahabad.

POWER, J. C. S. was in the fort of Agra, July 10.

POND, Lieut. slightly wounded in the battle of Agra, July 5.

PONSONBY, Major G. C. 2 Lt. Cav. supposed killed at Cawnpore.

POOL, Mr. killed at Cawnpore, before June 26.

POTTS, Mrs. and two children arrived at Calcutta from Benares.

POTT, Mrs. arrived at Calcutta, July 1, from Allahabad.

POWYS, Lieut. J. 61st N.I. and wife killed at Jhansi, June 11.

PRINCEP, Lieut. A. H. 9th cav. escaped from Sealkote with a shot in his arm.

PROCTER, Lieut. 38th N.I. belonging to the Delhi garrison, arrived at Meerut.

PROCTOR, Lieut. A. 39th N.I. killed June 15; wife arrived at Agra from Gwalior.

PROLE, Lieut. W. G. 53rd N.I. supposed killed at Cawnpore.

PROUT, Major, W. R. 50th N.I. killed at Cawnpore.

PRENDERGAST, Capt. G. M. 44th N.I. killed at Agra, July 5.

PRINGLE, Ens. G. S. 6th N.I. killed by mutineers at Allahabad, June 6.

PURDY, Mrs. Miss, and 2 children, arrived at Calcutta, July 5, from Allahabad.

QUICK, Mrs. died on the road to Agra, from Gwalior.

QUIN, Lieut. R. O. 2nd cav. Quin, Lieut. C. W. 2nd cav. supposed killed at Cawnpore.

RAIKES, Lieut. H. P. 56th N.I. supposed killed at Cawnpore.

RAIKES, C. c.s. wife and children, was in the fort of Agra, July 10.

RAIKES, G. D. c.s. hanged by the rebels in front of the jail at Bareilly, May 31.

RALPH, Lieut. W. F. K. 5th cav. killed by the mutineers at Lucknow, May 31.

RAMSAY, Brigr. arrived at Agra from Gwalior.

RAY, Mr. wounded at Agra, July 5.

RAY, Mr. and wife, escaped from Delhi, May 10, to Meerut.

READ, E. A. civ. serv. was in the fort of Agra, July 10.

REAR, Mrs. and child, arrived at Calcutta from Bhagulpore.

REDMAN, Lieut. F. 1st N.I. supposed killed at Cawnpore.

REED, Capt. Mrs. and two children; dep. commr. escaped from Fyzabad, June 8.

REID, Mrs. and child, arrived at Calcutta, July 5, from Allahabad.

REID, Col. H. M. arrived at Calcutta from Allahabad.

REMINGTON, Lieut. A. G. 12th N.I. escaped from Nogwong to Nagode.

RENAUD, Major S. G. C. Mad. 1 Eur. died, July 16, of wounds received in action at Pundoo Nuddee.

REVELLY, Mrs. and two infants, arrived at Calcutta, July 6, from Ghazepore.

REVELLY, Lieut. 74th N.I. killed at Delhi, May 11, wife and two children arrived at Calcutta.

REYNOLDS, Capt. J. H. 53rd N.I. supposed killed at Cawnpore.

RICH, Mr. escaped from Hansi.

RICHARDSON, Mr. arrived at Calcutta, June 14, from Dinapore.

RICKETTS, Mr. c.s. killed May 31, in church, Shanjehanpore; wife safe at Nynce Tal.

RIPLEY, Lieut. col. J. P. com. 54th N.I. killed in the mutiny at Delhi, May 11.

RITCHIE, Ens. J. I. 22nd N.I. killed June 9, at Mohadubba.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. C. A. 28th N.I. killed June 9, at Mohadubba.

ROBERTSON, D. c.s. hanged by the rebels in front of the jail at Bareilly, May 31.

ROGERS, Lieut. 68th N.I. escaped from Bareilly to Nynce Tal, May 31.

ROSE, Lieut. W. 25th Bo. N.I. escaped from Neemuch, June 3, to Oudepore.

ROSS, H. and wife, arrived at Calcutta, June 28, per up-country steamer.

RUNDLE, Mrs. arrived at Calcutta, June 28, per up country steamer.

RUSSELL, Capt. C. W. 54th N.I. killed in a sortie before Delhi, June 8.

RUSSELL, Gr. mr. serg. 22nd N.I. killed, at Mohadubba.

RUTHERFORD, Ens. W. G. 28th N.I. killed, June 9, at Mohadubba.

RYPER, Miss, arrived at Calcutta, from Monghyr.

RYVES, wife of Capt. T. J. of sun-stroke, at Bowaree, near Allahabad, June 9.

RYVES, Lieut. W. C. S. 12th N.I. arrived at Agra, from Jhansi.

SALMON, Lieut. M. M. 28th N.I. killed June, at Mahomdee.

SALKELD, Lieut. engra. escaped from Delhi, May 10, to Meerut.

SANDYS, Mrs. and 5 daughters, arrived at Calcutta, from Bhagulpore.

SANKEY, Mrs. and child, arrived at Calcutta, from Bhagulpore.

SATCHWELL, Lieut. R. M. 1st N.I. supposed killed at Cawnpore.

SCALLAN, Master, arrived at Calcutta, June 15, from Allahabad.

SCARDEN, Mr. Mrs. and 3 children, escaped from Hansi.

SCOTT, Ens. A. J. 47th N.I. doing duty with 6th N.I. killed at Allahabad, June 6.

SCOTT, Capt. P. G. 12th N.I. escaped from Nowgong to Nagode.

SCOTT, Lieut. C. F. 28th N.I. mother, and 2 sisters, killed, at Mahomdee.

SCOTT, Dr. escaped from Hansi.

SCOTT, Ens. E. C. 28th N.I. killed, June, at Mahomdee.

SELLS, Mr. and Mrs. arrived at Calcutta, per up-country steamer, SEPPINGS, Capt. E. J. 2nd light cav. supposed killed at Cawnpore. SEYMOUR, Mr. arrived at Calcutta from Benares. SHARPLEY, sept. workshops, killed, June 19, at Bhurtpore. SHEATES, Mr. escaped from Gwalior. SHERER, J. W. c.s. escaped from Futtehpore to Nagode. SHEET, Mr. arrived at Agra from Gwalior. SHERRIN, Mr. and four children, arrived at Calcutta, July 1, from Allahabad. SHERIDAN, Mr. escaped from Sultanpore to Calcutta. SHERRIFF, Maj. 65th N.I. with 4th inf. Gwalior cont. killed at Gwalior, June 14. SIBBALD, Brig. Hugh, c.m. commg. at Bareilly, shot through the chest whilst riding from his house to the parade-ground, by one of his orderlies, and expired in a few minutes afterwards, May 31. SIM, Mr. arrived at Calcutta, per up-country steamer. SIMMONS, Mrs. and three children, arrived at Calcutta, June 16, from Ghazee-pore. SIMSON, Mrs. arrived at Calcutta from Bhagulpore. SKINSCOTT, R. E.I. Rail. escaped from Futtehpore to Nagode. SKENE, Capt. A. 68th N.I. supt. of the Jhansi dist. killed, June 8. SMALLY, Lieut. E. 36th N.I. and child, escaped from Nourgong, June 5, to Agra; Mrs. Smally died. SMITH, Capt. R. M. 54th N.I. Delhi, May 11. SMITH, —, Gwalior cont. killed, June 21, at Mozuffurnuggur. SMITH, Lieut. escaped from Benares. SMITH, R. killed at Agra, July 5. SMITH, Ens. M. D. doing duty with 6th N.I. killed at Allahabad, June 6. SMITH, Ens. E. M. killed at Allahabad, June 15. SMITH, Miss, escaped from Delhi, May 10, to Kurnaul or Umballa. SMITH, Mr. and Mrs. arrived at Calcutta, July 9, from Dinapore. SMITH, Mr. and Mrs. and six children, at Hissar, fate unknown. SMITH, Miss, escaped from Delhi to Kurnaul. SMITH, Miss, arrived at Calcutta from Bhagulpore. SMYTH, Mrs. and 3 children arrived at Calcutta from Bhagulpore. SNELL, Lieut. G. 64th N.I. and Mrs. killed at Seetapore. SNEYD, Capt. H. W. L. 28th N.I. killed at Mahomdee; wife reached Calcutta. SNOW, Mrs. arrived at Calcutta from Allahabad. SPENCER, Major R. 26th N.I. killed at Meen Meer. SPENS, Ens. T. J. H. 28th N.I. killed at Mahomdee. SPENS, Ens. 31st N.I. killed, June 23, at Sangor. SPOTTISWOODE, Capt. H. 1st Bombay cav. killed at Nusseerabad, May 28. SPOTTISWOODE, Col. 55th N.I. committed suicide at Peshawur. SPRING, Capt. H. H.M.'s 24th regt. mortally wounded at Jhelum, July 7; died next day. STAFFORD, Capt. Mrs. and child, escaped from Hansi. STAPLETON, Lieut. escaped at Neemuch, June 3. STARLING, Mr. and family arrived at Calcutta, per up-country steamer. STREADMAN, Mr. wounded at Agra, July 5. STERNDAL, Mrs. and children, and Miss, arrived at Calcutta, June 28, per up-country steamer. STEVENS, Mr. landed at Chunar, June 18, from Allahabad. STEVENS, Ens. R. A. 56th N.I. supposed killed at Cawnpore. STEWART, Capt. D. M. 9th N.I. reached the camp at Delhi from Agra. STEWART, Assist. surg. escaped from Delhi. STEWART, Lieut. R. (2nd) 6th N.I. killed at Allahabad, June 6. STEWART, Mr. arrived at Calcutta, per up-country steamer. STEWART (regt. unknown), escaped from Delhi, May 10, to Kurnaul or Umballa. STEWART, Lieut. W. S. wife and infant son killed at Gwalior, June 14; their daughter escaped. STALLARD, Miss, arrived at Southampton, from Benares. STRAHAN, Mrs. escaped from Fyzabad. STEATFIELD, Lieut. R. C. H.M.'s 24th regt. wounded at Jheelum, July 7; one leg amputated. STROYAN, Mr. killed at Sultanpore, Benares; wife arrived at Calcutta, July 7, from Allahabad. STROVER, Mrs. and Miss, arrived at Calcutta, July 1, from Allahabad. STUART, Lieut. H. B. 18th N.I. supposed killed at Bareilly. SUPPLE, Ens. J. C. supposed killed at Cawnpore. SYLVA, Mrs. arrived at Calcutta, from Bhagulpore. TAPSELL, Mrs. and two children, escaped from Hansi. TAYLOR, Mr. (Customs department) arrived at Calcutta, July 1, from Allahabad. TAYLOR, Capt. J. H. G. 20th N.I. killed at Meerut, May 10. TAYLOR, Lieut. 74th N.I. escaped from Delhi, May 10, to Kurnaul or Umballa. TAYLOR, Ens. S. B. 12th N.I. killed by mutineers at Jhansi, June 8. TAYLOR, Mr. escaped from Hissar to Thanalsur. TAYLOR, F. of the College, killed at Delhi, May 10. TAYLOR, Mr. arrived at Calcutta from Benares. TEMMARSH, Mr. arrived at Calcutta from Benares. TEMPLAR, Lieut. 6th N.I. badly wounded at Meerut, May 10. THOMAS, Major G. B. severely wounded in the battle of Agra, July 5. THOMASON, Lieut. engr. escaped from Delhi to Kurnaul.

THOMPSON (regt. unknown), escaped from Delhi, May 10, to Kurnaul or Umballa. THOMPSON, Mrs. and child, arrived at Calcutta, June 15, from Ghazee-pore. THOMPSON, Mr. killed at Hissar. THORNHILL, C. B. was in the fort of Agra, July 10. THORNHILL, M. B. was in the fort of Agra, July 10. THURBURN, Capt. Mrs. and child, escaped from Fyzabad, June 8; wife and child reached Calcutta. TIBBETT, Mr. arrived at Calcutta, per up-country steamer. TIERNEY, Mrs. and two children, escaped from Nowgong, June 5. TODD, Mr. C. telegraph dept. killed at Delhi, May 11. TUCKER, Lieut. escaped from Benares. TUCKER, Robt. T. c.s. murdered at Futtehpore, having previously killed 16 men; his hands, head, and feet were cut off, and held up by the kotwal for the rabble to see. THOMSON, Lieut. 53rd N.I. supposed killed, Cawnpore. TRIEPLAND, Mr. and Mrs. killed at Jaunpore, June 5; children spared. TOMKINSON, Lieut. F. H. 53rd N.I. supposed killed, Cawnpore. TOUSSAINT, E.B. arrived at Calcutta from Benares, June 14. TOWNSHEND, Lieut. S. E. B. art. shot by a dacoit, at Mahoba June 19. TREGEAR, Mr. inspector in the educational dept. killed at Meerut, May 10. TRONG, Mr. arrived at Calcutta from Benares. TROUP, Col. reached Nynee Tal from Bareilly. TROUP, Col. Collin, escaped from Bareilly to Nynee Tal, May 31. TROUP, Miss, arrived at Calcutta, July 7, from Dinapore. TROWSON, Mrs. escaped from Delhi to Kurnaul. TUCKER, Ens. 68th N.I. shot dead at Bareilly, May 31, while endeavouring to save the sergeant-major's life. TULLOCH, Quartermaster-sergeant, killed, Cawnpore. TURNBULL, Lieut. F. H. Bengal art. shot in a tree by the mutineers, June 4, at Jhansi. TURNBULL, Ens. 30th N.I. doubt entertained. TURNBULL, Mrs. and child, arrived at Calcutta from Ghazee-pore. TURNBULL, Capt. H. M. 80th regt. at Nusseerabad, fate doubtful. TURNER, Capt. A. 1st N.I. supposed killed at Cawnpore. TWENTYMAN, Mr. arrived at Calcutta, per up-country steamer. TYTLER, Capt. 38th N.I. and wife, escaped from Delhi, May 10, to Kurnaul or Umballa. UTTERSON, Lieut. A. 2nd Eur. regt. killed in action. VANSITTART, H. was in the fort of Agra, July 10. VAUGHAN, Mr. and two children, escaped from Hansi. VAUX, Mrs. and child, arrived at Calcutta from Bhagulpore. VIBART, Capt. E. 2nd L.C. supposed killed at Cawnpore. VIBART, Lieut. 54th N.I. escaped from Delhi, May 10, to Meerut. VIGORS, Mrs. arrived at Calcutta from Rajmahal. VINCENT, Mr. and Mrs. (Customs dept.) arrived at Calcutta from Allahabad. VOLK, Mrs. arrived at Calcutta, July 1, from Allahabad. WADDINGTON, J. agent for Govt. steam. died, June 7, of apoplexy, at Allahabad. WADDINGTON, Mrs. and child, arrived at Calcutta, July 5, from Allahabad. WAGENTRIEBER, Mr. Mrs. and family, escaped to Kurnaul (for account of escape see *Allen's Indian Mail*, vol. xv. p. 457.) WAGHORN, Dr. escaped from Hissar. WAINWRIGHT, Lieut. F. H.M.'s 32nd regt. wounded at Lucknow. WALKER, Lieut. E. W. E. art. and child, escaped from Neemuch, June 3, to Oudepore, left for Mount Aboo, June 22. WALLACE, Capt. 74th N.I. and wife escaped from Delhi, May 10, to Meerut. WALSH, Riding-master D. supposed killed at Cawnpore. WARDE, Lieut. 68th N.I. escaped from Bareilly to Nynee Tal, May 31. WARDE, Lieut. H. J. G. 56th N.I. supposed killed at Cawnpore. WARREN, Brev. maj. W. E. 23rd N.I. killed at Mhow, June 12. WARREN, Mr. Mrs. and three children, escaped from Hansi. WATERFIELD, Lieut. W. 54th N.I. killed by mutineers at Delhi, May 11. WATSON, Dr. wounded at Agra, July 5; two Misses arrived at Calcutta from Bhagulpore. WATLING, Mr. and Mrs. arrived at Calcutta, June 14, from Dinapore. WAY, Ens. 62nd N.I. doing duty with 6th N.I. killed at Allahabad. WEBB, Mrs. arrived at Agra, from Gwalior. WEBSTER, wife of Capt. arrived at Calcutta, July 13, from Benares. WEBSTER, Mr. and Mrs. escaped from Banda to Nagode. WEDDERBURN, Mr. and Mrs. and child, killed at Hissar. WEDGEHURST, Mrs. and two children, arrived at Calcutta, from Allahabad. WELSH, Mr. arrived at Calcutta, from Monghyr. WELSHMAN, Col. J. 1st fusiliers, wounded before Delhi, June 23. WHEATLEY, Mr. arrived at Calcutta, from Benares. WHEATLEY, Lieut. escaped from Delhi. WHEATLEY, Lieut. 54th N.I. supposed killed, June 17, before Delhi. WHEELER, Lieut. G. R. 1st N.I. supposed killed at Cawnpore. 1

WHISH, Lieut. E. S. invalids, murdered by his servants in bed, at Darjeeling, June 16.
 WHITE, Mrs. and two children, arrived at Calcutta, from Bhagulpore.
 WHITE, Mr. wounded at Agra, July 5.
 WIGGINS, Lieut. col. E. 52nd reg. wife and two children, killed at Cawnpore.
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. H. P. 72nd N.I. lost a leg at Agra.
 WILLIAMS, Col. S. killed at Cawnpore.
 WILLIAMS, Capt. 60th rifles, wounded before Delhi, June 19.
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. and 2 children, arrived at Calcutta from Allahabad.
 WILLIAMSON, Capt. W. 41st N.I. supposed killed at Cawnpore.
 WILLIS, Mr. and family, arrived at Calcutta, July 1, from Allahabad.
 WILLOUGHBY, Lieut. G. D. art. dreadfully wounded by blowing up of a magazine at Delhi; some time afterwards murdered.
 WILSON, Lieut. W. art. escaped from Delhi, May 10, to Meerut.
 WILSON, Mr. arrived at Calcutta from Benares.
 WINGFIELD, Miss, escaped from Delhi.
 WOOLESTY, Mr. and Mrs. escaped to Putilia.
 WREN, Lieut. F. S. M. 2nd L.C. supposed killed at Cawnpore.
 WYLLY, E. M. civ. serv. was in the fort of Agra, July 10.
 WYNIARD, Mrs. and child, arrived at Calcutta, July 7, from Ghazepore.
 YORKE, Lieut. wounded in a skirmish outside Delhi, June 30 (since dead).
 YULE, Col. H.M.'s 9th Lancers, killed before Delhi, June 19.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.

ANDREWS, Ens. H.M.'s 61st foot, slightly wounded in action before Delhi, July 9.
 BOGLE, Lieut. 87th Highlanders, severely wounded, leading the way into a loopholed house at Bupeer-ul-Gunge, July 29.
 BARTON, Maj. C. E. 40th N.I. safe at Neemuch, July 7.
 BURNSIDE, Capt. H.M.'s 61st foot, wounded slightly in action before Delhi, July 9.
 CHAMBERLAIN, Brig. N. wounded in the arm before Delhi, July 14.
 DANIEL, Capt. H.M.'s 8th foot, wounded severely in action before Delhi, July 9.
 DANIELL, Lieut. J. W. 1st Fusiliers, wounded before Delhi, July 14.
 DE BRETT, Lieut. 57th N.I. wounded before Delhi, July 14.
 DROUGHT, Lieut. col. R. 60th N.I. wounded, 23rd July, before Delhi.
 ECKFORD, Lieut. Kumaon battalion, wounded slightly in action before Delhi, July 9.
 GREENWAY, Mrs. wife of a merchant, escaped from Cawnpore.
 GREENSILL, Capt. T. M. H.M.'s 24th, killed, 21st July, before Delhi.
 GRIFFITH, Lieut. H.W. 61st foot, wounded severely in action before Delhi, July 9.
 HAWES, of the Guides, wounded before Delhi, July 14.
 HILLS, Lieut. Jas. 82nd N.I. wounded, 10th July, before Delhi.
 HUNTER, Lieut. M. 18th N.I. at Nynce Tal, June 8.
 KEMP, Capt. D. 5th N.I. wounded hand and leg severely before Delhi, July 10.
 LAURIE, Capt. was at Neemuch, July 7.
 LAW, Lieut. W. G. 10th N.I. killed 23rd July, before Delhi.
 MUNEY, Capt. E. K. art. wounded 23rd July, before Delhi.
 OAKLEY, Dr. R. H. 18th N.I. at Nynce Tal, June 8.
 POLLOCK, Lieut. H. T. 35th N.I. wounded before Delhi, July 14.
 PULLAN, Lieut. A. 35th N.I. severely wounded before Delhi, July 10.
 RICHARDSON, Lieut. J. A. Madras fus. no date of casualty.
 RITCHIE, Lieut. was at Neemuch, July 7.
 RIVERS, Lieut. C. R. H.M.'s 75th, killed, July 19, before Delhi.
 ROBERTS, art. wounded before Delhi, July 14.
 ROSS, Ens. S. 9th N.I. died (no date of casualty) before Delhi.
 SEATON, Lieut. col. Thos. C.B. 35th N.I. wounded, July 23, before Delhi.
 SETON, Lieut. Madras fus. acting a.-d.-c. to Gen. Havelock, severely wounded at Oonas, July 29.
 SETON, Lieut. J. L. Madras fus. severely wounded, July 30, at Bupeer-ul-Gunge.
 SHEPHERD, Lieut. R. H. 60th N.I. wounded before Delhi, July 14.
 SHOWERS, Capt. C. L. 14th N.I. at Neemuch, July 7.
 SIMPSON, Lieut. H. 78th Highlanders, died, July 18, at Allahabad.
 STAPLETON, Lieut. A. T. 1st L.C. at Neemuch, July 7.
 STEPHENS, Ens. 60th Rifles, died of wounds, July 10.
 TURNER, Maj. F. art. wounded, July 23, before Delhi.
 WALKER, Bombay engrs. wounded before Delhi, July 14.

WRITING TO THE PAPERS PROHIBITED.—A general order has been issued to the volunteer guard prohibiting its members from "writing to the newspapers." They were told that if they had any suggestion, representation, or complaint to make, they should address the commandant through the captain of the troop or company to which they belong.

BENGAL.

MUTINY.

ARRAH.—BENARES, AUGUST 3RD.—A letter mentions that the mutineers from Dinapore, having crossed the Soane, marched upon Arrah. The European inhabitants, justly alarmed for their safety, wrote to Dinapore for reinforcements. Two steamers were accordingly despatched with detachments of H. M.'s 5th, 10th, and 37th. In the middle of the night one of the steamers grounded in the mud and stuck fast. The men were hastily landed, and pushed forward on foot, but without taking due precautions. Suddenly they were assailed on both sides by a close and heavy fire, and 150 of their small force, including several officers, put *hors de combat*. It is supposed that all the Europeans at the station, about 47 in number, have been massacred.

ASSAM.—We learn that the sepoys in the district of Assam have disclaimed participation and sympathy with the shameful abominations perpetrated by regiments of the Bengal army, and have professed their fidelity and willingness to serve the Government. Many of our readers will be interested and concerned in this information. During this serious crisis, the performance of ordinary duty becomes especially meritorious. At the same time it would not be sound policy to make much of such professions, just after regiments have been publicly and extraordinarily thanked and praised for being staunch, on the eve of their breaking into revolt, and murdering their officers.—*Englishman*, July 3.

AURUNGABAD.—MARCH OF THE 14TH LIGHT DRAGOONS FROM AURUNGABAD.—Abdullahabad, 19th July, 1857.—Our route is direct for Mhow, *via* Asseerghur, and I fear we will never see Kirkee again, as our head-quarters are coming on to join us, and I believe our ultimate destination will be Delhi. The weather is fearfully hot here, every day tells we are approaching Bengal, and our marches are most terrific, for more frightful routes I never even read of. Since we left Aurungabad this has been our marching, over rocks and precipices, and our tents always two or three hours behind us each morning.

	miles.
July 12th Aurungabad to Chokah..	.. 14
13th Chokah to Neypoor ..	.. 17
14th Neypoor to Bowerpoor..	.. 18
15th Bowerpoor to Palodee ..	.. 10
16th Palodee to Adjunta ..	.. 14
17th Adjunta to Sumrood ..	.. 22
18th Sumrood to Boodah ..	.. 16
19th Boodah to Abdullahabad ..	.. 16

To-morrow will be twenty-six miles, and forced marches will be continued, to endeavour to rescue those unfortunate Europeans who are in danger at Mhow and Indore. We are all in excellent health and spirits and with but few on the sick list. In my last I omitted to mention that two more mutineers had been shot by musketry, and one blown away from a gun, and there will be, I suspect, some work at Asseerghur, and quick too, as we are marching so hard for Mhow.

A friend writing from the force proceeding to Mhow, whose letter bears date the 20th, says, "Cholera has made its appearance in the camp among the 14th dragoons and the 25th N.I. Some of these last have died, and the commanding officer of that regiment was attacked very severely and fears were entertained for him. The force had been making daily long marches, and this, combined with bad water, has, as it is supposed, caused this fatal disease to appear. The men were behaving extremely well amid all their fatigues and privations.

ALLAHABAD.—Four days' march from Allahabad, *en route* to Cawnpore, the 10th July:—"Vestiges of the mischief done by the sepoys meet the eye in every direction. Bullock train-carts destroyed and scattered on the road; the electric telegraph-wire, from within nineteen miles of Allahabad, taken off the posts and thrown about the fields, the latter being cut down and removed. The wire furnishes these rascals with offensive materials. They cut it up and use it as slugs against us. In our march this morning we saw four of the rebels that were hanged."

AGRA.—By the latest advices from Agra, the mutineers had not repeated their attack.

The insurgent army, at the battle of Agra, was commanded by General Sidharee Sing of Untabeg, recently a Subadar in the 1st Light Cavalry; while Heera Sing Thakoor of the Malwa contingent was Brigade-Major or Chief of the Staff. Both men it will be observed are Hindoos. The enemy had twelve guns on the ground.—*Mofussilite*, July 22.

BARODA.—The mutineers have come within sixty miles of Baroda to a place called Godra. Two guns belonging to the Hon. Company, and a hundred men of the Guicowar's horse artillery,

under the command of Capt. Buckle; one hundred men of the 8th regt. N.I., under Major Thomas; and fifty men of the Golundauze, under Lieut. Sheppee, were sent out to meet them on the night of the 7th instant. Two hundred men only of the 8th N.I. now remain at Baroda; but it is expected that five hundred of the 1st grenadiers and one hundred of the 86th (Europeans) will arrive at Baroda shortly from Broach and Surat respectively.

We are somewhat at a loss to understand what mutineers these are, unless they belong to the Baiza Bae's force on the Ner-budda, or to Scindia's contingent from Mhow and Indore. It is reported that they have several guns with them.

Another letter from Baroda, of the same date as the above (9th inst), received since the foregoing was in type, states that the force referred to, under command of Captain Buckle, has been sent to Dawud, ninety miles from that city. Dawud belongs to Scindia, and has been looted by Bheels and 6,000 of Scindia's mutinous troops. We regret to hear it is reported that two European officers, and a lady there with two children, have been murdered. It is supposed the mutineers have come from Bhopawar or Mhow. A detachment of 300 of the 8th N.I. from Broach had made a forced march of fifty miles to Baroda in thirty-two hours, accompanied by twenty-five men of the Guzerat Irregular Horse. They were immediately sent off to join the detachment which had started for Dawud under Captain Buckle. The magistrate of Surat had declined to part with any of H.M.'s 86th foot, as there was still some alarm in that place.

We are glad to find it stated that the Gackwar is staunch, and likely to continue so.—*Poona Observer Extra, July 16.*

BAREILLY.—We have been favoured with the following account of the mutiny at Bareilly. It may be depended upon as correct, and will be found painfully interesting:—

"The news of Delhi and Meerut insurrections reached Bareilly on the 15th May. Nothing had as yet occurred at this station to raise a doubt as to the loyalty of the troops. For days subsequent to the receipt of the above intelligence all continued tranquil. Parades, drills, and other duties were conducted with their usual regularity, and, though the occurrences at Meerut and Delhi were well known in the lines, nothing singular was remarked in the manner of the men. Fugitives now commenced their flight through the station, day after day numbers hurried through, bringing with them alarming rumours; the stories they circulated sowed the seeds of disaffection, although the officers of both corps were in constant intercourse with their men, it soon became apparent that they had lost their influence, and that the men distrusted them. As the garrison of Bareilly were entirely composed of native troops, viz., the 18th and 68th regiments, 8th irregular cavalry, and Kirby's battery, and though the men of all the corps appeared extremely well conducted, it was still deemed advisable to send away the ladies and children, and by the 20th May all had left for Nynce Tal. The turbulent and disaffected in the cities—and their name is legion—now commenced their intrigues in the lines. Emissaries from Delhi arrived with large offers of reward, and were most assiduous in their endeavours to lure the men from their allegiance. The dread of Europeans harassed their minds greatly; with childish simplicity, they believed every report they heard. The words and assurances of their officers were laid aside, and they searched for truth in the bazaars, and amongst those who could give them no information at all. Though not one act of disrespect or insubordination had up to this time occurred, it was obvious to all that there was cause for anxiety; many took the most gloomy view of the state of affairs, others considered the crisis to have passed, while some persuaded themselves into perfect security, and lived and laughed on, as if nothing whatever had happened. The feeling, however, daily became worse, both in the city and amongst the troops; every precaution was taken by the civil and military authorities to keep things quiet; all, however, prepared for any emergency that might happen. In case of surprise or sudden outbreak, a rendezvous was fixed upon; the spot being the 8th irregular cavalry lines. All, however, went on as usual until the 29th, when a report was spread that the troops were about to mutiny that day; officers and others were warned, and every one waited anxiously for the dreaded moment, but the evening and night passed off quietly. Men of both corps stoutly disclaimed all knowledge of the rumour; it was attributed to the blackguards about, who wished to create commotion and profit by the confusion in plunder, and firing officers' bungalows. That very day, the Subadar Major of the 68th went to the Adjutant, and with streaming tears petitioned, on his own behalf and that of the regiment, for the ladies and children of the officers to return to cantonments, stating that all danger had passed, and that the men were never more loyal than now. On Saturday, the 30th of May, nothing unusual was remarked, and though the previous days had ended in nothing, a sense of approaching evil and

disaster pervaded all minds. On the evening of this day, a large number of fugitives from the 45th Regiment passed through the station. They succeeded in spreading the wildest rumours throughout cantonments, the men were told that Europeans with guns had arrived in the neighbouring villages, and that all would be destroyed by the avenging hand of the terrible 'Gora-logue.' The leave men also rejoined during the night, and with their lying stories they added to the uneasiness already created by the Ferozepore mutineers. The lines were astir the whole of that night, and few retired to the huts. Sunday, the 31st, came, Divine service was performed at the church and there was a large attendance. Native officers and others reported all quiet, officers were told that the men were never 'in better heart.' The form of examining and closing Muster Rolls and Pay accounts was all carefully gone through. Leave Rolls were prepared and countersigned, and so cleverly was the deceit carried out, that not one officer had the slightest suspicion of what was about to happen.

At eleven o'clock precisely, an artillery gun fired, it was immediately followed by a long sustained yell from the lines, shots flew about amongst the houses, many men rushed up from the lines, imploring their officers to fly, and not to approach the parade. The game was fairly up. Armed men were running frantically in all directions, firing at everything and everybody they came across. Before many officers knew what had occurred, they found their houses surrounded by these devils and themselves fired at. The escapes, that many, if not all, had that day, were marvellous. Lieutenant Barwell of the 18th regiment was dismounted, and his horse taken from him, and though a shower of bullets flew past him, he escaped unhurt. Lieutenant Rogers of the 68th was surrounded by a crowd of infuriated madmen, who attempted to seize his horse, but he galloped past them, and though fired at was not touched. Two companies doubled up to Colonel Colin Troup's house to dispose of him, but their intended victim had left it shortly before. Captains Paterson, Gibbs, and Lieutenant Warde of the 68th, lived in a house on the parade, within a hundred yards of the lines, they found themselves surrounded and fired at from all sides, but their horses having been got ready expeditiously, they mounted, and had to gallop across the entire front of the parade, receiving volley after volley from hundreds of mutineers collected there. On passing the Battery, every gun opened on them with grape, and this within 200 yards; but a merciful Providence, enabled them to escape through this storm of iron missiles, untouched. Ensign Tucker of the same regiment was shot dead, while nobly endeavouring to save the sergeant-major's life. Brigadier Sibbald was mortally wounded, in attempting to reach the rendezvous, by a musket shot in his chest, the gallant old man succeeded in arriving at the spot, but shortly after dropped dead from his horse. About thirty, in all, civilians and officers, succeeded in reaching the rendezvous, here they waited for an hour to collect those that might have escaped. Every house in cantonments was now in a blaze, the fire of musketry and cannon, and the hellish yells of the men told that bloodshed and other horrors were going on. All three arms, artillery, cavalry, and infantry, joined in the insurrection. Against such numbers, the small band of Europeans could do nothing, and it would have been folly to have attempted approaching the insurgents; they therefore turned their horses' heads towards Nynce Tal, seventy-four miles distant, and after a long, hot, and tedious march of twenty-four hours, with one hour's rest, they arrived safely without having met any opposition on the road. All were thoroughly knocked up from exposure to the sun and want of food, and perhaps mortals never felt so grateful as they did, when, on reaching the foot of the hills at Hulwany, they met Captain Ramsay, the commissioner of Kumaon, who regaled them at his house with princely hospitality, and enabled them to reach Nynce Tal the same evening. It must be stated that a faithful few of the 8th irregulars, eleven native officers, and twenty-four troopers leaving all they possessed to the mercy of the insurgents, followed their officers in their flight, determining to share their fortunes, whatever that might be, rather than join their misguided and mutinous comrades.

The fate of many of those who are missing is still unknown, but it is beyond all doubt that enormities have been committed at Bareilly amongst the European inhabitants, rivalling, if not exceeding in atrocity, the dark deeds of Meerut and Delhi. The arch-fiend amongst the insurgents was the artillery Subadar, who constituted himself brigadier-general of the force, raised the green flag, and directed the plunder and destruction of the cantonment, which by nightfall had been fully accomplished by his villainous band, for all that remained there of Bareilly was a heap of smouldering ashes. The city of Bareilly, unless destroyed, will stand as a lasting reproach upon our name. It was here the greatest cruelties were committed; men, women, and children—every European and Christian that could be found—were massacred

with great barbarity. One Khan Bahadur Khan, 'a pensioner,' set himself up as shah of Rohilkund; and he, who but a few hours before might be seen courting the smiles of every civilian, issued an edict for the destruction of every European, which was too readily carried out by the ruthless fanatics about him, his first victims being two judges, two doctors, and two deputy magistrates—the very men amongst whom this brute was constantly associating. He offered rewards also for the heads of all those who had escaped, fixing 1,000*l.* upon the commissioner's! The doom that now hangs over Delhi should fall upon Bareilly; such a sink of iniquity deserves to be levelled to the ground; it has long been the abode of the worst scoundrels in India, and its recent atrocities will add to its infamy, marking it, if allowed to exist, a very hell upon earth—a monument of Mahomedan fanaticism and of our imbecile tolerance."

The outbreak took place May 31. Fortunately, as early as May 28 all the non-combatants had been ordered to quit the station for Nynce Tal, otherwise the slaughter would have been much greater.—See *Indian Mail*, August 31, p. 543.

We have received a private letter from a correspondent at Rohilkund which confirms the particulars above detailed, and supplies the following list of officers and their families escaped from Bareilly:—

The following is a list of the civil and military officers who escaped to Nynce Tal:—

Civil Service.—Messrs. R. Alexander, commissioners of Rohilkund; J. Guthrie, magistrate of Bareilly; C. Currie, joint-magistrate; G. B. Pasley, assistant ditto.

Staff.—Capt. Brownlow, major of brigade; Capt. Hume, executive engineer; the Rev. L. Poynder, M.A., chaplain.

18th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieut. Hunter, Ensign Boswell, and Surgeon Oakley.

68th Regiment Native Infantry.—Col., Troup commanding; Captains Robertson, Paterson, and Gibbs; Lieutenants Ward, Christian, Stanton, and Rogers; Surgeon Bowhill.

Artillery.—Capt. Kirby commanding, and Lieut. Fraser.

8th Irregular Cavalry.—Capt. Mackenzie commanding, Lieut. Becher, and Assist. Surgeon Currie, M.D.

Known to be killed.—Brigadier Sibbald, C.B.; Ensign Tucker, 68th regt. N.I.

Believed to have been killed.—Messrs. D. Robertson and G. D. Raikes, civil service; G. Wyatt, deputy collector; Dr. Ray, civil surgeon; Assist. Surg-on G. Hanstraw; Dr. Buck, principal of the college; Major A. E. Pearson, commanding 18th N.I.; Captains T. C. Richardson and H. V. Hathorn; Lieutenants J. G. Gowen, H. R. Stewart; and Ensign J. C. Dyson; Sergt. Staples, artillery; Sergt. Henry, 68th N.I.; Sergt. Belcham, wife, and four children; besides residents, merchants, traders, &c. Most fortunately all the officers' wives and families had been sent up to the hills a few days before the mutiny.

The troops at the other military stations in Rohilkund, viz. Moradabad and Shahjahanpur have also mutinied. From Moradabad all the residents escaped to Meerut and Nynce Tal, but at Shahjahanpur, with the exception of two, every European in the place was murdered in church during service on Sunday the 31st May. All the English houses throughout the province had been burned and destroyed; and a descendant of the Nawabs of Rohilkund, named Khan Bahadur Khan, has assumed the government as viceroi of the king of Delhi.

BENARES, JULY 11.—On Sunday evening, the 5th instant, a report came into camp that the rebels were marching upon Benares in large numbers, and well armed; we had not long to wait until the order came for us to stand to arms. A party was sent out to reconnoitre and guard the bridge which crosses a large nullah on the Azimghur and Benares road. Sunday night, however, passed without anything to disturb our equanimity, with the exception of the usual complement of alarm, &c., from the chicken-hearted. The soldiers remained under arms all night; and, on the following morning, were indulging themselves in a few Highland jokes at the expense of the alarmists of the previous night, when the bugles again sounded to arms. Between ten and eleven o'clock A.M., twenty artillerymen, with two guns, accompanied by seventy of the Highlanders, thirty of H.M.'s 37th regiment, thirty irregular cavalry, about the same number of the Loodiannah regiment, and a few gentlemen volunteers started off on the Azimghur road. The sun was scorching hot at the commencement of the march, but before long the rain began to pour down in torrents, which relieved us from its grilling effects. About eight miles from Benares we came in sight of the rebels, who mustered at least 2,000. As soon as the guns were brought within range, they opened fire upon the cowardly miscreants, who, though in numbers at least ten to one, threw down their arms and fled in all directions. H.M.'s 37th regiment were left in charge of the guns, and the rest of us started off in rapid pursuit. About 100 were

cut down. The gallant Highlanders brought to the commanding officer twenty-seven caught in a village, who were immediately ordered to be shot, and their bodies to be left on the road as a warning to their treacherous and unworthy companions. The two villages were burnt to the ground. We had only one man wounded during the affray.—*Hurkaru*, July 17.

CALCUTTA.—The rich Gossains of Serampore have offered some of their houses for the accommodation of soldiers from the mutinied stations, free of cost to Government. The houses in question may contain upwards of a thousand men. Government intends hiring the house of the late Bahoo Mothormohun Sen, situate at Nimtolla-street, lately emptied by removal of the Free Church institution to the new building leased out by Messrs. Mackay and Co.

CASHMERE.—The following is the extract of a letter from Islamabad, dated the 27th June:—"The political atmosphere at Cashmere seems to clear up. Everything is quiet in that Happy Valley, and there is at present no probability of any disturbance as was anticipated after the demise of the Maha Rajah Golab Sing. (See Memoir, *Indian Mail*, No. 323, Aug. 31.) The son and the nephew of the deceased, it is hoped, will be reconciled, so that all the ancient political grudges in the raj durbar will be at an end. The young Maha Rajah, it is rumoured, is now endeavouring to secure the goodwill and popularity of his subjects. He intends to pay six months' arrears of salary to the soldiers. He has also in contemplation the revision of the tariff, which has been for some time past the subject of general complaint. Should this measure be carried into effect, it would afford the greatest satisfaction to manufacturers, weavers, and tradesmen in general in his highness's territories. The report of the mutiny of the sepoys of the native army of the British Government was heard in the durbar with the greatest regret and abhorrence. Both the Rajahs Rungbeer and Jowahir Sing have offered to render any assistance to the British Government it may require in order to prove their attachment to it."

The following is from a correspondent, dating from Seetabuldee on the 30th June:—

"I fear the news will be rather antique to you; but in case you may not have received any tidings of the event, permit me to inform you that we have, 'just in the nick of time,' detected a pleasant little plot to cut our throats. Keeping a sharp look out in these turbulent times, we discovered that three native officers of the Nagpore irregular cavalry were disseminating the germ of mutiny among their comrades; and it having transpired that they meditated the massacre of the whole of the European portion of the community, the triumvirate were forthwith hung *pour encourager les autres*—a prompt example which has had a very salutary effect, and has saved our carotides from the knife of the assassin."

CAWNPORE.—We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from the entrenchment at Cawnpore, dated 26th June:—

"We are in a dreadful plight here. God only knows what is to become of all of us. Our able and gallant leader, Sir Hugh Wheeler, is now no more. He received a mortal wound in the sally made the day before yesterday, and was brought into the entrenchment to breathe his last amongst his own race. Nobly he fought and bravely he fell, most deeply and sincerely regretted by his little gallant band. His death has cast a gloom now greater than ever over our (shall I say doomed) fates. We are short of men, no provisions, no water, and hardly any ammunition left. Now we are thinking of consulting together to capitulate to the enemy, our only and last resource; but are not the 'tender mercies of the heathen cruel?' I send this letter by a trustworthy native servant of mine on to Allahabad, whence it will be posted to Calcutta. I know not if it will ever reach you. However, ere it reaches you our fate will be decided. Oh! the wretchedness around."

The above was written by an officer of rank in the entrenchment to a friend in Calcutta.

The following is from camp between Raneepore and Tewareepore, dated 14th July:—

"I wrote to you from Benares on the 6th, and the same evening started for Allahabad with S—, at 9 p.m. We went in a mail cart, with horses provided by government, and though the road was infested by a lot of most suspicious-looking characters, managed by good luck to reach our destination in safety by 2 p.m. the following day. There was a row at Benares the day we were there, but the wretched riff-raff who advanced on the station were beaten back in no time by the small force sent against them. We were most fortunate in arriving at Allahabad just when we did, for an hour afterwards General Havelock's division marched for Cawnpore; we thus had time to report ourselves, and get permission to accompany the force. The day before yesterday, after

marching all night, we came upon a large body of the enemy in a strong position at Futtehpore, from which we succeeded in driving them, capturing eleven guns. It is very jolly to have commenced our operations so successfully. The troops behaved admirably, and underwent their tremendous fatigue, &c. most cheerfully. Many poor fellows died, though, from sun-stroke. I have been attached to the volunteer cavalry since I arrived, S— likewise. We are now two marches from Cawnpore, which place we hope to reach the day after to-morrow, provided we meet with no interruptions on the road. The enemy are reported to have broken down a bridge eight miles from where we are now, and to have taken up a strong position on this side of Cawnpore; it is likely we shall have some sharp fighting there, and I only hope the beggars will stand and let the Europeans get at them with the bayonet; this the horrible state of the ground prevented our doing the day before yesterday.

"July 15.—We have had two encounters with the enemy to-day, driving them on each occasion from the position they had taken up, and capturing their guns. By the way, you may hear General Havelock abused for not having advanced from Allahabad sooner than he did. I heard a lot of absurd reports on the subject while I was at Benares, some of which probably reached Calcutta. Now I know, from the best authority, that the general advanced the moment he could procure carriage for his division,—a most difficult matter at the present time; and I consider that no man could have done better than he has done since we left Allahabad. We had to disarm about one hundred and fifty irregular cavalry yesterday evening; they had misbehaved shamefully during the action of the 12th, hanging back when ordered to charge by their officers, and bolting when charged by the enemy's cavalry. We are all delighted to think they have been disarmed, as it was disgusting to have a lot of fellows acting with us upon whom we could not depend. As yet the volunteers are weak in point of numbers, mustering only some twenty-eight men, most of them officers belonging to regiments that have been disbanded. We are to be increased immediately, though, by about forty men, from the ranks of the Europeans, fellows who can ride.

"Being the only cavalry with the force we have lots to do, what with picquets and our own peculiar duties. We always form the advanced guard on the line of march, consequently whenever we come upon the enemy they get their range by practising upon us. At Futtehpore we rushed twice upon the enemy, once on infantry and once on cavalry, troopers of the regiments that mutinied at Cawnpore. It was great fun, for at that time most of our people were wretchedly mounted; however the scoundrelly troopers bolted directly they saw the Europeans coming at them. We are now better mounted than we were, having been allowed last night to take horses from the batch belonging to the irregular cavalry. At Futtehpore I was mounted on a buggy mare which had never had a saddle on her before. I got her at Allahabad; when trying to make a cut at a man on foot, she swerved so that I missed him, and he was as near as possible catching me on the leg with his tulwar; I then dropped my sword and tried my pistol, but directly I fired she reared straight on end and fell back, throwing me of course; luckily for me some one else engaged and shot the fellow immediately afterwards.

"We generally march between twelve and two, never reaching our ground until late; the heat is excessive; when not very hot one is generally wet through. I will write again soon—at present I am done up, from being exposed to the sun, though as long as there is any excitement one never feels it, so you must excuse this incoherent letter. I would not have missed all this for any money, and consider myself very lucky."—*Englishman*, July 24.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 18.—I send you an account of the operations now going on above Allahabad from the 12th to 15th inst. On the 12th inst., General Havelock's column having been joined by the advanced one under Major Renaud, first Madras Fusiliers, marched on Futtehpore where the rebels were said to be in force. On nearing there, about four miles off, where the column was to encamp, a party consisting of a few volunteer cavalry, and 50 of the first Madras Fusiliers was sent in the direction of the town to reconnoitre, with orders to retire on the main body, if attacked. This party very soon came back followed by a large body of insurgent cavalry, artillery, and infantry. The cavalry tried hard to close round the flank of our gallant little party, but could not do so, in consequence of the swampy nature of the ground on either side of the road. The main body got quickly under arms, and our artillery opened fire on the advancing insurgents, who were now seen in great force coming down the road. Our first round shot knocked over their leading gun, which established such a fright amongst them that they immediately abandoned three others. Our second shot is said to have knocked over an elephant with a brother of the Nana on it. A company of the 84th was then advanced in skirmishing order, a

couple of our guns proceeding with them, regiments, in quarter distance column, covered by skirmishers, moving forward also. The First Madras Fusiliers were ordered to take a small hill to the right of the road, on which some of the insurgents were seen; however, on arrival at the top, to their disgust the enemy had vanished. Our artillery fired beautifully, and drove the enemy at once away from their guns, all of which, twelve in number, were captured by us. The insurgents bolted into Futtehpore, where they tried to make another stand in some large walled gardens, but were quickly turned out by our skirmishers and guns.

Away they fled, helter skelter through the town, our boys after them; they tried once more to make a stand on the other side but were quickly dispersed. Our loss was very trifling, not a European wounded; but some few died from sun-stroke afterwards. The captured guns consisted of mortars, 9 and 12-pounder guns, 24-pounder howitzers, and a siege gun: a little treasure, and lot of gun ammunition were likewise taken by us. It appears that the insurgents fell into a regular trap, they expected only to find Major Renaud's small column, and advanced to smash it; they had not heard of the junction of the two. Our troops bore their hardships nobly: they had marched eighteen miles that morning, and were just beginning to get their tents up when the rebels came down on them. The enemy's force consisted of about 800 cavalry (amongst them the second regiment) and 2000 infantry, and artillery with twelve guns. On the 15th instant, the force had another fight with the insurgents near the village of Aoung, four more guns were captured by us with but little loss; the rebel cavalry, however, had the audacity to charge down on the baggage but were beaten off. On this occasion the rebels were said to have fought much better than at Futtehpore. Their entrenchment in front of the village was captured after a two hours' fight, and another at a bridge was captured after a short but sharp resistance afterwards. I regret to say that Major Renaud of the 1st Madras fusiliers was severely wounded in the leg at this last affair. The Madras fusiliers are said by Brigadier-General Havelock in his despatch to Government, to have particularly distinguished themselves, and their Enfield rifle practice is highly spoken of. The 13th Irregular cavalry, and the 3rd Oude cavalry, behaved shamefully on the 12th instant, not only bolting from the enemy, but trying to drive away our baggage, they were disarmed and their horses taken from them. The steamer *Berhampootee*, with her force of 100 fusiliers under Captain Spursin, are keeping abreast of the land column. They had a gallant brush with the insurgents on the Oude side a few days back. A party had landed to collect fuel for the steamer, when a large body of insurgents came down on it; they were of course thrashed, and lost their only gun, which was gallantly captured by three privates of the 1st Madras fusiliers. Brigadier-General Neill left this on the 16th to join Brigadier-General Havelock, whose column should be at Cawnpore this day.—*Madras Athenæum*, August 4.

We are greatly rejoiced to hear that news was received in Poona yesterday of General Havelock having again beaten that ruffianly scoundrel the Nana Sahib, and taken his fort at Bithoor from him, scattering his forces in all directions, and taking thirteen of his guns. This cowardly villain, who dares not meet men, though he can torture and massacre defenceless women and children, has made an ignominious retreat, beaten at all points, and is now a houseless wanderer and a fugitive in the jungle, with a price set upon his head, and the 78th Highlanders on his trail.

General Havelock is, as well he may be, highly pleased with that glorious regiment the 78th Highlanders. In a speech that he made to them after the last thrashing he gave the wretch, we have above alluded to, whose name it is pollution to mention more than is absolutely necessary, General Havelock said, "I have been in 27 fights, and never saw a regiment behave better. I will say more, I never saw a regiment behave so well!"

It appears that in the fight which took place near Cawnpore, which led to its re-capture on the 16th ultimo and the first flight of the Nana, the 78th charged the guns three different times. No officers were killed, but of the men seventeen were killed and wounded. Major Stirling and three other officers of H.M.'s 64th regiment were wounded.—*Poona Observer*, August 1.

The victims of the horrible massacre were over 468, namely, 88 officers, 190 men of H.M.'s 84th foot, 70 ladies, 120 women and children of H.M.'s 32nd foot, including the whole European and Christian population massacred.

A letter from Cawnpore, dated the 22nd July, mentions that General Neill had joined General Havelock, and that the latter was then crossing the river with his force in the highest ardour for marching possible. After relieving the garrison at Lucknow, they will all return together to Cawnpore—whence, as soon as the expected reinforcements arrive, they will advance with all speed upon Delhi. General Neill will, we presume, remain in command at Cawnpore and of the districts around.

The following message from General Havelock to the Commander-in-Chief in Bengal, dated 20th July, was supplied by Government to the Calcutta press, and appears in the papers of the 23rd July:—

"Nana Sahib's followers appear to be deserting him. He has fled from Bithoor, which was occupied yesterday without resistance. Thirteen guns were found in the place. His palace is in flames. General Neill has joined me with a strong reinforcement of British soldiers. Lucknow quite safe for the present."

In the papers of the 24th July the following message from General Havelock to the Commander-in-Chief, dated 21st idem, is published:—

"Camp, Cawnpore.—I am free to cross the Ganges. Nana Sahib's force at Bithoor is entirely dispersed. We have brought from the place sixteen guns and a number of animals, set fire to his palace, and blown up his powder-magazine. A portion of my troops and five guns are already in position, at the head of the road to Lucknow. The whole army is full of hope that we shall soon be united on the left bank."

In our extra of Thursday last we announced that a report had just reached us, in time for only a hurried notice, that that incarnate fiend the Nana Sahib had committed suicide, and previously destroyed his whole family. This intelligence was conveyed to us in a letter from Cawnpore, dated the 22nd ultimo.

CAMP, ALLAHABAD, July 26, 1857.—This place at present is quiet, and has been so ever since I came to it on the 13th instant. We have reports now and then that some of the rebels are about to come in. About six days ago all in the fort were under arms the whole night, the artillery were at their guns with port fires lighted, but it turned out to be a false alarm.

I received a letter from Mirzapore on the 23rd, dated the 22nd, which says that all was quiet there. A wing of the 47th N.I., who are on duty at that place, are still loyal.

I have also received a letter from Ghazepore, which states that all was quiet there up to that date. The 63th N.I., who are on duty there, are still loyal.

I have also received a letter from Benares, dated the 24th. All was quiet up to that date. I was told in that letter that Captain Archer and forty-four men of the 78th Highlanders were to leave with three guns the following morning for Allahabad: we expect them here to-morrow. Three guns were brought here last Friday by a detachment of the 84th foot, who had been on duty at Gopee-gunge. They were relieved by a similar number of H.M.'s 37th regiment from Benares. We have small detachments arriving here very often, which greatly surprises the natives.

Although it is not mentioned in the following letter, there were twelve men (Europeans) of the force fell down dead from the heat of the sun when at Futtehpore. Our quarter-master-sergeant, John Tulloch, was one of them. He has left a young widow and two children to lament the loss of a good soldier, a kind husband and father, and as soon as his comrades got time they dug his grave with their bayonets and buried him.

"Camp, Cawnpore, July 22.—I received your kind and welcome letter, dated the 7th inst., on the 20th, and was rejoiced to hear that yourself and family, as well as all at Allahabad, were doing well. Yes, we had a little sharp work coming up to this place; the first at Futtehpore where we had nine 12-pounder guns opposed to us, as well as two 24-pounder ones, but by the will of Divine Providence we took the whole from the insurgents without a single scratch to the Europeans; but as for the native irregular cavalry I cannot speak well. They had seven of their men cut up, which was their own fault, as they did not charge, although the order was given three times; and when they did charge among the enemy they fired their carbines over their heads. They are all now disbanded, so we have no more trouble with fellows of this kind.

"The second encounter we had was twenty miles on this side of Futtehpore, where we had seventeen killed and wounded, but the enemy lost four times as many. There we took four guns, and the same evening we had another brush with them at Pandoo Nuddy, where we took three 14-pounder guns without any loss of life amongst us, but only five or six wounded. The fourth and last fight we had, was about two miles out of Cawnpore, where we took seven large 24-pounder guns and howitzers. We had very severe firing from the fort of the enemy from 2 p.m., till 7 p.m., when we lost in killed and wounded about 150 Europeans and Sikhs. The loss of the enemy we cannot tell, but we afterwards came across a house where 300 Sowars and Sepoys lay wounded, and we saw a tank full of dead bodies. We had to encounter about 12,000 of the enemy with only 2,000 Europeans and Sikhs; the latter behaved most gallantly, and lost ten killed and wounded. The same evening of this affair we encamped outside of Cawnpore, and next morning we entered the town straight to where we heard that 175 ladies and children were confined, but on our arrival there, awful, awful to behold, there were all their

clothes, &c., strewn about the blood-stained ground. The place was a paved court-yard, and there were two inches of blood upon the pavement, and from the report that we got from the residents of the place it appears that, after we had beaten the enemy the evening previous, the sepoys and sowars entered the place where the poor victims were, and killed all the ladies and threw the children alive as well as the ladies' dead bodies into a well in the compound. I saw it, and it was an awful sight.

"It appears from the bodies we saw that the women were stripped of their clothes before they were murdered. We have picked up three women who had fled, and were protected by a native. We lost poor S. Carr; he was shot dead from his horse in a charge we had to make among 300 to 500 infantry. After he fell, poor fellow, he was hacked about the head to such an extent that we could hardly recognize him. The moulvie of Allahabad was killed at Futtehpore by our shot. Yesterday we went with a small force into Bithoor, where the Nana Sahib was, and walked into his palace without firing a shot. We fired the whole of the place, and burnt the whole of his houses and property, and took fifteen guns from there. *The Nana has drowned himself, with his family.* He had an intention of going to Lucknow, but when he got as far as the river, the cavalry and infantry deserted him. They are all gone off, after destroying their arms, to their different homes. Cawnpore is now as quiet as Allahabad. We are now crossing the river to Lucknow, and should it please the Almighty Providence to bring me back from there safe, I intend coming to Allahabad, and will then let you know all the news verbally."

Last week there was a native caught here with a large bundle of papers which implicated many natives in the mutiny. He was placed under a European sentry, with double handcuffs on; but he contrived to take one pair of them off and to break the other pair; he then jumped down from where he was imprisoned, but to one of the Highlanders, private T. McCann, did not allow him to go far—he levelled his musket and shot him dead on the spot.

Colonel Walter Hamilton, commanding the 78th Highlanders, had a horse shot under him.

It is stated by the correspondent of a Madras paper that Miss Wheeler, the daughter of Sir Hugh Wheeler, shot five mutineers with a revolver before she shared in the general slaughter.

DACCA.—Our correspondent at Dacca sends us the following dated July 1:—

"Our post-office authorities now refuse to deliver our letters and papers to our own men, and insist on sending them by the post-office peons. This causes an unnecessary and provoking delay of several hours, when every person, who has friends and relatives in the Upper Provinces is anxious to get his letters and papers as early as he possibly can. They have done another thing, but by whose authority they can best explain. They have taken out several men from the Bhanghy line and increased the number of letter carriers. Thanks to them, we do not now receive our parcels even in thirteen days, whereas in the good old times, when the march of improvement had not made much progress, we were accustomed to get them in five or six days. At this rate we hope to receive our parcels in one month within a few years more. I dare say this is exactly the time for every officer of Government to show off his importance, at the expense of the public.

"A gentleman has just arrived from Sylhet, and says all was quiet there. I am glad to say that the night patrolling is still continued here, and is likely to continue until we receive from Calcutta some reinforcements, or the country is settled. The conduct of the authorities, or rather of the magistrate and his assistant, is above all praise."

A person has just arrived here from Dacca, which place he left some time after the arrival here of the European sailors. He came by the water route, and describes the eastern rivers as far from being safe or free from danger to travellers. The numerous creeks and by-way channels which intersect the "Delta of the Ganges" swarm with lawless and freebooting pirates, who, availing themselves of the present troublous times, are committing rapine, plunder, and murder to a frightful extent. The man says that although voyaging in a budgerow with a European flag (*nesan*) he and his party made a narrow escape in two several localities from attempted robberies by these ferocious marauders. At night, native boats never move from one place to another, unless they aggregate to a large number, as any one straggling and lagging behind is almost sure to be pounced upon by armed parties, who find no difficulty in doing their bloody deeds "*sub rosa*," the current telling no tales; *au contraire*, affording the best means for the disposal of the bodies of the victims. Under such circumstances all we can say is, that the sooner effectual measures are taken, with a view to check them, the better for all parties.

STATE OF THE SOONDERBUNDS.—Mr. Lawler left Dacca for

Calcutta, by boat, on the 29th May, and returned on the 26th June, full nine days after the arrival of the marines. He performed the passage all alone, and did it in eighteen days to and from Calcutta, remaining a few days at the presidency, though there were many to dissuade him from the venture. Your informant must have passed through the Soonderbunds at the same time, or even earlier than the above gentleman, who, moreover, says he never found the least occasion to use the gun he had, nor were ever his suspicions aroused, during the passage, of any marauding parties being in the vicinity. The Ballisur is the only river which, from time immemorial, has had a bad name for dacoits, so that a country boat never ventures to cross after sunset. Mr. Lawler, however, sailed through this much dreaded river from 7 to 9 p.m. With reference to your informant's statement about "Boats not moving unless a number can collect together," I am led to conclude that he must be a perfect griffin in respect to the rivers of Eastern Bengal. The Soonderbund rivers are not like those elsewhere, where a boat may go on as far as the manjees wish. Here there is no choice left for an anchorage.

DELHI.—We continue the account of the progress before Delhi, from our last Mail, page 548.

July 11.—It has been raining the last three days; we are in a sad state, all wishing for fine weather. The enemy has not attacked us since the 9th.

July 12.—On the 9th instant, the mutineers turned out in force and gave us fight all along the right front and right flank. By all accounts they were perfectly mad from "churus" or "bhang," and fought more boldly than they ever did before. At one point, the mosque, in front of Hindoo Rao's house, where some fifty of the Guides were posted, the rebels left some eighty or ninety dead on the ground, many lying close to the walls; here also the Guides lost some six or seven men. On all points were the mutineers driven back with great slaughter, and their loss was considered as amounting to nearly 1,000 killed and wounded. From my own observation, and from what I have been told by competent persons, I should say the enemy lost at least 280 killed; the wounded were nearly all carried away, and many of their dead; and next morning, to the right of the Lahore gate, looking from our lines, we could perceive large fires, which, we presume, were caused by the Pandies burning their dead. The complete success of the repulse was considerably marred by our allowing about eighty of their irregular cavalry to get into camp round the general's mound; they actually rode nearly right through the camp, and tried to persuade a native troop of artillery to go away with them, but it was no go. When they were first discovered, Hill, of the artillery, and, I believe, a rough-rider, went in at them; poor Hill got a severe sword-cut on the head. Major Tombs, who always seems to be in the thick of everything, shot the sowar down; the 1st Fusiliers now turned out and shot down some of them. Capt. Fagan, of the artillery, got together some artillery recruits, and some other men, altogether about twenty-five, and followed them on foot, knocked over about fifteen of them, and amongst others the head sirdar—a great swell, in officer's appointments, and a Cashmere shawl round his shoulders. The sowars did not do as much mischief as they might have done in camp; but it was certainly a bold proceeding. In the confusion some wretched camp-followers were shot by our own men, through mistake. On the whole, we have to regret one officer of the 8th (Queen's); and of the whole force about 47 or 50 killed; one officer of the 8th (Queen's), one of the Guides, one of the Goorkhas, Hill of the artillery, and, I believe, Major Tombs, very slightly, and about 160 men of all hands wounded. These are dear victories, and the enemy can afford their loss, though five or six to one, better than we can. Rumour says they are running short of caps, which, if true, is good news. Some of the men say Jack Sepoy, at least a great number were fighting with matchlocks and tulwars only. The fight commenced at about 7 a.m. and lasted till nearly 4 p.m. All our troops, native and European, fighting magnificently, every soldier is looking forward to get inside those accursed red walls, which look us steadily in the face every day. On the 9th, the city fired incessantly during the whole day until their men were driven in. The Guides, 8th and 61st Queen's, and some of the 2nd European Bengal regiment followed them so close up to the walls, that they were fired upon from the city by small-arms. Pandey evidently was in a funk, and thought we were going to knock at the door and walk in, which we could easily do any day or night. The night of the 9th would have answered splendidly, for it had rained all day during the fight, and Jack Pandey does not like wet, I know; besides, he must have been down in the mouth at the drubbing he got, and his head would have ached from the effects of the "churus." I believe, the doubt about the assault at head-quarters, is, not as to our being able to take the place, but as to "what we are to do when we get inside." "What are we to do with our sick and our camp?" &c. &c. See, after we take the city walls, the chances are a panic will ensue, and half the sepoys will bolt; but, suppose they don't bolt, and the streets are commanded by guns, and the fort and palace are defended, then what is to be done? The few troops we have would be lost in so large a place; besides, half of them would be off to loot, &c. &c. Such are the arguments held out against the attack with our small force.—*Delhi Gazette Extra*, July 18.

Another account of the sortie of the 9th July, says, "There was

some hard fighting at another picket, 'the Subzi Mundi,' but I have not heard particulars. The regiments principally engaged were the 8th and 61st, and Sikhs. It was raining all day and all night, and still raining. The following is a list of officers, I hear, who are wounded:—Ens. Stephens, 60th Rifles, since dead; Lieut. Hills, artillery, sword-cut on breast; Capt. Kemp, 5th N.I., hand and leg severely; Lieut. Eckford, Kumaon battalion, slightly; Capt. Burnside, 61st, slightly; Capt. Daniel, 8th, severely; Lieut. Griffith, 61st, severely; Ens. Andrews, 61st, slightly; Lieut. Pullan, 4th Sikhs, severely. Killed, 39 men and 3 drivers, artillery. Wounded, 169. It is stated the enemy's loss is 900."—*Ibid*.

July 15.—The insurgents again took up a position in the Subzee Munde on our right, and were again driven into the city by a portion of our force with heavy loss. The struggle was fierce, and the mutineers are said to have suffered more than on any former occasion. Our loss was about sixty Europeans killed and wounded. Native troops not known. Brig.-Gen. Chamberlain was wounded (in the arm), and some other officers; namely, Daniel, 1st Fusiliers; Roberts, artillery; Walker, Bombay engineers; Pollock, 35th; Shebbeare, 60th; De Brett, 57th; and Hawes, of the Guides. Private letters confirm the accounts of the heavy loss inflicted on the rebels on the 14th. From too great eagerness in the pursuit, our gallant soldiers got under grape and even musketry range of the walls of the city, and our loss was, consequently, greater than it might otherwise have been,—171 killed and wounded.

Another letter, dated July 15, says, "The enemy came out in force—about 9,000 men, with four guns, at 11 a.m. yesterday, with the intention of taking our batteries. They fought under cover until two o'clock, when they came to the front, and were beaten back into Delhi. Our people, too eager, followed them close under the walls. The enemy opened fire with grape and musketry from the walls; our loss in killed and wounded was heavy. It is a pity our people followed them, as up to the time of their retreat, we had only about six men hit. Major Turner, artillery, had his horse killed under him; Thompson, artillery, wounded in the thigh; Brig.-Gen. Chamberlain, adjutant-general, in shoulder; Chester and Daniel, of Goorkhas, wounded; Burns and Faithful, H.M.'s 75th, slightly; former on the knee, the latter in the arm. The above are the only casualties I can give you at present, and may be relied on as correct. The cavalry was not engaged."—*Lahore Chronicle*, July 22.

June 20.—Another affair with the mutineers at Delhi on the 18th instant. Particulars are not given, further than that our loss was small, and the enemy as usual driven back. They made a show of turning out on the 18th, but retired again very shortly within the city walls.

Our troops before Delhi have now been engaged in no less than twenty-two conflicts with the mutineers, who have poured in from all quarters to aid the rebel cause.

The mutineers have invariably been discomfited and forced to fly. As soldiers they have proved themselves despicable, and whatever their numbers, they will only venture to fight from under cover.

Lahore, July 25, 1857.—A telegraphic message received yesterday from the camp before Delhi reports, that on the previous days the mutineers had come out in force with field-guns round by the Cashmere gate, and moved upon our position at the Met-calle Battery, under cover of the fire of heavy guns from the city walls. They were taken in flank by a force under Brigadier Showers, when they fled precipitately, saving their guns only by the rapidity of their flight. Our loss was small, but we had a few officers wounded:—Col. Drought, 60th Rifles; Col. Seaton, 35th N.I.; Maj. Turner, artillery; Capt. Money, artillery; and Lieut. Law, 10th regt. N.I., was killed.

Lahore, July 26, 1857.—The report from the camp before Delhi is, that up to the evening of the 24th all had remained quiet. Our wounded officers and men doing well.

Lahore, July 27, 1857.—Up to 4 p.m. of the 25th instant, the mutineers at Delhi remained perfectly quiet. They are reported to have been joined by a body of fanatics from Tonk, a class that are found, generally, to have a remarkable aversion to close quarters. Much rain had fallen at Delhi.

The intelligence of the arrival of a European force at Cawnpore, under the personal command of Sir Patrick Grant, is further confirmed by accounts received from the camp before Delhi. H.M.'s 35th, 37th, 64th, 78th (Highlanders), and the Madras Fusiliers, are said to compose it, and another regiment is also mentioned, probably the Sikh regiment of Ferozepoor.

Lahore, July 28, 1857.—All quiet at Delhi up to 4 p.m. on the 26th inst. Much talk reported among the mutineers of intended great doings and attacks upon our position, but nothing further.

Lahore, July 29, 1857.—There is no news from Delhi, where all remained quiet up to the evening of the 27th. Much rain had fallen.

The following is from the *Englishman*:—"The Governor-General has directed the lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces that on the fall of Delhi no promises of whatsoever kind must be made to the king of Delhi and his royal family, nor even enter into any engagements; but that they must be kept in close confinement."

THE DECCAN.—From Sattara we learn, under date the 5th inst. that six natives had been blown away from the mouths of guns, for having committed murder and robbery. People from all

parties of the country came to see them executed; but as the troops were ready in case of a disturbance, everything passed off quietly.

Bombay Times.

Colonel G. Le Grand Jacob, of the 27th regt. N.I., has been appointed to command the troops in the districts of Sawunt Warree and Kolapero, and has been invested with the powers of a special political commissioner within those limits. A better selection could not have been made, as Colonel Jacob, besides being a thorough soldier, possesses considerable knowledge of the native character, and will therefore be usefully employed on the present occasion.—*Bombay Times.*

Tuesday evening's *Gazette* contained the order for the formation of a movable column under the command of Brigadier Whitlock. The column is to consist of a wing of H.M.'s 74th Highlanders, a squadron of the 12th lancers, a squadron from the 3rd and 5th light cavalry respectively, two guns of the C troop horse artillery, and two guns from the C company 1st battalion artillery, with the 50th N.I. It seems to us not at all unlikely that the column, which is to proceed on service wherever required, will be employed in the first instance in looking after the Rohillahs, who lately committed some outrages in the Cuddapah district.—*Madras Spectator*, July 23.

DINAPORE.—The mutiny of the 7th, 8th, and 40th regiments at Dinapore, has been officially announced in the Calcutta papers, in which it was stated that General Lloyd, with H.M.'s foot, was in close pursuit of the mutineers, who were likely to be destroyed. We have heard very strong animadversions, which appear to be just, passed by those able to judge, on the management, or rather total absence of it, of General Lloyd, at Dinapore. The mutinous feelings of the native regiments at that station were known several weeks before they broke into open mutiny, and a most favourable opportunity offered when they might have been disarmed; but the general maintained that the sepoys were loyal, and the arrangements for that purpose were discontinued. On the morning of the 25th July, these same regiments became notoriously and publicly mutinous, refusing to obey an order to give up the caps in their possession, which order ought never to have been issued. Even then, no steps were taken to disarm or coerce them, so that they had ample time to make their arrangements, and at three o'clock in the afternoon, the mutineers marched away without opposition, with their arms and accoutrements. H.M.'s 10th regiment, and a strong party of H.M.'s 5th and 37th regiments, were available on the spot; but no attempt was made to lead them against the enemy, till too late. The general himself, we are told on good authority, went on board a steamer, and others kept out of the way; so that the opportunity of punishing the mutineers was thrown away in broad daylight. What were the authorities thinking about, and who is to blame? The Commander-in-Chief and Governor-General being close at hand, why was General Lloyd so long left at Dinapore, to follow in the steps of his brother general at Meerut? The mutineers have cut off the communication by telegraph between Calcutta and Allahabad, and the safety of the grand trunk road is threatened, if not actually interfered with. The country around Benares, we are told, is quiet, and the city is overcrowded, although the people would rise if they dared.

DEHRA ISMAIL KHAN.—The 39th regt. Native Infantry at Dehra Ismail Khan was quietly disarmed on the 14th instant.

FUTTYGURH.—A private letter from the North-West, received yesterday, states that the 41st N.I., who had mutinied at Seetapore, made their way to Futtighurh, and attempted to loot the treasury. But they were resisted by the 10th N.I., and a bloody battle ensued between the two regiments. It is to be hoped the example will be followed by other mutinous corps.—*Phoenix*, July 17.

FUTTEHPORE.—A private letter received from General Havelock's camp gives some further particulars of the action at Futtiehpore:—

"Among the enemy appeared the 2nd light cavalry (which had mutinied at Cawnpore), mounted, and in uniform. Some twenty of them came forward, calling out to our irregulars to come and join their 'Bhaees.' Lieut. Palliser, of the irregulars, called on his men to draw their swords; but only six did so, and the 2nd cavalry then rushing forward, succeeded in dismounting Palliser. On this, a number of the irregulars attacked the 2nd, and the latter were beaten off. Seven of the irregulars lost their lives in the affair. Of the 2nd cavalry I only heard of one body being found on the field. In fact the rebels did not wait to be killed. It appears that they had no idea that we were so close to them, and were in loose marching order when we came upon them. Our Enfield rifles opened upon them at a distance from their muskets, which were of no use; and a few rounds from our artillery completed their discomfiture, and they fled precipitately."—*Phoenix*, July 20.

FUTTEHABAD.—The following is from Futtiehabad, dated the 11th July.—General Van Cortlandt's camp reached this place on the 9th instant. It is situated midway between Hissar and Sirsa; and the Bhuttees sacked and burned the houses of some of the wealthy Mahajuns in it, and murdered some of the people of the small village without the town. During the evening of the 9th, intimation was brought that some of the rebellious Bhuttees intended making an attack on the camp during the night; half of

our force was therefore placed under arms; but the information proved false, as no enemy appeared, nor were any collected, as stated, in the village of Begree; some three hours south of our camp.

GWALIOR.—The following is from Agra, dated June 19th 1857:—"The rumour of mutiny at Gwalior, of which I wrote to you the day before, has proved but too true. Several officers and men have been killed, but such as could escape from Morar towards the rajah's cantonment, were saved, and have come into Agra. There is an *on-dit* that the rajah has been murdered for siding with us, and Beja Bacc raised to the *munsud*. From one who was a witness of the Gwalior business, I have been able to glean the following facts, and give them to you as correctly as I can. On Saturday last, a day previous to the mutiny, some houses were on fire, and several parties, with a lady or two, had driven over, the former to render assistance, and the latter to bring in the family of the sufferers. On their arrival at the ground, they saw the sepoys readily bearing a hand, and dragging out property while the houses were blazing away. There was nothing that indicated a spirit of mutiny, and their offering ready assistance dispelled any doubt or doubts there may have been regarding their fidelity. Some of the villains, however, assembled there, seemed to carry a degree of impertinence about them, and one was heard to say in an undertone, '*Aj to az ka tamasha dekhne ayaan, kulkooch aur tamaasa a dekhna pare ga.*' This was the first mutinous language heard; but as it was not spoken very explicitly nor very loudly, the party that heard this only mentioned the circumstance to a few, but did not fail to guard himself against a sudden outbreak. Sunday passed as a very quiet one, the officers seemed confident of their men, and there was no sign of anything mutinous until after gun-fire, when the bugle sounded, and the troops marched out. The mischief began on the parade-ground. Some officers were here shot at, and others escaped; but this did not satisfy the mutineers: they made towards the bungalow of the brigadier, called him out vociferously, and sent in shots after him on his non-appearance. He was miraculously, however, saved; for as he attempted to escape out of his closet, a sepoy is said to have laid hold of his hands, and to have quietly cut out of the compound in the dark towards the ravines. Here is one instance of the fidelity of some of the sepoys, and goes much in defence of the lieutenant-governor's proclamation; for it is not wise to destroy the grateful with the ungrateful. The insurgents, however, on not finding Brigadier Ramsay, ransacked the whole of his property, and then set fire to his bungalow. And this is not the only instance of a sepoy's fidelity. There was another officer who was roused by his guard at 10 p.m.; and out of the nine that were in his compound, one is said quietly to have gone to him and said:—'*Khamin, bhago, sub bigur gaya.*' This sepoy had just moved off when the rest came up in a body, saying, 'Houses are on fire, shall we load?' The officer observed that it was folly to load muskets to put out a fire. On this they retired, and the officer went into his bungalow, whence, through a window of his closet, he descried the whole of the guard quietly loading. He roused his servant at once, and escaped behind his house. Two shots were fired at him, but did not tell. He then made toward the bed of the river, and escaped among the ravines, four shots again whizzing over his head and that of his khansamah. Happily none told. Consternation became general at this time, and the Christian portion of the place, man, woman, and child, were flying in all directions towards the rajah's. It is, indeed, a matter of wonderment how so many ladies, with children, did escape. Three more sepoys are said to have saved the lives of a lady and children, by excluding them at the time the bloodthirsty villains were going from bungalow to bungalow, on the terrace of a kotee; and after they moved up, and were absorbed in a *loof* in another house, to have brought them down, and safely to have escorted them out of the real danger. Plundering and destroying property by fire was then the order by them. All those who could escape, were sent in the next day by the rajah to Agra; but before they had come in only a part of the way, a sowar is said to have come in with intelligence that there was mutiny in the durbar. The cavalry, on hearing this, at once dashed off, saying that they must go, leaving the escorted on the road alone. In this unprotected state they went towards the dominions of the rajah of —, who was kind enough to give his men to bring them into Agra. But they are said to be such a set of rascals, impertinent and insolent, that those under their charge expected every moment to be butchered: for they looked most barbarously towards them, and tried to imitate parties speaking English, and then to satirize them. Happily, however, they were not on mischief bent, and all are now safe in Agra. It is a pity to see some of the ladies bruised and cut, in escaping through the kunkury and thorny ravines.

"P.S.—Another rumour has reached, that the maharajah is not killed. He was bent upon going down upon the insurgents, but the Bacc would not allow him, saying that he was sure to be killed, and, as he has no legitimate issue, the estate would be confiscated, and he, and his wife, her daughter, ruined. She advised him, therefore, to send the minister Dhunker Rae, who is said to have been killed. The mutineers are gone towards Jhansie, —some say towards Oojen. We have no official report, but are glad they have not visited us."—*Harkaru*, July 13.

HYDERABAD.—The Parsee, Mahomedan, and Hindoo inhabitants of Chudderghat have presented addresses to Colonel Davidson, expressive of their regret at the recent attack upon the Residency. Colonel Davidson returned a suitable reply, thanking them for their loyal professions, and urging them to prove their sincerity by using their influence with their neighbours to preserve peace and tranquillity.

Our letters from Hyderabad are to the 23rd instant, up to which time all continued quiet. The Residency was being barricaded, however, and put in as complete a state of defence as possible, but it was not at all thought likely that any further hostile demonstration would be made against it, either by marauding Rohilla or infuriated fanatic. Toora Baz Khan, as we stated yesterday, has been apprehended; he was not captured until after having received three severe wounds. His colleague, the moulvie, for whose apprehension also a large reward has been offered, is still at liberty; but it is strongly suspected that he is screened somewhere in the city. In the attack on the 17th, not a single scratch was reported on our side. Of the Rohillas, it was reported to the minister that thirty-two had been slain—there were no returns of the wounded.—*Madras Spectator*, July 28.

INDORE.—We learn that Brigadier Stuart's column reached Mhow on the 30th July; and Col. Durand, the resident at Indore, who accompanied it, has also arrived there. His Highness the Holkar had sent his vakeels and courtiers to receive Col. Durand, who had also summoned the vakeels of the surrounding chiefs, who formerly waited upon him at Indore, to attend his court at Mhow, where he will remain until the residency is repaired.—*Bombay Times*.

JHELUM.—One hundred and twenty of the mutineers of the 14th N.I. that escaped from Jhelum have been seized in Rajah Goolab Sing's territories, and will be summarily dealt with by the Jhelum authorities. Ten men also of the 14th N.I., who had made their way down to Jhung, were apprehended there by the police. They were in a state of great exhaustion, and two of them, apparently native officers, had destroyed themselves.

JUBBULPORE.—The Kamptee field force arrived at Seonee on the 22nd July, and halted there until the 26th, to enable the D. company of artillery to join them. They were then to push on to Jubbulpore, restore order there, and then (Major Erskine accompanying them) to proceed to Saugor and Jhansi. All is quiet at Jubbulpore as regards the Bengal corps there, who are supposed to be staunch to the back-bone, to use the favourite Bengal phrase. Some of the Zemindars about Jubbulpore are giving trouble, and will be the first to receive the reward of their misdeeds. The whole of the Europeans, about forty, with their families, safe in agency-house.—5th July.

JUBBULPORE, AUGUST 4TH.—All quiet here, and the regiment is behaving well. The movable column from Kamptee arrived here on the 2nd, and will march from this as soon as the weather will allow of its doing so. A great quantity of rain fell last night.

MADRAS.—The following troops from Madras have been ordered to embark for Calcutta, viz., the 27th N.I. from Vellore, the 17th N.I. from Madras, the 8th Regiment of Light Cavalry, and a native troop of Horse Artillery from Bangalore, and a Golundauze Company from the Mount. The 17th N.I. will be conveyed by the steamers *Punjab* and *Semiramis*, and the 27th N.I. by the *Coromandel* and *Auckland*, which last vessel had not arrived at Madras at the date of the last advices. The cavalry were not expected to arrive there in less than three weeks, and it was not exactly settled when and how the Golundauze should take their departure. It was understood that Colonel Carthew will go in command of the force as Brigadier, but this was not quite certain.

Three new native regiments are, we learn, to be permanently added to the Madras army, but they will be considered extra to the establishment which now exists, and officered from it on the irregular scale, although reckoned regular troops. A commandant, adjutant, and quarter-master, are to be allotted to each. The men will be enlisted in the northern, southern, and centre divisions.

MEWAR, JAORAH, AND REWAH.—**MEWAR.**—We have understood upon good authority that Mr. Shore, agent in Mewar, lately proceeded to Oodypore, for the purpose of amicably settling the disputes which have unfortunately arisen between the Rana and his sirdars, and thereby reconciling the former with the latter. The ostensible cause of the disagreement appears to have been the revocation by the Rana of the old koulnamah, or deed of agreement, entered into between him and his sirdars, and the introduction of a new one, and the conditions of which had given great umbrage to the chief. Mr. Shore accordingly prevailed upon the Rana to suppress this new document, and to invite his sirdars, promising that their wishes should be complied with. But, strange to say, these advances had no effect, for nearly all of them refused to obey the summons of their liege

lord. Nothing has been known as to their real complaints and motives.—*Malwa Akbar of Indore*, June 23. **JAORAH.**—It gives us much pleasure to announce that everything is quiet at Jaorah. No disturbance has, up to the time of our advices, happened to destroy the peace and tranquillity that prevail there. Since the day that reports have been flying out relative to the plundering by the insurgents of this place and that, and committing bloodshed and similar other atrocities, his Highness the Nawab has adopted the precaution of ordering strong guards and sentries all over the place, and of placing guns at prominent points. He has also issued stringent orders upon all his subjects, commanding them to allow no insurgents or suspected persons to enter any village or town within his territory, but either to arrest them, or to put them to death at once if any resistance is offered. We highly commend these prudent measures of his highness, and hope they will prove sufficient to produce the desired effect. **REWAH.**—The Maharajah of Rewah returned to his capital from a visit to the shrine of Juggurnauth at Pooree, in Orissa, on the 9th instant. On the following day he held a durbar, where he received Capt. Osborne, agent at his court, who informed him of the successes of the British force appointed to chastise the mutineers at Delhi. The Maharajah immediately after ordered a salute to be fired in honour of these victories.

We also learn that a similar horse field-battery is to be organized at Poona.—*Sindian Extra*, July 19.

NEEMUCH.—Ladies and officers of the mutinied corps arrived at Oudypore, and hospitably received by the Maharana.—7th June.

OUDE.—16th July.—Messrs. Astell, Horne, and Simpson, the officials of Azimgurh, with Major Burroughs and the officers of the 17th N.I. left Benares this morning in company with Capt. Boileau and other officers proceeding to join the Goorkha force at Goruckpoor. They were to have started on Monday the 6th, but were prevented by the approach of the Dobee and Deogaon Rajpoots, and the unsafe state of the road. The second company of the 65th N.I. recently sent from Ghazee-pore, will I hope enable them, with the vigorous aid of Mr. Venables to keep the district in order.

All quite quiet at Goruckpoor on the 12th. The Goorkha force of 3,000 men was expected there on the 20th en route to Lucknow.

THE PUNJAB.—It is said that almost all the hill chiefs of the Punjab have offered their services, in case they should be required by Government.

The total number of Sealkote mutineers and camp-followers, sent in by the Jusrouta authorities, amounts to 572.

An *émeute* took place in the jail at Googaira on the night of the 26th instant. The prisoners rose *en masse*, and overpowered the sentries inside the jail. The guard outside, however, killed and wounded about fifty of them, most of the latter mortally. Eighteen prisoners managed to effect their escape, owing to the darkness of the night.

A strong party of the 55th regiment native infantry, which attempted to proceed *via* Khogun and Koubar towards Cashmere, were attacked in a difficult pass in the hills by the Syuds of Khogun and people of Koubar, well beaten, and 32 of their number were seized and sent in prisoners to Major Becher, commanding in Hazara, under whose orders they were tried, sentenced and executed.

Lieutenant McMahon, assistant commissioner, who had proceeded towards the frontier of Maharaja Goolab Sing, with about 300 men of new levies from Sealkote, reports 78 of the 9th light cavalry and 46th regiment native infantry, having been sent in by the Maharajah's people; 68 of them have been summarily dealt with, and the remainder, chiefly commissioned and non-commissioned officers, have been reserved for the present, in order that a more formal and public example may be made of them. Fifty of the 9th light cavalry horses have also been recovered.

At Mooltan, Subadar Major, Nahur Khan, of the 69th N.I., has been convicted before a general Court-martial of mutinous and seditious conduct, and executed by being blown away from a gun in the presence of all the troops paraded for the purpose; some others of this regiment are to be brought to trial, and great praise is due to Major C. Chamberlain, who, aided by some of his excellent native officers (in especial Meer Burkut Allee, Wurdee Major), has succeeded in discovering the base treachery meditated by these miscreants, and establishing it by proof. One hundred and twenty-one of the Sealkote mutineers, brought in from the Jusroutah Il-laquas, have been summarily executed.

A fanatical Moulvie from Swat had moved down and set up his standard in the notorious village of Nirunjaie, on the eastern border of Eusufzaie, where with a number of his followers he was attacked on the 21st inst., by detachments from the mountain train battery from Wild's and Vaughan's corps of Punjab infantry

and some police horse. The village was carried by assault after a stout resistance, fifty-five of the enemy were killed and many wounded. The Moulvie contrived to make himself scarce early in the fight, having apparently, on a nearer view of them, no relish for the glories of martyrdom.

The heat endured by our troops during this short expedition is reported to have been excessive, and nine sepoy (out of forty struck down) were killed by *coup de soleil*.

PONDICHERRY.—A French mercantile house has received letters from Pondicherry, stating that they are greatly alarmed there at the conduct of the Mahomedan inhabitants, who have expressed their determination to have their processions in the heart of the town opposite the Catholic church. The governor has only thirty sepoy, and is therefore quite unable to control them. The French, however, are not likely to submit quietly to insult, and as they have a force in China, the unruly Mahomedans may find out their mistake too late.—*Calcutta Englishman*, July 25.

RUTNAGHERRY.—The European residents here, fearing that a disturbance would break out, all left in a precipitate manner, and embarked on board the steamer *Berenice*, which arrived in the harbour on the 8th August.

SAUGOR.—On the 27th June the whole of the Christian population were secure within the fort.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.—We understand that a detachment of H.M.'s 86th regiment, 200 in number, under the command of Major Stuart, and a company of the 33rd regiment, besides a detachment of artillery, with two guns, have been embarked on board the Hon. Co.'s steamer *Victoria*, which has landed them at one of the southern ports of the presidency of Bombay. These troops have been equipped for field service, so that we may hope soon to hear of some mimic warfare in the Southern Mahratta country.

SINDE.—The Commissioner in Sind has recommended to Government the entertainment of a Pilot Establishment for this Port. Captain Daniell, Superintendent of the Indus Flotilla, has recommended Mr. Masterton, Acting Master of the H. C. Steamer *Berenice* as Head Pilot, and Mr. Layman, Qr. Mr. of the Keddewar Flat, as assistant.

MAJOR NORTH, lately appointed Executive Engineer at Kurra- chee, and who arrived by the last steamer, has been selected by Government to superintend the Harbour improvements proposed to be carried out according to Mr. Walker's suggestions. The gentleman deputed by Mr. Walker, at the request of the Court of Directors, to prosecute the surveys and collect all the other information necessary to arrive at a decision, as to the expediency of making such a great expenditure of public money, as the improvement will involve,—may be expected here in August, when no time will be lost in instituting the necessary inquiries, and carrying out the wishes of the Court.

THE ARTILLERY DIVISION.—The general commanding the division has authorized Colonel Hutt, C.B. commanding the artillery in Sind, to organize a horse field-battery at Kurra- chee with the 9-pounder guns now in store. It is in contemplation to purchase horses from the native dealers here to complete the established proportion allowed to a troop of horse artillery and European battery. Lieutenant T. M. Harris, of the 3rd troop H.A. has been selected to command this battery; and 100 volunteers from the gallant 2nd European regiment light infantry are to be transferred for manning the guns. A large number of drivers and gun lascars have already been enlisted; and pending the arrival of Kafilas from Afghanistan with horses, the mules that have recently arrived from Bushire are to be attached to the new battery. We have no doubt that in the course of a month Lieutenant Harris will be able to report his new battery in good working order; then we can spare the 3rd troop to go where their services are more urgently required.

THE SCINDE RAILWAY.—It will gladden the shareholders of the Scinde Railway Company, as well as the inhabitants of this province, to hear that active operations are likely to be commenced without further delay. Fifty acres of ground lying adjacent to the road connecting Ghizrie with the Bunder, have been set apart for the erection of the necessary offices and sheds of the company at this station, and as a preliminary work, a mound four feet in height is to be raised thereon to form a foundation. We believe this operation will be begun next week, and we are glad to learn that a number of men who have been employed in the land-transport corps are to be engaged on it, until such time as their services may be again required by Government. It is impossible to move troops likely that we will have a large force assembled here before that time. It is therefore a prudent step on the part of our commiss- these men on full pay, when they can be dispensed with, and it is equally prudent in the railway company's agent to take advantage of their presence to begin this work at once.

The present effective strength of the forces in the Scinde division is as follows:—

KURRACHEE.		
	Europeans.	Natives.
3rd Troop Horse Artillery	143	"
Dépôt 1st Fusiliers	125	"
2nd European Regt. L.I.	935	"
14th Regiment N.I.	"	715
21st ditto	"	712
HYDRABAD.		
5th Co. 4th Battalion Artillery	"	113
13th Regiment N.I.	"	818
SHIKARPOOR AND SUKKUR.		
3rd Co. 4th Battalion Artillery	"	153
16th Regiment N.I.	"	975
JACOBABAD AND OUTPOSTS.		
6th Regiment Bengal Irregular Cav... ..	"	586
2nd ditto Scinde ditto	"	820

—*Ibid.*

The General commanding the Scinde division has appointed Lieut.-Col. Hutt, C.B., commanding artillery, to take direct control of the Ordnance department in Scinde, as of a field force, subject to the approval of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. — *Scindian*, July 29.

SEALKOTE.—On the departure of the mutineers from Sealkote, Captain Lawrence (on account of the illness of the deputy commissioner) was deputed to that station, with full powers, to restore order and punish the miscreants who, in collusion with the mutineers, had plundered the station. Captain Cripps was associated with him in the inquiries. Several persons were hanged; amongst others the jail darogah, and others were imprisoned. A large proportion of the plundered property was restored, and a fine of Rs. 7,500 imposed on the surrounding villagers, to reimburse, in some measure, the sufferers.

The following is a graphic account of the destruction of the Sealkote mutineers, by a civil officer of rank, with Brig. Nicholson's force:—

"Goordaspore, July 16, 1857, 11 30 A.M.

"I have this moment galloped in from Trimmoo, after witnessing the complete discomfiture of the remnant of the Sealkote mutineers; the capture of their gun; and their dispersion into the Ravee. I send you a capital plan of the action by Dyas. The mutineers had their gun in a breastwork on the very margin of the island. Bourchier's howitzer and two nine-pounders were placed on the very margin of the mainland on this side, the intervening distance being at least 1,150 yards.

"At daybreak this morning, the 52nd began to be crossed over to the island, about three-quarters of a mile below, where the rebel gun was. There being only two small boats, the operation was a tedious one. While this was going on, Bourchier had some very pretty practice with round shot and shrapnell, at the enemy's gun, which replied very well indeed with round shot, but only indifferently with grape. One round shot knocked over four of Bourchier's horses. Not a man was touched.

"About seven o'clock, when the greater part of the infantry was crossed, Nicholson himself went over and advanced, attended by half a dozen of sowars only, to reconnoitre the enemy's position. He then went back and brought up the infantry. The skirmishers of her Majesty's 52nd led, and I think there were two lines of 52nd in support. It was uncommonly pretty to watch the advance from this side. Poor Brigadier Brind's khansamah, who is said to have been the chief artillerist of the enemy, now turned his big gun round to bear upon the approaching infantry. Bourchier and Colonel Daves, who now brought two of their horse-artillery guns to bear, plied the enemy with round shot and shrapnell. He heeded it not, but gave our infantry two, if not three, rounds of grape. The skirmishers doubled, and in a minute had taken the gun. It was helter-skelter with the mutineers. A few stood at the gun, or were under the bank near it: these were speedily disposed of. The rest ran to the head of the island, were followed by our fellows, and took to the water: many must have been drowned; numbers were like mud-larks on sand-banks and small islands; and how poor Pandey is to get out of it, I know not. There is deep water on the other side, and the villagers are up. There are only one or two places on this side where they can cross; these are watched, and the zemindars are all alive. I rode about two miles up the left bank with Boswell's Shere Dils. The congratulations of the people were sincere. 'Moobaruck-bad' was said heartily. Lots more of carriages and buggies, camp equipage, &c., was found on the island. Nicholson left Adams to collect everything.

"The accounts vary as to the number of fighting men on the island. There were a great number of camp-followers.

"All agree in saying that at least eighty mutineers were killed this morning. Our loss is, I rejoice to say, not more than four men of the 52nd wounded. The thing was right well planned, and right well executed.

"My first and very brief campaign is over. It is more exciting and interesting a good deal than hearing appeals. But I must get back to the old dry work. I will see that all is kept going for securing the runaways, and then purpose making the best of my way back to Lahore. The Sealkote mutineers have indeed been

frustrated in their plan. They fully believed that we had nothing but a few irregulars and police to meet them, and they were confident of breaking through.

"Their discomfiture is complete."

LATEST OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

LAHORE.—*July 22.*—The usual message from headquarters did not reach Lahore yesterday; but it appears that a column of our troops had been ordered out on the 19th to drive back the enemy and seize a battery. The result is not yet known.

Shah Mull, a famous Jat leader, had been attacked by a force from Meerut, and he himself killed and 600 of his followers.

Brigadier-General Nicholson proceeds at once to Delhi with large reinforcements, both European and native.

The chief commissioner having arrived at Lahore, bulletins will, in future, be issued under the signature of the military secretary.

(Signed) R. MONTGOMERY,
Judicial Commissioner.

July 23, 1857.—The Punjab continues to be perfectly tranquil. Accounts from Kurnal state that Captain Hughes's corps of Punjab cavalry (the 5th regt.), with a party of the mounted police under Ressaldar Soodh Sing, a few Putteela infantry, and two guns, were employed to coerce a large village named Bulleem, the zemindars of which seemed disposed to withhold the Government revenue, and to oppose the Government officers. The troops met with considerable opposition, but carried and destroyed the village. The zemindars were subsequently fined by the civil authorities. This village does not form a part of the Punjab.

The telegraph messages of yesterday report all quiet at Delhi. Much talk among the mutineers of a great attack upon the British position, but no attempt to assail it.

July 24th, 1857.—There is no news of any importance from Delhi. From intelligence gleaned at Umballa, there are great discussions amongst the mutineers. The want of percussion caps is mentioned, but some very clever man in the city had volunteered to make them! There had been no more fighting up to the 22nd instant. Seven additional regiments of Punjab infantry are at once to be embodied from the four augmentation companies, which were directed to be raised on the disturbances first breaking out. They will be formed at the stations of Umballa, Phillour, Mooltan, Jhelum, Pesbawur, Kohat and Derha Ismael Khan, and we shall soon be in a position to send further reinforcements to the army before Delhi in considerable strength, should it prove necessary.

Accounts have been received from Jodhpore of the 19th instant; all well there, and also at Ajmere on the 17th. Ajmere and Neemuch are held by detachments of H.M.'s 83rd foot, Bombay lancers, and 12th regiment Bombay native infantry, European horse artillery, and Jodhpore legion.

Captain Greensill, H.M.'s 24th foot, was killed by an accidental shot from the Metcalfe battery at Delhi, on the night of the 21st instant. This unfortunate officer appears to have lost his life from neglecting to answer the challenge of a sentry.

(Signed) J. D. MACPHERSON,
Mil. Sec. to the Chief Commissioner.

THE RAJPOOT CHIEF, MAHA RAJAH TUKHUT SING OF MARWAR, has promised to send 2,000 cavalry sowars and as many infantry men, with an adequate number of sirdars, or officers, to aid the British Government in quelling the insurrection of the sepoys.

THE NEW PATENT LAW will shortly come into operation in India, the home authorities having decided that the Governor-General, as the vice-regal authority in India, by virtue of his office, is empowered to grant letters patent.—*Hurkaru.*

The bark *Whelhelmine Marie* fell in with the English ship *Great Cumberland* with foretop-mast gone, in lat. 18° 50', north long. 86° 7' east. She was from London to Calcutta, 109 days out on the 1st of July.—*Phenix.*

INSTRUCTORS IN MUSKETRY.—The appointment of officers as regimental instructors in musketry, being authorised in Her Majesty's regiments at a rate of pay of 2s. 6d. per diem, the Court of Directors, we perceive from the *Calcutta Gazette*, have sanctioned this arrangement for regiments of European infantry in India, Queen's and Company's, so soon as they shall have been supplied with a sufficient number of Enfield rifles.

MR. R. SCOTT MONCRIEF has been appointed auditor of the accounts of Emigration Agency for the Mauritius at Calcutta. He is to ascertain by personal enquiries amongst the coolies or otherwise, that the charges made on their account are perfectly disbursed.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE arrived at Lahore on the evening of July 19.

THE RELIEF FUND.—The Calcutta subscription towards the Relief Fund amounts to upwards of 9,100l.

MR. M. GUBBINS, has, according to the *Englishman*, remonstrated against the appointment of Major Banks as Chief Commissioner of Oude, as unjust to his own claims for promotion.

COMMISSARIAT ACCOUNTS.—The Court of Directors, in a recent despatch, expressed great satisfaction at the promptitude with which the annual report of Commissariat expenditure for 1856-57 was submitted to Government. The Court of Directors have also been highly pleased with the results of the report. This reflects great credit on the auditor of Commissariat accounts, who is an indefatigable public servant.—*Englishman.*

DEATH OF MAJOR RENAUD.—We regret to announce the death of Major S. S. C. Renaud, of the 1st Madras fusiliers, who died of the wound he received in the action of Nundoo Nuddy. He is the only officer of General Havelock's force who has been killed. Such a man at this moment can ill be spared. Major Renaud served during the war in Burmah in 1852-53, with the force under Major-General Godwin, C.B., at the capture of Pegu on the 21st November, 1852, at the relief of Pegu on the 14th December, 1852, at Kalreth on the 17th, at Moutsanganoo on the 18th December, 1852, and at the investment of Pegu from 4th to 8th January, 1853.—*Englishman.*

COLONEL N. B. CHAMBERLAIN, of the 16th N.I., has been appointed adjutant-general of the army, vice Chester, killed in action. This distinguished officer, who has long commanded the Punjab irregular force, served throughout the Afghan campaigns of 1839-40-41-42, during which he was attached to Christie's corps of irregular cavalry. He was wounded on six different occasions, and received two medals:—Ghuznee, 1839; Candahar, Ghuznee, and Cabul, 1842. Colonel Chamberlain was also present with the Governor-General's body-guard at the battle of Maharajpore (bronze star); and was employed with the army of the Punjab at the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat (medal and clasp).

DEATH OF MAJOR G. M. PRENDERGAST.—We regret to announce the death, at Agra, on the 21st July, of Major G. M. Prendergast, of the 44th regiment Bengal N.I. and commandant of the Agra militia. The *Mofussilite* speaks of the deceased as a most gallant soldier, and a most finished and true-hearted gentleman. Major Prendergast served in the campaign in Afghanistan with the force under General Pollock (medal); and also during the operations on the Sutlej, being present at the action of Ferozeshuhur (medal).

GENERAL GOWAN has assumed the chief command in the upper provinces.

ROYAL REGIMENTS IN INDIA.—We have very unexpectedly stumbled on an army list of the year 1824, and from it we glean three very extraordinary facts. The first is, that the number of royal regiments in India in that year precisely corresponds with the number present in India before the commencement of the revolt, as will be seen from the subjoined lists. The second is, that the actual number of companies of European Foot Artillery corresponds exactly with the number at present, only slightly diversified in designation; that is, in 1824 there were three battalions of eight companies each, and at present there are six battalions of four companies each. And the third is, that as in 1824 there were only four royal dragoon regiments on the Indian establishment, so in 1857 there are exactly the same number on its strength. If our possessions in 1824 corresponded with those of 1857, we would not have adverted to the above three coincidences; but as they have almost trebled in extent, it becomes a serious matter for the consideration of the Crown Authorities, especially if the statement made in some of the local papers be correct, that Lord Dalhousie's application (on the annexation of Oude) for fifteen additional royal regiments was refused.—*Hurkaru, July 23.*

THE CREW OF THE SHIP *Norwood* has again gone to the house of correction for continued wilful disobedience and refusal of duty. There is rather a scarcity of European seamen here now, as so many have joined the Indian navy and the river steamers, as well as those who had been employed to guard the premises of persons in Calcutta and the suburbs. Several of the steam frigates belonging to the Indian navy which visited the port lately being short-handed, shipped all the available seamen who presented themselves, and whom the surgeons of the frigates passed at 2l. 12s. wages per month and 5l. bounty. A few of the men so shipped having deserted from merchant vessels lying in the river, they had to be given up, as the Indian navy do not enjoy the same privilege as vessels belonging to her Majesty. Such being the case, the difficulty to get back the bounty money paid away to the seamen has been great. The magistrate, Mr. Hume, we have been informed, could render the commander of one of these frigates who applied to him for advice no assistance in the matter.—*Hurkaru, July 18.*

CAPTAIN MILDMAI, Assistant to Governor-General's Agent in Rajpootana, has arrived at Bahadura from Mount Aboo, having been deputed to the Maharajah of Bhikaneer, and to communicate with General Coortlandt's force.—*Lahore Chronicle*, July 8.

MILITARY REFORM.—A general order by the Commander-in-Chief, dated 6th July, leaves to commanding officers a responsibility very obviously appertaining to them, and them only, that is, the power of ordering such parades as they themselves might deem fit.

THE LATE GENERAL BARNARD AND HIS SUCCESSORS TO THE COMMAND.—*Camp, Delhi, 7th July, 1857.*—The electric telegraph will, of course, have announced to you the death of General Barnard. The particulars are these:—He was quite well on the morning of the 5th, and died of cholera in the afternoon, about three o'clock, very soon after he was first seized. General Reed, the Provisional Commander-in-Chief, who is in camp, assumes the command of the army here. In reality though, Colonel Chamberlain, Adjutant-General, will command, for General Reed is a decrepit old man; it is, therefore, fortunate that he has Chamberlain at his right hand. Colonel Baird Smith, of the Engineers, has arrived in camp as chief engineer *vice* Laughton, sent back to Umballah. With these two new hands at the head of affairs, we expect some new tactics. This crisis was too much for General Barnard; "he was not up to it," as he said on one occasion, he was quite perplexed. The day before yesterday, there was a scrimmage between some of our troops and the Bareilly regiment, in which the latter, of course, got the worst of it, losing some 150 killed, while our loss was *nothing*, except from the effects of the sun, which was intensely hot, and knocked down several of our soldiers. Our troops engaged were H. M. 61st, Coke's Punjab Rifles, and some Cavalry and Artillery, the action took place about four miles from camp in our regiment's rear, where our troops intercepted the Bareilly regiments on their return from Allipore in our rear, to which place they had gone burning and looting the village and thannah. Allipore is the first stage from Delhi on the Kurnaul road. It is said, that they (the Pandys) have elected a new commander-in-chief in Delhi, a man called Bukhtowar Khan, Subadar of the Artillery, that came from Bareilly. He is said to be a very intelligent man, and has commenced by conciliating the people of the town who have hitherto been plundered by the sepoys. Bukhtowar Khan is the man who rides in Brigadier Sibbald's carriage, and he is said formerly to have mixed much with European officers, and to have courted English society. Excuse errors, writing in a tent in the hot weather, after undergoing great fatigue, is neither favourable in point of place nor time for correspondence. [Since the above was written, General Reed has made over the command to General A. Wilson.]

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

PROCLAMATION.—REWARDS FOR THE APPREHENSION OF MUTINEERS OR DESERTERS.

Fort William, July 10.—The Governor-General in Council hereby offers and authorises the payment of the undermentioned rewards by British civil or military authorities in every part of India:—

1. For the apprehension of any mutineer or deserter from the native army, or of any person guilty of seducing or attempting to seduce any officer or soldier from his allegiance or duty, a reward of fifty Rupees if the offender be apprehended with arms belonging to the State, or of thirty Rupees if he be apprehended without such arms.

2. For information which shall lead to the apprehension of any such offender, a reward of fifty Rupees if he be apprehended with arms belonging to the State, or of thirty Rupees if he be apprehended without such arms.

The rewards will be paid on conviction of the offender.

Whoever delivers to any civil or military authority any arms, horses, cattle, or other property belonging to the Government, which shall have been plundered, or carried off by force, or gives such information as shall lead to the recovery of any such property, shall be rewarded, due regard being had to the nature of the property, and to its value and condition at the time of delivery or recovery.

Every pensioner of the government who conceals or harbours any person whom he knows, or has reason to believe, to have been guilty of mutiny or desertion, or of waging war against the government, or of seducing or attempting to seduce any officer or soldier from his allegiance or duty, or who fails to do his utmost to secure the apprehension and conviction of such offender, or who neglects to give immediate notice to the civil or military authorities of any mutinous or rebellious designs of which he may become cognizant, will, in addition to the punishment to which he is liable by law, forfeit his pension.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

KEMBALL, Capt. A. B. pol. ag. in Turkish Arabia, rec. ch. o local du. of agency fr. Dr. Hyslop, May 23.
KENNEDY, Lieut. T. G. corps of Guides, act. com. cav. to be com. v. Lieut. Battye, dec. from wounds rec. in action; to act as 2nd in com. of corps in add. to his own duties, dur. abs. of Lieut. Godby.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ELLIOT, Capt. A. P. C. 5th L.C. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
PHAIR, Lieut. W. 47th N.I. 18 mo. on m.c. under old rules.
TRAVERS, Lieut. col. J. 2nd N.I. 15 mo. furl. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DICKSON, Surg. J. B. art. div. Dum-Dum, to offic. as supg. surg. dur. abs. of Surg. Grant to Europe.
MCKINNON, Surg. C. att. to 1st brig. horse art. to offic. as supg. surg. dur. abs. of Surg. T. E. Dempster, in Europe.
SHURLOCK, Surg. to med. ch. of civ. ext. at Neemuch, v. Cotes, proc. to Aboo, July 28.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GRANT, Asst. surg. N. J. att. to 5th irr. cav. 4 mo. on m.c. to Bombay, under new rules.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.

Lieut. col. Hon. R. Curzon, gren. guards, acting qr. mr. gen. H.M.'s forces in India, to proc. to England to rejoin his regiment.

INFANTRY.

8th. Lieut. T. G. Souther, Lieut. D. Beere, Lieut. T. Aldredge, Lieut. E. V. Sandilands, to be brev. capt. in the East Indies.—24th. Lieut. G. A. de Montmorency, to be capt. without purchase, v. Spring, died of wounds, July 9; Ens. G. Scott, to be lieut. without purchase, v. Montmorency, prom. July 9.—33rd. Capt. H. De R. Pigott, placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty.—35th. Lieut. C. G. M. Skinner, 18 mo. to England, on m.c. new regs.—53rd. Ens. J. C. Smythe, to be lieut. without purchase, v. Miller, dec. March 26.—61st. Surg. Stewart, 5 mo. fr. June 10.—64th. Lieut. R. V. Dickens, placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty.—74th Highlanders. Maj. F. H. W. L. Hancock, 1 year to England, on m.c. new regs.—78th Highlanders. Capt. G. A. Lockhart, placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty.—83rd. Lieut. J. Sprott, placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BARRATT, wife of Capt. James, s. at Calcutta, June 22.
BASHFORD, wife of S. d. at Surdah, July 5.
BURGETT, wife of E. W. s. at Calcutta, July 16.
CRAWFORD, wife of J. A. s. at Chinsurah, July 21.
DRUMMOND, Mrs. F. s. at Bhaugulpore, June 23.
GARRETT, widow of R. B. s. at Allipore, July 19.
LAWS, wife of G. A. d. at Calcutta, July 14.
MAYHEW, wife of Major, d. at Calcutta, July 23.
OGILVIE, wife of Lieut. J. S. 48th N.I. d. at Dinapore, July 12.
SHAW, wife of J. C. d. at Patna, July 7.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL, J. H. to Cecilia F. d. of the late C. Warden. July 25.
LANCER, C. A. to Sarah, d. of the late Maj. H. W. Bellow, at Mymensing, July 15.

DEATHS.

BEATSON, Capt. W. S. 1st L.C. at Cawnpore, July 19.
BLACK, J. H. at Mya Doonkah, July 23.
EAGAR, Robert, aged 55, July 18.
JOHNSTONE, P. A. son of W. at Ballygunge, July 20.
KNYVETT, Lieut. col. F. 3rd Eur. regt. at Burhie, July 10.
ROGERS, Edward J. son of T. at Calcutta, July 19.
THOMPSON, W. F. at Arrah, Shahabad.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 25.—Blondel, Lunt, London; British Banner, —. —. —. 27. Truro, Duggan, Hong-Kong; Rose, Tonnard, Pondicherry.—28. Le Mousse de Nantes, —, Pondicherry.—Aug. 17. Kurrajong, Robertson, Akyab; Atalanta, Colley, Boston.—19. Union, Defoy, Mauritius; Berkshire, Williams, Boston; Victor Emmanuel, Newland, Bombay.—19. Estle, —, Cardiff; Mallard, Spear, Liverpool; Tigris, Fletcher, Liverpool; Flying Dragon, Little, San Francisco.—20. Eddystone, Stubbs, Liverpool; Maurice et Re-union, Landren, Bourbon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Blondel, from LONDON.—Mrs. Lunt and Miss Juliet Lunt.
Per Atalanta, from AKYAB.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Beecher.
Per Victor Emmanuel, from BOMBAY.—S. Andrew and Master Maines.

MADRAS.

The LONDON MAIL of July 10 arrived at Madras Aug. 9.

THE FIRST MADRAS FUSILIERS.—A meeting of the officers of the cantonment of Palaveram was convened for the purpose of adopting measures for the relief of the widows and orphans of the men of the 1st Madras fusiliers, who have fallen in the service of their country. Present—Capt. A. Ritherdon, commandant; the Rev. R. Murphy, LL.D.; Capt. Cookson, staff officer and supt. of cadets; Assist. surgeon Linton; Lieut. Johnstone, adjutant depôt; Lieut. Reade, pension establishment. Capt. Ritherdon occupied the chair. The Rev. Dr. Murphy seconded the first resolution. Second resolution, proposed by Assist. surgeon Linton and seconded by Lieut. Johnstone, "That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee for the purpose of carrying out the objects of the meeting:—Capt. Ritherdon, the Rev. Dr. Murphy, Capt. Cookson; and that Capt. Cookson be requested to take the duties of secretary." Third resolution, proposed by Capt. Cookson and seconded by Lieut. Reade, "That Messrs. Arbutnot and Co. be requested to act as treasurers and to receive subscriptions." Fourth resolution, proposed by the Rev. Dr. Murphy and seconded by Lieut. Johnstone, "That subscription lists be forthwith opened."

THE ENGINEER CORPS.—A reduction from the 1st of August, of no less than 451 of the various grades of executive engineers and overseers in the department of public works, leaves only a total of 549 of those grades as the future establishment instead of 1,000, as at present. This arrangement places at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, the services of twenty-eight officers and seventy-nine non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

COURT-MARTIAL.

CAPT. WILLIAM HENRY STONE.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, June 5, 1857.—At a European general court martial, held at Rangoon on Friday, May 15, 1857, Capt. W. H. Stone, 44th N.I., was arraigned on the following charges, viz:—

First.—For unbecoming and unofficerlike conduct, to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, in camp at Nunnoor, about noon on Feb. 11, 1857, been in a disgraceful state of intoxication in the lines of his regiment, in view of the native officers and men, he being, at the time, supported by the native adjutant of the regiment, from inability to walk without assistance.

Second.—For behaviour unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, by a disgraceful course of drunkenness between the 3rd and the 11th of February, 1857, inclusive, induced an attack of delirium tremens, when in camp at Tummarajoopully, on the 13th of the same month and year, and thereby necessitated his being put under personal restraint from the date last named, until March 2, of the same year.

Finding.—Capt. W. H. Stone, of the 44th N.I., is guilty of the first charge, with the exception of the averment "he being, at the time, supported by the native adjutant of the regiment, from inability to walk without assistance," of which it acquits him.

Guilty of the second charge.

Sentence.—To be dismissed from the service.

Rangoon, May 18, 1857.

Approved and confirmed,
(Signed) PAT. GRANT, Lieut.-Gen.,
Commander-in-chief.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ATKINSON, Lieut. G. H. 42nd N.I. to be capt. fr. July 25, v. Holloway, ret.

CADELL, Capt. R. art. returned to duty.

GORDON, Lieut. C. V. 28th M.N.I. to offic. as an ex. assist. to commiss. of Saugor and Nerbudda territories, fr. July 5.

MESHAM, Lieut. R. W. 43rd N.I. returned to duty July 31.

ROWLANDSON, Ens. G. 10th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 25, v. Plowden, dec.

SNOW, Capt. P. T. 3rd L.I. to act as 1st assist. mil. and gen. dur. abs. on serv. of Capt. Drury.

WILSON, Lieut. F. J. 51st N.I. to act as 2nd assist. mil. and gen. dur. abs. on serv. of Capt. Rideout.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.
ENGINEERS.

BURTON, W. H. July 26.

INFANTRY.

BURTON, R. F. July 26.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

FRASER, Capt. C. R. 30th N.I. 15 mo. furl. to Eur. on m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

MACPHERSON, Surg. D. act. surg. 3rd dist. serv. pl. at disp. of provincial C.-in-C. in view to act as gar. surg. of Bangalore.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

HEARD, S. T. July 21.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BAILLIE, wife of C. s. at Madras, July 16.

BURTON, wife of L. d. at Tenampet, July 24.

CAMPBELL, wife of Lieut. D. J. P. 7th M.N.I. d. at Cannanore, July 26.

CRABBE, wife of W. d. July 9.

D'SOUZA, wife of T. d. at Madras, Aug. 2.

FERNANDO, wife of A. M. S. at Ootacamund, July 20.

GUEST, wife of Rev. G. s. at Madras, Aug. 2.

GRAY, wife of J. s. at Secunderabad, June 30.

HAINES, wife of Col. F. P. s. at Bangalore, July 22.

HARPER, wife of H. s. at Chittoor, July 23.

HUNTER, wife of Capt. A. 30th M.N.I. d. at Cuddapah, Aug. 2.

PELLEY, wife of C. d. at Bellary, Aug. 3.

POWYS, wife of Maj. P. A. S. d. at Bangalore, July 7.

SCOTT, wife of W. d. at Ootacamund, July 27.

SHAW, wife of F. G. vet. surg. 1st L.C. d. at Trichinopoly, Aug. 3.

SIMPSON, wife of A. M. s. at Nellore, July 29.

WOOD, Mrs. W. s. at Black Town, Aug. 6.

MARRIAGE.

PEPPIN, T. B. to Mary J. d. of the late W. Lyon, at Madras, July 31.

DEATHS.

GRANT, William, at Veprey, aged 52, July 26.

HARPER, Asst. surg. C. H. at Rangoon, July 1.

HYDE, Sarah, d. of Store-sergeant T. Aug. 3.

M'NAIR, Lieut.-col. R. 17th N.I. at Coonoor, aged 54, July 20.

PLOWDEN, Lieut. F. E. 10th N.I. July 25.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 22. Birch Grove, Durrant, Liverpool; Palmyra, Homew, London; Borderer, Good, Colombo; Stella, Lavigna, Coconada; Carnatic, Suckling, Adelaide.—25. Steamer Coromandel, Campbell, Rangoon; steamer Nubia, Tronson, Calcutta; Gustave, Neilson, Calcutta; Semirania, Stradling, Calcutta.—26. Lady Kiunnaird, Edward, London; steamship Ava, Steinson, Suez.—27. Panjaub, Foulerton, Calcutta; Grasmere, Timmons, Swansea.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Coromandel, from Rangoon.—Brev. lieut. col. C. R. Moore, Capt. G. H. Fulton, Lieut. H. L. Higgingson, Lieut. C. H. Beddeck, Lieut. A. B. Onslow, Lieut. E. H. Preston, Ens. S. P. Page, Lieut. F. E. Plowden, Ens. Stephenson, Lieut. De Havilland, Brer. capt. Mulcaster, 8th regt. L.C.; Lieut. R. V. Handyside, 9th N.I., and Mr. G. W. Taylor.

Per Nubia, from CALCUTTA.—Madame Lunde and 2 children, Lieut. Dol, Mr. Ritchie, Miss Carter, and Mr. T. O. N. Snow.—From CALCUTTA to BOMBAY.—The Hon. Mrs. Legeyt, Dr. Grant, and Mr. M. D. Souza.—From CALCUTTA to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. H. Rose, Lieut. Redy, and Mr. Volk.—From CALCUTTA to MILTA.—Madame Cheverot, from CALCUTTA to MARSEILLES.—Mlle. Boillet, and Mr. and Mrs. Scheller.

Per Ava, from SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Messrs. W. and R. Burton, and Miss Burton, Messrs. Brown, Brossibent, and Rankin. From MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Lieut. R. Cadell. From ALEXANDRIA to MADRAS.—Lieut. and Mrs. Mesham. From BOMBAY to MADRAS.—Messrs. Nicholson, Sydney, and George Castle. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Jennings, Carrington, Stainforth, Bentley, Gore, Marks and family, Messrs. Rouse, Wolff, Lutchwitz and wife. From MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Ward, and Col. Drummond. From SURZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Reyner. From BOMBAY to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Litwell, E. Marsden, Gen. Sir J. Outram. From GALLI to CALCUTTA.—Mr. E. Rock, and Mr. Maitland. From MADRAS to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Parry, Mr. Richardson, Mr. E. R. Urilla, Mr. F. Houdou, Capt. Down, Lord Seymour, Mrs. Wilkins, 2 ladies, Mr. C. Ashworth, Mr. F. S. Lakive, and A. Grote, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 24. Palmyra, Homan, Calcutta.—25. Sir George Anderson, Wilson, London; Adeline, Maulbas, Bordeaux; steamer James Hartley, Thornhill, Calcutta.—27. Edendale, Paddle, London.—29. Margaret Mitchell, Stiles, London.—29. Sarah Hay, Hammond, Cork.

BOMBAY.

The LONDON MAIL of July 11 arrived at Bombay Aug. 5 (per *Norna*).

THE FAMILIES FROM BOOLDANA, JAULNA, AND AURUNGABAD have arrived at Ahmednuggur, where they have placed themselves under the protection of the gallant Brigadier Blood, under whose guns they are as safe as they could wish to be.

THE subscriptions in Bombay to the Relief Fund amount to Rs. 47,657; of the amount subscribed, Rs. 24,384 have been paid to the Bank of Bombay, as treasurers, up to the 7th August.

Two Arab or Mogul prisoners, with their accomplices in the murder of the mamlatdar of Punderpoor, and two of the government peons who assisted them in their attempt to escape from the custody of the police, have been found guilty of this atrocious offence, and will be hanged at Sattara.

We learn, on the authority of the *Bombay Summachar*, of the 27th July, that a Barsee lady has presented a most munificent donation of Rs. 5,000 for the relief of her countrymen and women who suffered from the fanatical Mahomedan riot at Broach. It is currently reported that the benefactress is either the opulent widow or daughter of Jehangeer Nusservanjee Wadia.

SHOLAPORE, July 15.—The rajah of Akulkote (Syajee Row Bhonsley) died on the 10th, leaving a son to succeed to the raj.

THE CASTLE AT SURAT is now garrisoned by 150 men of H.M.'s 86th regiment. The European inhabitants held a meeting to consult for their own safety. All is quiet, and there appears to be no reason to apprehend any disturbance.

MR. KNIGHT, the acting editor of the *Bombay Times*, brought a short time since an action against Mr. Craig, of the *Telegraph and Courier*. The action was compromised, and the latter journal has published a letter in which he apologizes for the imputations cast upon the character of Mr. Knight, which he observes were "without a shadow of foundation," and originated in misinformation.

THE RESIDENT AT HYDRABAD, on the occasion of the disturbance there, publicly warned the sepoys of the 7th Madras light cavalry that suspicious were entertained of their loyalty, although he himself did not share in them. The *Bombay Times* says that Major Davidson acted ill-advisedly in his interference.

THE BOMBAY MEETING.—At the meeting in aid of the sufferers by the mutinies, held at Bombay on July 20, speeches were delivered in recommendation of the object in view by the sheriff of Bombay, Messrs. Cursetjee Jamsetjee, J. J. Berkeley, Lewis (advocate-general), Commodore Wellesley, W. Crawford, Rev. Mr. Fletcher, Rev. Dr. Wilson, &c. Mr. Cursetjee Jamsetjee delivered a spirit-stirring address, which was greatly cheered.

We understand that the members of the Byculla Club have invited the officers of H.M.'s 33rd regiment, and those of the royal artillery, to a dinner at the Club-House, on Tuesday next, the 18th inst., at eight o'clock in the evening. We also believe that immediately on the arrival of the regiment in Bombay, the officers were invited to become honorary members of the Byculla and Indian Naval Clubs, of which invitation they gladly availed themselves.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, has declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, together with a bonus of 2 per cent. for the half-year ending 30th June last, payable on and after the 12th instant.

THE Commercial Bank of India has declared a dividend of 7 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 30th June last, payable on and after Monday, the 17th instant, up to which date transfer-books will be closed.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. WILSON.—Owing to General Reed's illness, the command of the forces before Delhi has devolved on Brigadier-General A. Wilson, of the Bengal artillery. This officer was present at the siege and capture of Bhurtpore in 1826 (medal), and commanded the artillery with Brigadier Wheeler's force in the Jullundur Doab in 1848-49 (medal).

PORTUGUESE TROOPS.—We hear that the Portuguese Governor of Goa has offered to place at the disposal of the Governor-General 500 Portuguese troops.

THE HINDU COMMUNITY, we perceive, have set apart this day, the 14th instant, for offering up prayers to the Almighty for the restoration of peace and tranquillity in India.

RESERVE ARTILLERY.—Three additional companies of European artillery, with light field batteries attached, are to be organized as quickly as possible, by drafts from the 1st and 2nd battalions of artillery, and volunteers from the three European infantry regiments in this presidency. They are to be designated 1st, 2nd, and 3rd companies of Reserve Artillery, with Nos. 17, 18, and 19 light field batteries attached, and will be commanded by Captains Worgan, Kemball, and Gaye, respectively.

MAJOR E. ANDREWS, 7th N.I., has proceeded from Ahmedabad in command of a field force, consisting of a portion of the 3rd batt. of art., with two guns, 350 of the 7th N.I., and 100 of the Guzerat Irregular Horse. Major Andrews served with a field force in Guzerat in 1830, and was present at the taking of the town of Wankaner. In 1834-35, he served with a field force in the Mahee Kanta, at the taking of the town of Ahmednuggur, and the affairs of Panoura and Pole. Lieut. T. W. Sanders, 7th N.I., has been appointed staff officer to the above detachment.

THE "PUTTAY MOOMBARACK," J. L. Wadge, commander, belonging to Bombay, has been wrecked in the Persian Gulf.

THE SHIP "THOMAS ARBUTHNOT" from Bombay, July 25, to Falmouth, put back in a leaky state.

THE TELEGRAPH.—Mr. John Wright, of the electric telegraph department, has been directed to proceed to Surat, where a signal office is to be established. This is in connection with the proposed telegraphic line from Bombay to Kurrachee, via Surat, Baroda, and Ahmedabad, which is immediately to be commenced.

COLONEL W. CASE, of H.M.'s 32nd regt, serving in Lucknow, lost his life in the sortie, on the 2nd of July, in which Sir Henry Lawrence received his death-wound. Colonel Case served at the first and second siege operations against Mooltan, part of the time as major of brigade to the 2nd infantry brigade, including the assault on the suburbs of Mooltan, on the 27th December, 1848, on which occasion he commanded the companies of the 32nd that were engaged, and was very severely wounded. He was afterwards present at the surrender of the fort and garrison of Cheniote, and at the battle of Goojerat (medal and clasps).

THE HEAD-QUARTERS of the army arrived at Bombay August 10.

THE Moulvie of Poona, who was lately brought from Tanna by the police, is now a close prisoner on board the *Achar*, with eight other accomplices, who are all heavily ironed. It is believed that they have been sentenced to transportation for life, and that they will shortly be conveyed to their future home in the Straits settlements.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The Report on the external commerce of Bombay, for the year 1856-57, compiled by R. Spooner, Esq., Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, states, the total value of imports in 1856-57, is Rs. 14,49,46,391, whereas in the preceding year it amounted to Rs. 11,57,73,041, showing an increase to the extent of Rs. 2,90,73,350. The total value of exports during the same period is Rs. 12,57,93,939, whereas in 1855-56 it was Rs. 10,29,19,161, exhibiting an increase to the extent of Rs. 2,28,74,178.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.—An Act to establish and incorporate a University at Bombay, has been passed by the Legislative Council of India, and received the assent of the Governor General on the 18th July, 1857. It has accordingly become law, and has been promulgated for general information.

MILITARY.—The Hon. Co.'s steamer *Berenice*, which left Kurrachee on the 29th July, has arrived in the harbour, having on board the left wing of the 2nd European regiment L.I. under the command of Major Guerin. The families of the men were landed in Bombay, but the troops themselves have proceeded to Goa, from which they will march to Belgaum, to protect that station. The right wing of H.M.'s 33rd (or the duke of Wellington's) regiment of foot under the command of Lieut. col. J. D. Johnstone, c.b. arrived in Bombay from the Mauritius on the 4th August, in the P. and O. Company's steamer *Pottinger*, which left Port Louis on the 23rd July. The ship *Canning*, which left the Mauritius on the 25th July, also arrived on the same date, with another company of the 33rd regiment, besides a company of royal artillery. The whole of these troops have been brought on the strength of the Bombay garrison, and will be located in the town barracks.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARNES, J. to be asst. coll. for canal conservancy in Hyderabad collectorate, July 30.
BORRODAILE, A. A. passed departmental examination by second standard, July 30, to be 3rd asst. and to act as 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Surat.
ERSKINE, H. N. B. 2nd asst. mag. of Belgaum, vested with full power of a mag. and to inflict corporal punishment.
MASON, T. M. placed under coll. of Poona, to continue studies at that station, July 30.
MELVILL, F. D. passed depart. exam. according to 2nd standard, to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Dharwar.
MELVILL, M. to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna, and to continue to act as asst. reg. to Sud. Adawlut.
MOORE, J. G. placed under coll. of Poona to study Murathee, passed exam. in Canarese language.
NORMAN, G. passed depart. exam. by 1st standard, July 30, to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.
OVANS, C. R. passed depart. exam. by 2nd standard, July 30, to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Belgaum.
RAMSAY, W. passed depart. exam. by 1st standard, July 30; to act as 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Kandeish.
ROBERTSON, W. W. passed depart. exam. by 1st standard, July 30; to be super. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Tannah.
SPENS, A. L. passed exam. in Canarese language; to be an asst. to coll. and mag. of Dharwar.
THOMPSON, R. H. to be dep. coll. and mag. of Broach, July 30.
WEST, R. passed exam. in Canarese language; to be an asst. to coll. and mag. of Belgaum.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COGHLAN, W. M. 2 mo. fr. Aug. 1.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENT.

COKE, H. to retain ch. of engr. school at Poona.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADAMS, Capt. H. A. 13th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, July 10.
 ANDERSON, Lieut. D. G. art. transf. fr. 1st to 2nd batt.
 ASHE, Lieut. E. H. 8th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, July 30.
 BEALE, Capt. E. C. 22nd N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, July 30.
 BERTHON, Lieut. T. P. art. fr. 2nd batt. to reserve art. to join No. 2 comp. Aug. 5.
 BONUS, Lieut. J. engs. to be a prob. asst. executive eng. in dept. of public works, July 30.
 CANDY, Maj. T. inv. returned to duty.
 CLOSE, Lieut. J. B. G. engs. to act as executive eng. of Sholapore.
 CURTIS, Capt. A. 2nd N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, July 30.
 DAUN, Capt. J. 3rd Eur. regt. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, July 30, to act as interp. to 6th N.I. dur. time Capt. Field may remain in com.
 DAVIDSON, Lieut. A. engs. to act as executive eng. of Deesa.
 DENNIS, Capt. 1st L.C. to continue to act as interp.
 DICK, Lieut. app. as probation asst. exec. engr. cane.
 DODD, Lieut. C. D. J. 8th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, July 30.
 ELDER, Lieut. J. J. 6th N.I. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, July 30.
 FINCH, Lieut. A. M. H. to ass. ch. as exec. eng. of combined dist. of Ahmednuggur and Nassick, July 30.
 FORBES, Ens. J. F. 25th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 20, v. Follett, dec.
 GAYE, Capt. D. transf. fr. 4th batt. to reserve art. to com. No. 2 comp. with No. 18 lt. fd. batt.
 GOODFELLOW, Lieut. C. A. engs. to be a prob. asst. exec. eng. in dept. of public works, July 30.
 GRANT, Capt. E. 3rd N.I. pl. at disp. of comm. gen. for special duty with comm. dept. Aug. 11.
 HAGGARD, Lieut. T. J. art. transf. fr. 2nd to 1st batt.
 HALDANE, Lieut. returning fr. leave, to join and do duty with troop of 14th L.D.
 HEBBERT, Ens. H. T. 17th N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 29, v. Palin, ret.
 HEWETT, Capt. perm. to res. app. of sup. dep. coll. Shikarpoor, and to rejoin his regt. Aug. 11.
 HOGG, Lieut. A. F. G. 5th L.I. Poona, reported fit for duty, to join his station.
 HOUGHTON, Capt. W. R. 14th N.I. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, July 30.
 HOWISON, Lieut. S. Y. to offic. as postmaster to Mhow fd. force.
 HUTCHESON, Lieut. to be sub. asst. comm. gen. to proc. in ch. of fd. detach. to Malligaum, July 31.
 JACON, Col. le G. 27th N.I. to be spec. pol. commissr. in Kolapore and Sawant Warree, with mil. com. of all troops within those limits. To com. troops in districts of Kolapore and Sawant Warree.
 KEMBALL, Capt. V. S. art. transf. fr. 4th batt. to reserve art. to com. No. 1 comp. with 19 lt. fd. batt. attached.
 KINLOCH, Lieut. D. J. art. fr. 2nd to 4th batt. to com. 1st comp. with No. 6 lt. fd. batt.
 LAW, Lieut. S. C. of 2nd or gren. N.I. to act fr. July 22 as asst. to pol. ag. in Mahce Kanta and supt. of Gaikwar's contingent in that prov. till arr. of Major Cormack.
 LITTLE, Lieut. A. B. 25th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 20, v. Follett, dec.
 LOCH, Lieut. C. A. 1st L.C. to act as adj. v. Loch, prom.
 LOCH, Capt. F. A. C. 1st L.C. to act as adj. until arr. of Lieut. C. A. Loch.
 LUCAS, Lieut. C. S. de N. art. transf. fr. 1st to 4th batt.
 MACLEOD, Lieut. C. D. 27th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, July 30.
 MCPHERSON, Capt. W. E. 24th N.I. returned to duty.
 MANSON, Cadet W. engs. rec. arr. att. to depôt of sappers and miners, Aug. 5.
 MAYNE, Lieut. A. G. 1st L.C. to be acting qu. mast. and interp.
 MCPHERSON, Capt. W. E. 24th N.I. to proc. and join forthwith.
 MILES, Lieut. J. 16th N.I. qr. mast. marine batt. to act as interp. to 10th N.I. v. Des Voeux, July 30.
 MOORE, Cadet R. C. engs. rec. arr. att. to depôt sap. and miners.
 MOORE, 2nd Lieut. T. H. art. passed colloq. exam.
 MORTARTY, J. Act. 1st asst. coll. of Broach, assu. ch. of his duties, July 21.
 NEWTON, Lieut. J. P. M. 11th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, July 30.
 NEWNHAM, Capt. F. G. 23rd L.I. returned to duty.
 NORTH, Maj. C. F. assum. ch. of offic. of exec. engr. at Kur-rachee, July 17.
 PHELPS, Ens. A. 11th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, July 30.

PIERS, Capt. T. T. 29th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, July 30.
 PLOMER, Lieut. A. G. 25th N.I. to be adj. v. Little, prom. Aug. 4.
 POGSON, Capt. 17th N.I. to offic. as brig. maj. and comm. agent at Rajkote, v. Dyett, Aug. 11.
 PREEDY, Brev. maj. H. W. 25th N.I. to be maj. fr. July 20, v. Follett, dec.
 PRICE, Maj. A. inv. estab. retired fr. the serv.
 PRICE, Capt. G. U. 3rd Eur. regt. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, July 30.
 REYNOLDS, Brev. capt. J. H. 17th N.I. to be capt. fr. May 29, v. Palin, ret.
 ROBERTSON, Maj. 25th N.I. to ch. of treasure chest with Malwa field force, July 30.
 SABBEN, Ens. G. G. E. 17th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 SAULEZ, Lieut. W. H. art. transf. fr. 3rd to 4th batt.
 SHEKLETON, Lieut. J. art. fr. horse brig. to 2nd batt. to join 1st comp.
 SMITH, Lieut. E. M. 21st N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, July 30.
 STACKLEY, Lieut. H. art. transf. fr. 4th to 2nd batt. to reserve art. to join No. 1 comp. Aug. 5.
 THATCHER, Lieut. T. asst. supt. of police Ahmednuggur rec. ch. of office fr. Capt. Palin, July 18.
 TWEEDIE, Ens. M. 13th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 TWYFORD, Lieut. D. C. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, July 30.
 WILLOUGHBY, Ens. E. C. P. 10th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
 WORSLEY, Lieut. G. F. art. fr. 4th to 3rd batt. to join No. 6 comp. this order cancelled Aug. 31, Lieut. Worsley to proc. to Bombay in com. 6th comp. 3rd batt. and return to Poona after embarking the comp. for Aden, Aug. 5.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ENGINEERS.

GAMBIER, E. P. July 20.
 MANSON, W. Aug. 5.
 MOORE, H. C. Aug. 5.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASHBURNER, Lieut. J. 18th N.I. to Aug. 31.
 BOURDILLON, Capt. O. 25th N.I. to Aug. 31, in ext. m.c.
 CHITTY, Lieut. W. T. 13th N.I. to Aug. 20, in ext.
 CLOSE, Lieut. J. B. G. engs. 1 mo. furl. to Bombay, on m.c. prep. to obtaining furl. to Europe.
 FINCH, Lieut. C. W. asst. to supg. eng. Scinde, July 31, to Aug. 31.
 GIFFARD, Lieut. A. 16th N.I. 6 mo. in ext.
 GRANT, Lieut. H. C. 4 mo. in ext.
 GRANT, Cornet C. fr. July 30 to Aug. 31, to Bombay, on m.c.
 HOGG, Lieut. A. G. F. 5th N.I. fr. Aug. 1 to 8, in ext.
 JAMES, Col. H. 15th N.I. 6 mo. in ext.
 LECKIE, Maj. J. D. 22nd N.I. 6 mo. in ext.
 LESTER, Lieut. W. C. 2nd N.I. 1 mo. in ext. on m.c.
 LUMSDEN, Lieut. W. 22nd N.I. 6 mo. in ext.
 MALCOLMSON, Lieut. J. G. 3rd L.C. fr. Aug. 1 to 30, to remain in Bombay.
 MARRIOTT, Capt. W. F. audit. of pub. works accts. fr. July 25 to Aug. 21.
 McKENNA, Capt. J. art. 18 mo. furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 NICHOLSON, Lieut. J. T. 22nd N.I. to Aug. 31, in ext.
 ROBINSON, Lieut. H. L. 20th N.I. to Aug. 31, in ext.
 SANDWITH, Capt. J. W. F. 3rd Eur. regt. 6 mo. in ext.
 SANGSTER, 2nd Lieut. T. H. 4th N.I. (rifles) to Aug. 31, in ext.
 SAVILE, Capt. J. W. 2nd Eur. regt. 6 mo. in ext.
 SCOTT, Lieut. S. 2nd Eur. regt. fr. Aug. 20 to Sept. 20, on m.c.
 STONE, Lieut. G. H. art. fr. June 14 to July 31, to Bombay, on m.c.
 STURGER, Lieut. O. art. 6 mo. in ext.
 WARDEN, Capt. R. P. 4th N.I. Aug. 1 to 31, in ext.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

LUMSDAINE, Asst. surg. J. passed exam. in vernacular lang. of the men.
 McALISTER, Asst. surg. to proc. in med. ch. of detach. of 2nd Eur. lt. inf. at pres. en route to Kolapore, Aug. 3.
 NEWNHAM, Capt. 23rd N.I. pl. at disp. of brig. com. garrison Bombay, to proc. on serv. with a comp. of 33rd foot; to report himself to Brig. Short.
 WILSON, Asst. surg. H. Gwalior contingent, serv. pl. temp. at disp. of C.-in-C.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COOK, Asst. surg. H. to Europe, for 15 mo. on m.c. under new furlough regulations.
 DOWNES, Surg. E. T. 30 days, to proc. to Deccan.
 GILES, Asst. surg. H. Hyderabad conting. 15 mo. furl. to Europe, on m.c.
 GLASSE, Surg. H. D. 6 mo. in ext.
 HALLEN, Surg. H. B. 6 mo. in ext.
 LAMB, Vet. surg. W. fr. July 21 to Aug. 20, in ext. to remain at Gogo or Rajkote, on m.c.
 RITCHIE, Surg. D. 6 mo. in ext.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

AITKEN, wife of Capt. W. D. art. s. at Kurrachee, July 26.
 ARTHUR, wife of Capt. art. s. Kurrachee, July 26.
 BAUGH, wife of Capt. C. R. 9th N.I. s. at Poona, Aug. 10.
 CAMPBELL, wife of Lieut. D. J. P. 7th N.I. d. at Cannapore, July 26.
 COOKE, wife of C. d. at Poona, July 27.
 DE GACHER, wife of G. M. Esq. Hyderabad, assigned district, s. at Kamptee, July 24.
 DESMIER, wife of G. Hyderabad in Sinde, s. July 27.
 ELLIS, wife of F. s. at Poona, July 27.
 HARRINGTON, wife of J. d. July 27.
 HICKMAN, wife of H. H. 5th N.I. s. Aug. 3.
 KEMBALL, wife of C. G. d. at Poona, Aug. 6.
 LIGGATT, wife of Capt. E. O. s. still-born, at Ootacamund, Aug. 1.
 MCKAY, wife of J. s. at Bombay, July 27.
 PEEVOR, wife of Lieut. E. Indian navy, d. at Kurrachee, July 26.
 RANKEN, wife of P. d. at Malabar-hill, Aug. 4.
 SHAW, wife of F. G. d. at Trichinopoly, Aug. 3.
 STEEL, Mrs. d. at Breach Candy, Aug. 2.
 TAYLOR, wife of T. d. at Tanna, Aug. 8.
 VEAHS, wife of H. d. at Bombay, July 31.
 WALKER, wife of Lieut. E. Bengal horse art. d. at Abou, July 9.

MARRIAGES.

LORIMER, Lieut. A. 11th N.I. to Ripsima, d. of G. M. Joseph, at Byculla, July 20.
 ORLOFF, P. to Jane V. Van Wullen, at Bombay, July 27.

DEATHS.

BROWN, Ryder G. s. of Lieut. G. G. art. at Poona, Aug. 6.
 FARRAR, Joseph, s. of W. at Byculla, July 31.
 HAYWARD, M. wife of H. G. B. at Poona, aged 42, July 22.
 MASSEY, Philip T. inf. s. of G. Aug. 7.
 THOMPSON, Philip, s. of the late Serg. P. Aug. 7.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 30. Arrows, Davies, China.—August 1. Frowning Beauty, Wilson, Bursora; Walmer Castle, St. Croix, London; steamer Bombay, James, Kurrachee; Berenice, Chitty, Kurrachee.—3. Steamer Pekin, Haselwood, Hong-Kong.—4. John Fielden, Roberts, New Castle; Thomas Arbuthnot, Martin, Lea.—5. Steamer Norna, Rogers, Suez.—6. Steamer Pottinger, Stead, Mauritius.—7. Steamer Victoria, Sweeny, Goa; Star of the North, Buckham, London; Brilliant, Pignet, Calcutta; steamer Berenice, Chitty, Vizadrog; Canning, Robertson, Mauritius.—10. Lady Canning, Peavor, Bushire; Lord George Bentinck, George Case, Bassadore.—11. Pioneer, Wild Bushire; Nimrod, Tillman, Kurrachee; Flora Southward, Small, Glasgow; Hyderabad, Saley Mahomed Nacods, Muscat.—12. General Simpson, McKie, Liverpool; Bloomer, Evans, Aden.—13. Lord Elphinstone, Morwick, Singapore; Euphrates, Barrow, Liverpool; Constantine, Wrayha, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Bombay (August 5), from KURRACHEE.—Mr. Rawlinson, and Col. Jeffrey.
 Per Berenice, from KURRACHEE.—Left wing 5th company of the 2nd European regt. with their families.
 Per Pekin, from HONG-KONG, &c.—Mrs. Le Geyt, Mr. and Mrs. Sun, Dr. Grant, and Mr. Henderson.
 Per steamer Norna, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Newnham, Capt. McPherson, Lieut. Moore, Mr. Surtees, Maj. Candy, Lieut. Manson, and O. Andrews.
 From MARSEILLES.—Capt. Douglas, Capt. Vidal, Mr. Owen, and Mr. Brown.
 Per Pottinger (August 8), from MAURITIUS.—Lieut. col. Johnstone, c.n. Brev. lieut. col. Collings, Maj. Quayle, Capt. Barrett, Parey, and Faurhave, Lieuts. Montmorency, Johnstone, Bell, Campbell, Worthington, Twining, Belly, Stathan, Elliott, Gore, Thomas, and Browne; Paymaster Thompson, Adj. Graham, Dr. Muir, Mrs. and 2 Misses Johnstone; Mrs. Thompson and 2 children.
 Per Star of the North, from LONDON.—Capt. and Mrs. Clarke and child, Lieut. Hunter and Dr. Skipton, of the 78th Highlanders, Asst. surg. T. S. Barry, Mr. J. McAllan, Mr. W. Farley, Mr. Barry, Mrs. Evans and infant, and Mrs. Perara.
 Per Pioneer (Aug. 12), from BUSHIRE.—Capt. Thompson, Ens. Jervis, Mr. McNeil, and Capt. Dickson.
 Per General Simpson (Aug. 15), from LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. McKie.
 Per Bloomer, from ADEX.—Mrs. Evans, Mr. Murnuston, wife, and child.
 Per Lord Elphinstone, from SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Weston and child, and Capt. Tuttick.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 29. Dundonald, Tuelon, Maulmain; Indian Queen, Johnson, Maulmain; Louise, Bourdivillon, Calcutta.—30. Steamer Bombay, Curbing, Aden.—31. Tincondroga, Boyle, China; Royal Albert, Punchard, Colombo; steamer Singapore, Grainger, China; John Masterman, Stewart, Rangoon; Abyssinian, Heaton, Singapore; Iutepid, Phillip, Falmouth; Futlay Shaw Allum, Beale, Mauritius.—Aug. 3. Steamer Victoria, Sweeny, Goa; steamer Berenice, Chitty, Vagootna.—4. William Miles, Ervin, London; Crimes, Rodd, Liverpool; Windsor, McKenzie, London.—6. Simoom, Baker, Falmouth; steamer Bombay, James, Kurrachee.—9. Gossypium, Tenton, Maulmain; steamer Victoria, Sweeny, Vingolla.—10. Steamer Berenice, Chitty, Rutnagherry; Covenant, Lurby, Liverpool.—12. Windsor Castle, Bruce, Falmouth.—14. Fooluckasadun, Taverner, Hong-Kong; steamer Pioneer, Wild, Vagootna.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Singapore, to CALCUTTA.—Mr. D. Mackey.
 Per Bombay, to KURRACHEE.—Mr. W. J. Surtees.

Per steamer Bombay (July 30), for ADEX.—Mr. and Mrs. Badger, Corporal Draper, wife, and child. For SUEZ.—Mr. B. Mackenzie. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Harraden, and Mr. Joseph Mayer. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. W. Playfair, Rev. Mr. T. C. Clarke and 2 children.

Per Fooluckasadun, to HONG-KONG.—Capt. Brown.
 Per steamer Pekin, for ADEX.—Mr. and Mrs. Gilder and 2 children; and Mahomed Baker Ali. For SUEZ.—Lieut. Douglas, I.N.; and Mr. Galbraith. For ALEXANDRIA.—Hon. J. G. Lumsden, Mrs. Morphy, Dr. Cook, and Mr. G. Wallace. For MARSEILLES.—Mrs. Brown and child, Mr. and Mrs. Fasson and child, and Mr. James McCalloe. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. D. Campbell, Mrs. White and child, Maj. and Mrs. Price and 2 children, Mrs. Spied and 3 children, Mrs. Impey and 2 children, Miss Douglas, Mrs. Mayne and 2 children, Capt. and Mrs. Elliott and 1 child, Capt. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Lovegrove, Mrs. Stirling and infant, Hon. Capt. Forrester, Mrs. Stileman and 3 children.
 Per steamer Norna, Brooks, CHINA, for CALCUTTA.—Col. Guthrie, and Mr. Mignon, of the I.N. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. Rustomjee Cooverjee, and Mahomed Dhurmsey.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Aug. 14, 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 89 noml. 100Sa.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 87 to 87½
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 82 100 Co.'s.
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 82 100 do.
New 5 Do. do. now open ..	Rs. 92½ 100 do.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10 13-16 to 10½
Bank of England Notes	per £, ,, 9 to 15 noml.
Spanish Dollars	per 100 ,, 232
Republic Dollars	,, 220
German Crowns	,, 215 to 216
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola ,, 105½ to 105¾
Gold Leaf (range of quality) per tola ..	17

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each	31 p. ct. prem.
Oriental Bank	250 each	250 pd. up 56 p. ct. prem.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each	500 do. transf. book cl.
Mercantile Bank ..	250 do.	17½ p. ct. pm. ex div.
N.W. Bank of India ..	400 each	35 p. ct. dis. nom.
Agra Bank ..	500 each	40 p. ct. pm. nom.
Madras Bank ..	1,000 each	14 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	12,000 each	20,000 do. 23,500
Colaba Press Com...	7,000 each	7,000 do. 28,300
Hydraulic P. Com...	4,000 do.	7,200
Cotton Spinning Com.	4,000 do.	11,100
Oriental Weaving and		
Spinning Com....	900 do.	130 prem.
Colaba L. Com.	10,000 do.	8,000 sellers.
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	500 each	400 do. 12 p. ct. pm.
Great Ind. P. R. Com. ..	218-3 paid in Bombay,	or £20 pm. in England—5 per cent. dist.
Do New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at £2 per share—pm.	Rs. 1½ per share.	

On London—at	EXCHANGES.
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1½d.	For doc. bills.
6	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1d. 9-16ths. Forced. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	97½
.....30 days' sight	100½
.....at sight	100½ to 1
On Madras at 30 days'	99½
.....at sight	Par.
On China at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 224 to 225

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 2l. 5s. to 2l. 12s. 6d.

IMPORTS (Bombay, Aug. 14, 1857.)—*Cotton Piece Goods*.—The business transacted has been, in consequence of the mutinies in the upper provinces, to a pretty moderate extent, but not as might be expected at this period of the season. Some of the leading staple articles have, in some instances, been sold under the closing prices of the last season. *Metals*.—*Tin Plates* are reported to be very scarce; a slight decline is perceptible in *Sheathing* and *Braziers' Copper*; while in *Iron*, we have no change worth noticing. *Beer*.—The market continues very firm, with a good demand for that in *Wood*, while in *Bottle* the inquiry is quiet.

EXPORTS (Bombay, Aug. 14, 1857.)—*Cotton Wool*.—The rather limited stock on hand, coupled with the favourable accounts from England, has tended towards a general advance in prices, both for cotton on the spot and that to arrive. We quote Broach and Surat at Rs. 141-42; Oomervuttee at Rs. 135-36; Dhollera, Rs. 141-42; Khandeish, Rs. 125-27; Compta, Rs. 131-32; Veravel, Rs. 131-32; and Dharwar Sawginned, Rs. 153-55. *Oil Seeds*.—Transactions on a small scale have taken place in linseed, varying from Rs. 5-12 to Rs. 5-15 per cent. *Hemp*.—The quotations are only nominal, the stock being almost nothing. *Pepper*.—The same as above may be said of this article. *Opium*.—There is no stock in the market, except of inferior quality; and our present quotation is Rs. 1250-60 for both Indore and Mandlesir.

*** Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.*

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friends who favour us with communications will greatly add to their obliging kindness by writing on one side only of their paper. All persons acquainted with the details of a printing-office know how much this promotes convenience.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

THURSDAY, September 17, 1857.

THE GUIDES.

THIS distinguished corps, of whose exploits before Delhi we hear by every mail, was originally raised on the conclusion of the Sutlej campaign, to act either as regular troops, or as guides and spies. The men are selected for their sagacity and intelligence, as much as for their courage and hardihood. They are taught to rely upon themselves individually, and thus acquire perfect confidence in their mutual co-operation. Though, for the most part, inhabitants of the Punjab, they belong to no particular race or creed. It is said that there is scarcely a wild or warlike tribe in Upper India which has not contributed recruits to this corps. Many of them are genuine mountaineers, others belong to the borders, and from their early childhood have been habituated to miniature warfare; while others again are the daring and enterprising spirits who scorn the dull repose of the plains. From this diversity of origin, it follows that there is no district of Upper India to which they can be sent that is not familiar to some of them; nor is there a dialect anywhere spoken for which they could not furnish an interpreter. Possessing these high soldierly qualities, it is not surprising that the Guides corps has rendered most important service to the Quartermaster-General's department, as intelligencers, or that it has frequently been employed in reconnoitring an enemy's position. In the champaign country there are no native troops that can stand against them, and in the annual campaigns against the robber hill-tribes, their dashing valour has only been equalled by their patient endurance of fatigue. It was at the suggestion of the late Sir Henry Lawrence that this corps was originally raised, by order of Lord Hardinge, in 1846. Its numerical force at that time was limited to one troop of cavalry and two companies of infantry, in all 284 men; but this number was trebled by Lord Dalhousie, so that the present strength of the corps consists of three troops of horse and six companies of foot, in all 840 men, commanded by four European officers, and a surgeon. The colour of their uniform is drab, as less distinguishable at a distance. On the frontier it so nearly resembles the aspect of the country, that the men can scarcely be made out at 150 yards. Their pay is Rs. 8 a month for a foot-soldier, and Rs. 24 for a trooper; but, on the other hand, they carry their own equipage, and receive no extra allowances in the field. It is not too much to say that a braver, more intelligent, more faithful, or better disciplined corps, does not exist in the military service of the British empire.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN INDIA.

THE use of the electric telegraph, previous to the Bengal mutiny, appears to have been steadily on the increase, both by Europeans and natives. In the July quarter of 1855 there were 4,779 Service messages, 707 paid messages, and 1,432 messages sent by natives: the value of the last two being 2,964*l.* By the end of the April quarter of 1856 these numbers had respectively increased to 11,680 Service messages, 2,576 paid messages, and 3,953 messages sent by the natives: the last two items yielding 5,357*l.* Between the 1st May, 1855, and the 1st May, 1856, there were despatched 33,918 Service messages, 6,032 paid messages, and 11,790 messages from natives: the total value of these two being 17,486*l.*, while the Service messages are estimated at 5,353*l.*; making a grand total of 22,840*l.* Very few complaints have been made against the office-clerks; but the constructors of the line complain bitterly of the ravages of the white ants; in consequence of which the posts must be renewed for many miles, at a very considerable expense. It is stated, however, that Sir William O'Shaughnessy proposes to send out from this country hollow cast-iron supports for the Punjab lines, in consequence of the scarcity and high price of good timber in those provinces. In Pegu, the elephant-grass is described as being productive of great annoyance:—"The wonderful rapidity of its growth is such that, in a single season, after being cut level with the ground, it has attained a height that brings it in contact with the telegraph wire (usually 15 feet high). When this occurs, it becomes almost impossible to keep up communication, even for short distances, during wet or foggy weather, as every point where the wire comes in contact with the surface of a blade of grass saturated with moisture, affords an additional means of escape for the electric current, and causes diminution in its power." Another drawback to this line is the danger of its timber supports being destroyed in the frequent conflagrations by which the natives clear away the grass in order to prepare the ground for cultivation. Fortunately, timber is good, plentiful, and cheap.

THE BENGAL MUTINY A RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT.

THE proclamation issued by the mutineers from Delhi, settles the question that the revolt of the native army of Bengal is a revolt for the defence of religion and caste. The treachery to the Government which the sepoys were serving, their sudden bursting loose from all the ties that bound them to the State they were paid to uphold, their abandonment of the principle of fidelity to the salt, and of every social feeling or tradition conducive to peace and orderly government, in order to plunge into a career of murder and plunder and crime, in association with the convicted felons they were set to guard, is justified by them before the world on the single plea that they had reason to suspect the British Government of a design to subvert their caste and creed and make them Christians. Emissaries of the Dhuama Subha, agents of the deposed sovereign of Oude, and of other injured or disappointed princes, may have assisted in propagating and spreading this belief, and money may have been lavishly spent in working up into a general conspiracy the grounds of suspicion and of dissatisfaction already deeply rooted and widely felt. The pretended discovery of prophecies, Hindoo and Mahomedan, both concurring as to the time

when the event the conspiracy was to achieve was to be accomplished, and the Government of the Christian-making English was to be brought to an end, was of course the work of such emissaries and agents. These and other delusions were made accessory to the great end of getting the Hindoos to combine with Mahomedans to resist a common danger; but the idea of the danger to caste and creed has been the source of all the present troubles. The prime movers were beyond doubt the Mahomedans. It was they who, proclaiming a *Jihad*, or holy war, commenced their career of violence by the slaughter of their officers, and of women and children, moved to the act partly by the desire so to commit their lukewarm associates, and to prevent any possible reconciliation or return to duty, and partly by the bigoted fanatical notion, that as *Ghazees*, or soldiers of the faith, it was meritorious to take the life of any unbeliever of the race against which the *jihad* was proclaimed.

Such is the character of the war we are now waging with our sepoy. Every day brings fresh accounts of its merciless bitter spirit; but the first bloodshed and atrocities are ascribed entirely to the Mahomedans or to released felons. Very many instances may be cited of exertions by the Hindoo sepoys to save or protect their officers, and even to escort them out of danger. Some glorious examples also of these men having resisted the contamination of caste influence, and expelled or surrendered to justice those who sought to foment sedition, are daily registered, the most conspicuous of which is the conduct of the 31st Bengal native regiment at Saugur which not only purified its own ranks after the European officers had left them, but attacked and drove out of the station other troops which had taken the infection, and desired to carry matters to the most violent extremity. These are bright spots amid the general gloom. But seeing the spirit which was everywhere displaying itself, the Government and its officers have acted wisely in disarming every sepoy regiment, when the means of carrying out that measure presented themselves; and the European troops which had arrived in India, and those called into the field, were compelled, in consequence, to act with an isolation hitherto quite unknown, having no support whatever of native troops of any kind, excepting a few corps drawn from the Punjab, and one or two Goorkha regiments of different organization and creed from the general native army. They were entirely without cavalry to make their victories effectual.

That the cause of England, and of order and of civilization, will finally triumph, when the succours sent from this country shall arrive, and an army of 20,000 British soldiers shall take the field in Hindoostan, we cannot for a moment doubt; but the months of August and September will be months of heavy trial, in which mere handfuls of men at isolated stations, single regiments at the most, will have to sustain the wear of frequent conflicts with superior numbers, exposed to climate and disease, with straitened supplies and intercepted communications, and under every circumstance of disheartening disadvantage. We doubt not that all our regiments will come out of this ordeal with a glory equalling, if not surpassing, that of the heroes of Plassy and Arcot, and so leave a proud record of their achievements on the page of British India's future history; but it is right our countrymen should know that a crisis of the utmost peril is now passing in

Hindoostan, and should be prepared to view the intelligence they receive with a proper sense of what is due to those who are confronting this danger, and who are risking life and everything to save the nation's honour, and to maintain the prestige of her power and her proud position in the world.

Now let us ask what has been the spirit in which the astounding intelligence of the revolt of the entire Bengal native army has been received by the public of this country? We will do the nation the justice to admit that the cry is universal to hasten out succours without limit and without regard to expense. The Court of Directors and the Government have been supported to the utmost of their hopes in the measures they have taken for this purpose. There is no slackness or remissness in this respect to be remarked upon anywhere. The tone of the great leaders of the public press is also proudly national, and well calculated to support and encourage those who are labouring in our cause in India. But though unanimous on the one point of exerting the utmost power of the nation in suppressing the revolt and bringing to justice the perpetrators of the enormities recorded, there are efforts making to give a direction to the future policy of this country in India, which, if avowed or supposed to be entertained by those who have the control of her destinies, will be of the most mischievous if not of fatal effect, both now and hereafter.

Men of the proselyting school have a very pernicious facility of the pen. Their writings are to be traced in most of the papers, provincial as well as metropolitan. They are endeavouring to persuade the public that their past efforts to convert the natives of India and even the sepoys themselves to Christianity, have had no concern in producing the present revolt. They would have it believed to be wholly a political conspiracy, the result of recent large annexations, or a consequence of maladministration, and of the misconduct of supercilious functionaries. According to some, we have been pampering caste prejudices, till they have turned upon us, from being too much encouraged; according to others, it is the measures of progress in the way of education, and the interference by legislation with marriage and inheritance, and suttee and infanticide, that have alarmed the Hindoo mind and driven the sepoys to revolt. Anything, in short, and everything is put forth as the cause of the present great difficulty, except the *single thing proclaimed by the sepoys themselves as their motive for revolting*; namely, the apprehension of designs to make them Christians. The *Times* published a letter from a correspondent in Calcutta, giving a pretended conversation with a Brahmin, in which the worshipper of Vishnool spoke of missionaries with especial favour, and drew a nice distinction between them as individuals arguing and expounding their doctrine, and the Government carrying out their views by means of education and legislation. Simple-minded Brahmin he must have been, to have had no dread of colonels and members of council becoming imbued with the missionary spirit, through the influence and permission of these men of argument and of the word; and to have seen no danger to his caste prejudices and Hindoo customs from the executive and the legislature being handed over to the zeal of proselyting high functionaries, for the propagation of their special religious views. We refer to this letter as designed to mislead the public of this country in

respect to the real causes of the present outbreak, and the real sentiments of the population of India. It is part of the endeavour now making to inculcate the belief that, after the revolt is suppressed, it will behove the Government to become more of a *Christian* Government than heretofore, to give more direct encouragement to missionary efforts, and especially to seek to destroy caste in the Hindoos, and to offer every discouragement and opposition to Mahommedanism. We are concerned to observe that many of our bishops have put forth exhortations in the same spirit; and not only has Cardinal Wiseman preached at Salford on the same text, and declared that our troubles are a consequence of the Government's not having been more active in proselyting,—a judgment upon us for telling the natives, as he words it, "We do not desire you to be Christians;" but from many Protestant pulpits political sermons of the same character have been delivered, all urging to a declared war hereafter against the caste and creed of our native subjects in India.

The Governor-General has put forth a proclamation assuring the population of India that the British nation has no design to interfere in any way with caste and creed. This proclamation has been officially approved and confirmed, and conveys therefore a pledge to the people of India that there is to be no change in the policy which the Government has heretofore made the rule of its conduct towards every class of the population. The move of these pious short-sighted persons is in direct violation of this pledge. The pulpit is filled with Peter-the-Hermits preaching a crusade against unbelievers; and they would make the Government and its officers, civil and military, the instruments for carrying out their proselyting views. Let it not be supposed for a moment that the Hindoos or Mahommedans will take no note of the impress thus endeavoured to be given to the future policy of the Government. Will they trust and put faith in the Governor-General's declarations, when they see the voice of the nation speaking through its bishops and public men, speaking through the organs of the press in a different sense from the proclamation—when they see the mission of England to make Christians of all beneath her sway avowed and gloried in at the very time when the apprehension of such a mission has drawn our entire native army into revolt?

We had thought the days were past when the proselyting spirit, which is but another name for intolerance and persecution, was to be allowed admission into the counsels of any British Government. It has been quite given up in Ireland, because of its there encountering a resistance which proved the policy to be faulty, and sure to fail in its aim. Does not the crisis we have brought about in India afford warning of the similar effect of a similar policy in that country? We are dealing at present, however, with a resistance and revolt confined to our native troops. The population, though distrustful, have not entirely lost confidence in the Government. The Governor-General is doing his best to reassure them, and to prevent their making common cause with the rebels. If he fail to succeed in this—if the people of India come to believe it to be the primary aim of himself and of his nation to subvert their religion and laws, what will be his position? what that of every isolated British settler and functionary in the wide extent over which they are spread, relying only for security on their personal character, and

on the confidence and trust of the people at large in the justice and liberal policy of the Government? These firebrands of the pulpit and of the press, who are seeking to reverse the policy which has gained India for the nation, and are proclaiming the mission to convert as the first and most imperative duty of this Christian nation and its Government, are reviving the spirit of Albuquerque and of the middle ages. On their heads be the blame, if the war, which is now confined to a conflict with our revolted troops, be converted into a Sicilian Vespers or an Irish rebellion of the 17th century, involving a rising of the entire population against a hated race, for whom they have lost respect, and whom they believe to be perfidious, proclaiming one thing and intending another.

We believe, indeed we know, the Governor-General and the Home Government of India, to have been quite sincere in the pledges and professions they have proclaimed and made. Let the press and the pulpit be careful not to spread distrust, and create the belief of guilt and treachery in their declarations.

THE BENGAL MUTINY AND THE FOREIGN PRESS.

WITH a few rare and ignoble exceptions, the attitude of the foreign Press, with regard to our reverses in India, has been dignified and sympathetic. The avowed opponents of *perfidious Albion* have, perhaps naturally, expressed a certain degree of satisfaction at our recent disasters, which they affect to regard as the logical consequence of our tyranny and maladministration. At first, too, before the full extent of our difficulties was known, or even conjectured, some of the French papers complacently remarked that the English Government had requested the aid of France to prosecute the war with China. It was likewise asserted by one journal, that the insurrection was mainly attributable to our supercilious and haughty demeanour, which renders us everywhere so unpopular. The *Union* could also trace it, in some measure, to the wrath of an offended Deity, because we have rather discountenanced than encouraged the diffusion of the Roman Catholic religion among the benighted heathen. For the ultramontane *Univers* was reserved the coarse insinuation that our rulers tampered with the midwives, in order that none but female children might appear to be born unto the independent native princes; because, in the event of their dying without issue male, their territories would be annexed to the British dominions. The Russo-Belgian *Nord* went still farther, and, on the authority of its "own correspondent" at Madras (?), overtly charged the Indian Government with persecuting and defrauding their pensioners, and even compelling them to reside in unhealthy spots, with a view to shorten their lives. The *Indépendance Belge*, by way of exhibiting its gratitude for the independence of Belgium, is on all occasions ready to circulate, with hypocritical expressions of regret, any rumours to the disparagement of England's greatness, and therefore only pursued its usual course in stating—*sous toute réserve*—that either the Mauritius or Madras would probably be ceded to France, as the price of her co-operation in suppressing the sepoys' mutiny. The quasi-official *Constitutionnel* was also at one time disposed to think that the hour had come for French aggrandizement in the East, and that at least a powerful naval squadron ought to be despatched into the Indian seas—to watch events. The

Augsburg Gazette, again, has received a letter from Calcutta (?), ascribing our escape from immediate expulsion from Hindostan to the precipitancy of the 21st regiment (!). Fort William was to have been occupied by native troops, the ships in the Hooghly sunk, and every European in Calcutta put to death. As it is—an attempt to surprise the fort at Diamond Harbour having failed—an “independence dinner” is to be given in the Town-hall, and a petition drawn up, praying her Majesty to take the administration of the country into her own hands. In the mean time a provisional government is to be appointed, under a President known to the writer, but whose name he refrains from publishing at present, for reasons that may easily be imagined. More recently the *Univers* has again vented its spleen against Protestant England by predicting an application for the aid of France, in return for which she will cede Malta to that country, the Ionian Islands to Greece, Gibraltar to Spain; and thus resign all pretension to interfere in the affairs of the Mediterranean. But with the exception of these ridiculous crudities, the articles on India that have lately appeared in the French and German papers are honourable both to them and to ourselves. They generously deplore the sad fate of so many innocent victims, and express a hearty and genial admiration for the many deeds of chivalrous heroism that have already come to light. The *Débats*, in particular, dwells upon the calm devoted courage exhibited by all ranks and classes of our countrymen, and points attention to the unaffected simplicity with which the survivors narrate the circumstances of their escape. No attempt to disguise the truth, no self-laudation, no symptom of weakness. Every one strove to do his duty, but never for a moment dreamed that he was a hero for so doing. An article to a similar effect has likewise been published in the *Constitutionnel*, congratulating England on having such noble sons, of whom she may justly be proud, though unbidden tears trickle over their untimely grave. Not less fair and courteous are the most respectable of the German journalists, and not one of them expresses the slightest doubt as to the ultimate success of our arms. In painful contrast stand out the rabid denunciations of a fellow-countryman, the editor of the *Nation*, who seems to forget that hundreds and thousands of Irishmen are now bravely battling in the common cause. It is nothing to such morbid demagogues that numbers of gallant Irishmen and their virtuous wives and daughters have been massacred by the fiendish miscreants; otherwise, how would he dare to write in such a strain as this?—

“Sweeter than the voice of love, sweeter than the warm accents of friendship, dearer than the mellowest sunshine of the heart, is the news of English discomfiture in India to the breasts of the Irish people. They are delighted, rejoiced, and gladdened beyond measure when they hear of the torture and humiliation of their ancient foe. There is not a vessel of hers which is wrecked, there is not a general of hers who is slain, there is not a battalion in her service which is routed and overthrown, that the people of Ireland do not gloat over with the greatest satisfaction and delight. From the deepest recesses of their hearts they wish her defeat and misfortune in whatever enterprise she is engaged. Loyalists, slaves, sycophants, and West Britons may seem astounded by all this, but from our knowledge of the people we can assure them that what we have stated is a fact. The Irish millions wish to see England subdued, her insolence chastised, her barbarous and tyrannical power broken to pieces, her domineering and brutal disposition tamed and sobered down, and her outrageous desire to annoy, bully, insult, and plunder weaker nations rendered impotent and powerless for evil for all time to come. They are consequently delighted by the intelligence received from the East, where the forces of the Great Mogul are pounding the armies of Great Britain. Wherever England draws the sword or lights the match, Ireland prays for her

defeat, and at no time has she prayed more fervently in that way than she does now, when the patriot sepoys of India are endeavouring to strangle the British power and sweep it root and branch from the fair and fertile fields of Hindostan.”

Even the *Northern Whig*, a most respectable paper, and conducted with eminent ability, can venture at such a time to stigmatize the execution at Peshawur as demoniac, and to assert that not a single road or canal has been constructed in India under British rule. Such carelessness and prejudice are almost incredible, except that writers who aim at brilliancy seldom pause to be accurate: their object is to be effective rather than precise. The same journal lately congratulated the natives of India on their prospect of escape from “the coarse and brutal treatment” to which they “have systematically been subjected”—because three young gentlemen, educated at the “godless” College at Belfast, had passed the last competitive examination for the civil service with great credit. The idea that India is about to be regenerated because three Irish lads have passed the preliminary ordeal, is certainly deliciously Milesian.

THE ANGLO-SAXON MISSION.

Or all the cants of this canting age, there is not one more ridiculous or more dangerous than the cant about peculiar missions. Does an individual aim at supreme power, he straightway proclaims it his mission to carry out the views of his deceased uncle, and to wear a green mantle embroidered with golden bees. Does a nation covet the territory of a feeble neighbour, it pretends that its mission is to expel Islamism from Europe, or to put down the Barbary corsairs, or to extend the blessings of civilization wherever stars may shine or stripes be deserved. Does a body of white-chokered zealots desire an arena for the indulgence of their mental disquiet, lo! it is the mission of the Anglo-Saxon race to force the mysteries of Christianity upon all who have not yet accepted those glad tidings of peace and salvation. The first-fruits of this last philanthropical mission we are now gathering in the treacherous slaughter of our too confiding countrymen, and in the agonizing tortures of English women and children. Truly, Voltaire was justified in asserting that fanatics are more dangerous than thorough-paced rogues, for the latter will listen to reason, which the former scorn to do. Their usual answer, indeed, to all arguments that militate against their preconceived notions, is the stereotyped phrase, that the ways of Providence are inscrutable, and that men are nothing more than the blind instruments by which its all-wise decrees are carried into execution. But if this be so, are they not themselves guilty of presumption in dogmatizing on that which they confess to be incomprehensible to human wisdom? While declaring themselves to be only unconscious tools, they take upon themselves to be the artisans also, and mark out the purposes of Heaven with as much minuteness as if they were projecting a map of their own parish. One of these purposes, we are confidently told, is the conversion of the natives of Hindostan to the Christian faith by means of our own highly-favoured nation. That such will probably be the ultimate result of our occupation of that vast empire we are not prepared to gainsay; but we do protest against the fanciful assumption that it is our first and chief duty to accomplish that object. In the first place, we might call upon these earnest proselytizers to define what form of Christianity is to be

inculcated, and, if necessary, enforced. Is it the Christian religion as understood by the Church of England, or that which is most acceptable to Presbyterians, or Wesleyans, or Baptists, or other dissenting denominations? Or is it the Christianity of the Church of Rome? Perhaps, when they shall have agreed upon this point, their task will become less arduous and their labours more successful than has hitherto been the case. But we readily waive this preliminary inquiry, because it must be admitted that the most corrupt version of Christianity contains far purer ethics than the sensual religion of the Arabian impostor or the foul idolatry of the Hindoos. We then arrive at the glib assertion that Hindostan has been "entrusted" to this country with the express view to the conversion of its inhabitants. What are we to understand by the word "entrusted"? Were any special miracles wrought in aid of the British arms? Did the walls of any city or fortress fall prostrate at the blast of our trumpets? Were our soldiery protected in any supernatural manner from the arrow that flieth by night, or the pestilence that walketh by noonday? Were they exempted from the usual risks of battle and the ravages of disease? In short, was it not by superior prowess, endurance, and discipline, that India was originally conquered? And is it not by the same means that it must be again subdued, and maintained in subjection? In truth, other means were sometimes employed by the bold adventurers who first set foot in the country as masters, which we should be sorry to see repeated, and which assuredly could not have been pleasing in the eyes of the Deity, whose decrees they are represented as fulfilling. There is nothing more alien to the conception of an Eternal Providence than this narrow doctrine of a special interposition. It is an old complaint of philosophers, that men make the Deity like unto themselves, and invest Him with their own short-sightedness, vacillation, and uncertainty of purpose. We may rest assured that long before this earth was peopled with the race of man, certain impulses—which we call laws—were given, that have ever since been proceeding in their appointed courses, producing undeviating effects in regular succession; but according to the theory of the bigots, the history of mankind is a series of experiments, and ever and anon the machinery of the world needs to be wound up or repaired. Owing to climate and other causes, the Anglo-Saxon race is endowed with great virility. It is dogged, persevering, adventurous, incapable of submitting to poverty, attached to its household gods, but ever ready to remove them to any other region or clime, and prolific beyond all other races. The necessity of emigration and the chances of commerce brought it in contact with the rich and thickly-peopled countries of Hindostan, and circumstances gradually developed a colony of traders into an army of occupation. But we have done far more than merely occupy the land. We have done all in our power to increase its fertility and multiply its productions. In so doing we have naturally and inevitably impressed the natives with the consciousness of our superior intelligence, activity, and perseverance. They have been compelled to recognize us as beings ranking far above themselves in the order of humanity. Some of them, acting upon this conviction, had begun to imitate and adopt the ideas, customs, and institutions of their conquerors. The fine point of the wedge was fairly inserted, and an auspicious result could hardly fail to have been attained in due course of time.

Others would soon have followed the example of their countrymen, had not our own impatience spoiled all. Not satisfied with the gradual, but sure, operation of natural causes, we must needs force the hand of Providence, and, as it were, discount the future. As might have been anticipated, we have only succeeded in offending the most deeply-rooted prejudices of the inhabitants, and in driving them to open rebellion. It was, undoubtedly, our duty and our policy to prohibit such usages as were in defiance of decency and social order. We did well in suppressing thuggee, infanticide, suttee, and Meriah sacrifices. In all these cases we had public opinion in our favour. Not only the most respectable, but the great majority, of the natives applauded the conduct of the British authorities with regard to those atrocious customs. But it was with different feelings, and with jealous suspicion, that they watched a certain fidgety disposition in the Legislature to interfere with minor evils, which were slowly dying out of themselves as the tone of society improved. Our "mission," however, blinded our rulers as to consequences. Had they been content to go on humanizing the people, Christianity would have grown out of their own aspirations for something better and purer than the false and unholy creeds they had hitherto professed. But no pains were taken to prepare the ground for the delicate exotic, and it now lies withered and broken, its beautiful blossoms scattered, seedless, over an ungrateful soil. It is devoutly to be hoped that we may benefit by our present experience, and not again be so hasty in fulfilling this troublesome "mission."

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB.

WHEN Lord Dalhousie's spirited proclamation was issued, declaring the Punjab to be an integral portion of the British dominions, dismal were the forebodings of habitual croakers, both in India and in this country. It was asserted that we had burdened ourselves with a territory which could never pay the expenses of its occupation. The people were represented to be either professional warriors or hereditary robbers, whom it would be impossible to humanize, and very difficult even to coerce. The country was described, for the most part, as scorched and ghastly to view, and closely intersected with deep ravines, which, at certain seasons, became the channels of fierce torrents descending from the mountains and flooding the plains. The rivers were unnavigable, there was no port attainable, the roads were impracticable, the frontier untenable, and the entire province a useless encumbrance. It is worth while to consider how far this unfavourable view of Lord Dalhousie's policy with regard to the Punjab has been verified by the event. The experience of eight years cannot be deemed an unfair or too limited a criterion. We will begin with the judicial department.

The object has been "to render justice cheap, quick, sure, simple, and substantial." Every month the reports of all the courts are regularly transmitted to the Judicial Commissioner, by whom they are carefully examined and collated. To facilitate the administration of civil justice, 104 Small-Causes Courts have been instituted, presided over by native judges, whose powers are limited to causes where the property at stake does not exceed 30%. The average jurisdiction of each court extends over 78½ square miles, or a tract twenty-eight miles in each direction, con-

taining a population of 122,286 souls. About two-thirds of the entire judicial business of the country is transacted in these courts. There are, besides, 111 Regular Courts, held by the deputy commissioners, their assistants, and extra-assistants, at the central stations, in which the procedure is conducted on the same system as in the other courts. In 1855 there were 61,829 suits tried, involving property to the amount of 450,579*l*. The average value of each suit, it will be seen, is exceedingly small, not more, indeed, than 7*l*. 6*s*. About two-thirds of the suits were for sums under 5*l*., and four-fifths for sums under 10*l*. The majority of the cases originated in disputes about money-loans, betrothal contracts, questions of inheritance, and mortgages. Litigation respecting land is confined to the Revenue Courts. The average duration of a suit, in 1855, was twenty-three days from which it is evident that in most cases the trial does not extend over more than a few days. Justice is not only speedy, it is also cheap. The cost in the abovementioned year was considerably under five per cent. on the value of the suits; and so few technicalities oppose the equitable adjustment of any question, owing to the absence of professional pleaders, that less than 5½ per cent. were nonsuited. Arbitration was resorted to in one-third of the cases; there were 33,366 executions to 61,829 suits; and eight per cent. of the decrees were appealed against, of which twenty per cent. were modified or revised.

Crimes and misdemeanours amounted to 41,268, or in the proportion of 1 to 308 souls; but of actual crimes there were only 22,002, or 1 to 578 souls. Even for some of these a greater allowance must be made than if they had been committed in this country. For instance, cattle-lifting on the borders, though criminal in our eyes, does not indicate moral turpitude any more than it did a few centuries ago on the marches of England and Scotland. In the Punjab, however, serious offences of all kinds are sensibly on the decrease; and it is worthy of note that the most heinous, such as murder, wounding, violent robbery, and the like, constitute only one-fiftieth of the whole,—in all 221. Even the murders should oftentimes rather be regarded as homicide, arising as they do out of the raids of the wild tribes beyond the frontier. The Thugs, who committed fully one hundred murders annually previous to the annexation of the Punjab, have not been heard of since 1853, in which year one case of thuggee was reported. The Dacoits, or gang-robbers, who formerly went about in formidable bands, armed to the teeth, have likewise been suppressed. And female infanticide, if not entirely extinguished, is probably not more prevalent than in our own country. Miscellaneous offences, or rather personal grievances, are apparently on the increase; but this is so far a good symptom, that it shows the Punjabees no longer take the law into their own hands, though they have become more prone to vindicate their equal rights. In the criminal department, also, justice is prompt, expeditious, and inexpensive. Of the 28,204 convictions obtained in 1855, 1,158 were sentences for three years' imprisonment, 4,610 for periods varying from six months to two years, 3,826 for six months; 16,532 criminals were fined, and 2,078 flogged: for cattle-lifting the only efficacious punishment has been found to be the four walls of a prison—neither fining nor flogging being of any use. The proportion of stolen property recovered by the police is estimated at one-third, while the entire value of

the property subtracted does not exceed 65,000*l*. a year. The best proof of the efficiency of the magistrates is the fact that the appeals from their tribunals to the Sessions Court do not exceed five per cent.; of which three-fourths are rejected.

The Punjab police is a peculiarly constituted force, divided into several classes. The military police consists of two corps of irregular infantry, seven battalions of foot, one regiment Punjab cavalry, and twenty-seven troops of horse. Their aggregate strength is 12,853 men, and their annual cost amounts to 186,157*l*. The purely civil police number 9,123 men, and cost 87,330*l*. per annum. They are distributed over 281 thannahs, or subordinate jurisdictions, each averaging 102 villages, 290 square miles, and 45,279 persons. The city police are about 1,250 in number, and the rural constabulary about 30,000. The entire police force, therefore, is equal to 53,226 men, for an area of 81,625 square miles and a population of 12,717,821 souls, at an annual charge to Government of 273,457*l*. The military police are thoroughly disciplined, and frequently encounter with success the marauding tribes from the mountains. The regular civil police are armed with sword and carbine; but the town and village watchmen have only a staff and a spear: all are dressed in a plain drab uniform. The watchmen are maintained by town duties, something like the French *octroi*. At first the British authorities endeavoured to substitute a house-tax, but the people preferred their old-fashioned duties, which were therefore adopted, though with great reductions. In large cities there is a surplus arising from these duties, which is laid out in local improvements.

The revenue is mainly derived from a land-tax. Owing to the small quantity of rain that falls in the Punjab, the cultivation of the land is confined to the neighbourhood of wells and canals of irrigation. The rest of the land is occupied by vast tracts of pasturage. The cultivator is also the proprietor of the ground. The land-tax is the only rent for which he is answerable. But these peasant proprietors are also members of a village community, having a head man to superintend their joint interests. It is the brotherhood that engages with the Government, not the individual cultivators. The total amount they divide among themselves, each being responsible for his co-parceners as they are for him. When the Punjab came under British administration, the assessments of the former native rulers were abated from twenty-five to thirty per cent. In round numbers, the griping and grasping Indian Government inaugurated its assumption of power by a reduction of taxation equal to half a million sterling. Nor was this liberality evanescent in duration, or restricted to those limits. Since that period the assessments have been further gradually reduced to the extent of 234,000*l*. per annum, and a regular and equitable settlement has been devised, highly acceptable to the people. The annual rate of assessment per acre in the Cis-Sutlej states is 2*s*. 3½*d*.; in the Trans-Sutlej states, 3*s*. 11½*d*.; in the Upper Baree and Rechna Doabs, 2*s*. 9½*d*.; and in the Upper Chuch Doab, 2*s*. 3½*d*. A peasant proprietor cultivates, on an average, eight acres, on which he pays to Government 1*l*. 4*s*., or about five per cent. on his income. On the other hand, he has no other taxes and no rent to pay, and at the end of the year is generally able to add something to his previous hoardings. There are, moreover, some thousands of yeomen who possess three or four

times that quantity of land, besides pasturage for brood mares and herds of cattle. Perhaps the best proof that can be given of the reasonableness of the assessment is the small amount of uncollected balances at the close of the year, not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Nor is this the result of harsh measures in the name of the law, for in 1855-56 only sixteen cases occurred in which the legal machinery was put into play. And it must be remembered that there are no fewer than 28,000 estates or village communities, representing nearly three millions of taxpayers. The cost of collection is about three per cent., or 46,785*l.* per annum. It must not, however, be denied that the position of the Punjabee agriculturist is susceptible of much improvement. Owing to the disarmament of the population and the general pacification of the province, many thousands of individuals suddenly betook themselves to agricultural pursuits, and thus a larger quantity of produce is grown than can be consumed within the country. Means of transport are unavailable. The navigation of the rivers is tedious and uncertain, and a long land-carriage is impossible, owing to the frequency of deep, unbridged ravines. From these and other reasons the price of grain has fallen to one-half of the former rates, and the grower prejudiced to that extent. The surplus produce is already estimated at three-quarters of a million, and there are still six millions of cultivable acres to be brought under the plough. We shall presently have occasion to note what steps have been taken by the Administration to remove the obstacles to easy communication between all parts of the province, and thereby to ameliorate the condition of its inhabitants.

In addition to the land-tax, there is an important source of revenue, upon which a vast amount of very unnecessary indignation has been got up by certain journals and individuals in this country. It is held to be a most iniquitous act to tax the poor man's salt—ten times more atrocious than our detested window-tax. The real state of the case is simply this. In the salt-range that runs from the Jhelum to the Indus there are five mines worked by the Government, at which the salt is sold on the spot at the rate of 4*s.* per 80 lbs. These mines were formerly a monopoly of the Sikh Government, but farmed out and mismanaged. Since the annexation, the consumption has nearly doubled, without any increase of price to the consumer. It is sold in Lahore at an advanced price of 6*d.* on the 80 lbs., which covers the dealer's risk, trouble, and profit. The monthly consumption of a poor man is about 1 lb., which costs him three farthings in English money—his lowest earnings being six shillings per mensem. The annual profit to the public revenue in 1855-56 was 193,000*l.* The total amount of the Punjab revenue may be thus stated:—

Land-tax	...	...	...	£1,462,425
Salt	...	...	...	193,000
Excise on spirits and drugs	...	...	...	60,757
Stamps	...	...	...	30,786
Post-office	...	...	...	31,581
Canal water-rent	...	...	...	18,247
Tribute from feudatories	...	...	...	48,720
Miscellaneous items	...	...	...	159,035
				£2,004,551

Now turn we to the Public Works department, which

will bear comparison with that of any country in any quarter of the globe. The staff consists of 1 chief engineer, 2 superintending engineers, 1 director of canals, 44 executive officers, 33 assistant executive officers, 3 civil engineers, 30 assistant civil engineers, 5 conductors and sub-conductors acting as assistant executive officers, and 126 overseers. The first thing to be done for the improvement of the country was evidently the construction of roads. Up to May, 1854, no less than 3,600 miles of roadway had been partially completed in the Punjab Proper, at a cost of 470,000*l.*; and in the Cis-and Trans-Sutlej States, 1,629 miles, at a cost of 175,000*l.*: in all, 5,229 miles, at a charge to Government of 545,000*l.* Since then, 3,520 miles of roads have been constructed, which, added to the above, gives an aggregate of 8,749 miles. But the mere length of roadway affords no true standard by which to judge of the greatness of these works. Already 1,500 bridges, of various importance, have been thrown across rivers and ravines, but thousands will yet be required before the net-work of land-communication will be perfected. One bridge over the Great Guggur will be 450 feet long, with 9 arches of 60 feet span, of the most solid masonry and block foundation. Another, over the Markunda, will comprise 30 arches of 36 feet span, with masonry work extending over 500 yards. It is also proposed to span the Indus with a suspension bridge; but it is clear that works of this magnitude cannot be achieved with sufficient rapidity to satisfy the ignorant impatience of irresponsible pamphleteers.

Although so abundantly supplied with excellent roads, the Punjab will not be deficient in railways. The sub-montane portion will be traversed by a section of the great trunk line from Calcutta to Peshawur. But a more important line, in a commercial and material point of view, is that projected down the valley of the Indus to Kurrachee. It is proposed to commence with a railroad from Kurrachee to Hyderabad on the Indus, a distance of 123 miles, and continue the communication with Mooltan, 300 miles higher up, by means of steam-vessels. Later, a railway will probably be constructed from Mooltan to Lahore and Umritsur, from which almost incredible advantages would accrue to the province. Still later, or contemporaneously, it will be necessary to carry a line parallel with the Indus down to Kurrachee, the future rival of Calcutta. The Five Rivers are only navigable by craft of very small burden, which creep down their circuitous channels with insignificant cargoes. There is an opening, however, for an immense traffic, if goods could be conveyed to the sea at a moderate cost. Everything depends upon the cheapness of conveyance; and fortunately there are no engineering difficulties in the way between Mooltan and Lahore, a distance of 240 miles, and very few between Lahore and Umritsur. At the commencement it might be expedient to be content with water-carriage from Mooltan to Hyderabad, providing steam-tugs of small draught to tow flats, as on the Ganges. Eventually, there can be little doubt that a railroad will connect Kurrachee directly with Lahore and Umritsur, and thus open a new outlet for the produce of Central Asia which now finds its way through that emporium to the Bay of Bengal.

It has already been observed that the fertility of a large portion of the Punjab is dependent on artificial irrigation. At a former period of its history, that territory was intersected in all directions by inundation canals; but these

have long since been choked up and allowed to fall into decay. Some still remained at the annexation, near Mooltan, in the Baree Doab, and between the Sutlej and the Ravee. These the British Government enlarged and improved, and has since cleared out and re-opened many of those that had been disused. But it did not stop here—it has undertaken several new permanent canals of stupendous magnitude. Nearly a million sterling will be expended on the Baree Doab Canal, now in process of construction, which will roll down from the canal-head a volume of 3,000 cubic feet of water per second. The central line is to be 247 miles in length, with three branches, respectively 84, 61, and 74 miles, making an aggregate of 466 miles. Along the banks will be planted avenues of forest and timber trees, of which 440,000 have already been placed. Of the main channel 137 miles have been excavated, and 500 miles of road made in connection with the canal. Other canals have been projected, but will not be commenced until the completion of the one now in hand.

In addition to these productive works, a vast expenditure has been occasioned by the necessity of building barracks for 12,000 European troops and artillery,—the cost of properly housing a European regiment amounting to 100,000*l*. It has also been necessary to construct gaols, court-houses, treasuries, police-stations, wells and tanks, and other miscellaneous works. Up to the present time, the total expenditure on roads has been 1,122,460*l*.; on canals, 715,300*l*.; on civil and miscellaneous works, 265,500*l*.; and on military works, 1,142,100*l*.: in all, 3,245,360*l*. Already the electric telegraph extends about 520 miles through the Punjab provinces; but has not yet been appreciated by the native merchants. The wire is supported on 10,000 posts of Himalayan fir timber, and on the banks of rivers, or on low marshy ground, it rests on solid masonry pedestals, or piers. The cost was about 21,000*l*., or 40*l*. per mile, exclusive, however, of the wire and the instruments, valued at 10,000*l*. more.

Among the minor blessings of British rule may fairly be included the introduction of the potato and the turnip. The tea-plant is also being cultivated with success, while flax and linseed promise to become articles of export. The prevailing drought in these provinces is, no doubt, partly owing to the denudation of the land. The Sikh Government scarcely recognized any rights of property in trees, and the people were ignorant of their real value; but since the annexation, upwards of six millions of young trees have been planted, though many years must elapse before any tangible benefit can be thence derived. Iron ore has been discovered, but too difficult of approach to be profitably worked, and the only mineral of mercantile value that can be procured is horax; but that also occurs at a considerable height on the Himalayan mountains.

Such is a cursory view of the results hitherto obtained by the transfer of power from the Sikh Government to the British. In the short space of eight years, a wild and turbulent race has been taught to appreciate the fruits of civilization, and our most formidable foes have become our staunchest friends. The natives themselves are struck with wonder and amazement at the assiduous and indefatigable labours of their conquerors to improve their country and ameliorate their condition. Instead of wresting from them their humble savings, the British Government has reduced their taxation, and even found means, with this abated

assessment, to give them roads and canals, and security for person and property. This, however, is only a common illustration of the general system of administration recommended and enforced by the unjustly abused authorities at the India House.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for opinions expressed by Correspondents.]

THE GAGGING ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—Allow me, as an old Indian, to express my emphatic dissent from the views you appear to entertain with regard to Lord Canning's conduct in gagging the press. You seem to look upon it as indicative of energy and resolution, and not, what it really is, as a great mistake, and the first symptom of weakness exhibited by his lordship since the commencement of the revolt. I do not deny that the European press of India has been too prone to ridicule the governing powers, and to assume an attitude of systematic antagonism—though vigilance, perhaps, would be the more appropriate term. But there can be no doubt that, in an emergency like the present, patriotism would have mastered the tendency to sarcasm, or—if you prefer a more vulgar motive—that mutual interest and necessity would have rallied all classes of Europeans round their common centre. Depend upon it, this measure does not emanate from the Governor-General, but from his secretariat, and is therefore the more to be regretted, as it shows that his lordship has not been able to shake off that incubus, which, from the passing of the Black Acts down to this very measure, has never ceased to harass the European community not included in the Services.

It is a constant subject of remark, that the natives obtain intelligence from distant stations with a celerity only surpassed by that of the electric telegraph. Nothing is more simple in its explanation. The news-writer is an institution throughout the East. Every king, rajah, nawab, wuzer, zemindar, banker, and merchant of note has a news-writer, or agent, at every principal law-court and station of the British. Some of them have extra agents at Calcutta, Agra, Bombay, and other large cities. These men despatch daily reports to their employers of the news of the day, the gossip of the station, and all rumours, however absurd, that happen to be in circulation. No real event escapes them, and even their falsehoods throw a useful light on the undercurrent of accidents, which lends no small aid to the attainment of a shrewd guess as to the future. Their employers, again, hold levees, or meetings, every night at their own houses, or under the great tree, or at nautches, when these letters are read aloud in the hearing of all there assembled—tenantry, neighbours, friends, and casual passers-by. The news thus spreads like wild-fire, and is commented on in every village and hamlet for many miles around. Now, even the native press was beginning to do good service in correcting the absurdities circulated by these gossip-mongers, and in diffusing more accurate information—though, it must be acknowledged, they seldom summed up in favour of their rulers. Still, they were neither so virulent nor so mischievous as the news-writers, and, under proper direction, would have strengthened the hands of Government. It is true their power of working harm has been checked by the Gagging Act; but so also has their power of doing good. If they cannot censure, they are not very likely to take the trouble to praise; nor would their praise, under such circumstances, possess much influence. The news-writer, however, flourishes more than ever, and where the surveillance is strict, or any danger suspected, he makes use of a cipher, or speaks in parables. Thus, when the Nawab Shums-ood-Deen was planning the murder of Mr. Fraser,—at that time Resident at Delhi, and brother of the civilian lately massacred there by the mutineers,—he wrote about dogs, and the entire correspondence would appear to the uninitiated to refer to the sporting qualities of certain hounds he was anxious to purchase. The key to these dark sayings is usually in the possession of a legion of people, who are thereby prepared to expect certain occurrences at certain times. At the appointed period a rumour is accordingly buzzed about from mouth to mouth, and if the anticipated event come to pass, the English hold up their hands in astonishment at the priority of intelligence on the part of the natives. Nine times out of ten it is little more than a fortunate guess, or comparison of probabilities. Very often they are wrong; as the other day in Calcutta, in affirming the fall of Delhi; but their miscalculations are not heeded, though their lucky hits are noted with wonder and admiration.

But, Sir, no native journalist or news-writer ever issued any paper one-half so dangerous as Lord Ellenborough's celebrated Song of Victory. The Governor-General of India, the ruler of many millions of Mahomedans, congratulated his friends and brothers, the Hindoos, on having avenged the Moslem affront of 800 years' standing. He had chastised and humbled the insolent

Wrote him by defending the tomb of Mahmoud of Ghazni, and by bringing back the gates of the Temple of Somnath, which the cruel Moslem had carried off. He, the friend and brother of the idolaters, had avenged them on the followers of Islam! After such an insane proclamation as that, are we surprised that the Mahomedans have watched their opportunity for repaying the compliment in kind? Truly, I marvel at his Lordship's assurance in speaking Lord Canning for doing ought to offend the prejudices of the "wild Hindoo," when he himself had hurled such an arrogant defiance at the haughty and adventurous Moslem. But whatever may have been Lord Canning's previous sins of omission, or commission, he never made a greater blunder than in coercing the press. He has thereby made many unforgiving enemies, and lost the services of some useful friends. The law was open to him. There was no difficulty in punishing treasonous or libellous articles. Or, if some extraordinary measure were really necessary, why was it not limited to the native press? Instead of coercion now, the Government would have displayed more sagacity had they paid greater attention to the violent and abusive articles that had for some time past appeared in the Mahomedan papers. But, in their conceit and self-sufficiency, they chose to close their eyes to the future, in the complacent belief that nothing disagreeable would happen in their time, and therefore they need not care. Their slumbers have been rudely disturbed, and it will be some little while before they will have leisure to doze off again.

Trusting to your candour and sense of justice for the insertion of this *grandis et verbosa epistola*,

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S.

WE have not the slightest intention of defending Lord Ellenborough's Canticle; but we are at a loss to perceive how his Lordship's indiscretions can be held to palliate the insolent diatribes of the Indian press, whether European or native. We are not of those who believe in the omniscience and infallibility of the press, and, as a general rule, we would rather pin our faith to a statesman than to a journalist. There is nothing in the arguments of our correspondent to shake our conviction that Lord Canning was fully justified in adopting coercive measures under existing circumstances. It is impossible to calculate the amount of mischief that might have been wrought by a single indiscreet article in an English paper, translated and circulated, as it would have been, by the native papers. The influence of the *Times* in this country is not for a moment to be compared to the effect one violent effusion might exercise over the impulsive and excitable peoples of Hindostan. But while we entirely concur in the propriety of establishing a strict censorship of the press, we could wish that his Lordship had at the same time founded a Government paper, in the vernacular language, for the express purpose of diffusing accurate information and of correcting the errors and absurdities circulated by independent journals.—Ed. A. I. M.]

WHO IS TO BLAME?

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—Unlike the majority of London journals, the *Indian Mail*, I believe, opens its columns to the *truth*, even at the risk of showing that that much-abused corporation, the Honourable East-India Company, are not the monsters of iniquity which it is sought to represent them.

"Hit him, he has no friends," is the cry, and every newspaper, from the *Times* to the *Press*, is loud in its denunciations of the Company,—of the stupidity that failed to foresee the mutiny, and the miserable penny-wise economy which prevented the authorities from being properly prepared to meet it. The English people are thus taught to put all the blame of our recent misfortunes on the Court of Directors.

The British public, except in stirring times like the present, if we are to take the conduct of their representatives in Parliament as an index of their feelings and opinions, know little, and care less, about India,—the thinness of an Indian debate, in ordinary seasons, when the peaceful interests of India form the theme, being a proverb.

Now it is, however, far different. Their feelings of sympathy and pity for the sufferings of their unfortunate countrymen are thoroughly excited by the recent frightful massacres which, alas! come home to all. They are wounded in their tenderest feelings, and but few among them are free from the deepest and most harrowing anxiety, even if they have not already had good reason to deplore the ruthless ferocity with which some near and dear relative has been torn from them.

They look around to find some one on whose devoted head to "pour the vials of their wrath," as the predisposing cause, if not the actual promoter of so much misery and bloodshed. Like all men labouring under excitement, they are swayed by their passions, rather than their reason. Hence a defective logic. There are but three European regiments belonging to the Company at each presidency,—*ergo*, the Court of Directors must be to blame, first for the deficiency of European troops, and constructively for the massacre of Delhi. There are only 25,000 Queen's troops in India where there should have been 50,000,—*ergo*, the impending

fate of Agra and Lucknow will be chargeable to the Court. There are only ten or twelve European officers with each Native regiment, instead of the full complement of 400; the Court have refused to supply the place of the absentees by increasing the establishment. There are only some 120 miles of railroad completed, when a line to the North-West Provinces would have "saved India," by giving ubiquity to the few European troops: *ergo*, the Court obstruct the formation of railways.

Now, Sir, admitting, as I readily do, that the Company should have had many more European regiments,—that the number of European officers with each Native regiment is sadly deficient,—that the practice of withdrawing for staff duty, and more especially for service with local corps, officers who should be with their regiments, displays a false economy,—that the warnings of Sir Charles Napier and others ought not to have remained unheeded,—that railways progress with much languor, when a wise executive would have seen the importance of their rapid completion,—and, finally, that the system of divided authority between the Board of Directors and the Board of Control is objectionable in principle, and faulty in practice,—still I must protest against the assumption that whatever defects or shortcomings of the system may be made to stand out in bold relief by the occurrence of the present crisis, are of necessity, or fairly, without inquiry, to be charged to the Court of Directors, and the Court alone.

I have not the good fortune to be in the confidence either of her Majesty's Government, or the Honourable Court, and cannot, therefore, fathom the mysteries of the arrangement by which the two authorities are made to blend into one, but common sense tells me that the divided control is a form of government forced on the East-India Company, not only obnoxious to them in principle, and vexatious in its operation, but entailing on them, as is shown, undivided responsibility whenever public excitement requires a scapegoat!

Let it not be forgotten, therefore, that while incurring all the responsibility of the acts of the Indian Government, either of commission or omission, the Court of Directors are themselves really the victims of this said divided authority.

Let it not be forgotten, that every liberal, enlightened, or prudent measure they may propose, is liable to be mutilated, emasculated, or cushioned, by that ministerial anomaly, the President of the Indian Board, who himself, without the power of originating a single measure for the benefit of the interests of which he is supposed to be the guardian, is able by his "*sic volo*" to thwart and counteract carefully matured measures, which eighteen gentlemen of practical knowledge and long local experience may deem of vital importance to the good government of India.

Let it not be forgotten, that the Court of Directors are furthermore responsible for any order passed in their name, although it may in no way embody their views, and may have been signed by them under protest, and sometimes under legal compulsion.

Let it not be forgotten, that her Majesty's Government escape all blame under this divided authority, for their frequent obstruction and rejection of well digested propositions submitted to them; and above all, let it not be forgotten, that the President of the Board of Control holds the purse-strings, and that not a European soldier, nor an additional officer, can be added to the Company's forces,—nor an additional mile of railway authorised, without his full sanction,—and when it is added, that this functionary, so powerful for good or evil, is sometimes a gentleman with no qualification for the post beyond a certain amount of subordinate official training, and a certain fluent flippancy in debate,—devoid of all practical knowledge of India, and only able to oppose crotchety theories to the actual experience of those whom he controls and obstructs,—the extent to which the Court of Directors should have the odium cast on them for what the Indian Government does, or omits to do, becomes a point worthy of investigation, and one which, with reference to the present crisis, will, it is to be hoped, be thoroughly inquired into at the proper time, and in the proper place.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,
September 12, 1857.

S. A. W.

PROMOTION IN THE BENGAL ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—I observe by the *Indian General Orders*, published in your *Indian Mail*, that promotion in the Bengal army still goes on, as if the army was in existence. Surely this will be attended with much injustice and future inconvenience. Promotion for the present should be in abeyance, or date of rank be left subject to future adjustment, otherwise, what will be the consequence? The officers on the staff or civil employ (absent from the regiments who have been most mutinous and atrocious, killing all those present) will find themselves superseding their military brethren of the less mutinous regiments, as well as those of the loyal regiments of the other presidencies; a result which would in effect be a premium for mutiny. It appears to me, the ordinary course of promotion by regimental casualties, as in war, must be departed from. A system of promotion, which will distribute and equalise the advantages amongst the officers of the less mutinous regiments, with those where nearly all have been destroyed, must take place; otherwise much unjust supercession will take place. And no young ensign

should be posted to a regiment until the reorganization of the army, and readjustment of ranking, have taken place, or we may see young cadets just going out superseding ensigns, and even lieutenants, who have been in India four or five years.

Yours, &c.

Leamington, September 15, 1857.

J. N.

EFFECT OF HEAT ON SUBMARINE CABLES.

Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy has addressed a letter to the *Times* in refutation of the statement that submarine cables are not affected by heat, and adduces the following facts as at variance with that position. At the same time, Sir William wishes it to be clearly understood that he considers it quite practicable to send out the Atlantic cable to Suez or Kurrachee, in suitable vessels and with special appliances, without much risk from the causes of injury described below:—

"In 1853 the East-India Company sent out to India, in sailing vessels, 700 miles of gutta percha covered wire, made by the company who address you, and packed by them in solid deal cases. On opening these cases in India, some weeks after arrival in the cold season, and without any exposure in the interval, it was found that the copper wire had in many places been forced through the gutta percha, which bore evident marks of softening by heat.

"We further found that a still more serious change had taken place partially, and was in rapid progress, by which the gutta percha became brittle, broke off from the wire whenever bent, and lost all its insulating power. This change had occurred within the unopened cases. To save as much as possible of the wire we coated about 200 miles with tarred yarn, and this arrested the change for a time. Still, eventually we had to condemn as useless about 500 miles of the wire.

"The change in the gutta percha from the plastic to the brittle state is the effect of oxidation. This is proved by an elaborate series of analyses made, at my request, by Professor Hoffmann, of the Royal College of Chemistry, on samples of the gutta percha which had been altered in India.

"Gutta percha in its natural state contains—

Carbon	88.10
Hydrogen	12.40

"When altered by prolonged heat and keeping (this in cases not even once opened) two substances are formed containing—

	No. 1.	No. 2.
Carbon	62.79	67.70
Hydrogen	9.29	10.09
Oxygen	27.92	22.20

"These substances are totally useless as insulators. Wire surrounded by gutta percha thus altered must be considered electrically as so much uncoated metal."

RED SEA TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Andrew has addressed the following letter to the *Times*:—

"Sir,—A valuable letter appeared in the *Times* of Saturday from Mr. Walter Wilkins, the well-known telegraph engineer, on the all-important subject of telegraph communication with India.

"Mr. Wilkins says the 'Persian Gulf route saves the use of 2,500 miles of submarine wire. I don't mean the cost of it; that is not now to be thought of. I mean the risks of imperfect manufacture, laying, and of insulation and other matters, which at present seem to be entirely overlooked in the manufacture and laying long and deep lengths of submarine wire.'

"Mr. Wilkins's objections to the Red Sea route are fully borne out by a writer in the *Friend of India* of November last,—a journal remarkable for the accuracy of its information, and whose authority will scarcely be impugned by the chairman of the Red Sea Company. The *Friend* asserts that 'The Red Sea is remarkable for the extreme variation of its depth. The line must be extended over shoals scarcely covered by the water, and places where for miles the charts are marked "no bottom." The operation of laying the wire, always difficult and often dangerous, would be still further impeded by the furious gusts which at certain seasons sweep over the Red Sea. The route has but one advantage. The line, except in Egypt, would pass through our own dominions. No foreign power can contest with us the sovereignty of the Red Sea, and the tribes along its shores are powerless a mile from land. The advantage, however, is not sufficient to compensate for the indirectness of the route, its costliness, and the comparative certainty of failure. The second scheme, from Scutari to Bussorah, and thence to Kurrachee, involves a submarine line of only one-third the length. According to Dr. O'Shaughnessy's (now Sir William B. O'Shaughnessy) figures, it would be scarcely longer than the cable now made to connect Newfoundland with the Irish coast:—Persian Gulf by Bussorah, Parah

Isle to Rus Malgaram, H. Busheab Island to Cape Task; total, 1,270. With the same weight of two tons a mile, which implies a wire of more than average thickness, and a cable of unprecedented strength, the cost would not exceed 259,000*l*. From Korda to Bagdad the line would be submerged in the river for 410 miles. By this expedient the expense of guards would be diminished, while the cable, lying lengthwise, and not transversely to the stream, could not be injured either by current or storm. The sea cable, shipped in pieces of 400 tons, could be laid down by four ships at once, while on the river the large rafts used by the natives would afford every facility for the work."

"Adverting to the prospectus of the Red Sea route, I would remark that the guarantee is only a subsidy so long as the line is actually at work, and has yet to receive the sanction of Government. The difficulty and risk are not in laying the cable, but in maintaining it. If any light line be laid down, even twice as heavy as the Atlantic cable, it is the opinion of the best and most experienced judges that it cannot be maintained for any length of time, on account of the physical formation of the bottom of the Red Sea, and also from the prevalence of coral reefs, which are represented by nautical men as being as sharp as the back of any ordinary knife. The interruptions so constantly experienced on the four light lines of cable laid between Orfordness and Holland show that in all physical probability a single line in the Red Sea could not be depended upon for a week. If the old Electric Telegraph Company require a special steamer, the *Monarch*, with a large staff at a heavy expense, to watch and pick up and repair the line in question—about 100 miles long—what would be the strength of the squadron required in the Red Sea?

"It is not only the coral-reef difficulty which renders the maintenance of the line so critical, but the exceeding irregularity of the bottom, in consequence of which the line would in many places be unavoidably suspended across submarine chasms and on sharp rocky edges, on which it would speedily chafe through by the force of its own weight.

"This is the true risk to the shareholders, who may rest assured that if they place the Atlantic cable, or any similar one, in the Red Sea, it would be simply the submersion of their capital, with as good a chance of ever receiving any return from the so-called guarantee as they have of fishing up the golden wheels of Pharaoh's chariot.

"I am, &c.,

"Gresham House, Aug. 31."

"W. P. ANDREW."

THE PRESS IN INDIA.

The Governor-General's Despatch to the Court of Directors, stating his reasons for restricting the liberty of the press, has been published by order of the House of Commons. It is a somewhat lengthy document, divided into twenty-four paragraphs. After reminding the Court that the emancipation of the press in 1835 was condemned by Sir Thomas Munro, and disapproved by the Home Government of 1836, it carefully draws their attention to the Minutes recorded by the most eminent Indian statesmen of that period, insisting upon the necessity of reserving to the Governor-General in Council the power of suspending the liberty of the press in any sudden emergency. A greater danger than could possibly have been contemplated by the framers of that measure having occurred, it became the duty, as well as the undoubted right, of Government to suspend that liberty. It was impossible to make any distinction between the English and the native papers, for one of the former published the reasonable proclamation of the King and mutineers of Delhi. Besides, more than one newspaper in the English language is owned and published by natives for circulation among native readers. And even where there would be no danger of treasonous matter, every precaution must be taken against errors, temper, and indiscretion. For these reasons the Governor-General in Council passed Act No. 15 of 1857, restricting the liberty of the press for one year from that date. Since then two cases have arisen for the enforcement of this Act, which are thus reported:—

"23. The first of these is the case of the *Friend of India* newspaper. This paper, after the conditions imposed upon the press had been promulgated, and a licence subject to those conditions had been granted to it, published an article which, in our opinion, infringed every one of those conditions. The position of affairs at the time was most anxious. The Bengal native army was in mutiny; the North-Western Provinces were for the moment lost; the King of Delhi and our treacherous sepoys were proclaiming a new empire; small bodies of gallant Englishmen were holding out for government in isolated stations against fearful odds; the revolt was still extending, and the hearts of all Englishmen in India were daily torn by accounts of the massacre of their brethren, and the massacre, and worse than massacre of their women and children. Of this disastrous and extraordinary revolt the only one of the causes that is quite certain is what appears to us almost an insane,

and what is not the less a rooted and universal persuasion in the minds of the sepoys and the people of the North-Western Provinces, that it is the fixed design of the British Government to interfere by force with the religious liberty of the people. In this position of affairs it appeared to us that we should fail in our duty if we permitted a newspaper to inflame men's minds against the British Government, to excite suspicion and unfriendly feelings in the minds of native chiefs in relations with us, and, above all, to intensify the prevalent and fatal delusion as to designs on the part of the British Government to destroy caste, and to convert the natives of India by force and fraud. We therefore warned the publisher of this paper that a repetition of such breach of the conditions would be followed by the revocation of his licence. Instead of profiting by this warning, the next issue of the paper contained an article repeating, but in offensive and defiant terms, the substance of the article originally objected to. We were on the point of recalling the licence of this newspaper, when we received from the friends of the proprietor an assurance, in which we placed reliance, that arrangements had been completed under which in future the paper would be conducted in conformity with the prescribed conditions. As our object is to obtain the necessary security with the least possible injury to private interests, we have on this assurance abstained from the withdrawal of the licence.

"24. We have revoked the licence granted to the proprietor of a lithographic press in Calcutta, and directed the seizure of all the printing materials, &c., belonging to it. Our reason for taking this step is, that in the *Gulshan-i-Nau Behar*, a Persian newspaper published at the press in question, there appeared on the 21st ult. two articles of a grossly seditious character, obviously designed to excite disaffection towards the Government and to encourage resistance to its authority."

TROOPS FOR INDIA.

The following Vessels have been engaged for the Conveyance of Troops to India, and will leave about the Dates specified; viz.—

Steam Vessels.	Regiments.	No. of Men.	Destination.	Date of Depart.
St. Louis.....	1st Fd. Batt. and 2nd Co.'s Art.	550	Calcutta	Sep. 16.
Charity*	1st Fd. Batt. and 1st Co.'s Art.	400	Madras	" 16.
Bahiana	98th Foot	500	Kurrachee	" 18.
Ireland	Do.	350	Do.	" 18.
Austria.....	1st Fd. Batt. and 2nd Co.'s Art.	1,000 to 1,100	Do.	" 18.
Leopold	94th Foot	750	Do.	" 18.
Southampton	7th Drag. Gds...	900	Do.	" 18.
Indomitable*	51st Foot	500	Bombay	" 22.
Melbourne*	Do.	750	Do.	" 22.
Princess Charlotte	18th Foot	750	Do.	" 22.
Italian	Do.	185 to 200	Do.	" 22.
Great Britain	8th Hussars and 17th Lancers.	1,000	Do.	" 22.
SAILING VESSELS.				
Malabar	Co.'s Recruits ..	140	Madras	Oct. 10.
Bengal	Do.	220	Do.	" 10.

TRANSPORT OF TROOPS IN INDIA.

We read in the *Friend of India* the following important statement, bearing on the transport of our troops:—

"The line of railway is open for 44 miles from Allahabad, and will materially assist in the conveyance of troops and supplies towards Cawnpore. In some places the rails had been torn up by the mutineers, but Mr. Betagh, the resident engineer, has repaired the damage. The work of repairing required some fighting; but they not only effected their object, but destroyed two villages, and saved some property belonging to Major Ryves. The whole party mustered but 3 Europeans and 12 Sikh soldiers, yet they attacked 150 men, who, however, did not wait for the assault, but fled, so that no prisoners could be taken. But a little further on a more signal success was obtained. Mr. Betagh charged 50 men, and took out of these no less than 25 prisoners. Fourteen of these men were hanged; many were recognised to be sepoys of the late 6th N.I."

By this time, however, we trust the railway is properly defended from attack and the engineering service has ceased to be thus militant. Perhaps it is worth noting in this connection that the little wheeled carriages already manufactured in some quantity in Calcutta for the purposes of the grand trunk line are admirably calculated for the ordinary transport of European soldiers—for which purpose, indeed, they have been already used—and will quite

* Since withdrawn.

supersede the necessity of sending out carts for that purpose, as the *Times* has suggested. The transports needed are for the river navigation, not for the land service. It will be no easy task to forward about 36,000 troops from Kurrachee and Calcutta to the scene of revolt, in one continuous stream, without the largest and most efficient provision for river transports. We trust that in this, as in the primary matter of sending out the reinforcements themselves, we may count on the forethought and energy of the Government.—*Economist*.

GENERAL HAVELOCK.—It may not be generally known that this gallant officer, whose name has become one of the most familiar to British ears among the most splendid instances of courage and devotion which are now signaling our arms in the East, is a native of the banks of the Wear, and a member of a Sunderland family. His father, Mr. William Havelock, was a well-known ship-owner and coalfitter, residing at Ford Hall, the present residence of Mr. W. Hay, where the family, since so distinguished as soldiers, were born. Another brother, Col. W. Havelock, well known in all the Oriental campaigns as one of the most dashing cavalry officers in the service, fell at the head of the 14th Light Dragoons, in one of the bloody engagements on the Sutlej.

MAJOR BANKS.—This distinguished officer, now in command at Lucknow, has been in India twenty-eight years, is a first-rate linguist, and has seen much active service; among other campaigns he served in the second expedition to Cabul. He filled the office of deputy-secretary to the Government of India Military Department for some years, and in that capacity went through Scinde with Lord Hardinge, and Pegu with Lord Dalhousie. The latter nobleman appointed him to be his military secretary, and sent him from Ootacamund to Lucknow, two years ago, on business connected with the annexation. He is commissioner in Oude in charge at Lucknow, and so succeeds his late chief. Sir C. Napier, in a letter dated May 31, 1850, thus writes:—"There are some glorious magistrates, who really do exalt the honour and power of England in the East. I came through a district governed by a Mr. Banks. I do not know him, I never saw him, but I really felt proud of my countryman. Yet even there I saw tyranny by the Board which rules the Punjab; he cannot help that, all he does himself is splendid."

THE LATE SIR HUGH WHEELER, K.C.B.—In the short notice of General Wheeler's services which appeared in our columns on Saturday, the 29th ult., we omitted to mention that that gallant officer was present at, and took an active part in the Battle of Aliwal. The despatch of Sir Harry Smith, dated from the Camp at Aliwal, Jan. 30, 1846, states that Brigadier Wheeler came up with the rest of the army, after a long and forced march, only just two days before the battle, and, being placed in command of the 2nd division, rendered very important services in gaining the day. Sir Harry Smith writes,—"While these operations were going on upon the right . . . I observed the brigade under Brigadier Wheeler, an officer in whom I have the greatest confidence, charging and carrying guns and everything before it, again collecting his line and moving on in a manner which ably displayed the coolness of the Brigadier and the gallantry of his irresistible brigade." And again,—"In Brigadier Wheeler, my second in command, I had a support that I could rely upon with the utmost confidence, and most gallantly did he discharge his duty." In justice to his memory, it should also be mentioned that he was returned among the list of those who were "severely wounded" at the battle of Moodkee, in which he held a command on the divisional and brigade staff.—*Times*.

RED SEA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—A prospectus has been issued of the Red Sea Telegraph Company, with a capital of 300,000*l.*, for constructing the first section—Alexandria to Aden—of a line to India. The India Company have guaranteed a *minimum* annual revenue of 20,000*l.* on this portion, subject to the approval, yet to be obtained, of the Board of Control. Ultimately, it is contemplated to extend the cable to Kurrachee, but meanwhile the proposed section would, it is stated, reduce the distance from India to one week. A purchase of the Atlantic cable is proposed.

THE EAST-INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.—The Government of India have increased the salaries of the clerks in the Government offices in the Arracan provinces. Such an increase is to continue so long as the cost of provisions in those provinces remains at its present high rate. Mr. S. Scott, Madras civil service, has been permitted to resign the service. We understand that the following gentlemen are about to resign the service:—Mr. R. P. Martin and Mr. H. S. Ravenshaw, Bengal civil service; Mr. C. A. Bird and Mr. A. S. Mathison, Madras civil service. We understand that the East-India Company have decided upon paying the passage of civilians under orders to return to their duty who may embark for India before the end of the present month.—*Civil Service Gazette*.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.—The following force is under orders for embarkation for India as reinforcements:—One troop of horse artillery, three batteries of royal artillery, five companies of royal artillery, four companies of royal engineers, three regiments of cavalry, and four regiments of infantry, to embark as soon as transport is ready.

QUEEN'S TROOPS IN INDIA.—When all the reinforcements now on their way or under orders for India have reached their destination, the total force of Queen's troops at the disposal of the Indian Government will be as follows:—11 regiments of cavalry, 55 regiments of infantry, 4 troops of horse artillery, 11 companies of foot artillery, 7 field batteries, 4 companies of engineers, making, together with the Company's European regiments, a total in round numbers of 87,000 Europeans.—*Overland Mail.*

THE LONDON AND EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.—A petition has been presented to Vice-Chancellor Wood on behalf of Mr. Abel Stuart, of South-bank, Regent's-park, and Mr. Geo. Duplex, of Torrington-square, praying that an order absolute may be granted for the dissolution of the London and Eastern Banking Corporation, and that its affairs may be wound up under the provisions of the Joint-Stock Companies Winding-up Acts. The Vice-Chancellor Page Wood has fixed the 21st inst. for the appointment of an official liquidator.

THE ISLAND OF PERIM.—According to the *Independence Belge*—by no means, however, an infallible authority—the Austrian Internuncio at Constantinople has proposed to the ambassadors of the other powers to send a collective note to the British Government on its occupation of this island. A protest, addressed by the Ottoman Porte, was very properly disregarded, and it is suggested by a correspondent of the *Times* that the best answer to the collective note would be “the immediate seizure of Jidda. Valid reasons, not pretexts, are at hand to justify this step, in the unsatisfied claims of British subjects on the Government of that province. Both the English and Indian press have been disposed to ascribe the present mutiny in India to Russian intrigues. It is much more probably due to Turkish lies working upon Mahomedan fanaticism. The only place where Indian Mahomedans see Europeans in contact with Turks is in Jidda, and there the position of the two Christian Consuls is so unworthy of the great countries they represent that we cannot be surprised if the vauntings so loudly indulged in, of the subjection of all Christian princes to the Sultan of Constantinople, seem credible. It is probable that the Indian Mahomedans looked to the victorious Sultan of the Turks for assistance against their infidel masters, rather than to the Czar of Muscovy. The Turks have gained in the far East almost as much prestige by the last war as they have lost in the estimation of all the Europeans who have come in contact with them.”

CALCUTTA.—The Oriental Gas Company have received a letter from their managing director, from which the following is an extract, describing the first introduction of gas into Calcutta, which took place on the 6th of July last:—

“Calcutta, July 20.

“I have much pleasure in informing you that Calcutta is at last lighted with gas. It is about four years since the project was started in London. The delays and tedious correspondence we have had with the authorities, and the distance we have had to bring every article required in our works, with the losses sustained at the commencement by shipwreck, will show our shareholders the difficulties which have beset us. On Monday, the 6th inst., we lighted all the public lamps from Bow Bazaar, along Cossitollah, Chowringhee Road to the corner of Harrington Street, in all fifty-five (all lamp-posts). The success was complete, not one *contretemps* of any kind, and we have had them lighted steadily every night since, and they now are lighted as regularly and with as little fuss as if Calcutta had had gas for twenty years, barring always the wonderment and excitement of the natives. For the first week the crowds which paraded the streets were immense, and their conjectures as to the cause of the light were amusing. Even now, crowds assemble every evening at each end, and run along the line with the lamplighter, setting up a shout of astonishment as he applies his lamp to the burner. The commissioners are highly pleased, as are also Lord Canning and Mr. Halliday. My own house, Prosono Coomar's house, Bodry's hotel, and F. W. Browne's are already lighted, and my servants are perfectly *au fait* at the gas-lighting. Prosono had about 10,000 people in his house for the first two or three nights, gazing at the brilliancy of his lights with astonishment. We are getting laying mains and fixing up the lamp-posts and brackets as fast as we can. We are to go on along the Chitpore Road as far as the lamp-posts will admit, and we are laying mains and fixing brackets along Radha Bazaar, China Bazaar, &c.”

INLAND NAVIGATION OF INDIA.—An influential meeting of merchants and others was held in the Manchester Town Hall, to receive information in reference to the intended operations of the newly-formed Oriental Inland Steam Company. The meeting was addressed by Mr. J. A. Turner, M.P., who presided, and by Captain Hall (of the *Nemesis*), Mr. Bourne, and Lieut. Wood, of the Indian Navy; these three gentlemen being a deputation from the company. It was stated that the company were about to commence the steam navigation of the Indus, by means of flat-bottomed boats of 24 inches draught, trains of which would be towed by steamboats of 200 horse power, and under terms of a concession from the East-India Company, which was tantamount to a guarantee of 10 per cent. on the outlay. Manchester enterprise was invited to co-operate for the extension of the scheme to the Godavery and other rivers, with the view of increasing the supply of cotton. Several gentlemen expressed their conviction of the importance of extending the inland navigation of India, and the chairman commented emphatically on the urgency of the cotton supply question, and the apparent neglect of it by a large portion of the trade. Resolutions were passed unanimously, recognizing the importance of the scheme, and appointing an influential committee, for the diffusion of information on the subject and aiding the London board in the prompt execution of the enterprise.

TITLES TO LAND IN BOMBAY.—Returns relative to the commission issued by the Government of Bombay to inquire into the titles and to resume lands held in “inam,” or rent-free, in hereditary occupation by native land-owners in the southern Mahratta country, have just been printed by order of the House of Commons. These papers show that the total number of inam claims adjudicated upon by the commission up to the 30th of April, 1856, was 6,913, of which 6,787 belong to the southern division, and the remaining 126 to the northern division of the Presidency. The estimated accession to the revenue from these resumption is—Rs. 4,31,773 6an. 2p.; of which Rs. 1,58,467 0an. 9p. have been, and Rs. 2,73,306 5an. 5p. will, after the lapse of one, two, or three lives, be recovered. Besides a variety of correspondence, the returns include a statement of the proceedings in the three first and three last trials where lands have been resumed yielding a rental respectively of 100l. a-year, together with a copy of the Act No. 11 (1852) of the Governor-General in Council for the adjudication of these titles. This Act provides for the appointment of an inam commissioner, with assistants, in any zillah or other division of the territories subject to the Presidency of Bombay, and empowers them to procure the attendance of witnesses and to take evidence. Annexed to the Act are schedules defining the duties of the commissioners and their assistants, and also precribing the rules to govern their decisions.

THE TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.—This subject has not been lost sight of by the Government. Many months before the first tidings of the recent disasters in India arrived in England, arrangements had been entered into and negotiations commenced with the view of completing a perfect system of telegraphs between England and India. And before we proceed to consider what the public interest now further requires in this direction, it may be as well that we should state what has already been done, and what is in progress. The last accounts from India were received by telegraph from Cagliari, a small town at the southern extremity of the Island of Sardinia, nearly an entire week before they reached us through Trieste or Marseilles. More than two years ago the enterprising Government of Sardinia established this submarine telegraph from Spezzia to Corsica, and thence to Sardinia; thus opening a direct communication from Cagliari with England through France. This was so far in a direct line to Malta. The English Government, therefore, some months ago entered into a contract with the Mediterranean Electric Telegraph Company to construct a line from Cagliari to Malta, and thence to Corfu. These two lines will be laid down in the course of next month, and thus in a few weeks we shall receive the Indian news immediately upon its arrival at Malta. This will at least be one point gained. At the same time that this arrangement was made, the Government received overtures from the Government of Austria for the latter to construct a line from Rugusa, on the shores of the Adriatic, to Alexandria, passing through Corfu, the effect of which would be to complete the entire line through Malta and Corfu to Alexandria. This arrangement with the Austrian Government is, we understand, upon the point of being concluded, and it is expected that early in the spring the line will be laid. Thus by these arrangements, made some months ago, there is every probability that early in the next year we shall have a telegraphic communication perfected from London to Alexandria; which will bring Bombay within fifteen days of England. In six weeks our communication with Malta will be completed, and in six months with Alexandria. It remains to complete it to Kurrahee, and the Government has shown every desire to aid those who are prepared to embark in that undertaking.—*Examiner.*

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS FOR INDIA.—We are informed that two Roman Catholic clergymen have volunteered their services as chaplains to the army in India—namely, the Rev. John Kyne, of St. Peter's Chapel, Clerkenwell, and the Rev. Edward Lescher, one of the priests attached to the Chapel of the Holy Family on Saffron Hill. They have been already armed by Cardinal Wiseman with the necessary "faculties," or spiritual authority, and will leave London for the East with as little delay as possible.—*Times*.

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE TO INDIA.—We are informed that the European and American Steam Shipping Company, who are now the owners of the fleet of ships built for the India postal service *via* the Cape, by the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, have made a proposal to the Chairman and East-India Board to establish a monthly line of steam transports from Southampton, overland, to Bengal, or such of the Presidencies as may most require immediate reinforcements. The fleet possessed by the contractors consists of eight powerful screw steamships, already most favourably known during the late war, and fully capable, as we are informed, of carrying out the proposed service. Four of these vessels have been already chartered by the East-India Company—the *Golden Fleece*, 2,700 tons; the *Lady Jocelyn*, 2,250 tons; the *Queen of the South*, 2,250 tons; and the *Hydaspes*, 2,250 tons. The other four now employed upon the Bremen and New York trade, of equal size and similar accommodation, it is suggested, shall be withdrawn from that trade and placed at the disposal of the East-India Board in the course of the months of October and November, so as to give a perfect line of steam communication with India. The first of the ships already despatched to India could discharge her troops and reach Suez in sufficient time to receive the regiments forwarded from Southampton in the month of October, be they draughts or reserves, while she could also deliver at Suez such of the British troops invalided as had reached Calcutta or the other Presidencies by the end of September or October. The advantage of this arrangement, shortly stated, would be a direct and regular communication with India monthly, or more frequently if necessary, by ships within the absolute control of the Board, with the power to forward to Bombay, within forty-five or fifty days from England, such reserves or reinforcements as may be required, and with a speed and certainty of despatch which has not as yet been attempted. One of the peculiar features of the service is, that the four ships on the Indian side of the Isthmus being of precisely the same character in point of size and fittings with those on the European side, the troops embarked in England, on reaching Suez from Alexandria, would find the same accommodation prepared for them there as that from which they had but a few hours before disembarked,—an advantage which those who are familiar with the transport of large bodies of men can alone entirely appreciate.—*Observer*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 27. City of Palaces, Young, Madras and Calingapatam.—28. Merlio, Borlase, Bengal; Amazonas (Peruvian), Bengal; British Lion, English, Bengal; Telegraph, White, Bombay.—29. Coromandel, Thompson, Bengal; Cornwall, Grant, Bombay; Fearless, Manson, Manila; Alida Maria, Bombay.—31. Gertrude, Ramsay, Fulwood, Fitzsimons, and Cairngorm, Meiklejohn, Bengal; Pharamond, Phillips, Van Diemen's Land; Admiral, Pie, Akyab; Amaranth, Probst, Bombay; Elizabeth Yeo, Scott, Bombay; Elizabeth, Schmidt, Bengal; Perce, Pope, Bombay; Kindrochat, Robertson, Alga Bay; Flamingo, Musguers, Maulmein; Robina, Montgomery, Bombay; Esmeralda, Leeman, Madras; Norden, Drvselius, Maulmein; Windeck, —, Cochín. SEPT. 1. Wigrams, Thurlie, St. Helena; Joan Christophe, —, Hong-Kong; Western Star, Hammond, Rangoon; Shannon, Skelton, Madras; Columbus, Matthys, Akyab.—2. Ravensworth, Appleby, Ceylon; Confucius, Penrice, Shanghai; Collingwood, Stewart, Maulmein; Camilla, Owen, Alga Bay; Dominion, Green, Bombay; Ohio, Renjes, Bassein; John Cobbold, Rendle, Ceylon.—3. Bio Bio, Philpotts, Shanghai; Evening Star, Dunn, Bombay; Pioneer, Ingleton, Mauritius; Revenue, Howes, Akyab.—4. Bittern, Murch, Penang; steamer W. S. Lindsay, Palmer, Bengal; Imogen, Vingor, Alga Bay; Hastings, Carrow, Madras and Coast; Belvidere, Weatherley, Rangoon; Standard, Fortnum, Maulmein.—5. Monsoon, Turnbull, New Zealand; Countess of Winton, —, Rangoon; Star of the East, Gages, Bombay.—7. Rhoderic Dhu, Owen, Bombay; Crouch Brothers, Crouch, Ceylon; Euphrates, Beharell, Ceylon; Lyme Regis, Hodder, Alga Bay; Thomas Dryden, Brown, Rangoon; Alfred Storer, —, Bombay; Isabella Hamilton, Wittleton, Cape; Atravida, Shearer, Rangoon.—8. Marathon, Wilson, Bombay; Jane Strong, Phelps, Ceylon; Neptune, Darby, Bombay; Nor Western, Gregory, Bengal; Bielefield, —, Cochín.—9. Chilena, Purdy, Shanghai; Kate, Young, Bengal; Laughing Water, Grant, Akyab; Northern Light, Marshall, Akyab; Queen of the Avon, Davis, Rangoon; C. Melchior, sen., Pieper, Rangoon; Helvoetsluis, —, Akyab; Leocadie Anne, —, Bengal; Minerve, —, Bombay.—10. Winifred, Sands, Madras; James Booth, Dutbie, Mauritius; King Lear, Penreath, Bombay; Hotspur, Thompson, Ceylon; Sir Thomas Gresham, Narracot, Bengal; Rubens, Elrick, Mauritius; Elizabeth, Carrick, Alga Bay; Sumatra, Dudley, Bengal; Sea Serpent, Buchanan, Alga Bay; Skoldinoen, Petterson, Maulmein; Henry Harbeck, True, Maulmein.—11. Wild Ranger, Sears, Bengal; The Bride, Spowarth, Akyab; Broderode, —, Akyab; Cornelia Mathilda, —, Akyab; Isabella Blyth, Hale, Madras; Lady McDonald, Cloete, Ceylon; Joseph Fletcher, Pook, Foochowfoo; Sir Ralph Abercromby, Boyd, Singapore; Eagle, Murphey, Munsoor-eotah; Duc de Brabant, Thaysen, Maulmein.—12. Excelsior, Jones, Sin-

gapore; Lowick, Tilloch, Mauritius; Skoldman, Petterson, Maulmein; Lohelia, Gooding, Bombay; Merchant Prince, McLay, Akyab; Emperor, Birkett, Maulmein; Chieftain, Dewar, Bengal; Maria, Somes, Coleman, Ceylon; Albert Edward, Lyus, Manila; San Francisco, Paige, Akyab; Rochester, Green, South Seas; New Great Britain, Kerr, Madras; Serin-gapatam, Browne, Bombay; Calypso, Nolles, Batavia; Earl of Windsor, Crowe, Bengal; Birmingham, Tulloch, Bombay; Clara, Hunsker, Ceylon; Jenny W. Payne, Colburn, Batavia.—14. Sardinian, Sheridan, Melbourne; Culloden, —, Bombay; Devon, Clark, Bengal; Lady Douglas, Inglis, Rangoon; Cleaton, Fentic, Bombay; Caractacus, Aylward, Akyab; Star of Peace, Sprout, Sydney; William Gibson, Blair, Bombay; Burmah, Norris, Bengal and West Indies; Teutonia, Buling, Bassin; Spray of the Ocean, Drummond, Bombay; Glenalvon, Muir, Bombay; Shackamoon, Teulon, Bengal; Constance, Christian, Bengal; F. C. Clarke, Edgar, Bengal; West Derby, Sargent, Akyab; George Marshall, Henry, Sydney.—15. Admiral Baudin, Forstier, Bengal; Circassia, Wright, Coringa; Eliza Pirrie, Thompson, Bombay; Marion Moore, Jamieson, Bengal; Queen of the East, Bitton, Bombay; Balnaguette, Brunelle, Singapore; Leodiana, Outridge, Bengal; Lord Petre, Taylor, Mauritius; Weymouth, Elliott, Akyab; Vermont, Robison, Batavia; Cornwallis, Kerr, Bengal; Colinda, Robinson, Maulmein; Anglo-Saxon, Welsh, Melbourne; Windward, Smith, Akyab.—16. Huntley, Pashley, Alga Bay; Ballangeich, McLean, Bengal; Dahlia, Phillips, Ceylon; Calcutta, Leach, Madras; Woodcote, Flemming, Rangoon; Arabia, Jones, Ceylon.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Indus (Sept. 4), from SOUTHAMPTON, to proceed per steamer Ava, from SEZ. FOR MALTA.—Mrs. J. Adams and child, and Mrs. Telper. FOR ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Ali Hassan and child. FOR ADEN. Dr. Small. FOR BOMBAY.—Mrs. M. Goldsmid, Capt. and Mrs. Shakespear, Mr. Pye, Mr. Benson, Col. Scott, Mr. E. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. W. Brown, Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Kemp, and Mr. Burnett. FOR MADRAS.—Mr. Bainbridge, Mr. Kitchen, Miss S. Usher, Mr. Maitland, Mr. W. M. Aitchison, Mr. H. J. Thornton, Capt. and Mrs. Gosling, Mr. E. Flint, Mr. A. Fraser, and Mr. G. Rendell. FOR CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Barrow, Mr. A. Parker, jun. Mr. Millett, Mr. Lewin, Mr. W. Stewart, Mr. J. Stewart, Mr. Dixon, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Pakenham, Mr. E. H. Ryan, Mr. J. E. Whitting, Mr. Carew, Mr. G. Swinton, Mr. A. Swinton, Mr. H. P. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Holmes, Mr. Holmes, jun. Mr. Dyke, Mr. H. de Warter, Mr. D. Pringle, Mr. Coddington, Lieut. McNeill, Miss Ellis, Mr. G. M. Hand, Capt. and Mrs. Dowher, Mr. Hoyte, Mr. Purney, Mr. A. Stoney, Capt. Wheatcroft, Mr. C. Webb, Dr. McGregor, Dr. Tice, Dr. P. Gammie, Mr. R. Dyas, Miss Houghton, Col. Walpole, Mrs. McGregor, Miss McGregor, Dr. Moore, Mr. Bell, and Mr. Ashley. FOR SINGAPORE. Mr. W. J. Von Schmid, and Sir R. Schomburgh. FOR HONG-KONG.—Mr. R. M. Reddie, and Mr. Parke. FOR SHANGHAI.—Mr. S. B. Harrison.

Per steamer Vectis from MARSEILLES (Sept. 12).—FOR ADEN.—Capt. Delhomme. FOR BOMBAY.—Mr. H. C. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. R. White, Mr. and Mrs. Light, Mr. E. Waller, Capt. Vincent, Mr. M. Larken, Mr. T. C. Hope, Col. Ainslie, Capt. Whitehill, Capt. Stanley, Mr. Brand, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Maj. and Mrs. Brett, Col. Steinbach. FOR MADRAS.—Capt. A. C. Phillips, Capt. Desborough, Mr. Chambers, Mr. H. G. Smith, Mr. J. L. Lushington, Mr. W. Fisher, Mr. C. Collett. FOR CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. G. Millett, Capt. Sale, Mr. Cockerell, Mrs. Reilly, Mr. H. Ireland, Mr. Bayley, Mr. C. J. Jackson, Mr. W. A. Pope, Capt. L. Jones, Mr. Heep, Mr. Fergusson. FOR SINGAPORE.—Mrs. F. Invelt and 2 daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Schuurman and child, Miss Mayer.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BALFOUR, the wife of John, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, d. at 41. Regent-square, Sept. 2.
BIRD, the wife of C. J. Madras civ. serv. s. at Little Hatherly, Cheltenham, Sept. 8.
BLENKINSOP, the wife of E. C. 50th Madras N.I. d. at 6, Sheffield-terrace, Kensington, Sept. 2.
BOWER, the wife of Lieut. col. John, Madras army, s. at Brighton, Sept. 2.
EASTWICK, the wife of E. B. d. at the E. I. College, Haileybury, Sept. 6.
GUYON, the wife of Lieut. col. Bengal army, s. at 35, Grosvenor-place, Bath, Sept. 11.
HOWARD, the wife of G. H. E. 24th Bengal N.I. s. (stillborn), Sept. 6.
MORRISON, the wife of D. B. late of the Bengal civ. serv. s. at East Lodge, Dyke-road, Brighton, Sept. 11.
PULLEY, the wife of Charles, 50th Madras N.I. d. at Bath, Sept. 3.
STRACHEY, the wife of John, Bengal civil service, s. at Clifton, Sept. 5.

MARRIAGES.

HOGG, Lieut. col. James Macnaghten, 1st Life Guards, eldest s. of Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart. to Caroline, E. E. D. eldest d. of Col. the Hon. E. G. Douglas Pennant, M.P. of Penrhyn Castle, at Landegai Church, by the Lord Bishop of Bangor, Aug. 31.
LANE, Capt. Charles P. Bengal cavalry, to Caroline, d. of the late George Lucy, at Chartercot, Warwickshire, Sept. 2.
RIDDELL, Andrew N. E. Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, s. of the late Capt. N. N. 2nd B. N.I. to Frances, d. of S. Wilson, at Bath, Sept. 3.
WILLIAMS, J. T. Madras Medical service, to Flora, d. of Thomas M'Dougall, at Edinburgh, Sept. 8.

DEATHS.

GRAHAM, Bessie L. F. infant d. of Capt. W. D. Bombay Engineers, at Fareham, Hants, Sept. 9.
LAND, Col. Sebastian, late of the 60th Bengal N.I. at Rosamond-ford, Devon, aged 80, Aug. 23.
LONDON, Laura, d. of C. G. late of the Bengal army, at Tiverton, aged 14, Sept. 11.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE,

September 2 and 9, 1857.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. T. C. Loch, F. C. Forbes, and H. Rose.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. R. Boyd, 2nd Eur.; Capt. W. R. Cunningham, 6th N.I.; Lieuts. W. Playfair, 4th N.I., W. Phaire, 47th N.I., and J. Reay, 63rd N.I.*Madras Estab.*—Major gen. H. Sargent, 30th N.I.; Vet. surg. J. Western.*Bombay Estab.*—Lieuts. G. J. Melliss, 8th N.I., and St. C. Ford, 14th N.I.; Assist. surg. J. B. Silver.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. R. Hand, pilot service.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. P. S. Melvill and Mr. T. B. Lane.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. J. F. Bradford, c.n., 2nd cav.; Lieut. col. W. R. Corfield, 30th N.I.; Capt. H. Francis, art.; Lieuts. C. T. O. Mayne, 15th N.I., G. L. Fraser, 23rd N.I., A. Cary, 16th N.I., W. L. Louis, 42nd N.I., and E. Stevenson, 3rd Eur.*Madras Estab.*—Capt. J. S. Douglas, 4th cav.; Assist. surg. J. T. Williams; Major H. S. Waters, 3rd cav.; Lieuts. H. A. Graham, 2nd Eur., H. Thurburn, 42nd N.I., and E. C. Blenkinsop, 50th N.I.*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. F. T. Ross, 18th N.I.; Major F. Westbrook, 18th N.I.; Lieut. C. H. Clay, 21st N.I.; Assist. surg. J. F. Shuckleton.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. G. Robinson, Lieut. H. H. James, Lieut. A. T. Windus, and Mr. S. Barker, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. G. J. Ross (unconv.), and Mr. W. Sherwood, 6 months; Mr. C. A. Daniell, 4 months.*Madras Estab.*—Mr. R. B. Swinton, 3 months.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. S. H. Beamish, 6 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. D. Birrell, 52nd N.I., 6 months; Major J. A. G. Rice, 6th N.I., 3 months; Capt. T. E. B. Lees, 43rd N.I., and M. F. Evatt, 36th N.I., 6 months; Lieut. R. A. F. W. Ellis, 18th N.I., 6 months; Lieut. W. H. W. Pringle, 22nd N.I., 4 months.*Madras Estab.*—Capt. C. T. Collingwood, art., Lieuts. J. G. Marshall, art., L. A. Kerrich, 32nd N.I., and Capt. A. H. M. Chesney, 23rd N.I., 6 months; Brev. major J. F. Stevens, 18th N.I., 4 months; Lieut. C. C. Taylor, 1st N.I., 3 months.*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. C. F. Kneller, 11th N.I., 6 months; Lieut. H. Close, 27th N.I., 3 months; Capt. F. S. Hewett, 28th N.I., and F. Harvey, 18th N.I., 3 months.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieuts. C. H. Walker, B. H. Crane, W. Lithgow, W. B. Dickson, 6 months, and H. Lamb, 3 months, Mr. C. J. D. Cole and Mr. H. H. Gayford, 6 months, all of the Indian Navy.

RESIGNATIONS OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. A'Beckett, midshipman, Indian Navy, and Lieut. J. P. Anderson, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. and Brev. major C. Wright, invalids.*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. J. Mungavin, veteran est.; Mr. W. S. W. Graham, Indian Navy.

APPOINTMENT.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Reginald Randolph Algernon Capel, admitted a volunteer for the Indian Navy.CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 4, 1857.

6th Drag. Guards.—Asst. surg. D. S. Smith, fr. 9th Light Drags. to be asst. surg. v. Moore, killed in action.*9th Light Drags.*—Asst. surg. S. Fuller, fr. staff, to be asst. surg. v. Smith, app. to 6th Drag. Guards.*12th Light Drags.*—Brev. Lieut. col. Lawrence Fyler, to be lieut. col. without purchase, v. Tottenham, dec.; Brev. maj. E. B. Bureton, to be major without purchase, v. Fyler; Lieut. G. T. Gough, to be capt. without purchase, v. Cureton, Cornet J. C. Le Quesne, to be lieut. without purchase, v. Gough.*5th Foot.*—Maj. W. C. Kennedy, to be lieut. col. without purchase; Capt. W. C. Master, to be major without purchase, v. Kennedy; Lieut. W. H. P. Meara, to be capt. without purchase, v. Master; Ens. P. Fitzroy, to be lieut. without purchase, v. Meara.*8th Foot.*—Asst. surg. T. S. Hollingsworth, fr. staff, to be asst. surg. v. Domenichetti, prom. to 75th Foot.*75th Foot.*—Asst. surg. R. Domenichetti, m.d. fr. 8th Foot, to be surg. v. Coghill, dec.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 11, 1857.

3rd Drag. Guards.—Henry M. Hockin, gent. to be cornet, without purchase, v. Park, pro.*5th Foot.*—James V. Gooch, gent. to be ens. without purchase, v. Fitzroy, pro.*75th Foot.*—Brev. lieut. col. C. Herbert, to be lieut. col. without purchase, v. Hallifax, dec.; Brev. major E. Knollys, to be major, without purchase, v. Herbert; Lieut. G. W. Muriel, to be capt. without purchase, v. Knollys; Lieut. B. Drew, to be capt. without purchase, v. Knox, killed in action; Ens. W. Crozier, to be lieut. without purchase, v. Muriel; Ens. C. M. Pym, to be lieut. without purchase, v. Drew.*97th Foot.*—Capt. R. Swire, from half-pay 17th Foot, to be capt. v. Brev. major C. H. Lumley, whose brevet rank has been converted into substantive rank, under royal warrant of Oct. 6; John Rudge, gent. to be ens. by purchase, in suc. to Lieut. Anderson, who retires.

BOOKS.

Myra; or, The Rose of the East. A Tale of the Affghan War. In Nine Cantos. By ELLA HAGGARD. Longmans and Co.

A SIMPLE story, told in simple rhymes. The scene is laid partly in the Mahbleswar hills, and partly in Afghanistan, though the curtain rises on the brilliant revelry of a "lovely and joyous band," assembled in a magnificent mansion in the island of Salsette. During a lull in the music, "a graceful youth and a gentle maid" saunter "through hall and corridor along," until they reach a "broad verandah's pleasing shade." The youth had come of gentle blood, but had contrived, like many other young gentlemen of equally ancient lineage, to dissipate his patrimony so that his worldly goods were reduced, in poetic phraseology, to his "good broadsword." The maiden fair was both wealthy and high-born, and the only child of a "stern parent," whose sole solicitude was to find a suitable match for his beauteous daughter. Apparently the young lady, having completed her education at a London or Brighton boarding-school, had returned in "bursting womanhood's full flow" to her sire, whose

"— solitary heart

Had nigh forgot affection's tender art."

Leaning over the balustrade of the verandah, this interesting pair, having duly gazed at the Chinese lamps and listened to the plashing of a fountain, very naturally dropped into sentimental conversation. The lady, we regret to say, addressed her broadsword companion as Walter, and of his patronymic no mention is anywhere made. The gentleman was at first more respectful, and begged the "sweet maiden, purest of her sex," to be his father and mother—*Ay-ma-lap*, as a Hindoo would say. But presently he, too, becomes familiar, and asks the "gentle Myra" to give him, in token of friendship, the rose "that blushes on her bosom fair." She also blushed, and "heaved her breast;" then, striving to speak, burst into tears, "gave the rose, and gently breathed his name." Matters had now drifted into what Brother Jonathan would call a "tarnation fix;" but the young people were rescued from the embarrassment of a situation of which neither was master, by the sound of footsteps. The intruder proved to be "an arrogant, officious wight," named Maximian, seemingly an ex-sheriff, alderman, or lord mayor.

"Proud of the wealth whence flowed his right

To bear, not grace, the rank of knight."

Sir Maximian requests "lovely Myra's" hand for the next polka, and the next moment—

"With careless elegance her white arms twine"

round the happy cit. Walter, of course, is furious, and lays his

hand upon the hilt of his fortune—he was too canny to lose sight of that even in dancing. But in due time everybody goes to bed, and Myra passes rather a bad night. On the morrow the sun rose as usual, looking very red in the face, whereupon hyenas and jackals slunk away, and parrots came forth to “scream harsh delight”—“hunger,” in simple prose. Maximian also rose, and placing “his form” in “a cushioned palanquin,” bade his bearers hasten

“To where a mansion tall through mangoes showed;
For there Montresor, Myra's sire, abode.”

The young lady likewise shook off her troubled slumbers, and—either before or after breakfast—practised at the harp. Scarcely had she finished her second song, when her father entered her “chamber bright,” and informed her that Sir Maximian requested permission to make a formal tender of his heart and hand, adding that the amorous knight had observed and pardoned her love passage with Walter. Myra tosses her head, promises obedience, but refuses to obey, and finally declares that she will marry Walter, or remain for ever single, and “lead apes in hell.” The “stern parient” thinks he sees her mother—then a saint in heaven—and very naturally rushes out of the room.

When the curtain again rises, the “perfumed roses” of Cabul are blooming over the unburred bones of heroes. A British army has been destroyed, and one sole fugitive makes his way to Jellalabad. It was not Walter. The “illustrious garrison” still held out, but Myra, sick at heart and enfeebled in frame, was taken by her father to the Mahabeshwar hills, which are described with rapturous enthusiasm. Amid the glorious scenery of those mountains Myra's affliction is robbed of its sting, and she gradually subsides into a dreamy state of repose. The respite is brief. Walter's faithful servant, Ahmed, finds his way to her retreat, and tells how he saw his master struck to the ground by a crowd of Ghilzyes, and how at his bidding he had himself escaped, in order to convey to her the flower she gave to Walter on that eventful night. The shock was too much for her,—she gasped for breath, and burst a blood-vessel, and “in ensanguined glow from her pale lips the vital torrent gushed.”

Wonders never cease. A hoarse voice is borne in a palanquin through

“Brahmins, Gentoos, Hindoos of every caste,
And Islam's sons—neath hostile banners ranged;
Parsees, with towering caps, careering fast
In cars grotesque, by fashion's hand unchanged;
Sleek Persians, by the love of gold estranged;
Jews from Bagdad, long-robed, of beauteous mien.”

Through this motley throng the “scarce-clothed hamals, strong of limb,” fray a passage to Montresor's house. Out springs the owner of the hoarse voice—Walter, in *propria persona*, who, after many hair-breadth escapes, had come to claim his bride, armed with a letter announcing his succession to his uncle's broad acres in merry England. Alas! he came too late. Myra was rapidly sinking into a decline, from which no human skill could avail to save her. A very edifying death-bed scene then ensues, and Walter returns to England with Montresor, whom he ever after regards as his adopted father. He himself is brought to a serious way of thinking by a little girl, six years of age, whom he accidentally meets in the churchyard, and who talks to him in a very sensible and proper manner.

Such is a brief outline of the plot, which might have been worked up into a very readable prose story. It is therefore to be regretted that the really talented author should have travelled out of the way to invest it in a garb beyond her powers of construction. Some of the descriptions of scenery, indeed, are well drawn, but rhymes and poetical phraseology alone do not constitute poetry.

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Indus*, September 3, 1857.

	Gold.	Silver.
Bombay	—	£102,395
Ceylon	2,800	—
Mauritius	5,000	—
Madras	4,422	45,434
Calcutta	—	265,582
Penang	—	4,211
Singapore	610	41,940
Hong-Kong	—	112,445
Shanghai	—	111,186
	£12,832	£683,193

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock.....	£.	213
	India Bonds (£1,000).....		dis.
	Ditto (under £1,000)....		dis.
	RAILWAYS.		
18	Bombay, Baroda, and Central	0	1 @ ½ dis.
	India (guar. 5 per ct.).....	2s.	1 ½ @ 1 ½
20	Calcutta and South-Eastern ..	1	1 ½ @ 1 ½
20	Ceylon, B shares	2s.	1 ½ @ 1 ½
20	Eastern Bengal	100	97 @ 98
Stock	East-Indian	15	1 ½ @ 1 ½
20	Ditto Extension C (guar. 5 per ct.).....	all	1 ½ @ 1 ½
20	Ditto Extension D (guar. 5 p.ct. with full 5 p.ct. int.)	5	1 ½ @ 1 ½
20	Ditto E. Shares Extension..	2s.	1 ½ @ 1 ½
20	Euphrates Valley	all	19 ½ @ 19 ½
20	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.).....	4	par @ 1 pm.
20	Ditto (New ditto)	all	17 @ 18
20	Madras (guar. 4 ½ per ct.) ..	all	19 ½ @ 19 ½
20	Ditto (guar. 5 per ct.)	10	2 @ 1 dis.
20	Ditto Extension (guar. 4 ½ per ct.).....	5	1 ½ @ 1 ½
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per cent.).....	5	1 ½ @ 1 ½
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per cent.).....	5	1 ½ @ 1 ½
20	Scinde (guar. 5 per ct.)	5	1 ½ @ 1 ½
20	Punjab	2	1
	BANKS.		
40	Australasia	all	87 @ 89
25	Bank of Egypt	18 ½	3 ½ @ 3 ½
20	Chartered Bank of India, Aus- tralia, and China	10	35 ½ @ 36 ½
25	Oriental Bank Corporation....	15	1 ½ @ 2
20	Ottoman Bank		
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
1	N. B. Australasian Company..	all	1 ½ @ 2
1	Oriental Gas	all	1 @ 1 ½
1	Ditto New	5s.	1 ½ @ 1 ½
50	Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company	all	69 @ 71
50	Ditto New	10	4 @ 5 pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip ..	all	2 @ 1
1	Ditto Registered	all	2 @ 1

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
4 per Cent. East-India Transfer } Loan Stock	Ss.Rs.	—	—
New 3 ½ per Cent. Loan of 1854-55	—	—	—

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills drawn fr. Aug.
On Bengal ..	2s. 0 ½ d. ½	2s. 1 d.	10,095 2 10
Madras ..	2s. 0 ½ d.	2s. 1 d.	2,741 17 7
Bombay..	2s. 0 ½ d. ½	2s. 1 ½ d.	300 0 0
		Bi-Monthly ..	13,137 0 5

ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 2nd September, 1857.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That a GENERAL COURT of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th APRIL, 1858, for the ELECTION of THREE DIRECTORS for Six years.

The Form of a Letter of Attorney, and of a Declaration for enabling Proprietors of East-India Stock to vote by proxy on this occasion, will be prepared, for delivery to the Proprietors at the Treasury in this House.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 2nd September, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the LIST of such Proprietors of East-India Stock as by the Company's books appear to be qualified to VOTE at the GENERAL ELECTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th APRIL, 1858, will be ready to be delivered on WEDNESDAY, the 4th NOVEMBER, 1857.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 12th August, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That a QUARTERLY GENERAL COURT of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd SEPTEMBER next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 2nd September, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY publish, for the information of Proprietors of PROMISSORY NOTES of the BENGAL FOUR PER CENT. LOANS who may not be resident in India, the following Notification, which has been issued by the Government of India, and published in the "Calcutta Gazette Extraordinary" of the 20th of July, 1857:—

No. 27.

Financial Department, 20th July, 1857.

The holders of Four per Cent. Promissory Notes of this Government are hereby informed that, until further orders, subscriptions to the open Five per Cent. Loan will be received from them, half in cash, and half in the said Promissory Notes.

In cases in which Promissory Notes of the Sica Rupee Loans are subscribed, and in which, by conversion into Company's rupees, the amount of such Notes, added to the equivalent amount subscribed in cash, may not make up even hundreds, it will be optional with the holders to pay such additional sums in cash as may be necessary to make up even hundreds, or to receive back the difference between the amount of the Notes subscribed and the amount necessary to make up even hundreds.

Any broken Interest that may be due on the Four per Cent. Promissory Notes will be paid at the time the Notes are subscribed to the Five per Cent. Loan.

(Signed) C. H. LUSHINGTON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 9th September, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby give notice,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 23rd INSTANT, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

CANVAS FOR PACKING;—also,
CANVAS, and
PIG LEAD; } Military Stores;

And that the conditions of the said Contracts (three in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 23rd day of September, 1857, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 16th September, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 30th INSTANT, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

CORDAGE,
PAINT, &c.;—also,
SWORDS AND SCABBARDS;

And that the conditions of the said Contracts (three in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 30th day of September, 1857, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

FREIGHT FOR HORSES FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE FOR INDIA.

East-India House, 25th July, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to Shipowners, Colliers, and Exporters of Coal to the Cape of Good Hope, and others trading with that Colony and with India, That the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope has authority to purchase such HORSES, suited to Cavalry purposes, as may be procurable, to the extent of 1,000 HORSES, provided TONNAGE can be obtained for their conveyance to India.

The COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY therefore notify to the Shipping interest in the United Kingdom, that FREIGHT of that description may probably be in demand at the Cape of Good Hope.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, 16th September, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd INSTANT, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from Liverpool to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, or of William Rathbone, Esq., Liverpool, with conditions annexed.

N.B. No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

200 tons of Dead Weight (Telegraph Wire).

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, 16th September, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd INSTANT, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed.

N.B. No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

290 tons of Dead Weight (including 500 casks of Salt Provisions).
150 tons of Measurable Goods.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, 16th September, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd INSTANT, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Kurrachee in Sind, on board ships either of 400 tons register and upwards O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed.

N.B. No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

83 tons of Dead Weight (including 500 casks of Salt Provisions).
75 tons of Measurable Goods (Musketry).

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, 16th September, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd INSTANT, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Colombo in Ceylon, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with Conditions annexed.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of

30 miles of Telegraph Cable, the Dead Weight of which is about 60 tons, the measurement about 1,100 cubic feet, but it will require a space of 2,000 cubic feet for storage.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

In post 8vo., cloth lettered, price 8s.

ADVICE TO OFFICERS IN INDIA.

By JOHN McCOSH,

Late Bengal Medical Establishment.

London: WM. H. ALLEN and Co., 7, Leadenhall Street.

FUND FOR THE RELIEF OF THE SUFFERERS

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

At a Public Meeting held in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, on Tuesday, the 25th of August.

The Right Honourable the LORD MAYOR in the Chair.

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

Resolution 1.—Proposed by Lieut.-Colonel Henderson, seconded by W. Dent, Esq.—

That this meeting, sympathizing with the many helpless sufferers by the late mutinies in India, who are now reduced to a state of utter destitution, feels itself called upon to extend its public benevolence to this calamity, and its determination of the value of the services of the rebel army, and of the rabble abettors of its cruelty, to helpless women and children and our unarmed fellow-subjects in the East; and trusts that the energetic efforts of the British Government and of the East India Company for the repression of the rebellion and the punishment of the guilty, may, by the Divine blessing, be crowned with the earliest success.

Resolution 2.—Proposed by Sir Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington, K.C.B., seconded by the Rev. J. Leifchild—

That, in consideration of the extreme urgency of the case, and the necessity for promptly meeting the wants of the sufferers—now literally depending on others in Calcutta and elsewhere for clothing and food, in addition to their cruel loss of husbands and parents—this meeting most anxiously entrusts the benevolent contributions of its fellow-citizens and of the public at large, and recommends that the subscribers list be kept open at Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co.'s, the Oriental Bank Corporation, the Agra Bank, and the other London bankers, and that the accounts, as collected, be despatched by each mail to the Right Hon. the Governor-General, to be by his Lordship placed at the disposal of the Calcutta Committee, or other recognised committees and distributors employed in India in carrying out the object in view.

Resolution 3.—Moved by W. Theobald, Esq., seconded by Alderman Rose—

That this meeting is of opinion that the example of the City of London is deserving of the imitation of the other cities and towns of the United Kingdom, and that the Committee be now appointed be requested to promote the above suggestion.

Resolution 4.—Moved by Captain Lynch, seconded by General Tulloch—

In order more effectually to promote the desire of this meeting, the undermentioned gentlemen be requested to form themselves into a Committee, and that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor be solicited to act as its President:—

COMMITTEE.

President—The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR.

Sir Peter Laurie, Alderman
Mr. Alderman Rose
Mr. Alderman Ware
Mr. Alderman Salomons
R. W. Crawford, Esq., M.P.
W. J. Maxwell, Esq.
Captain James Barber
Captain Henry Blosser Lynch, C.B.
Colonel Ireland
Colonel Holland
Rev. J. Leifchild
James Oudry, Esq.
William James Thompson, Esq.
Arthur Anderson, Esq., Managing Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Geo. Pollock, G.C.B.
P. D. Hadow, Esq., Director of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company
Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart.
Rear-Admiral Sir Stephen Lushington, G.C.B.
Major-General C. Carmichael

Samuel Gregson, Esq., M.P.
William Dent, Esq.
Charles Skipper, Esq.
General Tulloch, C.B.
Hon. Justice Haliburton
Rev. Canon Champneys
W. Tite, Esq., M.P.
Lieut.-Colonel Henderson
Mr. Deputy Obbard
Colonel Henry Goodwyn
D. M. Gordon, Esq.
Lord Ellenborough
Lord Overstone
Ross D. Mangies, Esq., M.P., Chairman of the Court of Directors of the East India Company
Sir Fred. Currie, Bart., Deputy do.
Sir James Cosmo Melville, K.C.B., Secretary, ditto
Sheffield News, Esq., Governor of the Bank of England
Bonamy Dobree, Esq., Deputy ditto
Kirkman D. Hodgson, Esq., M.P.
General Alexander

(With power to add to their number).

Resolution 5.—Proposed by the Hon. Justice Haliburton, seconded by Colonel Holland—

That the Lady Mayoress and ladies who have honoured this meeting with their presence be solicited further to aid its benevolent objects by every exertion in their power; and the meeting feels bound to express its gratitude, at this stage of its proceedings, for the kind sympathy exhibited by the Lady Mayoress and other ladies for the state of their sister-countrywomen in the East, and the many orphans and unprotected now described to be destitute and without clothing at Calcutta and elsewhere in India.

Resolution 6.—Proposed by the Rev. Canon Champneys, seconded by Mr. Alderman Rose—

That the cordial thanks of this meeting be offered to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor for his Lordship's valuable assistance in so promptly calling a public meeting at the Mansion House, and for so ably advocating the objects of the requisition.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED:—

Her Majesty the Queen..... £1,000 0 0
His Royal Highness the Prince Consort..... 500 0 0
His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent..... 200 0 0
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge..... 100 0 0
His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of the French..... 1,000 0 0
The Count de Fergny, Ambassador of France..... 100 0 0
The Imperial Guard of France..... 400 0 0
The Dowager Lady Forbes..... 1,000 0 0
The Duke of Norfolk..... 100 0 0
The Marquis of Lansdowne..... 100 0 0
Viscount Palmerston..... 100 0 0
The Earl Manvers..... 100 0 0

The Earl Spencer..... £100 0 0
The Marquis of Londonderry..... 100 0 0
The Marquis of Dalhousie..... 500 0 0
The Earl of Glasgow..... 100 0 0
Lord Willoughby D'Eresby..... 100 0 0
The Earl of Harrowby..... 100 0 0
Lord Overstone..... 100 0 0
Lord Broughton..... 100 0 0
The Right Hon. R. Vernon Smith..... 100 0 0
The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey..... 100 0 0
The Bank of England..... 500 0 0
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, per Oriental Bank..... 500 0 0

Agra and United Service Bank..... £100 0 0
Arbuthnot, Latham and Co., Messrs..... 100 0 0
Anderson, Arthur, Esq..... 50 0 0
Allen, E., Esq..... 25 0 0
Anderton, Mr., Under-Sheriff..... 2 2 0
Allen, Wm. H. and Co., Proprietors of "Allen's Indian Mail"..... 50 0 0
Baker, James, and Co., Messrs..... 50 0 0
Brown, Robert, and Co., Messrs..... 10 10 0
Brookes, Robert, Esq..... 1 1 0
Crawford, Colvin, and Co., Messrs..... 100 0 0
Clarke and Sons, Messrs..... 25 0 0
Matthew Campbell, R. J. R., Esq., M.P..... 15 0 0
Collected at Meeting at Mansion House..... 10 17 10
Casenove, P., Esq..... 10 0 0
Carmichael, Major-Gen..... 10 0 0
Carter, Mr. Alderman..... 5 5 0
Champneys, Rev. Canon..... 5 5 0
Christian, Charles, Esq..... 5 5 0
Dunant and Co., Messrs..... 100 0 0
Denman, Lord..... 2 0 0
Ellis, Robert, Esq..... 5 0 0
Finnis and Fisher, per the Lord Mayor..... 25 0 0
Fenning, D. W., Esq..... 25 0 0
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Cording, J. C. and G.	5 0 0			Lawrence, W., Esq.	10 0 0	Liamore, Lieut.-Col. B.	10 0 0
Leuch, Charles, Esq.	10 0 0			Domne, J., Esq.	10 10 0	Per Glyn, Mills, and Co.	
Thomson, Hankey, and Co., Mincing-lane	100 0 0			Huish, Captain M.	10 0 0	Lawrence, W., Esq.	10 0 0
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LADIES' COMMITTEE.

The Ladies' Committee will meet at the Mansion House, as usual, every Tuesday, from 10 till 1 o'clock. Mr. Henry Pickering is appointed Secretary to the Ladies' Committee.

Subscriptions will be received by the Bank of England and all the London Joint-Stock Banks, at their Head Offices and Provincial Branches, as well as by all the private Bankers in London.

HENRY BARKLEY HENDERSON, Lieut.-Col., Hon. Sec.
DAVID FORREST, Secretary.

Mansion House, Sept. 8, 1857.

THE RED SEA TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).

FIRST SECTION—ALEXANDRIA TO ADEN.

Capital £300,000, in 60,000 Shares of £5 per Share.
£1 to be paid on application.

£20,000 per annum to be guaranteed by the Hon. the East-India Company and her Majesty's Government from date of receipt of the first message.

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(With power to add to their number.)

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SOLICITORS—Messrs. C. H. and W. Freshfield and Newman.

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SECRETARY—Charles Lennox Peel, Esq.

The primary and immediate object of this Company is to lay down a telegraphic cable in the Red Sea, between Suez and Aden, so as to effect telegraphic communication thus far with India at the earliest possible period. This object may be completed in a few months, simultaneously with the Mediterranean telegraph to Alexandria.

By this means communication with all India will be brought within one week, and by the extension to Kurrachee, which will immediately follow, hourly communication will be established.

The political value of this undertaking at the present juncture is too painfully established by recent occurrences in India to require comment, while its social and commercial importance is scarcely less urgent.

The Honourable the East-India Company participate so fully in these views, that they have consented to guarantee a minimum annual revenue of £20,000 on the first section to Aden, from the date of the first message received, accompanied by assurances of every necessary assistance and support. This arrangement only awaits the confirmation of her Majesty's Government, without which the Company will not proceed.

As a commercial investment, the returns, which have been carefully prepared, and which may be inspected at the Office, show a profit far exceeding any ordinary returns from similar enterprises.

This statement will be appreciated by those connected with the trade of India, to whom it will be evident that all orders for produce, insurance, shipments, arrivals, departures, accidents, change of destination of vessels, &c. &c., would be the subject of telegraphic communication.

It is proposed, so soon as the capital is subscribed, to purchase the Atlantic Cable, or provide a new Cable, whichever may be decided to be best or the object in view.

The Cable will be laid in sections of from 300 to 600 miles, and arrangements have been made with responsible contractors to undertake the risk of laying it.

The Company have secured the necessary concessions from the Turkish and Egyptian Governments.

The urgency of the undertaking is universally admitted. The remunerative results are placed beyond all doubt. Perfect immunity from all risk is secured by the Limited Liability Act, and by the guarantees of the Government, the East-India Company, and the contractors. As a great and important national question, it is only necessary to urge upon all who feel any interest in securing immediate telegraphic communication with India to give their earnest and cordial support to an enterprise which is brought before the public with this sole object.

Application for Shares may be sent to the brokers, Messrs. Scott, Corthorn, and Scotts, 16, Throgmorton Street, or to the Company's Offices, No. 8, Moorgate Street; but no application will be considered, unless a deposit of £1 on each Share applied for is previously made to the bankers of the Company. The deposit will be returned if the application is not acceded to.

BANK OF BENGAL, CALCUTTA.—The Bank receives for safe custody, Certificates of its own Shares and every description of Indian Government Securities, and realizes the Dividends and Interest thereon, and invests or remits the same; also purchases or sells any such Shares or Securities; on the following terms of Commission:—

On receiving charge of Securities or Shares	Nil.
On realizing Interest and Dividends, and paying the same to order, or crediting the amount to the Current Account of the Depositor.....	¼ per Cent.
On buying or selling Government Securities and Bank Stock, or Subscribing to an open Government Loan..	¼ "
On the return of Government Securities and Certificates of Bank Stock	¼ "
On remitting the Amount of Dividends and Interest	
* These are payable on realized, Proceeds of Sale demand at the Bank only, of Government Securities, but are readily negotiable } or Bank Shares, in the in London Bank's own Post Bills*..	Nil.
Disto, in Bank of England Post Bills, Bills on Her Majesty's Treasury, Bills of the Local Banks, or in Mercantile, Missionary, or other Bills, according to the instructions of Constituents and at their risk.....	¼ per Cent.

* Powers of Attorney and other Forms may be had on application at the Bank in Calcutta, and at the Bank's Stationers, Messrs. THOMAS & SONS, No. 20, Cornhill, London.

J. B. PLUMB, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Bank requests that the instructions in respect to remittances by Bills, be most explicit as to the description of bill to be purchased.

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LONDON:—Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, Printer, at the Printing-Office of COX & WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by LANCELOT WILD, at 13, Catherine Street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, both in the County of Middlesex.—Sept. 17, 1857.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

Vol. XV.—No. 325.]

LONDON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1857.

[PRICE 1s.

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ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Bengal*, with a mail, left Calcutta August 22nd, Madras 29th, Point de Galle September 2nd, Aden September 14th, and arrived at Suez September 21st. The *Poltinger*, with a mail, left Bombay August 31st, Aden September 11th, and arrived at Suez September 19th. The mails were forwarded to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta September 25th by the French steamer *Aphise*, and Marseilles September 28th and 29th. The *Indus* (steamer), with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton October 8th.

DEPARTURES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 4th and 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if the 4th or 20th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 3rd and 19th.

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Via Marseilles, on the evening of the 10th and 26th, for letters and newspapers, at any ordinary receiving-house in London. If the 10th or 26th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 11th and 27th, at the General Post-office, London.

Postage (pre-payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 0s. 9d.

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" " " " 1 oz. 3s. 3d.

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" Newspapers (stamped or unstamped, and not exceeding 4 oz. in weight) 3d. each.

The Mails for China are despatched under the same regulations, and at the same rate of postage, as those to India.

* * The *Marseilles* mails of the 10th and 26th overtake the *Southampton* mails of the 4th and 20th at Malta; from which place they are conveyed by the same vessel.

(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, October 1.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Aug. 22	Burmah (Rangoon)..	July 13
Madras	29	Bombay	Aug. 31
Agra	7	Ceylon	Sept. 2
China (Hong-Kong) ..	.. .. .	July 25.	

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE gloomy anticipations we expressed in our last number have been even more fully realized than we then apprehended. There is, unhappily, not the slightest doubt of the disaster at Arrah, and of the interception of reinforcements for the gallant Havelock. The relief of Lucknow is still in the womb of time; nor is it likely to be effected by the undisciplined rabble of Ghoorkas sent to our aid from Nepal. It is almost laughable to read of those hardy mountaineers marching under umbrellas and fanning themselves, oppressed by the unwanted heat of the plains, and fainting by the roadside. The cholera, too, had broken out in their ranks, and carried off some hundreds. The survivors, brave though they may be, will be no match without guns or cavalry for the overwhelming masses of the rebels, who are well supplied with both those arms of war. It is in the late kingdom of Oude that the main struggle may be expected to take place. The great body of the mutineers is now assembled around Lucknow, where they can be readily reinforced and provisioned from the surrounding country; and the Oude people are a nation of warriors. It is to that quarter, therefore, that public attention will be chiefly directed for some time to come, unless the symptoms of disaffection in the Bombay and Madras presidencies assume a worse hue and become developed into open and general mutiny.

After defeating the rebels at Busserut Gunge, on the 29th July, General Havelock found it necessary to fall back a few marches, in order to dispose of his sick and wounded, and the heavy guns which he had captured. Receiving some reinforcements from General Neill, he again pushed forward on the 4th August, and on the following day routed 5,000 of the enemy, and took some more guns. He then again advanced as far as Busserut Gunge, the limit of his previous march; but learning that 30,000 armed men, with artillery and cavalry, intervened between him and Lucknow, and that he would have to force three fortified villages and cross a deep torrent in the face of superior numbers, the gallant veteran was reluctantly compelled a second time to fall back. On

his retreat, which was conducted slowly and in good order, he appears to have been incessantly harassed, and on the 13th was seriously attacked while preparing to recross the river. It seems that the British artillery had already gained the southern bank, for otherwise the two guns brought into play by the enemy might surely have been silenced, without calling upon the handful of Highlanders present at the action to perform the desperate duty of carrying them by storm. It is said that our entire force consisted of barely 800 men, most of whom were Sikhs, and that when the little band of Scottish heroes, only 120 in number, rushed upon the guns, the general exclaimed: "Highlanders, you have saved yourselves and the whole army." The next day the northern bank of the river was evacuated, Cawnpore re-entered, and Lucknow for the moment abandoned to its fate. In fact, General Havelock's victories are reduced to mere glorious exhibitions of valour. He has captured many guns, has slaughtered some hundreds—perhaps thousands—of the enemy, and carried several positions defended by guns badly worked. After all this exertion, and the decimation of his own small force, he is now looking forward to the probability of being himself besieged at Cawnpore. In his absence, a large body of the mutineers had made their appearance before that city of slaughter, but the bold front presented by General Neill had discouraged them from making an attack. Now, however, it is reported that they are gathering from all quarters, and closing round the small British force, who in their turn are anxiously looking for reinforcements from Bengal. For these they would not long have had to wait, had General Lloyd displayed either judgment or nerve at Dinapore. It is a miserable consolation to be told that he has since been suspended, and will be brought to a court-martial. The account given in our last number of the Arrah expedition has been fully confirmed, with two important exceptions. There were none of the 56th present, nor was there any massacre of the Europeans at Arrah. These were rescued by Major Vincent Eyre, of the Bengal artillery, well known to the British public through his interesting description of the disasters in Afghanistan. This distinguished officer proceeded from Buxar with three guns, fifty gunners, 150 of the 5th fusiliers, and twelve gentlemen volunteers, and after a sharp action with about 2,500 armed men under Kowur Singh, succeeded in rescuing a dozen Europeans, a lady, and forty-five Sikhs, who had hitherto heroically held their own against the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. This Kowur Singh, who boasts of being descended from the famous Doomrao Raja, was much esteemed by the English gentlemen with whom he came in contact, and was honoured with a prize medal at the Great Exhibition of 1851, for his skill in the manufacture of fire-arms. He has now proclaimed himself Maharajah of Shahabad, the district in which Arrah is situated, and is supposed to have gone off to Sasseram on the great trunk road. As Sir James Outram has been appointed to the temporary command of the Patna division—his occupation as Chief-Commissioner of Oude being suspended for the moment,—there is no reason to fear any unnecessary dilatoriness in restoring the communication between Allahabad and Calcutta, though the force at his command is small, and he himself enfeebled by sickness.

From Allahabad there is no news. Mr. J. P. Grant,

member of the Calcutta Council, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces, with headquarters at Allahabad; but what particular benefit is thence to be expected is not yet very apparent: perhaps he was in the way at Calcutta. In addition to Mrs. Greenway and the three Indo-Britons mentioned in our last as having survived the slaughter at Cawnpore, we have now the gratification of reporting the escape of Lieuts. Thompson and Delafosse, of the 53rd Bengal N.I., and of two European soldiers, whose names are not given. According to the *Poona Observer*, these officers deny any credit to General Wheeler for the defence of Cawnpore, and assert that he was seldom seen outside his own quarters. We yet trust that there is some mistake in this statement, which is totally at variance with the antecedents of that brave old general. Still, we have seen the debilitating effects of age upon two other good officers—Generals Hewitt and Lloyd,—and may not therefore dismiss as untrue whatever is unacceptable and displeasing to believe.

The British army before Delhi was preparing to assume the offensive. General Nicholson had reported himself, and his column was expected in camp on the 13th August. The rebels had not been quite so aggressive as they were reported to be by former mails. On the evening of the 1st August they began a desultory attack on our pickets, which they kept up until the afternoon of the following day. Indeed, for several days they maintained a distant but harassing fire, though the list of casualties is confined to Capt. Travers, of the 1st Punjab infantry, Lieut. Brown, 33rd N.I., and ten men killed and twenty to thirty wounded. The mutineers are said to have suffered severely from the Enfield rifles; but a greater loss befell them in the explosion of their powder-manufactory, containing 15,000 lbs. of gunpowder, besides a large quantity of ingredients, and a considerable number of the men employed on the premises. This mishap, being attributed to treachery, has greatly dispirited the rebels, and the king is believed to have sent his zenana to Rohtuck. On the 12th August, Brig. Showers achieved a brilliant exploit in storming a battery of four guns outside the Cashmere gate, which for some days past had annoyed the pickets at Metcalfe House. The guns consisted of one 24-pounder howitzer, two 9-pounders, and one 6-pounder, which were safely brought into camp. Our loss was considerable. Lieut. Sheriff, of the 2nd fusiliers, was killed, and Brig. Showers, Major Cope, and Capt. Greville, wounded: the total number put *hors de combat* is estimated at 112. On the junction of Brig. Nicholson's column the siege of Delhi was to commence in good earnest, and it is said that a large park of breaching artillery was a part of the reinforcements.

From Agra there is nothing new. The Neemuch and Nusseerabad mutineers had not made their appearance, and were supposed to have directed their march to Delhi. Those from Indore had arrived at Gwalior, but no apprehensions were entertained on their account. The fort was well provisioned, though inconveniently crowded. In the Punjab tranquillity continued to be maintained, and the Sikhs were volunteering with alacrity to serve against the rebels. The people generally exhibited an excellent spirit, and were particularly active in cutting up—and despoiling—straggling parties of mutinous sepoys. The 26th N.I., which mutinied at Meeran Meer, after

being disarmed, murdered Major Spencer, the quartermaster sergeant, and a native officer; but they have since been virtually exterminated, many having dropped dead from fatigue, many more having been drowned, and not a few shot down by the villagers. At Mooltan the native artillery had been disarmed, and the citadel was occupied by the Bombay fusiliers. It is now asserted that Maharajah Gholab Singh died only on the 2nd of August; but it is certain that his death was officially reported at least two months ago. The hill rajahs remain loyal, and the Maharajah of Puttiala has really done good service. The Nawab of Rampore and the Terai rajah have also cordially co-operated with Colonel McCausland in provisioning Almorah, and in raising Ghorkas for its defence. That officer has now 1,000 brave fellows under his command, and is prepared to defend his post against all comers. A private letter, published in another part of our columns, wisely suggests that the ladies and children now at Nynee Tal should all be removed to Almorah, and that a large proportion of the domestic servants should be sent down to the plains. It is gratifying to perceive that the Government has at length been awakened to the necessity of disencumbering the combatants of the care of providing for their wives and children. An order has been issued that these should at once be sent down to Calcutta, whenever it can be done with safety; and it would be advisable that females from this country were likewise prohibited from proceeding to India.

The panic at Calcutta had partially subsided, through the arrival of Lord Elgin with 1,700 soldiers and marines on board the *Shannon* and the *Pearl*. His lordship was to return to China about the end of September, on board a chartered steamer, the *Ava*. Captain Peel, with a naval brigade of 400 sailors and ten 68-pounders, was on his way up the Ganges in a river steamer, with a train of flat-bottomed boats in tow. During the Mohurram the police force had been strengthened by 100 Europeans, but the festival was passing over peaceably. It is now nearly certain that the ex-king of Oude has been accessory to the insurrection, and it is to be hoped that no false ideas of clemency will shield the royal miscreant from due punishment. Sir Patrick Grant appears to have returned to Madras, where his presence is urgently needed, and the arrival of Sir Colin Campbell at Calcutta rendered his longer stay at that presidency altogether unnecessary. The medical boards have been abolished in all the presidencies. The functions hitherto confided to those boards will for the future be discharged by an officer at each presidency, to be designated Director-General of the Medical Department, and to be appointed for a term of five years' service.

The non-arrival of the Calcutta mails again disables us from giving the latest intelligence from Lower Bengal.

We have said that Sir P. Grant's presence was required in Madras. That presidency, which has sent several regiments to put down the rebellion in the North-West Provinces, has itself become the scene of a mutiny. The 8th Madras cavalry having volunteered their services for Bengal, were marched down from Bangalore for embarkation, though the fact of their being Mahomedans might reasonably have excited some suspicion of their sincerity. But the same infatuated credulity appears to have been entertained by the Madras

authorities, as has so frequently and unaccountably been exhibited in the Upper Provinces. When the regiment had arrived about twenty-six miles from the presidency, they refused to proceed any further, unless they received the same pay, batta, and pension as were in force previous to 1837. Some of the officers instantly hastened to Madras by the railway, and laid this insolent application before the Government. It will scarcely be believed that the demand was acceded to, and then the men moved on thirteen miles further, when they again halted, and positively refused to fight against their own countrymen on any terms. There were infantry and artillery there, who would quickly have brought them to their senses. Instead of which, they were simply dismounted and disarmed, but allowed to retain their swords, and are now to do duty at Arcot—their horses being shipped to Calcutta, as the more faithful and useful animals of the two. Not a single man has been punished for this act of mutiny; and the fears and weakness of the Government are thus proclaimed for the encouragement of the ill-disposed.

The Bombay journals contain long accounts of the gallantry displayed by Lieut. Kerr, of the Southern Mahratta horse, in suppressing the Kholapore mutiny. In twenty-four hours he marched seventy-six miles at the head of fifty horsemen, and arrived without the loss of a man or horse. The mutineers were subsequently driven out of a strong position, through the brilliant courage of this young officer, who headed the storming party. The 27th regiment seems to be the only one that has yet broken out into revolt; but the danger was enhanced by the fact of that corps being scattered in detachments through a difficult country. The wing at Rutnagherry has likewise been disarmed. At Belgaum a plot was discovered for attacking the two companies of the 33rd while wearied with their march from Goa. The chief conspirators have been detected and executed. Dharwar is reported as in a state of excitement, but overawed by a company of the ubiquitous 33rd. At Mount Aboo a detachment of the Joudpore legion suddenly attacked the barracks of H.M.'s 83rd and the bungalow of Captain Hall, their commandant, but were speedily repulsed. Mr. A. Lawrence, son of Brig. Geo. St. P. Lawrence, was slightly wounded.

Bombay was recovering from its panic, being reassured by the arrival of a company of European infantry from Bushire, and of eight officers and 241 rank-and-file of H.M.'s 33rd from the Mauritius. The Governor was at the presidency, but the Commander-in-Chief had returned to Poona to organize another movable column. The banks had lowered their rate of discount one per cent. all round, but business was slack, and no improvement could be quoted in Government securities. The Relief Fund amounted to upwards of 6,000*L.*, of which rather more than one half had been paid up. The Committee have engaged two houses, one at Mazagon and the other in Upper Colaba, for the temporary accommodation of fugitives. We trust that they will not be much needed.

PASSENGERS BY THE PRESENT MAIL.

Mr. Morrison, for Alexandria; Mr. and Mrs. Menge, Hon. Col. Curzon, Mrs. Keatinge, and Capt. Barnard.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Colombo*, Sept. 23. From MALTA.—Mrs. Keane and two children, Capt. Prince, Surgeon Perry, Lieut. Farquhar.

From ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Lambert and three children, Mrs. J. Parry, Mr. McCullam, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Brown and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Fasson and infant, Mr. A. Bruce, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Lipman, Mr. Muid, Capt. Newland, Capt. Chapman, Mr. J. Ross, Dr. Burke, Capt. Reid.

From POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. Blanchard, Mr. Trowdale, Mrs. Wordhead.

From SINGAPORE.—Capt. Reid.

From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Say, Mrs. Levenhoe, Mr. Manlies, Col., Mrs., and Miss Lennox, Mrs. J. Howard, Mrs. Jenkins and two children, Mrs. Tucker and infant, two Misses Wilkins and two children, Mrs. Cluvers, Mrs. and Miss Victor and two children, Mrs. Dowelaus and child, Mrs. Watkins and two children, Mr. Vallings, Mrs. Corbyn and infant, Mrs. Steele and infant, Mrs. Mead and child, Mrs. Barrow and two children, Mrs. Amesbury and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Grant and child, Mrs. Wingrove and infant, Mrs. Golney and three children, Mrs. G. Edmonstone.

From MADRAS.—Mrs. Stewart and three children, Mrs. Gill and infant, Mrs. Orr, Mrs. Rawlins and infant, Lieut. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. Kerakose and infant.

From BOMBAY.—Capt. Fraser, Dr. Giles, Capt. Haselwood, Mr. St. Leger, Mrs. D. Campbell, Mrs. White and infant, Mrs. Tytler and four children, Major and Mrs. Price and two children, Mrs. Speid and three children, Mrs. Impey and two children, Miss Douglas, Mrs. Mayne and two children, Mrs. Stirling and infant, Mrs. Steteman and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Elliot and child, Hon. Capt. Forester.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Indus*, Aug. 31.—Mrs. Morphey, Mrs. Gilday, Mrs. Hamilton, 2 children, and 2 native servants; Mrs. Stuart, infant, and 1 European female servant; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Candy, Mrs. Price, 2 children, and 1 native servant; Capt. and Mrs. Wadge and infant, Mrs. Warden, Mrs. L'Estrange, and 2 children and servant; Mr. A. Gray, Mr. Style, Mrs. Goldsmith and infant, Mrs. Gibb, infant, and servant; Mr. A. McNeill, and Mrs. Sandeman and child.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. G. N. Hunt, 78th Highlanders, near Monghyr, of cholera.

BENGAL.—Capt. J. M. Burlton, 52nd N.I. at fort of Agra, July 13; Lieut. Edward Jones, Engrs. at Delhi, aged 22, July 24; Lieut. col. S. Menteath, 69th N.I. at Simla; Maj. G. P. Thomas, 3rd Bengal Eur. regt. of wounds received in action, at Agra, Aug. 4.

MADRAS.—Lieut. James A. Richardson, 1st fus. killed in action against the mutineers at the Wonai, July 29; Surg. W. A. Rolfe, Bengal army, at Calcutta, Aug. 4; Gen. Sir J. Doveton, K.C.B. col. of the 5th Madras L. Cav. formerly a.-de-c. to the Marquis of Wellesley, at Vichy, aged 74, Sept. 23; Capt. R. T. Holmes, 40th Madras N.I. in England.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. A. Hamerton, 2nd Bombay N.I. (grenadiers), at Zanzibar, July 5 or 6.

FEARFUL EXPLOSION.—A letter from Aboo, dated the 15th August, mentions that a fearful catastrophe has taken place at Jodhpore. The King's Magazine there has been struck by lightning. Upwards of nine hundred human beings have been killed and wounded, and property to the amount of eleven lakhs destroyed. The magazine was an out-building of the palace. The shock threw down the walls and numbers of the adjoining houses, and was felt very severely at the residency, fully two miles off.

THE MUTINIES.

LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED, AND ESCAPED.

(Continued from Allen's Indian Mail, Sept. 17, for which Paper it has been expressly compiled).

ALEXANDER, Capt. W. R. E. 53rd N.I. in first list supposed killed at Cawnpore; safe at Orei Bundelcund, June 5.
ANDERSON, Ens. J. W. S. 22nd N.I. killed, July 30, Dinapore.
ANDROS, Ens. E. B. H.M.'s 61st Foot, slightly wounded, July —, before Delhi.
BAGENALL, L. G. H.M.'s 37th, killed, Aug. 1, Arrah.
BANKS, Maj. J. S. 33rd N.I. offic. commander, Lucknow, killed.
BARILICO, Mrs. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
BARKER, Mr. T. died, July 13, Cawnpore.
BARNARD, Gen. H.M.'s forces, died, July 5, of cholera, Delhi.
BARNES, Lieut. C. H. art. safe at Neemuch.
BARNES, Mrs. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
BATES, Lieut. C. E. 36th N.I. very severely wounded in the right arm, at Jullundur, June 8.
BELL, Mrs. and Alfred, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
BENNETT, Eliza, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
BEVRILL, Mrs. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
BIRKETT, Ens. E. H.M.'s 37th, killed, Aug. 1, Arrah.
BOYCE, Mrs. died, July 7, of dysentery, Cawnpore.
BRETT, Henry, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
BRISTOW, Mrs. died, July 13, of diarrhoea, Cawnpore.
BROTHERICK, Mrs. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
BROWNE, Lieut. H. H.M.'s 84th regt. wounded in arm and leg, near Cawnpore, July —, escaped.
BRYDON, Dr. W. insane, at Nimar.
BUCKLEY, Conductor J. wounded, May 11, Meerut.
BURN, the two Misses, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
BURNS, H.M.'s 75th, slightly wounded before Delhi.
BURNSIDE, Capt. H. E. H., H.M.'s 61st, slightly wounded before Delhi.
BURTON, Maj. C. E. 40th N.I. safe at Neemuch.
BUTLER, Mrs. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. and wife, safe at Rawul Pindee, July 14.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. A. 17th irr. cav. killed, June, Jhansi.
CARROLL, Mr. and Mrs. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
CARTER, Capt. J. W. 54th N.I. 5th Gwalior conf. safe at Hoshungabad, July 15.
CASEY, George and G. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
CHESTER, of Ghoorka, wounded, July, before Delhi.
COAR, Serjt. Kotah cont. killed.
COCKS, A. H. c.s. recovered from an attack of illness.
COCKS, Mrs. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
CODD, Ens. P. S. down in the list but regt. omitted (73rd N.I.).
COLGAN, Mrs. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
CONNOR, W. O. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
CONOLLY, Marianne, died, July 12, of cholera, Cawnpore.
CONWAY, Joseph and Marian, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
COOPER, Mrs. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
COUSENS, James, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
COYMAN, Mrs. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
CURRIE, Capt. E. H.M.'s 84th regt. died from effect of wounds in July.
CURRIE, Lieut. R. (art.) drowned, June 9, 1857, near Delasee-gunge.
DALLAS, Mrs. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
DANIELLS, Lieut. J. W. 1st Eur. regt. wounded, July 17, before Delhi.
DARDEN, Weston, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
DE BRETT, Lieut. H. 57th N.I. wounded, July 17, before Delhi.
DELAPOSSE, Lieut. H. G. 53rd N.I. in first list supposed killed at Cawnpore, safe, as per letter from Mr. Currie, Calcutta.
DEMPSTER, Mrs. the wife of Dr. D. art. } killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
Do. Charles, Henry, and William, }
DENNYs and his party, safe at Agra, July 19.
DERBY, Mrs. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
DOOMEY, Mrs. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
DORIN, Mrs. safe.
D'OXEAB, — supt. district roads, Sultanpore, at Calcutta, July 9.
DUNBAR, Capt. C. H.M.'s 10th, killed, Aug. 1, Arrah.
DUNCAN, Henry, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
ECKFORD, Ensign R. 10th N.I. supposed killed after leaving Futteghur.
EDMONSTONE, Mr. and Mrs. safe at Nagode Fort, July 6.
ELLICE, Lieut. H. E. 1st lt. cav. safe at Neemuch, July 7.
ELLIS, Lieut. C. J. H. 6th Carabineers, killed, July 20, before Delhi.
ELMS, Capt. E. J. 1st N.I. killed at Cawnpore, in June (Times of Sept. 26).
ERKINE, Ens. H. J. H.M.'s 10th reg. killed, July 31, Arrah.
FAITHFULL, Lieut. G. C. N. H.M.'s 75th, slightly wounded, July, before Delhi.
FISHER, Rev. F. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
FITZGERALD, Lieut. H. J. wife and child, 10th N.I. drowned after leaving Futteghur.

FITZGERALD, John, }
 — Margaret, } Killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 — Mary, }
 — Tom, }
 — and Ellen, }
 FRASER, Mrs. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 FRASER, Miss, died, July 10, cholera, Cawnpore.
 GARNER, Asst. surg. H. S. 14th Irr. Cav. wife of above, and one child, killed, July 23; one child escaped.
 GIBBON, Mrs. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 GILL, Jane, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 GILLIE, Mrs. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 GILPIN, Mrs. }
 — William, }
 — Harriet, } Killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 — Sarah, }
 — Jane, }
 — and F. }
 GLASGOW, Miss, died, July 8, cholera, Cawnpore.
 GREEN, Mrs. and Edward, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 GREENSILL, Capt. T. M. H.M.'s 24th, died, July 21.
 GREENWAY, Mr. }
 — Two Mrs. }
 — F. } Killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 — Martha and Jane, }
 — John, }
 — Mary, }
 — Mrs. escaped from Cawnpore.
 GREENWAY, Mrs. C. died, July 10, cholera, Cawnpore.
 GREENWAY, Mr. died, July 14, diarrhoea, Cawnpore.
 GRIFFITHS, Lieut. C. I. 61st N.I. wounded severely, July, before Delhi.
 GURNEY, Mrs. died, July 15 (disease not named), Cawnpore.
 GUTHRIE, Mrs. from Futtelghur, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 GUTHRIE, Mrs. and Catherine, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 HALL, W. H. died, June 23, Kurrachee.
 HARLOW, Mrs. died, July 8, cholera, Cawnpore.
 HARRIS, Capt. (Gwalior cont.) wife and 3 children, arrived at Hooshungabad from Sehore, July 19.
 HARRIS, Mrs. and children, escaped from Augur.
 HARRIS, Mrs. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 HAWES, Lieut. C. W. 43rd N.I. wounded, July 14, before Delhi.
 HAYNES, Mrs. and Miss, arrived at Hooshungabad from Sehore, July 19.
 HEATHCOTE, Dr. T. G. 10th N.I. wife and child, killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 HEATHCOTE, Mrs. wife of Lieut. Godfrey, and baby, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 HEATHFIELD, Ens. F. W. Bombay 27th N.I. killed, Aug. 1, Kolapore.
 HEBERDEN, A. C. civil eng. killed, June 27, Cawnpore.
 HELES, Mrs. died, July 8, of wounds, Cawnpore.
 HENDERSON, Ens. D. 10th N.I. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 HENSAY, Capt. safe, June 27.
 HILL, Bt. capt. Sir J. 1st cav. safe at Neemuch, July 7.
 HILL, Mrs. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 HILL, Lieut. J. art. sword cut on breast, July 14, before Delhi.
 HILLERSDON, C. G. Lydia L. wife of above, son, and 2 daughters, killed at Cawnpore.
 HOLLAND, Lieut. F. W. 38th N.I. safe at Meerut. — *Times*, Sept. 25, p. 8.
 HORNET, Lizzie, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 HOWELL, Capt. W. R. H. 1st Eur. regt. died, June 7, Allipore.
 HUBBARD, Rev. A. R. (Missy. S.P.G.) killed, May 11, at Delhi Bank.
 HUXHAMS, safe, June 28.
 INGILBY, Lieut. R. M. 7th N.I. killed, July 29 or 30, Arrah.
 JACOB, Mr. Henry, Lucy, and Hugh, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 JAMES, Wm. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 JENKINS, C. J. c.s. offic. jt. mag. and coll. Shejehanpore, killed, June, at Mahomdee.
 JENKINS, Mrs. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 JENKINS, Capt. R. U. 2nd cav. died within the entrenched position of the British garrison at Cawnpore, from the effects of a wound received in a sortie. — *Times* of Sept. 25.
 JOHNSON, Mrs. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 JONES, Mrs. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 JONES, Lieut. E. Eng. killed, July 24, Delhi.
 KEELAN, Mrs. died, July 7, cholera, Cawnpore.
 KEMP, Capt. D. 5th N.I. wounded hand and leg severely, before Delhi.
 KIRK, Mrs., Mary and Willie, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 KIRK, Grace, William, and Charles, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 LAURIE, Capt. safe at Neemuch, July 7.
 LAW, Bt. capt. W. G. 10th N.I. killed, July 23, Delhi.
 LEE, James, died, July 14, diarrhoea, Cawnpore.
 LEVY, Mrs., James, and L. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 LEWIS, James, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 LINDSAY, Maj. W. died at Cawnpore from heat and fatigue, June 18. — *Times*, Sept. 25, p. 7. Mrs. Lindsay died the previous day.
 LINDSAY, Ens. G. 1st N.I. died, June 27, Cawnpore.

LINDSAY, Mrs. George, widow of above, died, July 12, from wound in the back, Cawnpore.
 LINDSAY, Caroline, Anne, and Francis Davidson, daughters of the above, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 LINDSAY, Alice, sister of above, died, July 9, cholera, Cawnpore.
 LLOYD, Capt. B. P. 11th N.I. safe at Neemuch, July 7.
 LOWIS, J. N. (civ. serv.) wife and 2 daughters, killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 LUDLOW, Capt. S. O. E. Mad. Eng. sup. eng. Saugor div. arrived at Bhopal territory.
 MACDOUGALL, Lieut. C. A. 9th N.I. escaped from Augur.
 MACKENZIE, Mrs. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 MACKILLOP, J. R. civ. serv. supposed killed, Cawnpore.
 MACTIER, Capt. A. 6th L.C. died, July 22, Jullundur.
 MALTBY, Civ. surg. S. wife and children, killed, July 15, at Cawnpore.
 MARTIN, 2nd Lieut. J. N. art. supposed killed, Cawnpore.
 MARTINDALE, Jeremiah, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 MAYNE, safe at Nagode Fort, July 6.
 M'NAIR, Lieut. col. R. 17th N.I. died, July 20, Coonoor.
 MEDHURST, Lieut. J. W. H.M.'s 10th reg. wounded, Aug. 1, Arrah.
 MOORE, Mrs. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 MORFET, Jane, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 MUNRO, Capt. R. 10th N.I. killed after leaving Futtelghur, by a round shot, near Bithoor.
 MURRAY, Dr. safe at Neemuch, July 7.
 MURRAY, Mrs. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 NEWENHAM, Charlotte and Arthur (Qy. wife and child of Surg. Newenham), killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 NOCK, W. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 NORRIS, Lieut. J. T. Bom. 27th N.I. killed, Aug. 1, Kolapore.
 O'BRIEN, Mrs. (Qy. wife of head clerk tel. dep.) killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 PACKE, Lieut. C. F. 4th N.I. wounded, June 30, at Delhi.
 PARROTT, Mrs. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 PATERSON, Mrs. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 PEEL, Mr. and George, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 PETER, Mrs. Miss, James, and Mary, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 PHILLIMORE, Capt. W. T. 10th N.I. killed after leaving Futtelghur, at Bithoor.
 PHILLIOTT, Capt. Johnson, 10th N.I. drowned at Singhee Rampore, near Bithoor, after leaving Futtelghur.
 POLLOCK, Lieut. H. T. 35th N.I. wounded, July 14, before Delhi.
 POWER, John, safe at Agra.
 PROBERT, —, Mrs., Steven, Johnaure, Willie, Emma, and Louisa, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 PROBY, safe; protected by a zemindar, near Futtelghur.
 PULLAN, Lieut. A. 36th N.I. severely wounded, July 14, before Delhi.
 REES, Mrs. Eliza and Jane, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 REEVE, Mrs. }
 — Mary, }
 — Catherine, } Killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 — Ellen, }
 — Nelly, }
 — Jane, }
 — Cornelia, }
 — Dem, }
 REID, Mr. }
 — Susan, }
 — James, } Killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 — Julia, }
 — C. }
 — Charles, }
 REID, child of Mrs. died, July 11, diarrhoea, Cawnpore.
 RENARD, B. Major, S. G. C. 1st Eur. regt. died, July 21, at Aung, of wounds, received in action.
 RICHARDSON, Lieut. J. A. Mad. 1st Eur. died, July 29, near Cawnpore.
 RIVERS, Lieut. C. R. H.M.'s 75th, killed, July 19, before Delhi.
 ROBERTSON, Major W. art. and wife, killed, Futtelghur.
 ROLFE, Surg. W. A. died, Aug. 4, Presidency Hospital.
 ROSS, Lieut. S. 9th N.I. date of casualty not stated.
 RUSSELL, Mrs. and Eliza, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 SALE, Ens. E. H.M.'s 37th, killed, Aug. 1, Arrah.
 SAMPSON, Elizabeth, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 SAUNDERS, Mrs. wife of Surg. G. died, Aug. 1, Dinapore.
 SANDERS, Mrs. and William, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 SAUNDERS, Mr. killed, at Cawnpore.
 SANDWITH, Lieut. F. B. H.M.'s 10th, severely wounded, July 31, Arrah.
 SANDY, D. C. son of Rev. T. killed, May 11, near magazine, at Delhi.
 SETH, Miss, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 SETON, Lieut. J. T. Mad. 1st Eur. wounded in jaw.
 SHARPE, Capt. J. E. 46th N.I. died July 14, Fort Sealkote.
 SHEEBEARE, Lieut. R. H. 60th, wounded, July 14, before Delhi.
 SHEPHERD, H. J. wounded, June 7, Cawnpore, and escaped.
 Ditto, child of above, killed, June 12, Cawnpore.
 Ditto, Mrs. and wife of above, and child Polly, killed, July 16, Cawnpore.

SHERER, safe at Nagode Fort, July 6.
 SHERIDAN, Mrs. W. and child, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 SHOWERS, Capt. C. L. 60th, safe at Neemuch, July 7.
 SIMPSON, Lieut. J. R. 10th N.I. supposed killed, after leaving Futteghur.
 SIMPSON, Lieut. H. 78th Highlanders, killed, June 18, before Delhi.
 SIMPSON, Henry, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 SIMPSON, William, died, July 12, cholera, Cawnpore.
 SINCLAIR, Miss, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 SMITH, Lieut. H. 14th N.I. died, May 21, Jhelum.
 SOTHEY, 2nd Lieut. G. W. M. art. supposed killed, Cawnpore.
 STAKE, Lucy and William, killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 STAPLES, Serg. art. killed, Bareilly.
 STAPLETON, Lieut. R. T. P. 1st Lt. Cav. safe at Neemuch, July 7.
 STEPHENS, Ens. 60th Rifles, died, July 10.
 STUBBS, Lieut. F. J. Bbay. 27th N.I. killed, Aug. 1, Kolapore.
 SUTHERLAND, Mrs. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 SWETENHAM, Lieut. C. W. 10th N.I. killed after leaving Futteghur, at Singhee Rampore.
 SWINTON, A. A. collector of Arrah, killed at Arrah.
 THEOBALD, Mr. safe at Nimar.
 THOMPSON, art. wounded in thigh, July, before Delhi.
 THOMSON, Lieut. F. H. 53rd N.I. in first list supposed killed at Cawnpore, safe, as per letter from Mr. Currie, Calcutta.
 THOMSON, Mrs. killed, July 15, Cawnpore.
 THORNHILL, judge of Futteghur, wife, and two children—Charles and Mary, killed, July 15, at Cawnpore.
 TIVETT, Mrs. killed, July 15, at Cawnpore.
 TOMBS, magistrate, wounded before Delhi.
 TOMKINSON, Lieut. F. H. 53rd N.I. in first list supposed killed at Cawnpore, safe, at Orei Bundelcund, June 5.
 TUCKER, Lieut. col. T. T. 8th L.C. shot through the head.
 TUCKER, Mrs. Col., Miss Louisa, George, and L. and Col. Tucker's sister, killed, July 15, at Cawnpore.
 VENOW, Ens. E. 40th N.I. wounded, July 31, at Arrah.
 TWYFORD, Lieut. D. C. E. 2nd Eur. regt. died, Aug. 10, at sea.
 WADE, Mrs. F. M. widow of the late Lieut. F. M. Wade, H.M.'s 44th foot, believed to have been murdered at Cawnpore.—*Times* ob. Sept. 25.
 WALKER, Lieut. J. T. By. eng. died about July 12, of cholera, at Delhi.
 WALKER, David, killed, July 15, at Cawnpore.
 WALKER, Mrs. killed, July 15, at Cawnpore.
 WALLET, Miss, killed, July 15, at Cawnpore.
 WALLIS, Mrs. killed, 15th July, at Cawnpore.
 WALTER, Ens. O. C. 45th N.I. died, July 18, of a sun stroke before Delhi.
 WATKINS, Henry, killed, July 15, at Cawnpore.
 WATSON, W. C. died, July 5, of cholera at Agra.
 WEBSTER, Mr. safe at Nagode fort.
 WEST, Elizabeth, killed, July 15, at Cawnpore.
 WESTON, F. C. and Emma, killed, July 15, at Cawnpore.
 WHEELER, Brig. Sir H. M. K.C.B. died of wounds, July, at Cawnpore.
 WHITE, Miss and 2 Mrs. killed, July 15, at Cawnpore.
 WILLIAMS, Miss, killed, July 15, at Cawnpore.
 WILLUP, Catherine, Thomas, and Jane, killed, July 15, at Cawnpore.
 WILSON, Dr. escaped from Augur.
 WOOLEN, Mrs., Fanny, and Susan, killed, July 15, at Cawnpore.
 WOOLYAN, Mrs., Charles, and Thomas, killed, July 15, at Cawnpore.
 WREXHAM, Mrs., Clara, and Drummond, killed, July 15, at Cawnpore.

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST.

BENNETT, Lieut. J. S. 1st N.I. escaped from Banda, July 14, to Nagode, is on his way to Allahabad. (In the last *Mail* list, Lieut. Bennett's name was inserted as supposed killed at Cawnpore).
 BIGNELL, Capt. F. D'O. 10th N.I. left Futtyghur with sepoys, supposed friendly: his fate is unknown.
 CLERK, Ens. M. G. 1st N.I. escaped from Banda, July 14, to Nagode: is on his way to Allahabad. (In the last *Mail*, Ens. Clerk's name was inserted as supposed killed at Cawnpore).
 FRASER, Lieut. the Hon. J. H. 1st N.I. escaped from Banda, July 15, to Nagode, is on his way to Allahabad. (In the last *Mail*, Lieut. Fraser's name was inserted as supposed killed at Cawnpore).
 FISHER, wife of Rev. F. and child, drowned at Singhee Rampore, near Cawnpore.
 GOLDIE, Col. A. 46th N.I. and one daughter, killed at Cawnpore, July 15; another killed at Singhee Rampore.
 MACLEAN, Mr. indigo factor, killed at Mehndee Ghat, near Futtyghur.
 SMITH, Lieut. col. G. A. 10th N.I. and Mr. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 TUCKER, Maj. A. 9th Light Cav. killed at Futtyghur.
 TURNBULL, Lieut. escaped from Cawnpore.
 WATSON, Capt. wife, one daughter, and Mrs. Watson's sister, drowned at Singhee Rampore, near Cawnpore.

BENGAL.

THE MUTINY.

ARRAH.—The mutiny at Dinapore, which ought to have been stifled by General Lk yd, has produced the most wretched results. It was not until the 29th July that the *Horungutta* steamer was sent to the relief of Arrah, where a few Europeans were beleaguered by three whole regiments. And she was doomed never to reach her destination, for almost within sight of Dinapore, she took the ground. Thus, after a delay of three days and a half, other twelve hours were lost, and it was not until the steamer *Bombay*, with 150 additional troops, had taken the flat of the *Horungutta* in tow, that the expedition started. The troops were under the command of Captain Dunbar, of H.M.'s 10th. When they had reached the ferry at the point where the Arrah road crosses the river, the troops were disembarked, and when within a mile of Arrah, they fell into an ambuscade, set by the mutineers in a mangoe tope. They were fired upon, five officers and 150 men were killed, and the rest retreated to Dinapore, which station they reached on the 30th. Up to that time, the little band in Mr. Doyle's house at Arrah were safe, and 200 Europeans and three guns were marching to their relief from Buxar. But the mutineers had been strengthened by a large body of rebels, and have elected Baboo Kowar Sing for their rajah. He already holds his court and with three vakeels of the civil court as vizier, superintendent and darogah, keeps petty state, from the delights of which he will shortly be somewhat rudely awakened.

ALMORAH.—We (*Allen's Indian Mail*) have received the following letter from a private correspondent, dated Almora, July 24.—“I suppose we may now make up our minds to be cut off for the next few months, so I write to tell you I feel every confidence in holding our position here, come what may. We have 1000 staunch Goorkas, and are enlisting more; and it will take a brave army of some thousands to shake our position. We have some 2 or 300 ladies and children innumerable to protect. We are just making arrangements for their coming to this post. Nynce Tal is too near the plains to be comfortable for them, and as that will be the point of attack, it is well to have them out of the way. It is to be hoped that the Government are sending out troops; overwhelming forces will be required to regain the country, which I look upon as lost in some degree. If you do not hear from me next mail, it will be because we are cut off: however, do not fear but what we shall hold our ground with flying colours, come what may, as we have plenty of grain, and are nursing our resources in every way.

AGRA.—We take the following from the *Mofussilite* of the 1st August:—“On Tuesday morning last a party of forty-five men of the 3rd European regiment and twenty-five of the mounted militia left the fort under Captain Patton, on a *razzia* expedition towards Futteypore Sickree. The road was exceedingly bad, in many places being under water, which rendered the march very toilsome both for horse and foot. The force reached its destination about nine o'clock the next morning, and during the day captured five prisoners and recovered two or three hundred muskets and bayonets. Night passed without anything disturbing its serenity, but next morning (Thursday), while a few of the cavalry were escorting Mr. Phillips, the magistrates, and had set fire to a couple of villages by his orders, the Meevatees inhabitants turned out to the number of a hundred or a hundred and fifty, and fired their matchlocks at the incendiaries, but the only man hurt was a dismounted sowar, who was severely cut by a tulwar.

The sound of the firing alarmed the main body under Captain Patton, which immediately turned out to support their comrades. The cavalry upon coming in sight of the Meevatees, charged upon them down hill, followed as fast as possible by the infantry, and although the ground was very difficult they succeeded in driving the enemy away with a loss on their side of six killed, besides an unknown number wounded; while we sustained a loss of one syce killed, and Lieut. Salmond, 7th L.C., and the above-mentioned sowar, wounded. Having thus fought and conquered, the gallant band wended its way back to the fort, and reached its quarters in time for breakfast, to which meal the hungry men brought appetites that had not been stayed during their absence.

BANGALORE.—We publish the following extracts from a letter addressed to us (*Allen's Indian Mail*) by a lady at Bangalore, dated 10th Aug. 1857:—

In Bengal the mutiny may have passed the crisis; but we have yet to undergo it. God help us! It looks very threatening. From Madras to Seringapatam the country is in a state of commotion ready to rise. Here it is not the sepoys, but the Mahomedan inhabitants, who from other parts are quietly making their way to Bangalore. The authorities here have made every preparation. The troops are ready, guns are mounted in the fort and barracks. I have learned to fire with a pistol, and keep one ready

headed. All the ladies are learning to fire. The nizam's dominions also are in a very unsettled state. The Mohillas have broken out, and are plundering wherever they can. Some of them have been caught and hanged: a large force has gone from Bangalore against them.

At Nagpore the Europeans had a very narrow escape. Just on the night when the rising was to take place, and when the rebels had all gone to their posts, a spy was caught tampering with the sepoys of the 1st Madras N.I. He disclosed the whole plot, and the authorities instantly took measures to defeat it. The ring-leaders were seized and hanged the next day. In several places, just when the wretches were on the point of carrying out their plots, they have been providentially discovered. A volunteer corps patrols the streets at night: they learn a drill. It is a very unpleasant state of existence, daily expecting to be murdered. We expect the railway from Madras to Bangalore will be completed in three years. The officers of militia are fond of their titles, and have had expensive dresses made, profusely trimmed with gold and silver lace. You no doubt know of the gag put upon the Indian press; we can scarcely get any news of what is going on in Bengal. The English papers give us much more news about Bengal than the Indian papers do; and the arrival of the London paper is therefore eagerly looked for.

BEHAR.—The Behar magistrates of Allahabad and Behar, with the deputy magistrates of Sevan and Shergotty, have been ordered to entertain an additional police force at each Sudder station. The Behar station guard have been publicly praised by the commissioner of the division for their fidelity in resisting all the solicitations of the Dinapore regiments to revolt and seize the treasure.

BERHAMPORE.—The *Hurkaru* has been favoured with the following official account of the disarming at Berhampore:—"By letters received this morning, it has been reported that the 63rd N.I. was disarmed at Berhampore, without difficulty or disturbance of any kind, on the evening of the 1st of August. The 11th irregular cavalry were also disarmed, and their horses taken possession of at the same time. Every man of the 63rd N.I. was reported present and doing duty cheerfully the next morning."

BENARES.—A plot has been discovered at Benares, and four men have been apprehended. One is a banker, worth some eight lakhs of rupees. In the house of the banker some 200 swords and guns had been discovered. The banker offered the darogah a Government promissory note for Rs. 10,000 if he would let him escape. The darogah said that he must first sign the note before he let him go as he could not trust him. The banker signed, and was at once dragged, note and all, to the magistrate.

The latest news we have received from Benares (date not given), states that Major Haliburton had captured a number of the mutinous cavalry (the 12th irregulars, we presume), with ammunition packed up, ready for a start. They were disarmed and made prisoners. It is expected that Major Haliburton would cause the whole of them to be executed. It was rumoured that Benares was to be blown up and abandoned. At Mirzapore they had entrenched themselves, expecting an attack.

CALCUTTA.—AUGUST 3RD.—THE CALCUTTA PETITION.—A very influential meeting of the European inhabitants of Calcutta was held this day at the Chamber of Commerce, to consider the propriety of addressing the British Parliament on the subject of the present state of India. Sir A. D. H. Larpet being voted into the chair, speeches were made by Messrs. Peterson, Abbott, Mackinlay, Bullen, and other influential gentlemen, in favour of sending Mr. Mead (the officiating editor of the *Friend of India*), to England, with a view to get up an agitation against the Company's Government. They are at least fortunate in the choice of their representative, who will feel quite at home in cockney-land, to judge from his sleight of tongue with the poor letter H. He has, besides, a grievance of his own, having received a public reprimand for his seditious and unpatriotic writings.

THE KING OF ODEE, on a recent occasion, requested the Governor-General to inform him in what way he could remit Rs. 45,520 to his relatives in Europe. His majesty has been informed that the Court of Directors will be requested to pay them the amount.

COLLISION BETWEEN A VOLUNTEER AND A NATIVE.—The *Phoenix* mentions that as one of the volunteers was riding along the Chitpore road, a native rushed out upon him. The horse of the volunteer started and threw him. The native who committed the assault was taken prisoner. He has since been sentenced by a native judge to one month's imprisonment, a punishment quite inadequate to the offence. We are not told why the volunteer did not defend himself. It was perhaps fortunate that he did not use his sword, as a mob of natives speedily collected and manifested considerable sympathy for the assailant.

INSULTS BY NATIVE SERVANTS.—The native servants of the house of refuge in Cornwallis-square have thought proper grossly to insult the refugees from the Mofussil. On the 30th July, some of the Volunteer Cavalry were summoned to the assistance of a lady into whose sleeping apartments the native servants had insolently intruded. Five of them were taken into custody and made over to the police.

The *Guide* pilot vessel has been ordered to anchor off the mint to protect it in case of an *émeute*. She has two guns, and is manned by European sailors. The *Magna* and *Coleroon*, pilot vessels, have been stationed so as to cover with their guns Hastings-bridge and Coolie Bazaar. Mr. Master Pilot C. Phillips has, by order of the Lieut.-Governor, been suspended from rank and pay for two months, for detaining the Hon. Company's transport ship *Belgravia*, and for telling an untruth.

THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS have received printed rules for their guidance with reference to any emergency which may arise. It is expressly enjoined that no one is to fire or make an attack unless under the immediate orders of the magistrate, or to put down open riot or rebellion.

The Government have issued directions that the families of European soldiers on duty in the provinces shall be victualled and otherwise cared for at the public cost. This act of liberality, whilst it will entail but little expense, will be a source of the greatest comfort, not only to the actual recipients of the State's bounty, but to the husbands and fathers who are fighting our battles.

DISARMING THE NATIVE POPULATION.—The following is a copy of the presentment of the Grand Jury, on the 13th of July, to Sir Arthur Buller:—"That as a measure to allay apprehension of danger on the part of the public, and for the preservation of peace and the preservation of crime (especially as the Mahomedan holidays which are approaching are usually a period of excitement), it is desirable that the native population of Calcutta and the suburbs should be disarmed, and that the sale of arms and ammunition should be prohibited, except under such restrictions as Government may deem advisable. Therefore the Grand Jury do hereby request her Majesty's Justices to lay this their presentment before Government, and to move the Government to take the same into its favourable consideration." It is reported that the Governor-General is averse to disarming the native population, because to do so he must, consistently with the edicts of "imperial legislation," whatever they may be, also disarm the Europeans!

CANWONPORE.—GENERAL HAVELOCK'S ADDRESS TO HIS SOLDIERS.—The following orders by Brigadier-General Havelock, commanding the Allahabad moveable column, were issued to the troops at Camp Canwopore, 20th July:—

"The Brigadier-General takes blame to himself for not having yet noticed in orders the gallant behaviour of the troops in the two affairs of the 15th instant, and the victory of the 16th. But he has in the mean time sustained a heavy loss in the sudden death of his deputy assistant adjutant-general, and his time has been pre-occupied in preparations for the troops' further cause of congratulations.

"Canwopore, won by Lord Lake in 1803, has been a happy and peaceful place ever since, until the wretched ambition of a man whose uncle's life was by a too indulgent Government spared in 1817, filled it in 1857 with rapine and bloodshed. When, soldiers, your valour won the bridge at Pindoe Nuddy, you were signing the death-warrant of the helpless women and children of your comrades of the 32nd; they were murdered in cold blood by the miscreant Nana Sahib, whose troops fled in dismay at the victorious shout of your line on the evening of the memorable 16th.

"Soldiers! Your general is satisfied, and more than satisfied, with you. He has never seen steadier or more elevated troops. But your labours are only beginning. Between the 7th instant and the 16th you have, under the Indian sun of July, marched 126 miles, and fought four actions; but your comrades at Lucknow are in peril. Agra is besieged—Delhi still the focus of mutiny and rebellion. You must make great sacrifices if you would obtain great results. Three cities have to be saved—two strong places to be disblockaded. Your general is confident that he can effect all these things, and restore this part of India to tranquillity, if you only second him with your efforts, and if your discipline is only equal to your valour.

"Highlanders! It was my earnest desire to afford you the opportunities of showing how your predecessors conquered at Malwa; you have not degenerated. Assaye was not won by a more silent, compact, and resolute charge than was the village near Jansemow on the 16th instant.

"Sixty-fourth! You have put to silence the gibes of your enemies throughout India. Your fire—reserved until you saw the colour of your enemy's mustachios—this gave us the victory."

THE BATTLE OF BUSSEUT GUNGE.—The following is General Havelock's despatch:—

"Camp Busserut Gunge, July 30, 1857.

"I marched yesterday and came up with the enemy at Oonao. The town was flanked by an extensive swamp, and the position defended by fifteen guns. The inundation prevented any turning movement, and I attacked the place, captured all the guns, and put the enemy to flight. The troops from Lucknow in our front were aided by a considerable detachment of the Nana's force from Futtehpore Chowrassee, which was on our left flank, commanded by Jussa Sing. I halted four hours in the extreme heat of the day, and then marched on this town which is also surrounded by water. Four pieces of cannon were mounted on its old-fashioned gates and towers. The road at the entrance of the town had been destroyed and the gate strongly barricaded. I had no sappers, so, after a cannonade, I assaulted and took the place with all its guns. The enemy will not await any close contact with my troops except behind walls. Their loss this day has on that account been heavier than usual; mine also is severe—88 killed and wounded.

"At Oonao the soldier most distinguished was Private Patrick Cavanagh, of H.M.'s 64th regiment. He was cut to pieces by the enemy while showing a brilliant example to his comrades. Had he survived, I should have recommended him for the Victoria Cross. I trust a grateful Government will pension his relations.

"The Madras fusiliers were particularly distinguished. Major Stevenson selects Lieutenant Dangerfield as most conspicuous. He was the first on the barricade at this place. Lieutenant Bogle, of the 78th Highlanders, was severely wounded whilst leading the way at Oonao into a loopholed house filled with desperate fanatics. I would desire that he should be specially recommended to His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief.

My staff gave me glorious support. Colonel Tytler, hardly able to sit upon his horse from indisposition, set an example to the whole force for activity and daring. Lieut. Havelock, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, had a horse shot under him; and my acting Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. Seton, Madras Fusiliers, was severely wounded.

"I have captured an entire field-battery of guns; but without cavalry I cannot secure horses or equipments.

"I must not overlook my volunteers, who improve, however, every day.

"(Signed) H. HAVELOCK, Brigadier-General."

NANA SAHIB'S PROCLAMATION.—The following is a translation of a proclamation posted up by Nana Sahib at Cawnpore:—

"A traveller just arrived at Cawnpore from Calcutta states that in the first instance a council was held to take into consideration the means to be adopted to do away with the religion of the Mahomedans and Hindoos, by the distribution of cartridges. The council came to this resolution, that, as this matter was one of religion, the services of seven or eight thousand European soldiers would be necessary, as 50,000 Hindostanees would have to be destroyed, and then the whole of the people of Hindostan would become Christians. A petition with the substance of this resolution was sent to the Queen Victoria, and it was approved. A council was then held a second time, in which English merchants took a part, and it was decided that, in order that no evil should arise from mutiny, large reinforcements should be sent for. When the despatch was received and read in England thousands of European soldiers were embarked on ships as speedily as possible and sent off to Hindostan. The news of their being despatched reached Calcutta. The English authorities there ordered the issue of the cartridges, for the real intention was to Christianize the army first, and this being effected the conversion of the people would speedily follow. Pigs' and cows' fat was mixed up with the cartridges; this became known through one of the Bengalese who was employed in the cartridge-making establishment. Of those through whose means this was divulged one was killed and the rest imprisoned. While in this country these counsels were being adopted, in England the vakeel of the Sultan of Roum sent news to the Sultan that thousands of European soldiers were being sent for the purpose of making Christians of all the people of Hindostan. Upon this the Sultan issued a firman to the King of Egypt to this effect:—'You must deceive the Queen Victoria, for this is not a time for friendship, for my vakeel writes that thousands of European soldiers have been dispatched for the purpose of making Christians the army and people of Hindostan. In this manner, then, this must be checked. If I should be remiss, then how can I show my face to God; and one day this may come upon me also; for if the English make Christians of all in Hindostan, they will then fix their designs upon my country.' When the firman reached the King of Egypt, he prepared and arranged his troops, before the arrival of the English army at Alexandria, for this is the route to India. The instant the English army arrived, the

King of Egypt opened guns upon them from all sides, and destroyed and sunk their ships, and not a single soldier escaped. The English in Calcutta, after the issue of the order for the cartridges, and when the mutiny had become great, were in expectation of the arrival of the army from London; but the great God, in his omnipotence, had beforehand put an end to this. When the news of the destruction of the army of London became known, then the Governor-General was plunged in grief and sorrow, and beat his head.

"Printed by order of the Peishwar Bahadour."

The following intelligence has been furnished by Government:—
"General Neill reports on the 25th July from Cawnpore that he assumed command of the station, on General Havelock's crossing, and at once proceeded to re-establish police and British authority in the bazaar and city, and to put a stop to plundering. That news from Agra and Lucknow were good, and that all was well at Cawnpore."

AUGUST 13.—"Here I am again safe and sound at Cawnpore, after a most severe fight yesterday with our old enemies the sepoymutineers, in which we had three men killed and ten wounded; one young man had his leg blown away. There were only 120 of the 78th Highlanders present, the remainder being sick. Our whole force consisted of 800 men, including the Sikhs. A great many followers were cut to pieces by the enemy's cavalry and round shot. There were two guns playing on the 78th, which would no doubt have destroyed every man of us but for our timely resolution—a desperate one, no doubt; but it had to be done, or all would have perished beneath the deadly fire. General Havelock was calmly looking on: he knew well what we desired; and before he gave the order to advance all rushed forward at the charge, and in less than five minutes captured two guns and four horses, bayoneting a number of the enemy who tried to save the guns (two brass 9-pounders). General Havelock rode up after us, crying out, 'Well done, brave Highlanders! You have this day saved yourselves and your comrades!' We did not lose a man in the charge, though it was thought by other corps to be a mad attempt. As we started to charge, the last round of grape-shot went immediately over the heads of our small band of men; but in their haste to fire the enemy lost their elevation, so we thus escaped. Private McGrath and myself were struck in the action, but only bruised, the shot having first hit the ground. McGrath received five balls on different parts of his body, so he had to fall to the rear. I was merely struck on the hip-bone with only one ball, therefore I ran on, not heeding it. Mr. Crowe and Mr. Campbell thought I was killed, until I jumped up and after my comrades."

"We crossed the Ganges this morning in small boats, being unable to do any more in the kingdom of Oude until we are reinforced. The first news I got on landing here, about two hours ago, was that Colour Serjeant Camm had died a day or two before, of cholera. Since then another man of No. 6 Company died of the same disease, and Crowe of the same company—the married man—is likewise deceased."

It appears that in the action which General Havelock had with the enemy on the 5th instant, he repulsed the enemy with but very slight loss on our side. A round shot carried off the legs of Colonel W. Hamilton's, 78th Highlanders, horse. This is the second horse he has had shot under him within a few days. It is said that Nana Sahib was still lurking about somewhere in the neighbourhood of Cawnpore, and that the mutineers of the 42nd N.I. were waiting near to reinforce him. An attack on Cawnpore was expected, but there was nothing to fear as to the result.

Three hundred men of Her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers passed Benares on the 13th instant en route to Allahabad by steam; also another company of the 78th Highlanders from Gazeepore. All the Highlanders proceed from Allahabad to join General Havelock. The relief of those at Benares under Major Haliburton has been delayed by the destruction of the detachment of Her Majesty's 37th Foot at Arrah.

Colonel Gordon, commanding at Benares, has approved of a volunteer militia corps being formed in that camp under the instructions of Major Haliburton.

Since our last we have been favoured with letters direct from Cawnpore and Benares, dated the 10th and 14th August respectively.

Our Cawnpore correspondent, who had arrived at that station from Allahabad on the 6th, confirms the intelligence which we gave in our last as to General Havelock's movements up to that date. Since then he had sent over the wounded, the sick, and all his heavy baggage to Cawnpore, and was preparing to cross himself with his force on the 11th, and there await the arrival of reinforcements from Lower Bengal. The enemy had threatened Cawnpore on the 8th, and it was rumoured that a body of 2,000 infantry and cavalry had advanced to within three miles of the

station. General Neill had in consequence gone out to meet them with a small body of H.M.'s 64th, 78th, and 84th regiments, and Madras fusiliers, with a couple of guns; but the mutineers were not game to meet him, and bolted off the moment they heard of the near approach of our force, which, therefore, returned to quarters quite disappointed at not having had an opportunity of giving the vagabonds a good thrashing.

We regret to learn from our obliging correspondent's letter that the hospital arrangements at Cawnpore are very defective, owing, apparently, to a paucity of medical officers, but more particularly to there not being a well-organized subordinate medical establishment attached to the field hospitals. We have no doubt, however, that this state of things will very shortly be rectified, as General Neill is evidently not a man to be trifled with, and the health of his troops will naturally be his first care.

We regret to learn that since the 9th June last, the Highlanders alone had lost four sergeants and forty-three privates, chiefly from cholera and fever.

"Camp, Murrugarwur, about five miles east of Cawnpore, on the left bank of the Ganges.—On the 29th ult. we had a severe engagement. Our 4th and 6th companies were engaged. It lasted the whole day, from about six a.m. till seven p.m. We succeeded just as darkness was setting in in totally routing the enemy. We stormed two fortified villages, took nineteen guns, and a quantity of ammunition. But our losses were rather severe. In our regiment we had one officer, Mr. Richardson, killed, and one, Mr. Seton, wounded. I don't know how many men were killed and wounded of the force, but in my company there were two killed and three wounded. The two former were privates Scullion and Murphy, both Catholics, God be merciful to them. We bivouacked for the night in a tope, and to the surprise of all returned to this place, or rather commenced our retreat to this place, the following evening, which we reached on the 31st. The cause is, I believe, to wait for reinforcements, as our force is too small to cope with so many thousands.

I assure you we are all very well knocked up, marching and fighting all the day in a blazing hot sun. Our regiment is very much reduced in numbers; indeed, killed and wounded, we have lost very little short of 200 since we left Madras. Poor Major Renaud has died of his wounds.

The *Poona Observer* has been informed that General Havelock received a slight wound in his last action with the rebels on the 12th instant; so slight, however, we rejoice to learn, as not to prevent his attending with his usual energy and vigour to his many arduous duties.

CUDDAPAH.—The *Spectator* affirms that the Rohillas have been plundering in the Cuddapah district. On the 15th July they passed through a pass in the Nullah Mullah Hills. A detachment of the 30th N.I. have been sent against them. The Rohillas are reported to have recrossed the Kistnah, and returned to the Nizam's country.

DELHI.—The following is from Delbi, written on the 3rd of August:—

"All quiet to-day. The enemy came out in force on the 31st July, both from the Cashmere gate and the Ajmere gate. Since the 23rd we had not been troubled with them. The centre and left battery played upon them coming out of the gate (Cashmere), and the right battery, as usual, gave it them pretty strongly on their parade-ground (the old encamping ground). The men coming out of the Cashmere gate moved rapidly away to the right towards the residency, and the houses near, and got a couple of 9-pounders, from which they played on the mosque, also sending shots to the centre battery. During this time the guns on the different bastions were not idle; they fired shells both from mortars and howitzers, which fell either short or went over the ridge, and burst harmlessly amongst the trees in the valley of death. The *Moree* was troublesome as usual with the 24-pounders. The Pandies might be seen in the houses to the left of the residency; shots were fired at them from the centre battery, and shells from the mortars and howitzers, which made Pandi depart; he remained lurking about, and firing occasional shots with his musket. They are not allowed to return to the city till four o'clock; so they wile away the time by sitting behind a rock and smoking their hookas, and taking an occasional shot at a thousand yards. This is what they do on the left, but on the right they came within a hundred yards in some places, and farther off in others, of the breastwork, which extends from the mosque known by the name of the Ram Sammy House to the road, and another from the three 9-pounder battery to the Crow's-nest and Subjee Mundeel pickets. During this time cavalry and infantry and about twelve guns came out of the Ajmere-gate, went behind the Eed Gab, and took the road to Rhotuck. They were coming out in one continued stream from seven o'clock till twelve; they had elephants and laden bullocks with them. Our loss was trifling. Two Goorkhas were killed in

the right battery by a round shot. The right battery was commanded by Captain Fagan, who has been in command of that battery in almost every engagement.

This day month, the 23rd of June, they attacked the battery in great force, but since the Subjee Mundeel has been cleared and breastworks thrown up, they have never been able to advance so close as they did on that day. About five o'clock, the little affair being over, the supports were withdrawn, and the men were marched down to camp, or rather waded, as the rain had been falling since twelve o'clock. I forgot to mention that at four o'clock Pandi, with his guns and cavalry (the latter, by the way, always come out, and are not seen again till they go in), returned into the city, under a salute of guns from the left and centre batteries, several rounds from a 9-pounder, and several from the 18-pounder and 8-inch howitzer, rather uncomfortable, I should imagine, to the gentle Hindoos. On the evening of the 31st, the moveable column was sent out, but saw nothing of the force that went out in the morning from Delhi, they brought in a convoy, also the Kumaon Battalion. It rained very heavily in the morning, notwithstanding this, there was musketry going on the whole day; the camp did not turn out till about six in the evening, the party returning from the Rhotuck road were met by a party from the city, and they joined in an attack on our right; we were kept up all night, they had several light guns out. They were maddened by Bhang, and came tolerably close to the breastworks. During the night they had bugles sounding the advance the whole time, but it had not the power of pushing them forward; they shouted and called out to each other "*Chalo bhai*;" they wasted a considerable quantity of 9-pounder ammunition, as they were firing all day on the 1st, all night of the same, and all the 2nd.

The pickets held their own all night; the 60th rifles made some excellent shooting. Pandi never shows more than his head: his musket generally has a good elevation. Musketry was going on on both sides all day, with scarcely any casualties on our side, though many a Pandi bit the dirt. The two buglers were knocked over and their bugles taken by some riflemen. The Subjee Mundeel picket did good execution. Buttons were cut off belonging to men of the late 18th regiment, 57th, and 7th Scindia contingent. I suppose they found it cold at night, as they do not generally wear their uniform. A medal was also found on one man, giving his name, which I forget. They began firing some rockets from the Kishen Gunge, intending them to go into camp, but they fell short: two of them fell amongst some of their own men. They were speedily obliged to withdraw by some shots from the right battery and 9-pounder battery, which prevented their firing another rocket. They had evidently intended passing the evening there, and they had invited their friends to see the tomasha. Pandi does not like the whiz of a round shot. It was all quiet after five o'clock, both sides being tired of the work. Our casualties altogether I do not think exceeded twenty-five killed and wounded, after thirty-six hours' engagement. Their loss was great compared to ours: about 200 killed, and a great many wounded and carried off. Several books were found near the dead bodies, which were all stripped by their friends. Travers, of Coke's corps, was killed; poor fellow! he was shot through the head; he lived a few hours. He was a good officer, and is regretted by all who knew him. All has been quiet since.

A friend, writing from camp on the 3rd August, sends the following account of the two days' fighting on the 1st and 2nd:—"The alarm went early on the morning of the 1st ult., but after falling in it proved to be a false one, and our men returned to their tents. However, there was a good deal of firing all day, and at about 6 p.m. we were again turned out, and marched to our respective posts. The troops remained under arms till about 9 p.m., and the grenadier company of the 61st were ordered off to the breastwork in front of the Sammy House, and we saw nothing of them till about 12 a.m. on the 2nd; the light company were sent to relieve them. Such a *feu d'enfer* as was kept up all night has not been heard since the old Crimean days: the enemy fired shot and shell into our batteries all night. You might see as many as six shells bursting in the air at one time. We could not sleep much, as you may well imagine, as we expected a general turn out every moment. However, in the morning, we found out what had occurred. The enemy, no doubt, blanged up to the eyes, attacked our pickets three or four times, but were driven back by grape as often as they came on, leaving their dead and wounded as a memento of their stupidity. They fired musketry by the volley, scarcely touching a man; at daylight getting more plucky by our not advancing, they got pretty close, when the grenadier company of the gallant 61st and the rifles leaped on the breastwork with a yell, and polished them off in style, bayoneting and bulleting about fifty before they had time to run for it. The fire kept up through the whole of the 2nd and the night of the 1st, with scarcely ten minutes' intermission, principally on the side of the enemy; our fellows holding hard till they could make it tell on

them. They were seen carrying away their brethren nearly all day yesterday, and they are supposed to have lost somewhere between 200 and 500. Our loss altogether, killed and wounded, as far as I learn at present, does not amount to above a dozen or so. I regret to hear our glory received a damper in the death of Captain Travers, of Coke's corps, here. Poor fellow, he was shot through the temple. One shot came into the breastwork, yesterday afternoon, carried away some four or five sand-bags, and sent about a dozen men spinning in all directions. One man of the 61st had his head taken off, and three or four others wounded by stones, &c., slightly. Lieut. Hutton, 61st, got a puri; I hear he swallowed nearly half a sand-bag, and had all his pockets and his hands full of the contents when he got on his legs again. The cartridges picked up yesterday were filled with gun ammunition, coarse and damp, and they were seen firing with matchlocks. They have also caps of their own making; at least it is reported so. But I think that it is all bosh. We are all anxiously looking out for the left wing of H.M.'s gallant 61st, now on its way here, and in which corps the greatest confidence is generally placed; no doubt they will tell a tale and behave as they did at Chillianwallah. The cholera, I am happy to say, has almost entirely disappeared."—*Lahore Chronicle*, August 8.

A letter from Aboo, dated the 11th August, mentions that the King of Delhi has offered to make terms with us, on the condition that thirty-six lakhs of rupees annually, instead of fifteen as heretofore, should be secured to him and his successors. This proposal was of course peremptorily declined. He was informed that nothing but unconditional surrender could be accepted; and this, we should hope, would be instantly followed by unexceptionable hanging, drawing, and quartering, on a gallows raised so high over the royal palace at Delhi that the "Great Exhibition" should be witnessed by all the country round.—*Poona Observer*, Aug. 27.

At the request of Major-General Wilson, commanding the Delhi field force, the chief commissioner of the Panjab has sanctioned the free transit, under frank by commanding officers, through the post, of letters and small parcels from the wives and families of all European soldiers, to their husbands and fathers in camp before Delhi, and *vice versa*. This has been communicated to the Postmaster-General of the North-West Provinces, in view to the necessary instructions being issued. We hope that a similar concession will be made by the Bombay Government in favour of the troops scattered in different parts of this presidency, and engaged in field service.

An officer of H.M.'s 61st, now before Delhi, writes to us as follows:—

"Camp, July 26.

"As soon as Delhi was taken by the mutineers, my leave was cancelled, and I was ordered to join my regiment at Ferozepore. The regular roads being closed, I had to march through the hills to Simla. When I got there, I found the corps was on its way to this place; and here I have been since the 1st of this month, at the old business of pickets and guards, with now and then a "mill" on a grand scale—generally twice a week—in which we lose a dozen men or so, and the Pandies from three to five hundred. Since my corps came down here I have been in four engagements,—on the 4th, 14th, 18th, and 23rd;—rather good for three weeks. On the 4th I stuck a sepoy of the 68th, and cut off his buttons with my sword; on the 14th I shot one. Poor Delhi is a heap of ruins,—I mean the cantonment part of it; and so will the city be before we have done with it. Every day we get nearer and nearer, and our guns must tell on the mutineers with fearful effect, because they are crowded inside. They have, I am sure, 15,000 men (report says 20,000); so every shell that falls inside must play "Old Harry" with them. Our own force is under 3,000 Europeans, with about an equal number of Sikhs, Goorkhas, &c. &c. We could storm the city any fine morning we were ordered to do so; but there would be no possibility of keeping the men together when once within the walls. They would be certain to separate in search of plunder, liquor, and Pandies, and in that state might be cut off by one determined rush of the enemy. Patience, therefore, yet a little while."

Delhi letters mention that the kotwal of cantonments had made his escape from the city, and come into our camp. He reports that only five men of Capt. De Tessier's battery survive, and that the rebels are running short of powder, caps, &c. The powder they use for shells is evidently of a very inferior description, as some forty unexploded shells have been picked up and brought into our camp.

The mutineers, having heard of the near approach of reinforcements of Europeans, are said to be in a state of great alarm, and will probably make their intended grand attack, of which there is much talk among them, as speedily as possible.

The kotwal also reports that Mrs. Leeson is still alive in the

city, and protected by Affghans; the mutineers, it is supposed, being unaware of her existence. A letter from her had been received in camp. It is fervently to be hoped that a speedy release awaits this unfortunate woman, whose husband and children were murdered before her face.

ENSIGN MOUNSTEVEN.—The following letter and regimental orders were written by Lieutenant-Colonel Greathead on the death and gallant conduct of Ensign Mounsteven, 8th (King's) regiment:—

"Regimental Orders, 8th (King's) Regiment.

"Camp before Delhi, July 10.

"The regiment will learn with the greatest regret that Ensign Mounsteven has died of the wounds received by him in the affair of the 9th of July, in this his first and last engagement. This admirable young officer, though only eighteen years of age, displayed a coolness and a brilliant bravery which, had he been spared, must have led to future distinction; and it is with the most heartfelt sorrow that Lieutenant-Colonel Greathead announces the untimely close of his career. He is buried in the cemetery, and the officers and men will erect a monument to his memory."

"Camp before Delhi, July 13.

"My dear Sir,—The very painful duty has fallen upon me of acquainting you with the loss you have sustained by the death of your most gallant son, from a mortal wound received in action before Delhi on the 9th instant. I cannot express to you the sorrow this has caused to me, and to every one in the regiment. None have felt more than I, for I had formed great hopes of him. He had every quality to make a good soldier—bravery, coolness, ready will, and ready obedience; and never were those qualities more conspicuous than in the engagement which was his first and last. We went into action about 11 A.M., and the duty which we had to perform was to clear the mutineers out of an intricate labyrinth of gardens and houses. This was done with great rapidity, but not without considerable loss, as the mutineers took advantage of every wall and building, and we lost thirty men killed and wounded out of 160 we had in action. I saw your brave boy head the men of his company in a dozen charges, and his light foot let no man head him, and throughout he was unhurt. We had driven the mutineers out of the gardens across the road, which we crossed, and going up the bank of a canal we entered an enclosure, round which the mutineers had mustered in force, and a shot from a loophole struck him in the abdomen, passing out just above the groin. He is buried in the cemetery. When this business is over we shall erect a tomb to his memory. He was sensible to the last, and died like a true Christian, without repining. It is for us to regret him who are left, for a finer young officer never entered her Majesty's service.

"Believe me, my dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"E. M. GREATHEAD,

"Lieut.-Colonel commanding 8th (King's) regiment."

DINAPORE.—The Dinapore mutineers have since had a severe beating at Arrah by Major Eyre. He had three guns, fifty gunners, one hundred and fifty of the 5th fusiliers, and twelve gentlemen volunteers from Buxar. The mutineers mustered about 2,500 men, some of them with Enfield rifles. They fought desperately, charging the guns, but were beaten back; and the little garrison at Arrah, consisting of forty-five Sikhs, twelve gentlemen, and a lady, were rescued by our brave little force. The rebels have gone to Sasseram, on the Grand Trunk Road. They have cut the telegraph wire, and stopped the dak.—*Bombay Times*, Aug. 28.

The *Phoenix* has received a letter from Dinapore, dated the 7th of July. The mutinous regiments killed, at Soane, Mr. Hoyle, and subjected Mrs. Pacquet, with her two children, to gross indignities; the other Europeans succeeded in effecting their escape to Delhi.

General Lloyd, who commanded at Dinapore, has been suspended, and is to be brought to trial. Sir James Outram has been nominated to the command of the Dinapore and Cawnpore districts.

At three p.m. on the evening of July 25, gun after gun was fired and volleys discharged at Dinapore. Universal panic reigned here then. The city people were seen flying in every direction; every shop was shut, and all Government offices broke up in a moment. Every one knew from the commissioner's circular that the sepoys were to be disarmed in the evening, and no one doubted that they had risen to resist the order. Such proved to be the case. The 7th N.I. the 8th N.I. and the 40th N.I. mutinied; but our veterans were ready for them. The gallant 10th rushed after them like deer; the grape shot did its work, and the scoundrels of the three regiments bolted. They divided themselves into three bodies. One ran towards the Soane, another towards the villages in the Gya direction, and the third jumped into boats to embark for Patna. All three were pursued. Those in the boats were fired on by the Europeans; and a steamer which chanced to be lying off Dinapore opened broadsides upon them, and sunk several of their boats. The mutineers were entirely discomfited. Not a single European was killed; but the native barracks are in ashes. Patna in the mean

time (by Patna I mean the Christian population only) is on the *qui vive*, ready assembled at the commissioner's residence, which is surrounded by Ratray's Sikh battalion and Nation's Nujeebs. Patna is comparatively safe. About three companies of Europeans are here for our defence.—*Phoenix Extra*, July 30.

GOORDASPORE.—Reports from Goordaspore, received this morning, state that forty-eight more of the 26th mutineers have been seized and destroyed in that district. A body of about twenty-five of them were charged by Major Jackson and three of his men (the 2nd irregular cavalry), and eight of them were killed. Major Jackson was unfortunately wounded, and one sowar was killed. The remainder of the twenty-five mutineers were captured.

HAZARA.—Major Becher reports from Hazara, that 160 more of the 55th N.I. mutineers, including two subadars (apparently the last remnant of the corps), were being brought in by the Syuds of Khagun. They will meet the fate they have so richly merited. A number of them, Brahmins, Khuttries, &c., had become Mahomedans in the hope of thereby escaping, but in vain. The Khagun men cut off their supplies, and finally seized them all. In Hazara the best spirit prevails among the people.

JHEELUM.—From Rawul Pindee we hear that Capt. W. Miller, of the Bombay Fusiliers, greatly distinguished himself on the occasion of the mutiny of the 14th Bengal N.I. at Jhelum. This gallant officer, who is a captain of police in the Punjab, charged a body of twenty-five of the mutineers, at the head of five sowars only, though himself, it is said, unarmed. His horse was shot under him, and he received two bayonet wounds; but the sowars, we are glad to hear, cut up the mutineers to a man. Capt. Miller is doing well.

JUBBULPORE.—No disturbances at the latest date.

LUCKNOW.—We are informed that after General Havelock's brilliant success on the 29th July, at Basserut Gunge, the enemy remained about two miles in his front, in a position unapproachable on all sides, in consequence of jheels and swamps. Having no cavalry to follow up his successes, the enemy, who always run away as soon as their guns are taken, get away unmolested; and his small force of Europeans being much hampered with the sick and wounded, and with the care of the large park of artillery he has taken from the rebels, was compelled to make a retrograde movement so as to communicate with the garrison at Cawnpore. He accordingly retired nearly to Cawnpore, to escort his wounded, but has again marched to attack the mutineers. News from Cawnpore, of the 5th instant, mentions that General Havelock had advanced the night before, and heavy firing was heard that morning. The firing was heard by the force at Cawnpore, and seemed to recede towards Lucknow. No doubt we shall very shortly hear of General Havelock having had another successful action with the mutineers.—*Poona Observer*, August 19.

MADRAS.—The 8th Madras Cavalry refused to proceed to Bengal, and were immediately disbanded.

MEERUT.—Accounts from Meerut of the 31st ult., says the *Lahore Chronicle*, mention a most successful expedition by a small detachment from that place, of carbineers, rifles, volunteer horse, and two guns, which had attacked and defeated an insurgent force (under Khalid, Khan of Malighur) at Gallontee, on the Boolundshuhur road. Khalid had come out to collect revenue, and to plunder Hauper; but the prompt and vigorous movement of the Meerut detachment took him by surprise, and put him and his men completely to flight, after losing four small guns, and sustaining considerable loss.

MIRZAPORE.—We have intelligence from Mirzapore to the 4th of August, at which date all was quiet at that place. There had been some symptoms of disaffection amongst the 47th N.I. in consequence of which they were disarmed on the 2nd of August, when all went off very quietly.

MOOTEHAREE.—A postscript to the *Phoenix* supplies the following disastrous tidings:—

"The following is an extract of a letter from Mooteeharee, dated 26th July, 1857:—

"As my note of yesterday would alarm you, so I lose no time to inform you that Raikes and myself returned to the station this morning, and, I am glad to say, I found all safe as when I left the factory on the 24th. Poor Holmes and his wife's bodies were brought in yesterday; the former without head, and Mrs. H. dreadfully mangled, and not recognizable; they were murdered while out on their evening drive, about a mile and a half from the lines. Dr. Garner and wife had got home when they were attacked, and, having secured the doors, the savages set fire to the bungalow, and they perished in it, including their little boy, about two years old; the girl, a year older, was saved by some one, and will be brought in here. The bodies, I fancy, must have been buried, since they have not been brought in. A poor man who had charge of the post-office there was also murdered. We got away not more than an hour before two of the sowars came to my bungalow, went all round it, and ascertained no one was there, when they went over to Raikes's, which they also found empty, after which they went into Mootal, where the darogah tried to stop them, but he was soon made to understand that, if he did, there would be a fight for it, so, after a few threats on both sides, they galloped off, and we suppose they joined the main body at Gobindgunge, where they crossed,

after (we heard) killing the jemadar of the police. Mrs. Raikes, the doctor and wife, Hitchins and family, are all at Meerpore, but will return in a few days.

"No vats filled yesterday at any of the places, and little will be done to-day, we are very hard up for fuel, and the roads are very much cut up. Since I left this at 10 a.m. on the 24th, it has hardly ceased raining for two hours. We left Meerpore at 7 a.m., it having cleared up a little, but came in from Lallbageah in heavy rain. The river is very high.

"Holmes and wife were attacked by only four men. They say the scoundrels took away his head. Baldwin is safe, and none left the factories, though I fancy he hid himself in the Beasa House, which, indeed, I should have done, had I been alone.

"28th July.—Since writing the above, a man has come in from Alligunge, and reports that McDonnell's bungalow was attacked by the mutineers, but that McDonnell and Lynch had got news, and left the place for a more safe one. Of course the man can give no news as to whether the treasury was plundered or not. As soon as the sepoy began firing on the bungalows everybody ran away. I fear the brates have taken away his horses; they took all they could from Segowlie, and Holmes had a large breeding-stud. The man that brought the news here is a syce of that place, and he was serving McDonnell."

"The detachment of Major Holmes's Irregulars, stationed at Mozufferpore, marched through the district towards Govindgunge Ghaut, to join the main body of the mutineers. The route of the entire party is supposed to be for Oude.

"The European inhabitants of Mutteeharee, ladies and all, returned to the station on the 29th inst. and all was quiet."

MUSSOORIE.—MUSSOORIE CONVENT, JULY 11TH, 1857.—

"My dear Cousin,—At the request of your sister, dear St. Patrick, I send home these few lines to inform you all that she, Madame St. Anthony, Madame St. Edward, and myself are safe and well, thank God, and that up to the present none of our dear sisters in religion have fallen a victim to the Mahomedan persecution or rebellion. Kindly inform Mesdames St. Anthony and Edward's family of the above. Mary St. Patrick continues to reside in the Sealkote Convent. You must have received her letter of last April. Madame St. Edward is here with me, and Madame St. Anthony is with the Sirdhana Convent community now in Meerut, a military station eighteen miles from their convent. You must have learned from the newspapers that nearly the whole of India is up in rebellion against the government. After satiating their vengeance at Meerut, the rebels (Mahomedans and Hindoos) marched to Delhi, were joined by their brother sepoys, and massacred all the Europeans except a few who fled. The poor Catholic missionary was among the slain. Our poor sisters of Sirdhana were attacked; they went with the boarders and chaplain to the roof of the house, on which they had to stay three days witnessing scenes of horror all around. Having the Blessed Sacrament with them, and expecting every hour to be their last, they remained in perpetual adoration, midst the carnage, calling on the Immaculate Virgin to shield them from the monsters ready for any outrage—death was not what our dear sisters feared most God only knows what may be the issue of the war. The atrocities committed by the natives on Europeans, especially women and children, are, I think, unparalleled in the annals of history. Fancy infants being tossed by them into the air, and received by them on the bayonets; others cut open, the hearts placed on spears; some sliced like bread, and all in the presence of the tortured mothers, subjected to every species of outrage, and then roasted alive. May our good God have mercy upon us, and put an end to this carnage. I will write, if alive, next month. We are preparing for death, which may come sooner than we anticipate. God's will be done. Love to aunt and all dear to us.—Your affectionate cousin,

"MARY ST. JOSEPH SMITH."

MEAN MEER.—The disbanded 26th regiment of Native Infantry mutinied at Mean Meer. Major Spencer, who commanded the regiment, immediately went into the lines, and for some time appears to have succeeded in pacifying the men; but he, with the quartermaster-sergeant, the havildar-major, a pay havildar, and some others, lost their lives in the vain attempt to maintain order. The major appears to have been slain from behind, by blows dealt him with a hatchet. The miscreants attempted to inveigle some other officers into their lines, and Lieut. M. White had a most narrow escape. Just as he was on the point of dismounting to aid, as he imagined, his wounded commanding officer, he was warned by a syce that he would be murdered, and got away with difficulty and with a slight scratch from a sword.

The mutineers fled rapidly to the eastward across the grand parade, and got into the dense jungle without being overtaken. About thirty of the mutineers were killed by the new Sikh and Punjabee battalion, and seven were captured and summarily executed.

Parties of horsemen have been detached in pursuit from Lahore and Umritsur, and Capt. T. Blagrove has taken charge of one party from Lahore. Expresses have been sent to secure all the ghats on

the Sotlej and Beas; and it is hoped that but few of the villains may escape.

MOUNT ABOO.—At this station a part of the Joudpore Legion has mutinied, but no mischief was done.

NAGODE.—When the last accounts left all was quiet at this station.

NAGPORE.—The *Athenæum* contains an account of the attempted insurrection at Nagpore. On the night of the 13th of June, 500 of the rabble at Nagpore were stationed in a garden to the north-east of the cantonments, 300 were posted near the arsenal, 150 near the hill of Seetabuldee, and 300 in a mosque near the jail, now containing some 500 prisoners. The signal for the slaughter to commence was the ascent of three fire-balloons from the city. One of the ringleaders of the rebellion, when the plot was nearly ripe for execution, sent to the 1st N.I. to seduce them from their allegiance. They seized the emissary and spread the alarm. Within half an hour four 9-pounder guns were loaded, and placed in position outside the arsenal gate. The guns at the hill of Seetabuldee were loaded and placed under Captain Johnstone and a party of sepoy. Directly the rebels heard that the plot had been discovered, they dispersed. On the 17th of June the Resalahs were disarmed, and the ringleaders seized. They were tried, and the evidence given in the trial was most conclusive. The conspiracy had been planned for three months. The European ladies had been assigned individually to the heads of the Resalah. Three of the ringleaders were condemned and hanged on the 30th of June before a vast concourse of people. The Europeans at the station sleep on the Seetabuldee Hill.

NUSSEERABAD.—The 12th Bombay N.I. at Nusseerabad have been disarmed, as the men exhibited symptoms of disaffection.

PESHAUR, August 13, 1857.—I am quite well. All continues perfectly quiet and safe at Peshawur, a great exception to the rest of our presidency. My regiment (61st N.I.), you will be glad to hear, keep staunch and loyal, and all in it doing their duty steadily and well.

ROORKEE.—The detachment which left Roorkee on the 21st have fallen in with several parties of the Goojurs. On the 22nd, between Muhmoodpore and Deobund, two or three were killed and thirty-eight taken prisoners. Of these, fourteen, convicted of having taken part in the late attack on Deobund, were executed at that place on the 23rd. On the same day (the 23rd), six of the villages which have been most notorious in plundering and harbouring plunderers, were destroyed; thirteen men were killed, and 135 taken prisoners. A large number of men were seen to escape by the ravines bordering on the Kalee Nuddee. An endeavour would be made to beat up the whole line of those ravines, and dislodge the concealed dacoits.—*Roorkee Garrison Gazette*, July 25.

SAHARUNPORE.—The jail guards at Saharunpore were quietly disarmed on Monday evening, the 27th ult., by the magistrate and Major Bagot. This was rather a matter of precaution, than of absolute necessity. There had been rumours of intrigue between some of the guards, the Goojurs of the neighbourhood, and a few of the disorderly city badmashes. As it was well known that the Goojurs were assembling on the village of Bahere, a few miles from Saharunpore, and openly expressed their intention, when joined by the Baugurs, Rajpoots, and other disaffected classes of the district, of attacking Saharunpore, the magistrate forwarded an express to Colonel L'Estrange, at Landour, calling for the aid of some Europeans from that dépôt.

The colonel was prompt in action, and the men were at once despatched on ponies, &c. &c. towards Saharunpore, under command of Capt. Sneyd and Lieut. Baring. The authorities at Saharunpore sent out a lot of buggies, carts, and a few elephants to meet and bring in the party. The men arrived safely on Monday evening, about 9 P.M., leaving Landour at 3 A.M. on Sunday.

SAUGOR.—This station is quiet. The proposed day of attack was the following morning, Tuesday; but the expected arrival of the Europeans, the return of a detachment of the Ghoorkas from field service, under Lieut. Boisragon and Mr. Robertson, joint magistrate, and the presence of a small force from Roorkee, with a 6-pounder gun, under Capt. Drummond, had the effect of breaking up the conspiracy; at any rate for the present.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Aug. 1.

SIMLA.—We (*Allen's Indian Mail*) have been favoured with the following letter from Simla, dated July 12:—"The dawks are entirely stopped below Delhi. We get our Calcutta letters occasionally only, and then *via* Bombay, and all our news comes by that route; but I have not received a single overland letter or paper since the Delhi massacre. With Agra our only means of communication is by way of Hyderabad in Sind. It is impossible, therefore, to give you any very recent intelligence of affairs down country. At Delhi matters remain much as they were—the army waiting for reinforcements. Up here we are said to be tolerably safe, certainly more so than we should be in the plains. Still, we are at the mercy of the hill rajahs, who could at any time utterly destroy us. Including tradespeople and half-caste clerks, we cannot muster above forty males, while the ladies number from 350 to 400, besides soldiers' wives and troops of poor children.

We live literally from hand to mouth, and the commissioner has just issued a circular limiting the number of servants and the quantity of food for each family. Throughout the North-West Provinces, the natives, it is said, are being disarmed, but it is a mere farce, for any man who chooses can secrete as many weapons as he pleases. It is almost amusing to think that the king of Delhi has had the cool effrontery to offer his mediation between the British Government and its mutinous soldiery, on condition that his palace and pension be secured to him. This very reasonable proposition was made to Sir John Lawrence, and by him—rejected. When N— went down with our forces into the Delhi cantonment, he naturally visited the ruins of his own house. In the compound he found many papers, a table, chairs, and his khansama, who came up to him, and, putting his hands together, said, "*Sahib, moorghee sub atcha hai.*" I doubt if others will find even their poultry again. I know that the walls of my own bungalow were besmeared with blood, so that any of our servants who remained faithful, must have paid for their fidelity with their lives. It is said that Mrs. Beresford and three children were saved by a dhobee (washerman), and are concealed in a village near Meerut, but I doubt this very much. However, Mr. Bayley, the postmaster, has escaped into camp, and reports three Europeans as being still alive within Delhi, in the house of a nawab. He thinks two of them may be Messrs. Hutchinson and Galloway.

June 25.—A volunteer guard has been formed, and placed under the command of Capt. Briggs, the superintendent of the Hill roads.

SHAHJEHANPORE.—Statement of Munroos (Lohar Mistræ), or the regimental blacksmith, late of the 28th B. N. I. at Shahjehanpore:—

"Dinapore, July 2nd, 1857.

"On the evening of Saturday, the 30th of May, 1857, sepoy Ram-narain Pandey, of the 1st Co., 28th N. I., and others, informed me that there would be an outbreak on Sunday morning, being the next day, during church time. Upon hearing this, the native doctor, by name Meer Kassim Ali, and myself went to Captain Lysaght's and Dr. Bowling's Bungalows, the former was out taking his drive, the latter was in his garden, and to whom we lost no time in giving the alarm that there would be an outbreak in the morning during church service. The doctor viewed this statement very lightly, telling us we must be mistaken, so we then returned to our lines. Next morning, Sunday, 31st May, about eight o'clock, during church time, sepoy Ram-narain Pandey, and some fourteen or fifteen others, entered the church whilst all the officers, except Captains Salmon and James, were there assembled. Sepoy Ram-narain was the first I saw enter and leave the church. All this I saw from my house, which is directly opposite, and he it was who gave Lieut. Spens a sabre wound across the right shoulder and head whilst in a kneeling position; these wounds the officers and ladies bound up as best they could. Captain Salmon, who was at his house, when he heard the firing ran instantly towards the church, where he met the rest of his brother-officers coming out; as Capt. Salmon ran towards the church he was fired at, the ball taking effect, and carrying off the first joint of the forefinger of his left hand. Capt. James, in command of the regiment, on hearing an uproar in the lines, went on horseback in that direction to speak and reason with his men. Whilst he was remonstrating with them, they told him to hold his tongue and leave the spot or they would murder him. On this, Capt. James turned his horse and was riding away when the men fired upon him from different directions, and shot him; he was left dead on the ground for three days, when several Mussulmans from the city came and burned his remains close to the church, along with Dr. Bowling and Mr. Ricketts, C. S., who were also murdered by the men of the 28th Regiment, the former was shot when seated on the coach-box whilst driving his wife and child to church. The Sergt.-Major hid himself on the roof of his house, where he was afterwards found and made prisoner. The rest of the officers and surviving party of the 28th, whose names are annexed,* proceeded with Mrs. Bowling in her carriage to a place called Koramun, a distance of ten or twelve miles from Shahjehanpore, where they were supplied with an elephant by some rajah; from this they went to a place called Mohumdee, where they were promised protection by the tehseldar; they all remained at Mohumdee eight or nine days, when two companies of the 41st regt. at Setanpore were sent off by the order of their soubadar and jemadar to bring them away or else kill them all there. Before receiving charge of the Europeans from the tehseldar these sepoy falsely promised them every protection, but on seeing Lieut. Spens with his shoulder bound up, they said,

* Capt. Sneyd, Lysaght and wife, Salmon, Lieut. Scott, mother and two sisters, Pitt, Robertson, Rutherford, Key and wife, Ensign Spens, Scott, Johnston, White, Mrs. Bowling and two children, 2nd master serjeant, wife, and child, Serjt. Leilly, wife, and child.

True copy.

(Signed) J. RATTRAY.

"What is the use of taking a wounded man with us, he had better be shot!" so they shot him instantly. All the rest were made to proceed on their way to Setapore, but before they had got the distance of four miles from Mohumdee the sepoy ordered the ladies to get out of the carriage and walk. Upon this the officers all remonstrated, that they would walk and the ladies remain in the carriage, but the sepoy said "No;" the ladies must get out, which they did, and on their alighting they were shot one by one; the children, some bayoneted, others dashed on the ground; the sepoy then turned round and killed all the officers, leaving them all lying on the ground. The police jemadar afterwards came up, and finding the bodies of the officers, ladies, and children lying there, had a large hole dug and buried them all in it. Seetal Sing, sepoy of the 9th company, who had left the officers on the arrival of the 2nd company, was met, sixteen miles from Mohumdee, by some sepoy of these two companies, who related how that not one of the party had escaped death. Seetal Sing upbraided them with breaking their promise of protection, but they replied, "Never mind, our orders were not to return until all were killed." I got all this information from Seetal Sing, on meeting him that day, on his return to his home.

Taken before me,

(Signed) Major Moir,

A.D.C. Major-Gen. Lloyd.

P.S.—Major Moir is an officer of the 28th.

LATEST OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ATTEMPTED PUBLIC SALE OF PERCUSSION CAPS.

From the Officiating Commissioner of Police to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Fort William, Calcutta, 4th August, 1857.

SIR,—Having observed in Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co.'s catalogue of this morning, that upwards of 200,000 percussion caps, drawing the notice of bazaar dealers, were to be put up to auction this day, I directed my deputy commissioner to endeavour to put a stop to the sale, or, if unsuccessful, to prevent any of the caps being removed from the Exchange premises by purchasers.

2. I am happy to state the sale was not proceeded with.

3. A few days ago a quantity of pistols and revolvers were advertised for sale by auction by the same firm, but were not sold at that time.

4. I consider it my duty to report the above for the information of the Hon. the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; and I have at the same time to add, that a partner of this firm was one of the grand jury who very lately submitted a strong recommendation to the judges of the Supreme Court and the Government, that all natives in Calcutta might be disarmed.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

S. WAUCHOPE.

Offg. Commissioner of Police.

LATEST OFFICIAL, LAHORE, AUGUST 10, 1857.—There is but little news from the camp before Delhi.

The mutineers were still out on the 8th instant, and skirmishing had been going on at intervals, during the previous twenty-four hours.

Their new battery, which had been constructed to enfilade our guns, had been almost altogether silenced.

2nd Lieut. Fraser, artillery, severely wounded, and about twenty men killed and wounded.

The most absurd reports are being promulgated in the city. One day the whole of our camp are reduced to living on raw grain, another day the mutineers are to be joined on the morrow by a band of 14,000 fanatics from Peshawar.

LAHORE, AUGUST 11, 1857.—The only intelligence received from Delhi (of the 9th instant) is, that cannonading and skirmishing had been maintained at slight intervals throughout the previous twenty-four hours. No officers hurt, and only a dozen men.

The mutineers appear to persevere in these futile petty attacks, in the hope of harassing our troops. Their powder manufactory, containing 15,000 lbs. of powder, is reported to have been destroyed by an incendiary.

A detachment of two regiments of infantry, 300 cavalry, and two guns, is said to have left the city for Jhujur.

The wing of the 9th Light Cavalry, formerly attached to the movable column, has arrived at Meean Meer, and is encamped on the Parade, with the other disarmed corps.

The subadar major, one jemadar, two havildars, and seven sepoy^s of the late 26th Light Infantry, have been apprehended in the Umritsar district.

LAHORE, 12TH AUGUST, 1857.—Nothing of importance from Delhi. A short message by telegraph says, the mutineers continued to persevere in their attempts to harass our troops by repeated demonstrations of attack, and by a fire of round shot, shells, and rockets, but with scarcely any perceptible effect; our loss very trifling.

Brigadier General Nicholson had reached camp on the 8th, having proceeded in advance of his column, which was within the distance of a forced march.

The explosion of the powder manufactory in the city is said to have been accompanied with great loss of life,—about 500 men supposed to have been killed. The cause remains unknown, is of course attributed to treachery, and there is great disquietude among the mutineers in consequence.

The King is reported to be sending his zenana to Rohtuck.

Major Wodehouse's detachment of H.M.'s 24th foot, with the head-quarters of Captain Paton's troop of horse artillery, reached Meean Meer this morning.

LAHORE, 13TH AUGUST, 1857.—Desultory skirmishing going on at Delhi up to the 11th instant. Our troops restrained and kept under cover, and very little loss had consequently been sustained.

As the guns of the mutineers, placed between the Cashmere gate and Metcalf picket, had for some days annoyed our pickets, it was determined to attack them; and they were taken by surprise, by a force under Brigadier Showers, at daybreak, on the morning of the 12th. The affair was most successful. The guns captured were, one 24-pounder howitzer, two 9 and one 6-pounder, all safely lodged in the park in camp. Our loss small. Lieut. Sherriff, 2nd Fusiliers, mortally wounded; Brigadier Showers, Major Coke, and Capt. Greville wounded, but none of them badly.

Brigadier-General Nicholson's column was expected to have joined camp yesterday. It consists of H.M.'s 52nd Light Infantry, wing of 61st Foot, Bouchier's battery, a wing of the 7th Punjab Infantry, and some Mooltanee horse and foot. Green's Punjab Infantry (the 2nd regiment), the remainder of the 8th (King's) regiment, and wing of 7th Punjab Infantry following at short intervals. The 4th Punjab Infantry (Capt. Wilde's Rifles) will be at Lahore in a few days, and a wing of Colonel Farquhar's Beeloch Battalion has passed Ferozepore, both en route for Delhi.

Intelligence from Kurrachee states that in the course of a month or six weeks, four powerful steamers will be available for the navigation of the Indus.

LAHORE, 14TH AUGUST, 1857.—There is nothing further of importance from Delhi. In the attack and capture of the guns outside the Cashmere gate, on the morning of the 12th instant, our casualties were more numerous than was at first surmised—killed and wounded 112, and the following officers wounded: Lieut. Sherriff, 2nd Fusiliers, dangerously; Brigadier Showers and Major Coke, severely; Lieut. Lindsay, Horse Artillery; Lieut. Maunsell, Engineers; Capt. Greville and Lieut. Owens, 1st Fusiliers, and Lieut. Innes, 70th N.I. Orderly Officer to Brigadier Showers, slightly.

A copy of a letter, dated Cawnpore, 31st July, has been received here. All well at that place, General Neill commanding. Previous to their flight the mutineers had blown up the magazine at that place, but quantities of stores, including gunpowder, had been cut out from the ruins.

General Van Cortlandt's force has arrived and taken possession of Hansi.

The Native [troop of horse artillery at Mooltan has been disarmed, and its guns are now manned by Europeans.

A Meerut letter of the 10th inst., mentions that numbers of the mutineers were leaving Delhi. A body of about 500 of them were seen crossing the Ganges at Gurmuchtesur ghaut, five days previously; and 250 more seen at Hauper, making for Rohilcund, all unarmed.

The bridge of boats at Delhi is reported broken on the Meerut side, and the mutineers were attempting to repair it.

All quiet in the Punjab.

(Signed) J. D. MACPHERSON, Lieut.-colonel,

Mil. Sec. to the Chief Commissioner.

PATNA.—By a proclamation dated July 30, martial law has been proclaimed in the districts of Shahabad, Patna, Behar, Sarun, Champaran, and Tirhoot,—comprising the Patna division.

THE LONDON MAIL of June 26th arrived at Calcutta July 30th (per *Arta*).

LORD ULICK BROWN, the magistrate of Monghyr, has been suspended from his office by the commissioner of Bhagulpore, who chose to consider that the charge of conspiracy against certain Vakeels was trumped up. There appears not to have been the slightest evidence that such was the case. Mr. Yule never even examined the witnesses.—*Friend of India*, July.

COLONEL NAPIER, the officiating chief engineer, has been directed to choose the most eligible site at Darjeeling for the erection of barracks for European troops. It is proposed to make Darjeeling a military station.

SEIZURE OF ARMS AT CALCUTTA.—The *Hurkaru* mentions that a thirty-two-pound brass gun has been seized in Calcutta by the police. It was being conveyed to some native firm in the bazaar, and was reported to have been sold by Messrs. Jardine, Skinner, and Co. as some say, for old brass. But the gun was apparently sound, and no attempt had been made to cut it in pieces before its sale. Three others had been sold by the same firm and to the same native. The guns were utterly valueless, as they were of impure metal. They were sold at the rate of Rs. 25 a maund; if they had been serviceable, they would have fetched Rs. 120 a maund. The Government Cossipore foundry had, before the sale to the native, rejected them.

LIEUT. COL. C. E. GOAD has been deputed by the Government to buy horses for the public service at the Cape.

INTERFERENCE WITH THE MAILS.—We have received the following from the *Mofussilite*:—"Owing to the disturbed state of the country, it has been found impossible to convey the mails when they are heavy, and we have been requested to send only one copy of our paper to each station."—*Friend of India, July.*

THE PATTARIES.—In ninety-three of the villages of the Bellary district there are a class of men called pattaries, whose office it is to measure out the produce of the ryots to purchasers. These pattaries have hitherto enjoyed enam land and received compulsory fees from the ryots. The only tax they paid to the Government was the moturpha. On the 11th of July the Government ordered that the fees should no longer be levied from the ryots, and that the pattaries should not pay the moturpha tax. They will, however, pay the usual assessment, and will no longer hold their lands in enam.

DEATH OF MAJOR G. P. THOMAS.—The *Mofussilite* of Aug. 4, announces the death, on that morning, of Major George Powell Thomas, 3rd European Regiment. The deceased was seriously indisposed for some time before the action of the 5th ultimo at Agra, so much so, indeed, that his friends entertained apprehensions of his recovery; and in the action (in which he behaved with much gallantry) he was seriously wounded, and, moreover, received other injuries in consequence of his horse having fallen with him. His death, however, may be referred to his original sickness, though no doubt hastened by his wounds.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—A brigade of Madras troops are expected here on the 6th. The force consists of two regiments of infantry, half a troop of horse artillery, and we believe some cavalry. There is not among them a single native of this presidency. Since the above was written the telegraph announces the arrival of about 700 Madras sepoys in the Punjab and Semiramis. We are told that the 400 men arrived in the Punjab, belonging to the 17th regiment, vow vengeance against the Poorboas, who, it appears, volunteered to serve against that very regiment on the occasion of the Vellore mutiny. We understand that 5,000 men in all are to be brought round from Madras.—*Phoenix, Aug. 5.*

THE SIKH CHIEF, GOLAB SINGH (we learn from the *Englishman*), having obtained a military appointment from Government, received on Tuesday last a handsome sword from the hands of the Governor-General. Judging from the conduct of the Sikhs generally, and from some personal observations of the Sikh sirdars here, we have little doubt, should opportunity occur, the sword that has been presented to Golab Singh by Lord Canning will be used faithfully and well. The sirdar left the presidency for Allahabad with Mr. J. P. Grant.

REMOVAL OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO THE PRESIDENCY.—The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has decided upon ordering all European women and children in the Mofussil to be brought without delay to the presidency.

THE EX-KING OF OUDE.—A native has been caught in Calcutta endeavouring to convey a letter to the Ex-King of Oude. The contents of the letter are said to be important. The man says that he is from Benares, but he appears to be a Bengalee.

SIR COLIN CAMPBELL has arrived at Calcutta, and assumed the command-in-chief of the Indian army.

THE ARSENAL OF FORT WILLIAM.—It appears, says the *Phoenix*, that the man with the wild design to blow up the arsenal of Fort William was not a leaser of the establishment, but the bearer of a missive from the king of Delhi, offering ten thousand rupees and any quantity of jagheers to any one who could and would send the arsenal up into the serial regions. The offer might safely have been made much more liberal and tempting, as it is pretty certain that he who performed the feat would not survive to reap the reward.

THE death of Captain W. S. Beatson, of the 1st Bengal Light Cavalry, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of Havelock's division, has been announced. This melancholy event occurred at Cawnpore, on the 19th July, of cholera, brought on by exposure to the sun in the engagement of the 17th. Captain Beatson served during the campaign on the Sutlej, and was present at the battle of Aliwal, in 1846 (medal). He likewise served with the army of the Punjab, in 1848-9, including the passage of the Chenab, and battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat (medal).—*Bombay Times.*

LORD ELGIN has arrived in H.M.'s steam frigate *Shannon*, with 1,200 marines and artillerymen. 300 more are expected immediately, and further very large reinforcements by the 22nd of August. The *Shannon* is herself one of the heavy class frigates, powerfully armed. Lord Elgin landed about six o'clock in the evening of August 9, under a salute, and was received with great cheering by a large crowd of the Christian community at the Ghaut.

RAISING OF ASSAM INFANTRY.—Instructions have been issued by the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal to the political agent on the north-eastern frontier, to raise five regiments of infantry at Assam, and the Northern Cachar.

THE FIRST DETACHMENT OF THE 5TH FUSILIERS, about 160 men, left Chinsurah for the Upper Provinces on the 14th of July. The second detachment, of about 180 men, left on the 18th; and the last detachment, of about 330 men left, on the day following, so that we may reasonably infer that the regiment will be up in time for the loyal Dinapore mutineers. If the 7th, 8th, and 40th regiments were to be disarmed, why were they (by all accounts) informed of it several hours previously? Was it for the purpose of letting them bolt with their arms, and endangering the lives of all around?—*Phoenix, Aug. 4.*

SURVEYING DEPARTMENT.—We learn, that, in consequence of the increase of business in the surveying department on the Himalayah mountains, the Government of India, on the recommendation of the superintending surveyor, have sanctioned an increase of office establishment amounting to Co.'s Rs. 600 per annum. The surveying operations, we also hear, progress most favourably.

THE ACT OF "LIMITED LIABILITY" FOR INDIA.—An Act for the Incorporation and Regulation of Joint Stock Companies, with or without limited liability of the members thereof, has been passed by the Legislative Council, having been read a first time on the 15th of April, 1856. The Act is a copy of the English one. The Indian Act applies to Banks and Insurance Companies (which the English Act does not), but excludes them from the benefit of limited liability.

A MANAGER IN DISTRESS.—Among the many persons who have suffered large pecuniary loss by the present disturbed state of affairs, is Mr. Van Gelder, the proprietor of the Lyric Theatre. He has found it necessary to issue a circular, soliciting support as the manager of the Lyric Theatre. The amount of Mr. Van Gelder's losses is stated to be little short of Rs. 40,000 or 4,000*l.* The subscription he asks for is for sixteen performances, or two months' subscription.

THE COLLEGE OF WARDS.—Public attention, we believe, has never yet been drawn to a little institution, located at the furthest-most skirts of this town, which may yet be destined to effect a social revolution more complete than might be expected from all our schools of learning, and even from a perfect judicial system. The Wards' College has been in existence for about a year, and it already gives signs of its great utility. A large portion of our readers may not be acquainted with the history and character of this institution, and it may not be amiss to give them a general idea of both. One principal object of the statesmen to whom we owe the permanent settlement, was to give stability to the fortunes of the territorial aristocracy (the zemindars), which that measure almost recreated. The establishment of the Wards' College was indeed a bright idea. A public school education does much to form one's character, but in the domestic economy of a wealthy Bengallee zemindar much of its effects are lost. The youngster who is compelled, by school opinion, to fight a round with his pieceless class-fellow, forgets the lesson when he returns to the bosom of obsequious servants, who believe young master's destiny is to be rubbed with half a pounch of oil and eat double the quantity of ghee daily. This circumstance in the ward's life had to be remedied. The College of Wards, under the direction of Baboo Rajenderloll Mitter, is intended to preclude the operation of this baneful influence. There the young gentlemen, who receive their mere literary education at the different Calcutta schools, board and lodge in a style approaching nearer to that of English university life than anything else. Were we disposed to quarrel with some of our young friends at the college, we would have told in print how, twelve months ago, one of them thought it *infra dig.* to get out of bed earlier than eight in the morning, another to walk on foot at all, a third to have less than two servants to rub oil on his body, a fourth to be served by less than three brahmins at dinner, and so on; and how, in one short year's time, they have learnt to be industrious pupils, hearty lovers of manual exercises, expert horsemen, keen sportsmen, and all that forms the gentleman, in the European idea of the term.—*Hindu Patriot.*

THE YANADIES are a wild tribe residing in Chingleput district, who until recently employed themselves in collecting the products of the jungles which they bartered to the collector for clothes and grain. For these they did not receive the full value, a part being kept back as tribute. The Court of Directors in 1845 insisted that two-thirds of the value of the goods brought by them should be expended in providing proper instruments for cutting firewood or for affording them better means of subsistence. Unfortunately to these instructions no attention was paid, and the condition of the tribe, if possible, deteriorated. In 1855 the attention of the Board of Revenue was directed to their condition, and they suggested that every encouragement should be given them to rear cattle, thinking that such an occupation would lead the Yanadies

to hold intercourse with their neighbours. But tending cattle was found to be totally at variance with their habits, and consequently it behoved the Government to pursue a different course, if at least the permanent improvement of the tribe were contemplated. They were so ignorant that few could count beyond twenty, and still fewer could tell the number of annas in a rupee, inasmuch as they had neither shops nor trade. It was accordingly determined to pay for their products at a more liberal rate, and such a determination met with complete success. In 1856, the Yanadies began to appreciate the comforts which their neighbours enjoyed, and desired to participate in their apparent good fortune. Many adopted habits of regular industry, and endeavoured to procure such necessities as they had hitherto esteemed luxuries. They made and sold charcoal and felled timber, so that the effects of the more generous system of payments became at once manifest. It is now proposed to establish a school, and the Government has sanctioned the measure. What has been done in Chingleput with reference to the Yanadies requires to be carried out, in a greater or less degree, over a great portion of India.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

THE GOVERNMENT AT CALCUTTA AND THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Memorandum.

Calcutta, June 22.—I beg to submit the following observations regarding my own position :—

2. If the present disturbances were confined to a particular locality, and we had an army in hand and under control, a few concise general instructions would answer every purpose.

3. As it is, however, we have no native army, and the very limited European force available must operate on many distinct and separate points, each body under its own commandant, the whole being, properly, subject to the general control and guidance of the Commander-in-Chief.

4. I think the Commander-in-Chief can most efficiently, and assuredly most expeditiously, control and direct all general military arrangements and movements now, and the reorganization and regeneration of the army hereafter, if he has the advantage of being in personal communication with the head of the Government, if he learns the views of Government with respect to the innumerable questions which must constantly arise, and, which is highly important, if he is made acquainted with the mass of intelligence which may be expected to reach the Government from every quarter of the empire.

5. If the Commander-in-Chief is at the seat of Government he can readily direct and guide the military arrangements of every description of the whole army; if he attaches himself to one of the small isolated bodies of troops moving about the country, he can only direct its proceedings, and the general conduct of matters connected with the entire army must be altogether neglected and put aside for the time.

6. I also may observe that it is quite impossible to conduct the multifarious duties of this large army without a numerous staff and extensive office establishment, requiring, when moving about the country, a complete regiment as an escort, and a large amount of carriage for their transport, neither the one nor the other of which can be supplied under present circumstances.

7. On the whole, therefore, I entertain a decided opinion that the duties of the Commander-in-Chief can be most efficiently and most usefully discharged at the seat of Government. But if the Governor-General in Council thinks otherwise, and considers that my presence at some other point would be more beneficial to the public service, I am prepared to start at once for any destination to which it may be desired I should repair.

PATRICK GRANT, Lieutenant-General,
Commander-in-Chief.

Minute by the Governor-General of India in Council.

I agree with Lieutenant-General Sir Patrick Grant that the duties of the Commander-in-Chief can at present be most efficiently and usefully discharged at the seat of Government.

I think that this will continue to be the case—certainly until a larger European force shall have been collected in the North-Western Provinces, and probably as long as the ferment among the native troops and the people continues to be so widely spread as it is at present, leaving it uncertain where the next violent outbreak may take place.

I am of opinion, however, that, as soon as the course of events shall tend to allay the general disquiet, and to show to what points our force should be mainly directed, with the view of crushing the

heart of the rebellion, it will be proper that his Excellency should consider anew the question of his movements.

His Excellency's experience and high authority will then, in all probability, be most usefully employed in the disturbed districts, or their neighbourhood.

For the present there will be the greatest advantage in his Excellency remaining at the seat of Government.

June 22.

CANNING.

I think so too. Till we see our way more clearly, his Excellency's authority will be most usefully exercised at the Presidency.

June 22.

J. DORIN.

I concur in the above remark by Mr. Dorin. There is, I think, much force and truth in the fourth and fifth paragraphs of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's memorandum of this date.

June 22.

J. Low.

I quite agree.

J. P. GRANT.

June 23.

I also concur entirely.

B. PRADOCK.

June 23.

The Secretary to the Government of India to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Fort William, June 23.—Sir,—In continuation of my letter of the 20th instant, and with reference to a memorandum by the Acting Commander-in-Chief, dated the 22nd inst., I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of Sir Patrick Grant, K.C.B., that the Governor-General in Council concurs with his Excellency that the duties of the Commander-in-Chief can at present be most efficiently and usefully discharged at the seat of Government.

2. When the course of events shall tend to allay the general disquiet, and to show to what points our force should be mainly directed, with the view of crushing the heart of the rebellion, it will, in the opinion of his Lordship in Council, be proper for his Excellency to consider anew the question of his movements.

3. His Excellency's experience and high authority will then, in all probability, be most usefully employed in the disturbed districts or their neighbourhood.

4. For the present the Governor-General in Council thinks there will be the greatest advantage in his Excellency remaining at the seat of Government.

I am, &c.,

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel.

CIVIL SERVICE PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

Fort William, Financial Department, July 4, 1857.—Notification.—The following extract from a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, addressed to the government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 32, of 1857, dated the 29th of April, is published for general information :—

Para. 3. We feel it necessary to adhere to our repeated decisions on this subject. A civil servant obtaining leave preparatory to taking a furlough on private affairs virtually relinquishes his office on the date of his quitting it; and the half allowances to which he is entitled sufficiently provide for his case.*

4. It was not intended that a return to duty only for a week or two, after privilege leave, should be sufficient to bar the operation of the rule which we have laid down; but, as suggested by the lieutenant-governor of Bengal, we shall allow privilege leave to be taken before a furlough, provided three months elapse between the return to station duty after the expiration of such leave, and the date of relinquishing office for the purpose of proceeding on furlough.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

CIVIL SERVICE FURLOUGH.

Fort William, Financial Department, July 7, 1857.—The following extract from a despatch from the honourable the Court of Directors, addressed to the Government of India, in the financial department, dated April 17, is published for general information :—

" Para. 13. We must decline to cancel the new rule here referred to, but we shall not require it to be applied to the cases

* Letter from, dated September 26, 1856, No. 187. Submit a reference from the Government of Bengal on the subject of privilege leave under Section XII. of the new Civil Absence Rules preparatory to furlough.

of civil servants who obtained leave on medical certificate before the date of its publication.*

"By order of the right honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

"C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
"Sec. to the Govt. of India."

SEIKH VOLUNTEERS.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, July 27, 1857.—With the concurrence of government, the commander-in-chief is pleased to direct that the Sikhs and Punjabee Mahomedans at present attached to regiments of the line at and below Allahabad, shall be embodied into a separate corps, composed exclusively of soldiers of those sects, and to be denominated the "Sikh Volunteers."

2. The corps will be completed with soldiers of the same description who may volunteer from other regiments. Should any men obtain admission into the corps who are not in reality Sikhs, the officer commanding is hereby authorized to cause such pretenders to be immediately discharged.

3. The Sikh Volunteers will be placed on the same footing with respect to numbers, establishments, and allowances, as the regiments of Loodianah and Ferozepore.

4. The following appointments are made to the corps, from this date:

Brevet-major J. Bontein, 37th native infantry, to be commandant.

Brevet captain C. L. Montgomery, 65th native infantry, to be second in command.

Lieutenant P. Jervois, 73rd native infantry, to be adjutant.

A medical officer and staff sergeants will be named hereafter.

5. The native commissioned and non-commissioned officers will be selected from the Sikh regiments in the service; for which purpose the officers commanding the regiments of Loodianah and Ferozepore will be good enough to send in recommendatory rolls to the deputy adjutant-general of the army, with as little delay as possible, of the deserving men of their corps, being really Sikhs or Punjabee Mahomedans, whom they may deem worthy of advancement.

6. The head-quarters of the "Sikh volunteers" will be established at Allahabad, for the present, where the European officers will proceed without delay, at the government expense.

7. Details from corps of the line below Dinapore will assemble at Dum Dum, whence they will proceed to Allahabad, under instructions to be furnished hereafter.

8. The details from corps at and above Dinapore will be sent to Allahabad by the earliest opportunity, at the government expense.

9. It is to be clearly explained to the men that it is optional with themselves to join the "Sikh volunteers," and that they do so on the same footing as they enlisted under originally. They will be paid up to the 1st of the current month, and be furnished with the prescribed certificates of pay and clothing, and descriptive and character rolls. They will take with them their clothing in wear, and arms and accoutrements, complete.

By order of his excellency the commander-in-chief,

W. MAYHEW, major,
Deputy adjutant-general of the army.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABERCROMBIE, R. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Dacca, to exercise powers of spec. commr. in that dist. making over ch. of Chittagong add. judge's office to G. C. Fletcher, July 23.

BALMAIN, W. to offic. as 2nd asst. to accountant gen. to Govt. of India, dur. abs. of Mangles on spec. duty, July 24.

BELL, H. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Backergunge, July 28.

BURRELL, J. to be an asst. mag. in Nuddea, Aug. 1.

CLEMENTSON, W. to be a dep. mag. and dep. coll. in dist. of Nuddea, July 23.

COLES, C. R. to be a commr. in dist. of Nagode, July 31.

DAMPIER, H. L. to offic. as coll. and mag. of Tirhoot, making over ch. of office of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Pubna to C. F. Harvey, July 23.

DEVERELL, H. to be an asst. mag. in Moorshedabad, Aug. 1.

DRUMMOND, E. to offic. as mag. of Dinagore, July 23.

EDMONSTONE, G. jun. rec. ch. of judgship of Allahabad, July 23.

FARQUHARSON, R. N. to be opium agent of Behar, July 23.

FURLONG, J. to be an asst. mag. in Nuddea, Aug. 1.

* Letter from, dated Nov. 7, 1856. No. 158.—Forward with reference to the court's despatch, No. 62, 1856, a copy of papers connected with a representation by Mr. J. C. Wilson, of the Bengal Civil Service, on the subject of the new rule that civil servants will be ineligible to a furlough on private affairs until they shall have served six years from the last return to duty from a sick leave beyond sea. The government recommend that this rule be cancelled, or if it cannot be cancelled, that it may be enforced prospectively only.

GARSTIN, J. W. to be dep. mag. of Buxar, and to exerc. pow. of covenanted asst. in Shahabad, July 16.

GREATHEAD, H. H. to be agent lieut. govr. at Delhi, June 30.

JACKSON, G. M. to be an asst. mag. in Moorshedabad, Aug. 1.

KARR, W. S. S. to be coll. of Tirhoot, to continue to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Jessore, July 23.

LAUTOUR, E. F. to be add. judge of Behar and Patna, July 23.

LILLIE, J. E. S. to offic. as add. sess. judge of 24 pergunnahs, and Hooghly, July 23.

MONEY, A. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Noakholly, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Behar, July 23.

MONTRESOR, C. F. to be coll. of Monghyr, to continue to offic. as mag. of 24 pergunnahs, July 23.

RAVENSHAW, T. E. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Pubna.

ROSS, J. R. B. dep. coll. attached to rev. survey, 2nd or S. div. trans. to Hooghly, July 23.

SANDYS, T. judge of Bhaugulpore, vested with powers of spec. comm. in that district, July 23.

SANDYS, E. to be coll. of Tipperah, July 23.

SCOTT, R. J. to be civ. and sess. judge of Patna, and a comm. in that district for trial of crimes, making over ch. of office of add. judge of Behar and Patna to T. C. Trotter, July 23.

SIMSON, H. B. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Moonghur, to exercise spec. powers of asst. mag. and asst. coll. in that district, July 20.

SNOW, R. T. to be a comm. in district of Nagpore, July 31.

WEMYSS, J. to be an asst. mag. in Moorshedabad, Aug. 1.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARLOW, G. N. leave canc. July 20.

FINNEY, R. 6 mo. on m.c. in ext.

RAIKES, R. C. 15 mo. on m.c.

STEER, C. 1 mo. in ext. on m.c.

SWINDEN, W. W. 10 days, on m.c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALBAN, Lieut. T. C. offic. asst. to resident at Baroda, placed at disp. of govt. of Bombay, July 21.

ALLEN, Ens. A. B. 2nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 6, in suc. to Lister, dec.

ANDERSON, Ens. J. W. S. 22nd N.I. passed colloq. exam.

ARBUCKLE, 2nd Lieut. C. V. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. June 25, in suc. to Dixon, dec.

ASHE, Lieut. B. T. to be a comm. in district of Bhundara, July 31.

ATLEY, Brev. capt. E. art. to be capt. fr. June 25, in suc. to Dixon, dec.

BADGLEY, Ens. W. F. to do duty with 37th N.I. at Benares, May 21.

BAUGH, Lieut. B. H. 34th N.I. to act as interp. and gr. mr. v. Chamier, app. adj. to inf. of Calcutta volunteer guard.

BAYLIFF, Ens. T. L. to do duty with 6th N.I. at Allahabad, May 5.

BEAUMONT, Ens. E. E. 38th N.I. to continue to do duty with 6th N.I.

BOILEAU, Lieut. N. E. 27th N.I. to act as adj. and gr. mr. to Sealkote musketry depot of instruction, v. White, May 9.

BONTEIN, Brev. maj. J. 37th N.I. to be comdt. of Sikh volunteers, fr. July 27.

BOSWELL, Lieut. J. J. to offic. as 2nd in com. 6th regt. Punjab inf. June 4.

BRABAZON, Lieut. M. G. 60th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. July 23.

BURNE, Lieut. H. K. 2nd N.I. to be capt. fr. June 6, in succ. to Lister, dec.

CARNELL, Lieut. offic. 2nd in com. of Mhairwarra local batt. ass. com. of batt. in consequence of dec. of Col. Dixon, July 31.

CHEEK, Ens. A. M. H. to do duty with 6th N.I. at Allahabad.

CHESTER, Lieut. C. W. R. to act as station staff at Seharunpore.

CLERK, Lieut. E. dept. comm. Jubbulpore, to be jt. comm. in dist. of Jubbulpore, July 31.

COPLAND, Ens. C. A. to do duty with 37th N.I. at Benares.

CORBETT, Lieut. T. A. 61st N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. July 25.

CRICHTON, Capt. W. H. to be a comm. in dist. of Chandah.

CROMMELIN, Capt. W. A. engs. to be a field eng. fr. date when placed at disp. of mil. dept.

CURETON, Lieut. C. 2nd in com. 2nd irr. cav. to act also as adj. v. Wynch, proc. on leave, April 15.

DOBBIN, Lieut. G. M. art. to ch. of Phillor mag. in add. to regt. duties, dur. abs. of Lieut. Griffith.

DAVIDSON, Maj. C. to be lieut. col. fr. May 31, in succ. to Tibbald, killed.

DAWSON, Capt. J. 1st N.I. to act as interp. to detach. of H.M.'s 64th foot, under com. of Capt. Francis, until its arr. at Allahabad, July 21.

EAGER, Capt. F. J. 25th N.I. ret. to duty.

ELLIOT, Lieut. C. to be a comm. in district of Reapore, July 31.

ELLIS, Maj. R. R. W. to be a comm. in district of Nagode, July 31.

EVANS, Lieut. G. to 3rd comp. inf. Calcutta volunteer guards, v. Pierson, res. July 20.

EWART, Ens. C. H. 46th N.I. to do duty with 2nd Eur. fus. May 20.

FALCONNET, Lieut. G. P. de P. 3rd class executive eng. fr. the Henzada to the Thyet Myo div. of public works, Aug. 4.

FITZGERALD, Lieut. asst. comm. at Nursingpore, vested with powers of jt. mag. July 31.

FRANCES, Capt. R. B. 13th N.I. to com. of gar. at Muchee Bhawun, May 20.
 FULLERON, Capt. W. 14th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. of regt. v. Smith, dec. May 21.
 GASTRELL, Capt. J. E. to be a mem. of loc. com. of public instruction at Berhampore, July 20.
 GEPP, Ens. T. S. 66th or Goorka regt. to be lieut. fr. May 31, in suc. to Sibbald, killed.
 GORDON, Lieut. W. to act as adj. to wing of regt. proc. on duty to Mirzapore.
 GRANT, Ens. R. J. 64th N.I. to offic. as adj. to 6th regt. Punjab inf. dur. abs. of Boswell, May 29.
 GRIERSON, Lieut. W. M. 70th N.I. app. temp. to army, comm. dept. to asst. Capt. Hobday in pres. executive comm. office, to rec. while so emp. full allowance of sub-ass. comm. gen. July 28.
 HAIG, Lieut. A. S. 55th N.I. returned to duty.
 HAMPTON, Maj. J. H. 50th N.I. to be a commr. in district of Nagode, July 31.
 HARTLEY, Brig. H. W. posted to Umballah, July 23.
 HAVELLOCK, Lieut. C. W. to act as 2nd in com. 12th irr. cav. in suc. to Johnson.
 HAY, Lieut. D. 48th N.I. to do du. with 2 companies of 2nd reg. Oude irr. inf. May 27.
 HENDERSON, Ens. F. to do du. with 37th N.I. at Benares, May 21.
 HICKS, Lieut. C. F. 6th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. July 25.
 HOCKLEY, Brev. capt. J. J. 66th or Goorka regt. to be capt. fr. May 31, in suc. to Sibbald, killed.
 HOLT, Lieut. E. V. H. 4th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. July 25.
 HUNTER, 1st Lieut. J. art. to proc. to Barrackpore, and rec. ch. of No. 20 lt. field battery fr. Capt. Moire, proc. to Benares.
 HUTCHINSON, Lieut. G. eng. to offic. as a.-de.-c. to Brig. gen. Sir H. M. Lawrence, K.C.B. Oude field force, May 28.
 INNES, Brig. P. com. at Mooltan, made over com. to Lieut. col. J. W. Hicks, 69th N.I. on his depart. for Ferozepore, May 7.
 IREMONGER, Capt. H. E. 21st N.I. proc. to Murree on m.c. to do du. with depot fr. May 4.
 JACOB, Ens. W. V. F. 68th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 6, v. Alexander, killed.
 JERVOIS, Lieut. J. P. 73rd N.I. to be capt. Sikh volunteers fr. July 27.
 JONES, Brev. col. N. to be col. fr. May 31, in suc. to Sibbald, killed.
 JUDGE, 2nd Lieut. C. N. enrgs. pl. at disp. of mil. dept. July 24; to be an asst. field eng.
 KENNEDY, Lieut. gen. J. C.B. col. 5th L.C. perm. to reside within limits of pres. div. and draw pay fr. pres. pay-office.
 LAWRENCE, Col. G. H. P. offic. agent to gov. gen. for states of Rajpootana ass. ch. of office of comm. of Ajmere, in consequence of dec. of Col. Dixon, July 31.
 LEWIN, 2nd Lieut. E. P. art. to act as adj. of art. with Oude brig.
 LINDSAY, Lieut. R. C. 24th N.I. returned to duty.
 LITCHFIELD, Lieut. E. F. 42nd L.I. passed colloq. exam.
 LOCKWOOD, Lieut. J. C. 5th L.C. to be a.-de.-c. to Brig. Cotton on his ass. com. of Peshawur div.
 LUMSDEN, Lieut. J. T. 30th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. July 23.
 MACLEAN, Capt. J. N. to be a comm. in district of Nursingpore.
 MARTIN, Ens. W. R. to do duty with 37th N.I. at Benares.
 MASON, Lieut. G. H. M. 74th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. July 25.
 McDONALD, Brev. maj. J. 60th, or Goorka regt. to be maj. fr. May 31, in suc. to Sibbald, killed.
 MEAD, Lieut. C. J. art. to proc. to Barrackpore, and relieve Lieut. Hunter fr. ch. of No. 20 lt. field battery, July 23.
 MONTGOMERY, Brev. capt. C. L. 65th N.I. to be 2nd in com. of Sikh volunteers. fr. July 27.
 MORRIS, Lieut. W. J. 4th L.C. acting adj. Nagpore irr. cav. to make over charge of adjutant's office to Capt. Wood, and proc. to join lid. qrs. of his regt. at Kamptee, Aug. 4.
 MOXON, Capt. 52nd N.I. to be a joint comm. in district of Jubbulpore, July 31.
 MUNBEE, Capt. G. executive eng. Rajpootanah field force, and supt. eng. Rajpootanah states, to proc. to Agra, to learn mode of keeping the accounts, and to procure copies of forms in use in dept. of public works N.W. prov.
 NEMBARD, Lieut. W. to be a comm. in district of Dumoh.
 PALLISER, Lieut. C. H. 2nd in com. 13th irr. cav. ass. com. of regt. v. Guise, killed.
 PEARSON, Ens. J. R. 27th N.I. to continue to do duty with 6th N.I.
 PINKNEY, Capt. F. W. to be comm. for districts of Saugor and Dumoh, July 29; to be a comm. in districts of Chundeyree and Hansi, July 31.
 PRIESTLEY, Lieut. A. G. to offic. as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. July 28.
 RAMSAY, Ens. M. 36th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 12, v. Bagshaw, dec.
 RICHARDS, Capt. S. 55th N.I. to be a brig. maj. on estab. v. Ford, July 24; posted to Barrackpore, July 28.
 RICKETTS, Ens. M. S. 43rd L.I. qual. as interp. July 23; to act as interp. to H.M.'s 37th regt. v. Vallings.
 ROBERTSON, Capt. C. C. to be a comm. in district of Clindwara.
 ROCHFORD, Cornet T. F. C. to do duty with 2nd L.C. at Cawn-pore, May 5.
 RUSSELL, Lieut. L. enrgs. to be an asst. field eng. fr. date when pl. at disp. of mil. dept.

SAUNDERS, Lieut. G. N. 24th N.I. to offic. as 2nd in com. 6th regt. Punjab inf. dur. time Lieut. Quin may offic. as comdt. May 29; to offic. as adj. June 4.
 SEAGER, Capt. T. W. 27th N.I. to do duty with Murree depôt.
 SIMPSON, Lieut. E. H. C. adj. 13th irr. cav. to act as 2nd in com. Sissmore, Brev. maj. T. H. art. to be maj. fr. June 25, in suc. to Dixon, dec.
 SMITH, Brig. G. A. posted to Lucknow, July 23.
 SMITH, Ens. M. D. 24th N.I. to continue to do duty with 6th N.I.
 SMITH, Ens. E. M. to do duty with 6th N.I. at Allahabad, May 5.
 STEEL, Brig. J. C. B. posted to Benares, July 23.
 SWINLEY, Brev. Lieut. Col. G. H. art. to be lieut.-col. fr. June 25, in suc. to Dixon dec.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. T. 14th N.I. to act as station staff Jhelum station, May 22.
 TERNAN, Capt. A. H. to be a comm. in district of Nursingpore, July 31.
 TOMBS, Capt. F. C. dep. pay mr. at Benares, to be field pay mr. to proc. to Allahabad with portion of present estab. for purpose of organizing the new office, July 29.
 TYLER, Lieut. offic. asst. comm. at Saugor, vest with powers of jt. mag. July 31.
 WADDINGTON, Lieut. H. dept. comm. at Mundlah to be a jt. com. in district of Jubbulpore, July 31.
 WARREN, Lieut. C. H. L. 8th N.I. to act as adj. v. Havelock.
 WARD, Lieut. W. J. 51st N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. July 28.
 WATSON, Lieut. E. E. enrgs. to be an asst. field eng. fr. date when placed at disp. of mil. dep.
 WAY, Ens. C. G. 62nd N.I. to continue to do duty with 6th N.I.
 WELLS, Lieut. L. F. 9th L.C. passed colloq. exam.
 WESTERN, Maj. W. C. to be a comm. in district of Saugor, July 31.
 WHEELER, Capt. T. 3rd class exec. eng. fr. Thyet Myo to the Henzada dir. of public works, Aug. 4.
 WILLIAMS, Ens. B. 51st N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 19, v. Bowie, dec.
 WILSON, Brig. gen. A. art. to com. of field force before Delhi, to have the rank of maj. gen. for special service, July 29.
 WILSON, Capt. H. M. 8th N.I. dep. judge adv. gen. arr. at Jul-lunder station *en route* to Saugor district, to offic. as maj. of brigade, v. Holmes, proc. on leave, June 10.
 WOOD, Lieut. J. C. to be a comm. in district of Hoshungabad, July 31.
 WOODGATE, Ens. F. H. 11th N.I. to continue to do duty with 6th N.I.
 WROUGHTON, Capt. F. T. 8th N.I. to proceed to Segowlie by dawd on special service, July 28.
 YULE, Capt. H. enrgs. to be an extra supt. eng. N.W. Provinces, Aug. 1.
 ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.
 INFANTRY.

BARLOW, J. G. July 31.
 PEARSON, T. July 31.
 STAINFORTH, R. Aug. 1.
 WHEELER, H. J. July 31.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

FARQUHARSON, Lieut. C. F. 6th L.C. fr. Feb. 25 to May 1, in ext. to enable him to rejoin.
 FORLONG, Lieut. J. G. R. supt. of roads in Pegu, 1 mo. to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 LENNOX, Brev. col. W. G. 34th N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
 NUTTALL, Capt. J. M. 6th N.I. 3 years to Europe, on m.c. old regs.
 PLAYFAIR, Lieut. W. 4th N.I. to July 31, in ext. to remain in Bombay, on m.c.; 3 years to Europe, on m.c. old regs.
 PHAIRE, Lieut. W. 47th N.I. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. old regs.
 STUBBS, Capt. J. W. extra assist. commis. Hyderabad, 30 days, fr. July 1.
 VALLINGS, Lieut. J. of the late 19th N.I. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. old regs.
 WYNCH, Lieut. H. P. W. 2nd irr. cav. fr. April 5 to Oct. 15, to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c. new regs.
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. A. H. 6th N.I. fr. June 24 to Aug. 15, 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
 WINTLE, Capt. E. H. C. 61st N.I. 4 mo. fr. April 15, to enable him to rejoin.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABBOTT, Asst. surg. R. T. M.D. passed colloq. exam. to continue to do du. with detach. of H.M.'s troops at Dum Dum.
 ALLAN, Asst. surg. J. 64th N.I. to aff. med. aid to detach. of seamen of Company's service arrived at Barrackpore station under com. of Lieut. Carew, I. N. July 18.
 ANNESLEY, Asst. surg. J. C. to aff. med. aid to gar. in Michnee, May 13, to proc. to Michnee and rel. Asst. surg. J. Browne fr. med. ch. of 61th N.I. May 16, to do du. with Sikh regt. being organized at Peshawur, June 13.
 BOND, Surg. H. R. 35th L.I. to aff. med. aid to squadron of 9th L.C. proc. with force fr. Sealkote, May 20.



BROWNE, Asst. surg. J. to aff. med. aid to 64th N.I. v. Watkins, May 12, to proc. to Peshawur and rejoin art. when relieved by Asst. surg. Annesley, May 16.

BUTLER, Surg. J. H. 9th L.C. to aff. med. aid to sick of art. and H.M.'s 52nd L.I. remaining at Sealkote, May 20.

CARTER, Asst. surg. F. to med. ch. right wing 35th L.I. to join and do du. with art. div. at Sealkote dur. abs. of Macanshi, May 20.

COLE, Asst. surg. G. 14th, to aff. med. aid to 39th N.I. dur. abs. of Atkinson, on duty at Rawul Pindee, April 22.

CORBYN, Asst. surg. J. C. M.D. to med. ch. of 5th comp. 8th batt. art. and also of detach. of 2nd irr. cav. arr. at Umritsir, May 23.

CROZIER, Asst. surg. W. to be prof. of anatomy, physiology, comparative anatomy, and zoology in med. college, July 28.

DANIELL, Asst. surg. H. R. passed colloq. exam. May 15.

DICKSON, Surg. J. B. art. div. Dum-Dum, to offic. as supt. surg. dur. abs. of Grant, on leave.

DIXON, Asst. surg. E. L. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 14th N.I. at Shubhudur and Abazaie, May 13.

GRAHAM, Asst. surg. J. C. M.D. to aff. med. aid to 46th N.I. dur. abs. of Guise, May 31.

GUISE, Surg. R. C. 46th N.I. to aff. med. aid to detach. returning to Sealkote station, May 31.

HAYES, Asst. surg. W. H. placed at disp. of med. board.

HOMAN, Surg. S. A. 61st N.I. to aff. med. aid to art. remaining at Jullunder station, June 11.

JAMES, Asst. surg. W. H. M.D. passed colloq. exam. May 16.

JEFFERY, Vet. surg. S. W. 4th L.C. to aff. prof. aid to horses of H.M.'s 9th lancers, v. Hurford, May 27.

JONES, Surg. J. H. 3rd N.I. to aff. med. aid to detach. of horse art. and of H.M.'s 8th foot, dur. abs. of Yates, June 10.

MACLEAN, Asst. surg. L. H. J. to med. ch. 5th comp. 8th batt. art. with No. 16 detach. of 4th comp. 4th batt. art. and detach. of H.M.'s 86th foot, May 15; to assu. med. ch. of detach. 4th comp. 4th batt. art. at Umritsir, June 5.

MACPHERSON, Surg. H. M. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. Aug. 4.

McKINNON, Surg. C. M.D. attached to 1st brig. horse art. to offic. as supt. surg. dur. abs. of Dempster on leave.

NISBET, Asst. surg. J. A. M.D. proc. fr. Simla to Umballah to assu. med. ch. of station of Kussowlie, May 25.

PITT, Asst. surg. W. to aff. med. aid to 4th comp. 1st batt. art. with No. 9 light field battery and 3rd Oude irr. cav. v. Bird.

STAIG, Surg. J. A. to aff. med. aid to detach. of Eur. art. invalids at Allahabad, May 23.

STEWART, Asst. surg. H. to assu. med. ch. of Eur. detach. at Kurnaul station, and to aff. med. aid to station staff, May 19.

STRATTON, Surg. J. P. to offic. as asst. to resident at Baroda, dur. abs. of Lieut. Alban, July 21.

SUTHERLAND, Asst. surg. P. W. to aff. med. aid to 1st troop 2nd brig. on dept. of Vivian.

THORNTON, Asst. surg. J. H. to proc. to Chinsurah, and do duty with 5th fus. under orders for Allahabad, July 11.

WRIGHT, Asst. surg. T. P. to proc. to Segowlie by dawk, on spec. serv. July 18.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.
WHITE, J. H. July 31.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
GILES, Asst. surg. 1st cav. Hyderabad conting. 2 mo. on m.c. to Aurungabad.
GRANT, Asst. surg. N. 4 mo. to Bombay, on m.c. new regs.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.
12th Light Drag. Capt. Campbell, to take com.; Cornet Stoddart to do duty.

INFANTRY.
10th Foot. Capt. L. B. Lamb, to be 2nd in com. of Capt. Prendergast's levy of militia, June 25.—61st. Asst. surg. R. McNab, M.D. to proc. to Chinsurah, and do du. with 5th fus. under orders for Allahabad, July 11.—75th. Lieut. W. C. Justice, to be adjt.; and asst. surg. W. T. Whylock, M.D. to med. ch. of depot of Eur. troops at Kussowlie, May 19.—78th Highlanders. Lieut. Huntley, to join and do du. with 86th foot proc. to Poona; Lieut. H. D. Campbell, to be capt. without purchase, fr. July 29, 1857, v. Hunt, dec.—83rd. Asst. surg. Sharp, to med. charge of a detachment proc. on serv.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

AGNEW, wife of Capt. W. 29th N.I. s. at Goalpara, July 10.
BOWERS, wife of J. F. s. Aug. 1.
CAMPBELL, wife of Capt. 2nd fusiliers, d. at Subathoo, July 4.
CARTER, wife of Capt. J. W. 51th N.I. s. at Mussoorie, July 23.
CARTER, wife of T. E. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 3.
CORFIELD, wife of J. W. d. (still-born), H.M.'s 55th reg. at Calcutta, Aug. 4.
DORAN, wife of Capt. J. 21th N.I. d. at Rawul Pindee, July 17.
GARRETT, widow of R. B. s. at Allipore, July 19.
GRAY, wife of J. J. d. at Goahatty, Malda, July 30.
HARRISON, wife of J. E. d. at Simla, July 12.
HOGGE, wife of Col. art. d. at Meerut, July 20.

LINDSEY, wife of Lieut. R. C. 24th B.N.I. s. July 5.
MARTIN, wife of Lieut. J. R. art. d. at Chowringhee, Aug. 5.
NASH, wife of J. L. s. at Calcutta, July 22.
SHAKESPEAR, wife of A. d. at Mussoorie, July 13.
SMITH, Mrs. W. W. d. at Kishnaghar, July 31.
SALMON, wife of Capt. C. S. d. at Ferozepore, July 10.
STUART, wife of Rev. J. K. d. at Murree Hills, July 27.

MARRIAGES.

FOSBERY, W. H. to Esther A. d. of J. S. Biss, July 28.
GORDON-MACDOUGALL, R. E. B. to Flora S. d. of W. B. Thomas, July 31.
HAUGHTON, Col. R. 63rd N.I. to Eliza L. d. of Col. J. Angelo, at Mussoorie, July 22.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON, Sir H., R.N. at Hobart Town, May 13.
BRIGHAM, Helena C. d. of H. and C. aged 5, July 24.
BURLTON, Capt. F. M. 52nd N.I. at Fort of Agra, July 13.
HILLS, Ellen M. inf. d. of H. H. Aug. 7.
HUBBARD, Rev. A. R. at Delhi, May 11.
JONES, Lieut. Edward engs. s. of Edward, at Delhi, aged 22, July 24.
KEENE, Mary R. inf. d. of Rev. W. at Umritsir, Aug. 14.
MACKINNESS, John, at Fort of Agra, July 21.
MENTEATH, Lieut. col. S. 69th regt. N.I. at Simla.
ORR, Elizabeth A. wife of Major W. A. Madras art. at Hingolee, July 4.
PRINGLE, Ellen M. inf. d. of Mrs. at Serampore, July 25.
ROLFE, W. A. surg. Bengal arm, at Calcutta, Aug. 4.
SANDYS, Daniel C. s. of Rev. T. aged 22, at Delhi, May 11.
SEBLEY, Marian E. inf. d. of G. W. at Berhampore, July 31.
STIBOLD, R. at Lahore, July 30.
STEWART.—Shot by the mutineers at Gwalior, on the night of the 14th June last, William Stewart, Esq. of Ardenrick, Perthshire (eldest son of Maj. W. M. Stewart, late agent to the Gov. Gen. at Benares), lieutenant Bengal Artillery, and commanding a battery in the contingent, aged 30; also at the same time and place, shot by the mutineers, Jane, his beloved wife, aged 27, and Robert Walter, their infant son.
SWALLOW, J. aged 25, at Calcutta, Aug. 4.
WATSON, William C. Bengal C.S. at Fort of Agra.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 1. Steamer Cape of Good Hope, Scallan, Maulmein; steamer Ava, Stevenson, Suez; steamer Fire Queen, Boon, Maulmein.—3. Kossuth, Markham, Rangoon; Belgravia, Wharton, Rangoon; Cherokee, Allan, Liverpool; City of London, Brown, Glasgow; Squantum, Miller, Boston; Futeh Allum, Serang, Chittagong; Sarah Palmer, Reid, Liverpool; Nander, Morgan, Singapore; Joseph Manook, McFarlane, Pinang; Silvery, McWha, Bombay; Union, Small, Boston.—4. Travancore, Voisen, Bourbon; Bella Cubana, Malleville, Mauritius; Palmyra, Homan, London; John O'Gaunt, Smith, Liverpool; Punjab, Fullerton, Madras; Arden Craig, Fletcher.—5. Semiramis, Stradling, Madras; steamer Coronandel, Campbell, Madras.—6. Phutlet Rahman, Nacoda, Judda; Royal Lilly, Scott, Adelaide; Gertrude, Hallet, Boston; Sampson, Owen, London.—7. Steamer Auckland, —, Madras; Emile, Persil, Havre.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per General Godwin, from MELBOURNE.—Mr. H. Cook. From MADRAS.—Mrs. Crump, Mr. and Mrs. Evans, and Mrs. Philbert.
—Per Ararat.—Mr. H. E. Pullin and Mrs. E. Dunn.
Per steamer James Hartley.—Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Haig, 55th N.I.; Capt. Eagar, 28th N.I.; Dr. White, Messrs. Pearson, Crow, and Wheeler, cadets, and Mr. Bullen.
Per steamer Kalodyne.—Dr. and Mrs. Ainsbury and child, Mrs. Ellis and 3 children, Dr. Mour and child, Mrs. Hicks and 2 children, Capt. and Mrs. Montague and child, Lieut. Taelor, Mr. Riddell, Drs. Farrell and Beale, Maj. Otley, Capt. and Mrs. Humber and 2 children, Mr. Wallis, and Dr. Daniel.
Per Ava, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Marks and infant, Messrs. J. Carrington, Stainforth, and R. Bentley; Capt. Gore, Mr. W. Rouse, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Luschwitz, and Mr. N. Wolff. From MARSEILLES.—Lieut. Ward and Col. Drummond. From SEBZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Reymier. From BOMBAY.—Lieut. Sitwell, Ens. Marsden, and Gen. Outram. From GALLE.—Mr. Maltland, Mr. James Waverly, and Mr. Kock. From MADRAS.—Lieut. Parry, Mrs. Richardson, Mr. R. Udriila, Mr. J. Howard, Capt. Down, Lord Sevmour, Alli Ben on Alli, Capt. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkins, Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Bliss, Mr. Grote, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Smoult, and Mr. Lucknie.
Per steamer Fire Queen, from MOULMEIN.—J. Ogle, Esq., and E. Melchier. From RANGOON.—Mr. and Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Anderson, Lieut. Forlong, Lieut. Sandwith, H.M.'s 87th regt., and Mr. Fox, Conductor White, and Sub-conductor Sewell. From AKYAB.—Mrs. Dickenson, Mr. O. John, and Mr. Morgan.
Per steamer Cape of Good Hope, from MOULMEIN.—J. F. Curtis, S. H. Aspinwell, and L. G. Lucas. From RANGOON.—Charles Ashley, W. Phelton, and A. J. Keen. From DALHOUSIE.—G. H. Lumsden. From AKYAB.—G. Mitchell, H. E. Harbin, E. Simpson, and T. H. Serockny.
Per Belgrave.—Lieut. Poole, H.M.'s 84th regt., Commander Thompson, I.N., —, Pearson, and F. A. Gordon.
Per J. Manook.—G. Burton, P. Kensing, and R. Halliday.
Per Nander.—Mrs. Markham, Miss Paschall, and Master McDonald.
Per John O'Gaunt.—Mrs. Taylor and 2 children.
Per steamer Punjab.—Major Babington, Lieut. Stewart, Capt. Sparks, Ens. Plowden, and Asst. surg. McLeod.
Per Palmyra, from LONDON.—Dr. C. A. Gordon, H.M.'s — regt. Foot, Capt. E. Bartlett, H.C.M., C. E. Ruddebeck, Esq., H.C.S., F. A. Bertie, Esq., H.C.S., A. R. L. Ellis, John Erson, Misses H. A. Baker, E. F. Woodward, and S. Miles, Mrs. Jones and 4 children.

Per Semiramis.—Major McDonnell, Capt. Cholmely, Capt. Howlett, Capt. Pierce, Lieut. Nicholson, and Lieut. Faunce.
 Per Oxenbridge.—Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Knight.
 Per Victor.—C. Mallite.
 Per Trafalgar.—Mrs. Richardson.
 Per Blondell.—Mrs. Lunt, and Miss Juliet Lunt.
 Per City of London.—Mr. A. Gray, — Donald, and — McCullum.
 Per Squantum.—Mrs. Miller, and Mr. Stephens.
 Per Union.—T. L. Mackay.
 Per Kossuth.—Mrs. T. J. Markham.
 Per Gratitude.—T. T. Rollins, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 18. Marquard Family, Miller, Batavia; Eagle Wing, Waters, Hong-Kong; Thomas W. Sears, Jones, Hong-Kong.—19. Steamer Semiramis, Stradling, Madras;—20. Basileia, Robertson, Alger Bay; Art-Union, Sherman, New York; Louis Armond, Perraud, Bourbon.—21. Euphrosyne, Morris, Melbourne; Conqueror, Johnson, Liverpool; Helvellyn, Lash, Mauritius; Forfarshire, Fairweather, Muscat.—22. Steamer Nubia, Tronson, Suez; steamer Punjab, Foulerton, Madras.—23. Steamer Baltic, Durham, Akyab; steamer Auckland, Drought, Madras; steamer Fiery Cross, White, Straits.—24. Maha-Ranee, Carr, Liverpool.—25. John Wills, Ward, Boston; Lord Raglan, Mitchell, London.—27. Mary Ann, Carr, Hong-Kong; Kirkham, Alleeck, Mauritius; National Eagle, Mathews, London; Aden Craig, Fletcher, London; Nottingham, Robinson, London.—31. Albertine, Veringer, Rangoon; Hindoo, Miller, China; Hougmont, Dalton, Hong-Kong.—Aug. 1. Simoom, Cooke, Madras; Pleiades, Gage, Boston.—3. Afghan, Colebank, Hong-Kong; James Russell, Muir, Hong-Kong; City of Manchester, Galderswood, London; Harold, Rorison, Liverpool; Osprey, Roberts, Penang and Singapore; Tubal Cain, Hodge, Madras; Wm. Prowse, Williams, Liverpool; Typhoon, Brown, Liverpool.—4. Ganjam, Penguerin, Bourbon; Redgauntlet, Whitehead, Akyab.—6. Frank Johnson, Lothrop, Rangoon; Mary Anne Follitt, Harris, Liverpool; Jules and Aglae, Robert, Marseilles; Ailadin, Hood, Liverpool; Calporteur, Bernard, Reunion; steam-ship Lightning, Durham, Straits; Chimera, McDonald, Macao.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Bentinck. For MADRAS.—Messrs. Von Hellin, Von Burmeister, H. Vesin, Mrs. Priestly, and Lieut. Thomson. For GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fergusson, Mrs. Macpherson and 2 children, Miss Loch, Mr. and Mrs. Aubin, Mr. Crozier, Mr. Hean, and Sir M. Barlow. For BOMBAY.—Capt. Bowles. For SUEZ.—Messrs. E. Melchior and J. B. Fossati. For ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. T. W. Grant, and Capt. Forlong. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Wilkins, and Mr. Meade. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Say, Mrs. Swinhoe, Mr. R. C. Raikes, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Lennox, Miss Lennox, Mrs. Chevers, Mrs. and Miss Victor, 2 children, and infant, Mrs. Charles Jenkins and 2 children, Mrs. Tucker, 2 Misses Wilkins and 2 children, Mrs. Dowle and child, Mrs. J. F. Watkins and 3 children, Mr. John Howard, Mr. Vallings, Mrs. Corbyn and infant, Mrs. Steel and infant, Mrs. Meade and child, Mrs. Burrow and 2 children, Mrs. Birch, Mrs. Amesbury and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Bury, Mrs. Grant and infant, Mrs. Goldney and 3 children, Mrs. Wingrove and infant, and Mrs. Lingard Stokes.
 Per Nubia. For MADRAS.—Madame Lande and 2 children, Mirza Mahomed Golum Kadir, and Muridaponda Timya. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. H. Rose, C. S. Rev. T. W. Grant, and Lieut. Reay. For MALTA.—Mr. Michael De Souza. For MARSEILLES.—Mademoiselle Boillot. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Scheller and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. F. Forbes and 3 children, Capt. E. P. Marsh and child, Mr. Fox, Mrs. Maj. Bazeley, Capt. Cunningham, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Macpherson and child, Mrs. Steward, Rev. and Mrs. L. G. Hay and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Blondell, Misses Blundell and Stallard, Mr. G. H. Allman, Mr. Broadick, and Lieut. col. Reid.

MADRAS.

THE 8TH MADRAS CAVALRY.

We but too truly described the character of the affair in the 8th Madras cavalry, to which we referred yesterday on the authority of the *Spectator*. The corps has unequivocally displayed a mutinous spirit. We are indebted to a correspondent at Madras for the following account of its demonstration:—

“The 8th regiment of Madras light cavalry, which was to form part of the column *en route* for Calcutta from Madras, has mutinied. This took place on the 17th or 18th. The regiment had volunteered for foreign service, and was on its march down from Bangalore for the purpose of embarking at Madras; but on its arrival at Streepormutoor, twenty-six miles from Madras, it put forward a claim for the rates of pay, batta, and pension, which existed before 1837, and were more favourable to the sepoys than the present rates. Such a claim, put forward at such a moment, was most distressing and perplexing. Nevertheless, the officers (some of them) started by train at once for Madras, to see what could be done. I believe that the Madras Government agreed to guarantee the concession of the terms demanded from the supreme Government, and that the officers returned to Streepormutoor, and informed the sepoys that their requests were complied with. The corps then proceeded to Poonamalee, thirteen miles from Madras, and then the truth came out. ‘They would march on no terms whatever. They would not make war upon their countrymen.’ Fortunately two guns and some artillerymen had arrived at Poonamalee in the very nick of time. The sowars were at once deprived of their horses, their pistols, caps and ammunition, and left only with their swords. Why those were not taken away also, I cannot tell. The partial disarming was quietly submitted to, and the corps was halted. The 3rd Madras light cavalry is now at Arcot, and is at once to pro-

ceed to Bangalore. As soon as it has well cleared the station, the 8th Madras light cavalry is to march to Arcot, and do dismounted duty there. But what is in reserve for the mutineers I cannot tell. Would that I could assure the safety of the officers, now alone with them.

“This affair has caused the greatest excitement in Madras. The volunteers were warned that their services are to be available at a moment’s notice. There are patrols in all the streets both day and night. The Government compound presents the appearance of a camp, surrounded as it is with artillery, and filled as its banqueting-hall is with soldiers. Mortars are placed on the south side of the fort, facing Triplicane. Yet Madras is so extended a place, the dwellings of the chief inhabitants so dispersed, that there is a very painful and general feeling of insecurity. The force is thought to be most inadequate. The Mussulman inhabitants of Triplicane are notoriously disaffected; so are those of Arcot and Vellore; and since the plague-spot has touched Madras it is impossible to predict how far it may spread. Every one is hoping rather than believing that this mutiny is the beginning and the end of a rebellion in Madras.

“The horses of the mutineers were taken in charge by a commissariat serjeant, ridden to Madras by the horse-keepers, and embarked for Calcutta this morning, where they will be a valuable acquisition.”

The horses will be as useful as the men in Bengal, perhaps more so; and we trust that the promptitude displayed in despatching them to Calcutta may be regarded as an earnest of the energy which will be exhibited in dealing with the mutinous troopers.—*Bombay Gazette*, August 28.

A SUSPENDED SUBADAR.—The subadar of the Malabar police force, was some short time ago not exactly convicted of torture, but the assistant magistrate, Mr. Thomas, thought the case so serious against him, that he was ordered to find security. The man was suspended, and has petitioned Government, who, we understand, took the same view of the matter as the authorities, or rather would not order the man’s immediate restoration to his corps out of deference to the local authorities whom it was necessary to maintain. Meanwhile the subadar petitioned the sudder against Mr. Thomas’s order, which was reversed without even a hearing. The whole case was preposterous from beginning to end. The charge, no less than that of burning off one of the complainant’s fingers with oiled rag to make him discover treasure, was never brought forward until seventeen months after the alleged events, a point which over and over again has been urged by the magistracy as conclusive against the truth of similar charges, and the complainant only came forward after the subadar was hauled up upon another matter. There were abundant *indicia* that the story was false from beginning to end, and none other than one utterly unversed in evidence could have been misled by it.

We cannot of course comment upon this affair; because it is impossible to commend the conduct of any of the parties who have had it before them for investigation, except the sudder. And we have the fear of pains and penalties before us, if we were to express any natural reflections which the affair suggests. We might be making the people dissatisfied with the administration of justice as it prevails, and so be exciting disaffection: a course highly seditious, and altogether indefensible; because it requires only a moment’s reflection to convince any man of “common sense” that it is not the mal-administration of justice which gives rise to discontent, or ought to; but its being known may lead to consequences which otherwise need not have been apprehended. Thus it is clear, that not the acts of a Government, but the comments of a Press, are the real original source of rebellion.—*Q.E.D., Athenæum*.

COCHIN (June 27).—It may not be uninteresting, perhaps, to many of your readers to know how the nativity of St. John is celebrated in this antiquated town. As it was the first time I witnessed it here, it appeared very silly altogether to me to see people of all descriptions and grades join in lighting up the streets with fireworks, and keeping up a continual noise by the firing of myriads of crackers. Drunkenness seems to be a part of the ceremony; for you may walk the whole town on that day and a sober man will be as scarce to be met with in the streets as a jewel on the snout of a pig, or faithfulness and loyalty in any of the Bengal regiments, consequently there are many riotous encounters and lots of police cases the next day. Broken heads and limbs are of common occurrence, and, from inquiry, I find there has not a single anniversary of St. John’s natal day passed without a poor Malabar Christian or a Topaz being gathered to his fathers from some accident or other, generally from drowning. This is of more constant occurrence, I learn; and it is not to be wondered at, since the Bacchanalians take to the water to cool themselves down under the fumes of liquor. The only persons who did not show great anxiety to honour the accuser of Herodias by fireworks and folly were the English merchants, who have but lately settled here. They were, I suppose, more busy in their

own speculations upon the wreck of the unfortunate *Aphrogeia*, which is still lying opposite the beach, a few miles from the town; and thither are seen the men of bales and puncheons congregating for a better purpose than mere fun.

THE DEATH OF THE MAHA RAJA OF TANJORE is reported; he has left no male heirs, and it remains to be seen whether the succession of females will be recognized.

THE MINOR PORTS along the coast of the Madras presidency are to be dismantled. A detachment of artillery, under Captain Baker, has embarked in the transport steamer *Manilla*. They will take charge of the fort at Masulipatam.

DISPENSARY AT MASULIPATAM.—Government has granted Rs. 5,000 towards its expense.

MR. C. E. P. JOHNSTON, an assistant surgeon on the Madras establishment has been cashiered for drunkenness.

INSUBORDINATION AMONG MERCHANT SEAMEN.—Two specific grievances are set forth as entailing serious drawbacks on the merchant service, viz., the prevalence of a spirit of insubordination among seamen, which of late has assumed a rather portentous aspect in Bombay, as it has in Calcutta, where the Government has just dispensed with the services of *Khalasees* and *Sarangs* in the Hon. Company's steamers, &c. The other objectionable point is the mode of procedure adopted by the Indian Navy towards equipping its own vessels with men enticed away from merchant ships. A correspondent of the *Athenæum* (Mr. T. Jefferies, of Cochin) writes:—"It does not surely require a stretch of reasoning to show to what inevitable dangers a vessel must be exposed by going to sea manned with mutinous seamen, ripe for any act of revolt or tyranny; on an emergency or exigency arising, she may be entirely sacrificed, or the commander be deprived of the capability of navigating his vessel aright, amidst impending dangers, by the contempt which would, in all likelihood, be evinced by the discontented men for all authority vested in him."

SOUNDING AN ALARM.—The Madras Athenæum sounds the alarm in the ears of Lord Harris, by means of a grandiloquent leading article, which commences:—"We are no alarmists; but it would evince the height of folly to shut our eyes or turn aside the head from the warnings which we see passing before us. The waves of rebellion are surging ever nearer and nearer to our own homes; already they lap the confines of this presidency; and ere long, if the inundation cannot be stayed, the fidelity of the Madras sepoy will be practically tested. Many an officer has assured us that our troops so cordially detest their Bengal brethren, that they would like nothing better than an opportunity of crossing bayonets with the mutineers. We trust it is so; events seem to forebode such a collision; may our gallant army then be found true to its allegiance and its duty! But surely it is time to set our own houses in order. There are warnings not to be neglected, if we are wise, which should teach us, at any rate, to take every precaution within our power; and for the third and last time we call upon the Government to notify to the public what is to be the signal of danger, what measures have been taken for our safety, what places of rendezvous are appointed for our respective districts. We can assure Lord Harris that there exists a very general feeling of dissatisfaction among all classes at what in other days we should have called the supineness of Government. He has not one tithe the means that we have of learning the public feeling on such a subject as this; and at a time when artillery are in the Government House Compound, piquets posted all over Madras, horse-patrols watching the roads, rifle and volunteer corps enrolling, and the fact officially notified in the papers, it is quite childish to suppose that the disclosure of plans of defence could do any harm, though, on the other hand, it is probable the publicity might do much good, and most certainly would re-assure the minds of the timid and the loyal. This morning witnesses the first gathering of the volunteers; the cavalry, we observe, are to be armed with the spear, a weapon likely in neophyte hands to prove more dangerous to friend than foe."

PUBLIC WORKS.—We give, in another column, a Government notification issued on Saturday evening, in an extraordinary gazette, directing a reduction, from the 1st August, of no less than 451 of the various grades of executive engineers and overseers in the department of public works, leaving only a total of 549 of those grades as the future establishment instead of 1,000, as at present. This arrangement places at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief the services of twenty-eight officers and seventy-nine non-commissioned officers and soldiers. It has been rumoured for some little time past, that some such measure was in contemplation, and we believe that it was recommended by H. E. the Provincial Commander-in-Chief, as essentially necessary under existing circumstances.—*Spectator*, July 20.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

UNCOVENANTED ABSENTEE RULES.

Fort St. George, 17th July, 1857.—The following extract from the proceedings of the Government of India is published for general information.

No. 2527.

Extract from the proceedings of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, in the Financial Department, under date the 12th June, 1857.

Read an endorsement from the Home Department, No. 795, dated the 21st ultimo, forwarding for consideration, and orders a letter from the Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, No. 2208, dated the 6th idem, having reference to a question connected with the Uncovenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules.

Resolution.—The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council observes that the Government of Bombay issued a circular on the 27th June, 1856, declaring that nothing contained in the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules is intended to prevent heads of offices from granting casual leave of absence from office, without deduction of salary, to any subordinate officer who, without leaving his station, may be compelled to remain at home from sickness, for a period not exceeding twenty days in the year, whether continuous or at intervals; that if such casual absence exceed twenty days, the absentee should be subject to a deduction of one-fourth of his salary for the period in excess of such twenty days, provided that the entire absence does not exceed two months in the year; and that if such absence exceed two months in the year, the absentee should be considered as falling under the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Referring to this circular, instructions are solicited as to whether the excess beyond twenty days' leave, as it is subjected to a deduction of one-fourth of salary, should, in calculating period of service for pension purpose, be taken, or not, into account as part of the two years allowed by Clause 1 of Section V. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules, the same as leave of absence on medical certificate granted under those rules.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council observes that, under the strict bearing of the rules, *all leave* under sick certificate has to be taken into account as part of the two years allowed by Clause 1 of Section V.; and seeing that the circular issued by the Government of Bombay involves a modification of the rules, his lordship in Council is of opinion that it should be cancelled, it being understood, however, that casual leave for a few days may, in cases of sickness, be granted by the head of the office at his discretion, without loss of salary, and without such leave being taken into account as part of the two years allowed by Clause 1 of Section V.

Order.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be sent to the Home Department for communication to the Government of Bombay.

Ordered also that a copy be sent to the Departments* and Local Governments† noted in the margin.

Ordered further, that a transcript of the above resolution be sent to the Civil Auditor for his information and guidance.

(A true Extract)

(Signed) C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Secretary to Government of India.
By order.

E. MALTBY, Acting Chief Secretary.

MADRAS NATIVE TROOPS FOR SERVICE.

Fort St. George, July 31, 1857.—The Governor in Council directs it to be notified that the undermentioned native troops have been ordered to embark for service in Bengal:—

E troop horse artillery.
C company 5th (Golundauze) batt. of art.
8th regiment light cavalry.
17th regiment N.I.
27th regiment N.I.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CHAMIER, C. F. act. reg. to court of Sudder and Foujdaree Udalt, rec. ch. of office, Aug. 1.
COTTON, R. R. act. coll. and mag. of Guntoor, ass. ch. of district, Aug. 3.
FULLERTON, G. F. act. sub. jud. of Zillah Madura, del. ov. ch. of court to C. R. Baynes, July 28.

* Foreign Department. Military Department. Public Works Department.
† Bengal Government. North-Western Provinces. Punjab. Fort St. George. Straits Settlements.

MORRIS, F. W. 2nd assist. to coll. of Nellore, appt. as head asst. canc. in cons. of his having failed to pass exam. for the 1st or lower standard.
 NESBITT, W. S. act. sub. jud. of Cuddapah, rec. ch. of court fr. W. Elliot, July 31.
 OUCHTERLONY, J. princ. sud. ameer of Ootacamund, resu. ch. of court fr. Col. Cameron, July 27.
 PHILLIPS, A. W. sub. jud. of Madura, resu. ch. of court fr. C. R. Baynes, Aug. 6.
 RATLIFF, J. act. civ. and sess. jud. of Rajahmundry, rec. ch. of court fr. R. Cotton, July 27.
 READE, C. W. act. civ. and sess. jud. of Cuddalore, del. ov. ch. of court to princ. sud. ameer, Aug. 1; to act as coll. mag. and ag. to gov. of Port. St. George, in Vizagapatam.
 REID, J. W. 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, appt. as hd. asst. canc. in cons. of his having failed to pass the requisite exam.
 SMITH, R. Asst. exec. engr. passed exam. in Telooogoo, for engr. dept.
 SIM, W. C. passed exam. for 2nd or higher standard.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

MORRIS, G. L. 40 days, fr. July 19, prep. to Europe.
 WILSON, J. A. 20 days.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AITCHISON, Ens. W. M. to rank fr. June 12.
 ARATHOON, Lieut. A. posted to 1st tr. Madras Volunteer Guards.
 ATKINSON, Lieut. G. H. 42nd N.I. to be capt. fr. July 25, v. Holloway, ret.
 BAINBRIDGE, 2nd Lieut. A. P. art. to rank fr. June 12.
 BALDOCK, Capt. G. to be adj. to inf. branch of volunteer guards, fr. Aug. 12, v. Drury, rejoined his regt.
 BARBER, Ens. R. F. to rank fr. June 20.
 BARNETT, Ens. J. H. M. 17th N.I. to do duty with 18th N.I. July 28; to rank fr. June 13.
 BARRY, Ens. G. A. W. with 17th N.I. to do duty with 18th N.I. July 28; to rank fr. June 13.
 BATTEN, Capt. S. J. 18th N.I. to act as com. of 3rd extra regt. N.I. till arr. of Capt. Wilson.
 BEECHING, Ens. F. 17th N.I. to do duty with 18th N.I. July 28; to rank fr. June 13.
 BERTIE, 2nd Lieut. V. C. 1st fus. to be 1st lieut. v. Renaud, died of wounds rec. in action.
 BIRCH, Capt. S. D. posted to 3rd tr. Volunteer Guards.
 BLAGRAVE, Lieut. engs. app. to act as 1st class district eng. is can. Aug. 7.
 BLOMFIELD, Lieut. C. G. 21st N.I. adj. Malabar police corps, to be act. comdt. v. Halv, July 31.
 BOUDIER, Capt. E. W. 51st N.I. to act as com. of Madras sapper militia dur. abs. of Sparks with his reg.
 BREEKS, Lieut. J. W. posted to 3rd troop volunteer guards.
 BRETT, Lieut. col. J. T. 4th L.C. dept. asst. adj. gen. S. div. perm. to res. appt. Aug. 4.
 BROWN, Lieut. P. A. 1st fus. to be maj. fr. July 21, v. Renaud, died of wounds rec. in action.
 BURTON, Ens. R. F. rec. arr. to do du. with 36th N.I.; to rank fr. June 13.
 CADILL, Capt. R. art. ret. to du. July 27; fr. 2nd batt. C comp. to 5th batt. C comp. to join.
 CAMPBELL, Capt. T. H. art. fr. 3rd batt. D comp. to 1st do. C comp.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. W. H. 45th N.I. placed at disp. of gov. of India for emp. in dep. of public works in Mysore, Aug. 7.
 CANNON, Capt. E. 17th N.I. to rejoin his regt. fr. Bangalore musketry depot, forthwith.
 CARTHEW, Lieut. col. M. rem. fr. 17th N.I. to 36th N.I.
 CHERRY, Corn. F. S. 4th L.C. with 1st L.C. to join his regt. immediately.
 COATES, Brev. major J. W. 6th N.I. to act as comdt. N.I. depot, until arr. of Capt. Kempster, Aug. 1.
 COLLYER, Capt. G. C. engs. to be fd. engr. for movable col. under com. of Brig. Whitlock, to join hd. qrs. of force.
 CONDY, Capt. G. H. 27th N.I. 1st asst. mil. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, auditor gen. to join on arr. of regt. at pres. July 17.
 COOKE, Capt. C. J. art. fr. 1st batt. C comp. to 3rd do. H. batt. to join when rel. by Lieut. Gloag.
 COOKSON, Capt. J. G. 8th L.C. to rejoin his regt. on its arr. at pres. July 27.
 CRAKE, Capt. W. H. posted to 2nd troop Madras volunteer guards.
 CUMMINS, Ens. R. B. 46th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 11, in suc. to Rich. prom.
 CUNNINGHAM, Lieut. P. S. 3rd L.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. Aug. 12, 1857.
 DAVIS, Lieut. F. M. 44th N.I. to be capt. fr. June 23, v. Stone, dismissed the serv.
 DELOUSADA, Ens. H. F. 51st N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. 2nd extra regt. July 31.
 DRURY, Capt. C. H. 27th N.I. 1st asst. mil. and gen. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. to join on arr. of regt. at pres. July 27.
 DUFF, Lieut. A. G. 36th N.I. passed ex. in Burmese lang. qual. for staff emp. in Burmah.
 ELPHINSTONE, Brev. capt. J. 20th N.I. to be a sub-asst. comm. gen. on probation, Aug. 4.
 EVANSON, Ens. R. C. to rank fr. June 13.
 FABER, 2nd Lieut. H. R. engs. to rank fr. Sept. 3, 1855.
 FITZ-PATRICK, Ens. F. S. to rank fr. June 13.
 FLINT, Ens. E. W. to rank fr. June 12.
 GILCHRIST, Ens. T. W. to rank fr. June 30.
 GORDON, Lieut. C. 46th N.I. to rank fr. Feb. 5, in suc. to Fulton, pro.
 GORDON, Lieut. C. V. 28th N.I. to office, as ext. asst. to commissr. Saugor and Nerbudda territories, fr. July 5.
 GORDON, Lieut. P. B. posted to 2nd troop, Madras volunteer guards.
 GRIFFIN, Ens. A. to rank fr. June 13.
 GUMM, Maj. G. M. dep. commissary of ord. to be a lay trustee of chaplaincy of Bellary.
 HADLOW, Lieut. T. E. E. comp. 5th batt. to rel. Lieut. Watkins fr. com. of detach. at Kuttack.
 HAMILTON, Lieut. W. E. exec. engr. 4th class pub. works, serv. pl. temp. at disp. of C.-in-C.
 HANDYSIDE, Lieut. R. V. 9th N.I. to do duty with 36th N.I.
 HARE, Lieut. H. A. 17th N.I. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, to join, July 27.
 HILLYARD, Capt. H. T. posted to 4th troop volunteer guards.
 HOWLETT, Capt. A. 27th N.I. dept. asst. qr. mr. gen. of army, pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, to join on arr. of regt. at pres. July 17.
 HOWES, Lieut. F. A. engs. to join hd. qrs. of mov. col. und. com. of Brig. Whitlock.
 HUGHES, Maj. J. E. 47th N.I. to com. of new pol. force in formation, Bellary dist.
 HUTCHINGS, Ens. G. S. to rank fr. June 13.
 HUTCHINSON, Capt. C. H. art. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, to join, July 27; fr. 3rd batt. C comp. to 3rd batt. D comp. to join at Kamptee.
 JOHNSON, Lieut. A. A. 9th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of British resident for emp. in Hyderabad contingent.
 KENNEDY, Capt. A. K. C. act. dep. asst. adj. gen. to be a lay trustee of Trinity church, in chapl. of Bangalore, v. Sargent.
 KITCHEN, 2nd lieut. J. art. to rank fr. June 12.
 LANE, Lieut. T. G. M. fr. 1st to 3rd extra regt. July 31.
 LAVIE, Maj. T. art. ret. to duty, Aug. 8.
 LAWDER, Lieut. J. 28th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Aug. 10, 1857.
 LOCKE, Lieut. H. 3rd Eur. regt. to be qr. mr. and interp. Aug. 11.
 LOGAN, Lieut. A. G. D. 37th gren. fr. doing duty with 27th N.I. to do duty with 18th N.I. to 31st Oct. when he will join his own regt.
 LUCAS, Lieut. col. F. B. (on leave) rem. fr. 36th N.I. to 17th N.I.
 MACQUEEN, Maj. L. fr. centre div. to Mysore div. Aug. 11.
 MAITLAND, Ens. J. G. to rank fr. June 12.
 MAYNE, Lieut. J. O. engs. to act as 1st class district eng. dur. emp. of Capt. Johnston, Aug. 7.
 McMUNN, Lieut. T. 42nd N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Aug. 10, 1857.
 MESHAM, Lieut. R. W. 43rd N.I. ret. to duty, July 27.
 MOBERLY, 1st Lieut. A. S. engs. to act as 1st class district eng. v. Boileau, Aug. 14.
 MONEY, Capt. W. T. 30th N.I. to act as dep. asst. qu. mast. gen. of the army dur. abs. of Capt. Howlett.
 MORPHY, Capt. R. J. 2nd N.V.B. to be in ch. of pensioners and holders of family certificates at Angole.
 NEILD, Lieut. H. J. T. 2nd N.I. to act as dep. asst. adj. gen. C. div. dur. abs. of Capt. G. J. Condy, Aug. 10.
 ORR, Brev. capt. J. 27th N.I. to rejoin his regt. on its arr. at pres. July 27.
 PEACH, Lieut. R. A. art. fr. 5th batt. to horse brig. effec. Aug. 10.
 PIRRIE, Ens. G. to rank fr. June 13.
 PORTEOUS, Ens. C. A. rem. fr. 1st to 27th N.I.; fr. do. du. with 36th N.I. to join his corps on arr. at Madras.
 PRENDERGAST, Ens. J. H. with 17th N.I. to do du. with 18th N.I.
 PROUDFOOT, Rid. mas. G. (ret. list) to be adj. of Madras sapper militia.
 PROUDFOOT, Capt. G. posted to 1st troop in Madras volun. gds.
 RENAUD, Maj. S. G. C. 1st fus. to act as dep. adj. gen. in Benares district, June 10.
 RENNY, 2nd Lieut. S. art. to rank fr. June 12.
 RIDEOUT, Ens. F. G. to rank fr. June 13.
 RIPPON, Brev. capt. S. inspector of ordnance and com. art. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. to join at art. head qrs. Mount, July 27; fr. 5th batt. A comp. to 5th do. C comp. to join.
 RISHTON, Capt. A. L. 1st N.I. ret. to duty.
 ROBERTS, Lieut. R. A. posted to 4th troop volunteer guards.
 ROCHE, Ens. F. M. fr. 30th to 36th N.I. to rank below Ens. McGoun.
 ROWLANDSON, Ens. G. 10th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 25, v. Lieut. Plowden, dec.
 RUDD, Lieut. C. J. fr. 1st N.V. batt. to Eur. veterans, to be adj. of that corps, v. Sibly, July 27.
 SEXTON, Capt. G. H. 30th N.I. ret. to duty, Aug. 8.
 SCOTT, Maj. F. H. 8th L.C. dep. qr. mr. gen. of army, pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, to join on arr. of regt. at pres. July 27.

SHAW, Lieut. E. W. 27th N.I. to rejoin his reg. on its arr. at pres. July 27.
 SHEFFIELD, Ens. W. P. to rank fr. June 12.
 SHERARD, Lieut. G. P. B. 49th N.I. to be dep. judge adv. gen.
 SHIRREFFS, Ens. C. E. to rank fr. June 13.
 SMITH, Capt. G. A. 1st N.V.B. serv. pl. at disp. of the Governor of Fort St. George, with a view to appt. to ch. of pensioners at pres.
 SNOW, Capt. P. T. 3rd L.I. to act as 1st asst. mil. aud. gen. dur. abs. on serv. of Capt. Drury.
 SPARKS, Capt. T. P. 17th N.I. to be com. Madras sapper militia.
 STEINMAN, 2nd Lieut. M. H. C. art. to rank fr. June 12.
 STEPHENSON, Brev. maj. J. L. 1st fus. to be maj. fr. July 21.
 STEPHENSON, Ens. J. W. 44th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 23, v. Stone, dismissed.
 STEVENS, Capt. A. 18th N.I. to act as fort adj. Vellore dur. emp. of Batten.
 STEWART, Brev. capt. A. art. fr. 1st batt. B comp. to 3rd batt. C comp. July 27, to be adj. and gr. mr. of that batt.
 SWIFFE, Ens. J. W. to rank fr. June 13.
 TAYLOR, Capt. R. 2nd L.C. to act as dep. asst. adj. gen. S. div. dur. emp. of Brev. maj. W. L. Walker, with his reg.
 TAYLOR, Capt. C. E. 35th N.I. to act as brig. maj. Malabar and Canara du. abs. of Maj. Young.
 TAYLOR, Ens. J. B. 9th N.I. with 36th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Moonshee allowance granted.
 TENNANT, Lieut. T. B. E. 26th N.I. to be asst. exec. engr. v. Playfair, proc. on serv. Aug. 4.
 THORNTON, 2nd Lieut. H. J. art. to rank from June 12.
 THORPE, Ens. M. D. 27th N.I. to rejoin his regt. on its arr. at pres. July 27.
 TOD, Capt. A. 42nd N.I. to continue to act as dep. asst. adj. gen. of the army until relieved by Lieut. Bolton, July 27.
 TYRRELL, Ens. F. H. to rank fr. May 5.
 WALKER, Maj. W. L. 4th L.C. to be dep. asst. adj. gen. Aug. 4, posted to southern div. Aug. 5.
 WALLACE, Maj. W. L. 4th L.C. dep. asst. adj. gen. serv. pl. temp. at disp. of C.-in-C. for regl. du.
 WAPSHARE, Maj. W. H. fr. ceded districts to centre div. Aug. 11; to act as jud. adv. gen. of army dur. leave of Lieut. col. Chalon, without prejudice to his other duties.
 WARD, Lieut. W. G. 36th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani lang. qual. for gen. staff, with Moonshee allowance.
 WARREN, Lieut. J. H. fr. 3rd to 1st extra regt. July 31.
 WATTS, Capt. J. P. 27th N.I. dept. asst. com. gen. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, July 27.
 WILSON, Lieut. F. J. 51st N.I. to act as 2nd asst. mil. aud. gen. dur. abs. of Capt. Rideout, on m.c.
 WILSON, Ens. H. F. 2nd L.I. to join detach. of regt. in Fort St. George, July 27.
 WINSOM, Lieut. G. V. offic. com. sap. and min. regt. to be *pro tem.* exec. engr. in Hyderabad subsid. force; to join forthwith.
 WYLD, Lieut. B. 3rd M. Eur. regt. whose serv. were placed at disp. of C.-in-C.; to join his regt. at Secunderabad, for public works Mergui road.
 YALDWYN, Ens. C. 30th N.I. qualified in surveying.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

ENGINEERS.

BURTON, W. H. July 26.
 FABER, H. R. Aug. 8.

INFANTRY.

ASHLEY, F. J. July 22.
 BURTON, R. F. July 26.
 STEVENS, N. J. C.
 WRIGHT, U. F.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARBER, Capt. W. 33rd N.I. leave granted June 2 canc. until circumstances admit of his having leave to Europe.
 BRIGGS, Lieut. G. 21st N.I. to Nov. 8, in ext. to St. Thomas's Mount, on m.c.
 CHALON, Lieut. col. T. B. judge adv. gen. of the army, to Nov. 30, Neilgherries.
 CONDY, Capt. G. J. 27th N.I. to Aug. 31, to remain at Madras, on m.c.
 DE WET, Capt. O. G. 51st N.I. 2 years to sea and Cape of Good Hope on m.c.
 FARQUHAR, Lieut. W. G. 1st N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. under new rules.
 FARRAN, Capt. J. O. C. 2nd N.V.B. to Ootacamund, for remainder of leave.
 GORDON, Lieut. A. A. 7th L.C. fr. Aug. 3, to Madras, to enable him to obtain leave to Europe, on m.c.
 GRANVILLE, Lieut. G. H. 34th L.I. to Oct. 31, in ext. Bangalore.
 GRIFFITH, Lieut. R. 2nd N.I. to Nov. 10, in ext.
 HALL, Lieut. col. R. T. B. 36th N.I. till Oct. 31, Bangalore.
 HALL, Capt. G. T. 41st N.I. to Nov. 30, Neilgherries, on m.c.
 LEGGATT, Capt. E. O. 35th N.I. till Sept. 15, Neilgherries.
 MARKHAM, Rid. mr. J. 1st L.C. in ext. to Dec. 31, to Eastern coast, on m.c.

MIDDLETON, Ens. F. B. 21st N.I. to Sept. 30, Coimbatore, on m.c.
 ROSE, Lieut. col. A. R. 52nd N.I. to pres. on m.c.
 SHELLEY, Capt. W. ins. postmr. Hyderabad div. 15 mo. on m.c. under new rules.
 STEPHENSON, Lieut. J. W. 44th N.I. to pres. prep. to Europe, on m.c.; 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. under new rules.
 STOTON, Ens. T. H. 21st N.I. to Sept. 30, Coimbatore, on m.c.
 WELDON, Capt. W. 47th N.I. leave canc. at his request.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALDRED, Assist. surg. G. E. M.D. fr. 15th to 25th N.I. to join on arr. of corps at Madras, Aug. 7.
 BUSTEED, Assist. surg. H. E. from A troop horse art. to E troop horse art. to join the half E troop on its arr. at Madras, July 27.
 CAMPBELL, Assist. surg. D. with 14th N.I. to do duty with surg. surg.'s dept. pres. div. July 30.
 CROUDACE, Surg. T. fr. do. du. in surg. surg.'s dept. northern div. posted to 5th N.I. July 25.
 DAVIDS, Assist. surg. W. H. fr. 25th N.I. to 2nd extra regt. Aug. 7.
 DE FOBECK, Assist. surg. W. F. M.D. to do duty with art. at Bangalore, July 27.
 DONNELLY, Assist. surg. J. M. perm. to enter on gen. du. of the army, fr. July 16.
 DUNMAN, Assist. surg. G. fr. do. du. with Pegu div. rem. to 7th N.I. July 25.
 ELLIOT, Assist. surg. W. C. rem. fr. do. du. with 30th N.I. to do du. with art. at Bangalore.
 GAMACH, Assist. surg. A. C. perm. to enter on gen. du. of army, with retrospective effect, fr. June 9, 1857.
 GILLIES, Assist. surg. J. D. fr. do. du. under surg. N. div. to ditto Hyderabad subsid. force, to join.
 HEARD, Asst. surg. S. T. rec. adm. to do du. under surg. of 1st batt. art. at St. Thomas's Mount.
 HOWELL, Asst. surg. T. G. perm. to enter on gen. du. of army fr. May 18, 1857.
 JOHNSON, Asst. surg. S. G. entered on gen. duty of army fr. June 18; to do duty 17th N.I. to join July 27.
 KEES, Asst. surg. J. fr. A troop, h. art. to 8th L.C. to continue to do du. with 3rd N.I. until arr. of his corps at Madras, July 27.
 MACPHERSON, Surg. D. to act as garr. surg. of Bangalore dur. abs. of Paterson, on m.c.
 SHORTT, Asst. surg. J. passed exam. in Hindustani lang.
 TREVOR, Asst. surg. G. R. fr. 2nd extra regt. to do duty under supt. surg. pres. Aug. 7.
 WEBSTER, Asst. surg. H. 33rd N.I. serv. temp. pl. at disp. of med. board, Calcutta; to proc. to Chinsurah, and do duty with 5th fus. under orders for Allahabad, July 11.
 WHITTEN, Asst. surg. G. E. to do duty 27th N.I. to join Aug. 4.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

EVERARD, Asst. surg. E. D. A. 18 mo. to Europe on m.c. new regs.
 PATERNON, Surg. C. M.D. to pres. prep. to Eur. on m.c.
 PETERKIN, Surg. J. 20th N.I. pronounced fit for du. and leave cancelled.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

DE GACHER, wife of G. M. s. at Kamptee, July 21.
 PLAYFAIR, wife of Lieut. Elliot M. d. at Seetabuldee, Aug. 5.
 RIGG, wife of Capt. H. 21st regt. N.I. d. at Paulghaut, July 29.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. E. G. 51st regt. M.N.I. to Caroline F. A. d. of Lieut. col. J. M. Madden, 51st M.N.I. at Mussoorie, May 12.
 NORTON, Lieut. E. N. 18th regt. M.N.I. to Helen, d. of Rev. R. Hepworth, Aug. 8.

DEATHS.

EATON, C. W. aged 55, at Coringa, Aug. 1.
 LEGGETT, inf. s. of Capt. E. O. 35th regt. M.N.I. at Ootacamund, Aug. 1.
 LEGGETT, Susanna A. wife of Capt. E. O. 35th regt. M.N.I. at Ootacamund, Aug. 4.
 POLK, Fanny, wife of Lieut. col. at Bellary, July 24.
 RICHARDSON, Lieut. James A. 1st M. fus. killed in action against the mutineers, at the Wonai, July 29.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 8. Bankside, J. Young, Melbourne.—9. Blue Rock, Pollock, Liverpool; Isabella, Page, Mauritius; steamer Bengal, Farjubar, Suez.—10. White Eagle, Gibbs, Mauritius.—11. Sanderson, Sanderson, Point de Galle; Negotiator, Eiley, Geelong.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Bankside, from Melbourne.—Mrs. Young and child.
 Per Bengal, for Madras.—Mrs. Cotton, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Wright, two Mr. Fisher, Mrs. Howard, Capt. Woolhouse, Mr. Frederick F. Wyman, Maj. Laxie, Capt. Righton, Capt. Saxton, Mr. Saxton, and Mrs. Purvis. For Calcutta.—Col. Biddulph, Major Stevens, Mr. Young, Gen. Beatson, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Mahing, Mr. Easton, Mr. Benson, Major Alison, Capt. Sir

David Baird, Lieut. Elison, Capt. J. H. Smith, Capt. Richardson, Capt. Mills, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Shervin, Lieut. Gully, and Capt. Forster.
Per steamer *Isabella*.—Mrs. Page and child. From **MADRAS**.—Lieut. B. T. Pratt, and Asst. surg. Whittion.
Per *White Eagle* (Aug. 10), **MAURITIUS**. For **MASULIPATAM**.—Mrs. Cotton, Lieut. Grant, adjt. 1st extra regt.; Ens. Stonhouse, 5th N.I.; and Capt. Dansey, 3rd M.E. regt. For **COCOAADA**.—Mrs. Purvis. For **VIZAGAPATAM**.—Mr. Reade, c.s.; Miss Reade, Capt. Rudd, 1st Native Vet. Batt.; Mrs. Rudd, and Mrs. Spurlin. For **GANJAM**.—Capt. Saxton, surv. dept.; Mrs. Saxton, Mr. S. Ward, and Mr. Harper.

DEPARTURES.

Arg. 4. *Amelia*, T. White, **Masulipatam**.—6. *Carnatic*, C. R. Suckling, Calcutta; Cullianee, T. Heddle, Calcutta.—8. *Pauline* Houghton, A. Labury, Penang.—11. *Steamer* Manilla, R. S. Burn, **Masulipatam**.—12. *Blacklava*, T. Hobson, **Mauritius**.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Carnatic*, **CALCUTTA**.—Capt. Barber, Lieut. Taylor, Capt. Cadell.
Per *Cullianee*, **CALCUTTA**.—Lieut. Hamilton, Capt. Cannon, Capt. Rippon.
Per *Pauline* Houghton, **PENANG** and **SINGAPORE**.—Assist. apoth. Clarke, Serj. maj. Lee, Pensioned gunner Fitzgerald and family.
Per *Manilla*, **MASULIPATAM**.—Mrs. Cotton, Lieut. Grant, Ens. Stonhouse, 5th regt. N.I. Capt. Dansey, 3rd Madras European regt. To **COCOAADA**.—Mrs. Purvis. To **Vizagapatam**.—Mr. Reade, c.s. Miss Reade, Capt. Rudd, Mrs. Rudd, Mrs. Spurlin and children, &c. To **GANJAM**.—Capt. Saxton, Mrs. Saxton, Mr. S. Ward, and Mr. Harper.

BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

At an annual general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Bombay, held under section 36, Act 3, of 1840, on Monday the 3rd day of August, 1857, Present. E. E. Elliott, Esq., President, in the chair; A. K. Corfield, Esq., H. D. Cartwright, Esq., M. S. Campbell, Esq., Rustomjee Jamsetjee, Esq., Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., and S. D. Sassoon, Esq.

The Secretary submitted the following balance-sheet of the affairs of the bank made up to the 30th June last.

The following resolutions were then passed by the meeting:—

Proposed by Rustomjee Jamsetjee, Esq., seconded by Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., and carried, that the accounts now submitted be passed as correct and satisfactory.

Proposed by H. D. Cartwright, Esq., and seconded by M. S. Campbell, Esq., that the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Elliott for his conduct in the chair.

The meeting was then dissolved.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, on the 30th June, 1857.

Dr.	Rs.	A.	P.
To Current Deposit accounts and receipts ..	44,03,720	10	0
Notes in Circulation	49,63,230	0	0
Bank Post Bills	4,667	1	4
Unclaimed Dividends	19,502	8	0
Half-notes Outstanding	2,165	0	0
Total amount due to the public	93,93,285	3	4
Proprietors for paid up capital	52,25,000	0	0
Reserved Fund	54,573	13	4
	1,46,72,859	0	8
Balance as per profit and loss account ..	2,83,017	14	7
Rupees	1,49,55,876	15	13

Cr.

By Investment in Government securities, viz. :—

4 per cent. Loan of 1835-6 at Par ..	8,70,500		
4 per cent. Loan of 1842-3 at Par ..	25,50,000		
4 per cent. Loan of 1854-5 at Par ..	1,27,500		
	35,48,000	0	0
By cash credits on deposits of securities ..	11,98,132	6	7
Loans outstanding	36,70,160	10	8
Government Bills discounted	11,24,838	12	9
Private Bills discounted	16,00,572	14	0
Bank of Bengal	59,776	5	5
Bank of Madras	2,028	5	4
Adjusting account of interest	80,773	12	1
Past due Bills	3,504	0	0
Total amount due to the Bank	1,12,87,787	2	10
Bank Premises	1,01,397	15	3
Bank Furniture	15,500	0	0
Cash on hand	35,51,191	13	2
Rupees	1,49,55,876	15	3

GRANVILLE SHARPE,
Head Accountant.

Compared with the Books and found correct, 2nd July, 1857.

HENRY D. CARTWRIGHT.

THE LONDON MAIL of July 27th arrived at Bombay August 21st (per *Aden*).

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA HORSE.—We are glad to perceive that Government have rewarded the services of the Southern Mahratta Horse, by making them a military corps from the 16th of March last.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-COL. HAMERTON.—We regret to announce the death of Lieut.-Col. Atkins Hamerton, of the 2nd (or grenadier) N.I., H.M.'s consul and the East-India Company's agent in the territories of the Inaam of Muscat. According to the *Bombay Gazette*, "Colonel Hamerton had accompanied Capt. Burton and his exploring party from Zanzibar some distance down the coast, on their way for the great inland lake, when he was taken ill with severe diarrhoea, and had to return in haste. He died four days after his arrival at Zanzibar, and on the 5th or 6th July.

THE KHAN OF KELAT has received certain Persian letters, calling upon him to aid the mutineers against the British power, and has forwarded them to the Bombay government.

CIVIL LEAVE.—The Court of Directors have sent out their decision, approving the application of the Bombay Civil servants, praying that nine months' consecutive leave may be allowed them to Europe or elsewhere, without prejudice to the other conditions of Sections XIII. and XIV. of the Absentee Rules.

BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company was held on the 21st August, in their office on the Bombay Green, and a dividend of Rs. 75 per share declared.

DAY OF HUMILIATION.—Sunday, the 16th August, was set apart by the Armenian community of Bombay, as a day of humiliation and prayer for the success of the British arms, and the speedy re-establishment of order and tranquillity in the disturbed provinces.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HUNT.—We regret to announce the death of Captain G. H. Hunt, of I.L.M.'s 78th Highlanders, which melancholy event occurred near Minghyr, of cholera. Captain Hunt is well known in Bombay, and will long be remembered as the "hero of Ahwaz," having commanded the detachment of three hundred men sent from Mohamreh up the Karoon river, when the extraordinary spectacle was presented of a numerous Persian army retiring before this small force, leaving guns and ammunition in the hands of the victors. He had also previously served in the expedition to Barazjoon, was present at the battle of Kooshab, and was afterwards engaged in the pursuit of the Persian army after the capture of Mohamreh. The brilliant exploit at Ahwaz drew forth the thanks of the Governor-General, who specially noticed Captain Hunt's gallantry on the occasion.

THE HON. H. W. REEVES.—The following proclamation was issued on the accession of the Hon. H. W. Reeves to his seat in Council, in consequence of the retirement from the service, and departure for Europe, of the Hon. J. G. Lumsden:—

"The Hon. Henry Wilson Reeves, provisionally appointed by the Hon. the Court of Directors to be a member of Council at Bombay, has this day taken the oaths and his seat as fourth member of this Government."

Mr. Reeves will be succeeded in the office of revenue commissioner, which he very ably filled since the 3rd of January, 1855, by Mr. J. D. Inverarity, officiating chief secretary to Government; but Mr. Inverarity will continue in his present acting appointment until the return to India of the chief secretary, Mr. Young; meanwhile Mr. Ellis, of the Inaam commission, will act as revenue commissioner.

MILITARY.—The transport-ship, *Golden Era*, with the 23rd regiment N.L.I. and a detachment of the Scinde horse on board, under Captain S. Whitehill, of the former corps, arrived in the harbour on the 28th instant, from Bushire. We take the following from the *Observer*:—Three native infantry regiments, Jacob's horse, and one of the European regiments from England, with the Poona irregular horse, are to be formed into a brigade at Poona, under the command of Brigadier-General John Jacob. These troops will be brigaded near the Sir Jamsetjee Bund.

COLONEL ABBOTT AND THE *Bombay Times*.—We (*Bombay Times*) are favoured with a letter from Colonel Abbott in reply to the complaints made against him for his conduct at Neemuch, by our Rajpootana correspondent, a month ago. We can of course forgive a little warmth under the circumstances; and as we have now given as prominent insertion to the contradictions, as we did to the charges themselves, think the matter had better be allowed to drop. Our correspondent may, or may not, be known to Colonel Abbott, but the practice of Bengal officers to *ma-bap* their sepoy, instead of commanding them, is too foreign to our notions of disciplining to be approved on this side of India. Colonel Abbott probably did the only thing in his power at last, viz., manifest a seeming confidence in his men, but ill-accommodated with his real feelings. He has, however, been thirty-

two years with the 72nd Regiment; and in the present circumstances of the country, he must not expect much sympathy with him on this side of India, simply that he did his utmost to *delay* a mutiny, which ought never to have transpired. There has been an extravagant and offensive assumption of superiority on the part of their service for many years past, and a jealous sensitiveness to all remarks upon its defects, which go a long way to diminish any sympathy for them in the South of India. Besides which, *we* are made to share the penalty of their fault. Who can forget the feeling with which the Bengalees received Jacob's well-timed and most temperate pamphlet of 1850, concerning the fatal tendencies of their army system? The deluge has overtaken us at last, and we are not in the mood to be very tender with a man who has helped for thirty-two years to let in the waters.

INDIAN NAVY ENGINEERS.—The grievances of the Indian navy engineers have been of long standing; and much cause have they for complaint. "That justice" which is "universal" is denied to the few serving the Honourable Company. As far back as 1853 we recollect of several having memorialized the Honourable Court of Directors, praying to be assimilated in position with their more fortunate brethren in the royal service. In due course an answer was returned that the prayer of the memorialists could not be acceded to, although the memorials received the entire approbation of Sir Henry Leeke. In 1853, Sir Henry Leeke, in his kindly endeavours to ameliorate their standing in the service, ordered "the chief engineers of the men-of-war under his command permission to walk the quarter-deck, the same as officers of that rank in the Royal Navy; and further states this indulgence is granted, in consequence of the good conduct and unremitting care and attention to the machinery of the ships of war to which they belong, and likewise as a reward to those for their steady conduct during the time they were under fire at Burmah." To Sir Henry Leeke, then, do the engineers owe a debt of gratitude for, single-handed, making a breach in that hitherto impenetrable barrier which separated the quarter-deck from the engine-room. On Commodore Wellesley now the duty—and we hope it may be a cheerful one—devolves of finishing what Sir Henry Leeke began. Fresh from active service in the Royal Navy, it is presumed he will at once see the necessity of granting to the engineers under his command that position in the Indian Navy which has existed for these last ten years in the Royal Navy.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

THREE ADDITIONAL COMPANIES OF ARTILLERY.

Head Quarters, Poona, July 31, 1857.

With the sanction of Government the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to direct the organization of three additional companies of European artillery with light field batteries attached.

The companies will be completed as far as possible by drafts from the 1st and 2nd battalions of artillery, as also by volunteers from the three European infantry regiments in the following proportions:—

1st European regiment (fusiliers)	25
2nd European regiment light infantry	95
3rd European regiment	35

155

The designation of these companies will be the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd companies of reserve artillery with Nos. 17, 18, and 19 light field batteries attached and they will be commanded by captains Worgan, Kemball, and Gay respectively.

The requisite promotions in the several grades of non-commissioned officers for these companies, will be made regimentally, and the whole of the arrangements connected with this augmentation be carried out by the commandant of artillery, who will be pleased to adopt immediate measures for the enlistment of gun lascars, drivers, and followers, to complete them to the field establishment.

The batteries and harness required will be indented for, and the light field battery horses now attached to the horse brigade at Poona, together with those purchased by the remount agent at Bombay, and by the committee at Poona, be apportioned as Colonel Rawland may determine. That officer will be pleased to issue such subsidiary orders as he may consider necessary, these arrangements having effect from the 1st proximo.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) E. GREEN, Col.
Adj. gen. of the army.

COURT-MARTIAL.

CAPT. JOHN EDWIN BOWLES.

Head Quarters, Bombay, Aug. 24, 1857.—At a European general court-martial, assembled at camp, near Bushire, on Friday,

July 31, 1857, Capt. J. E. Bowles, 23rd N.I., was arraigned on the following charges.

First charge.—For conduct highly disgraceful and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having at camp Bushire, on or about the 25th July, 1857, been drunk on duty under arms at a morning inspection parade of the regiment.

Second charge.—For conduct unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at the time and place specified in the first charge, when asked by me, his commanding officer, why he had not given the usual caution to his company before sloping arms, in an insolent and disrespectful manner, twice flatly contradicted me by asserting that he had done so.

The above being in breach of the articles of war.

Finding.—The court, from the evidence before it, finds the prisoner, Captain J. E. Bowles, of the 23rd regiment native light infantry,

Guilty of the 1st charge,

Guilty of the 2nd charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty as above specified, which being in breach of the articles of war, sentences him, the said Captain J. E. Bowles, of the 23rd regiment native light infantry, to be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed.

(Sd.) H. SOMERSET, Lieut.-General,
Commander-in-Chief.

Bombay, 24th Aug. 1857.

The name of Captain J. E. Bowles is to be struck off the strength of the army from the date of the publication of this order at Karrack, which is to be reported to the adjutant-general of the army.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COULSON, G. G. B. passed the departmental exam. according to 1st standard.

DALY, C. passed exam. in Sindhee.

DUFF, J. A. G. to take up his appt. of act. 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Broach, v. Moriarty.

ELLIS, B. H. to ch. of office of rev. commr. s. div. in add. to his other duties.

HAVELOCK, W. H. to offic. as coll. of Belgaum.

INVERARITY, J. D. to be rev. commr. s. div. but to cont. to act as chief sec. to Govt. till Mr. H. Young's ret. fr. England.

LOUGHNAN, T. C. to be coll. and mag. of Tanna, to cont. to act as judge of sudder dewanee and foudjaree adawlut.

LUMSDEN, Hon. J. G. perm. to res.

NEAVE, E. D. 1st asst. to coll. of Khandeish, pl. in ch. of Talookas of Malligaum, Bhurgaum, and Chaleesgaum.

OVANS, C. R. app. as 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Belgaum, can.

PELLE, J. B. passed departmental exam. according to 1st standard.

PERCIVAL, E. H. passed departmental exam. according to 1st standard.

TUCKER, L. H. B. to be 1st asst to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DAVIES, C. J. 3 mo.

WOODCOCK, J. W. 2 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

COLVIN, Rev. R. F. jun. minister of St. Andrew's, resum. ch. of duty at pres.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AFLECK, Cadet J. to be ens. of inf. fr. June 13.

ANDERSON, Cadet T. to be ens. of inf. fr. June 13.

ANSTRUTHER, Cadet R. D. to be ens. of inf. fr. June 13.

ARMITSTEAD, Cadet R. J. to be ens. of inf. fr. June 13.

BAINBRIDGE, Capt. R. 23rd N.I. ret. to duty, Aug. 21.

BARNETT, Cadet F. R. inf. to be ens. fr. June 12.

BENSON, Ens. W. W. art. to be 2nd lieut. fr. June 12.

BLAIR, Ens. C. R. 2nd gren. N.I. passed exam. in vernacular language, July 23.

BLOWERS, Ens. C. E. inf. to rank fr. June 13.

BLUNT, Lieut. A. art. ret. to duty, Aug. 21.

BONNOR, Ens. G. H. 9th N.I. passed exam. in vernacular lang.

BONUS, Lieut. J. app. as prob. asst. executive eng. cancelled.

BROWN, Ens. H. C. art. to be 2nd lieut. fr. June 12.

BURROWS, Capt. G. R. S. 15th N.I. ret. to duty, Aug. 21.

CATHCART, Cadet H. D. inf. to be ens. fr. June 13.

CODRINGTON, Cadet G. H. F. inf. to be ens. fr. June 13.

CONYBEARE, Lieut. F. art. ret. to duty Aug. 21.

DUCAT, Cadet J. inf. to be ens. fr. June 13.

FLETCHER, Ens. T. C. art. to be 2nd lieut. fr. June 12.

GARDINER, Cadet H. to be ens. of inf. fr. June 13.

GARDYNE, Lieut. to be adj. of police at Shikarpore, July 17.

GIBSON, Cadet H. to be ens. of inf. fr. June 13.

GILLESPIE, Lieut. to be adj. of police at Hyderabad; ass. ch. of duties June 29.
 GILLMOR, Cadet J. G. inf. to be ens. fr. June 12.
 GOODFELLOW, Lieut. W. W. to act as exec. eng. of Sholapore collectorate.
 GOODFELLOW, Lieut. C. A. app. as prob. asst. exec. eng. can. G. H. M. to be ens. fr. June 12.
 HENSLOWE, Capt. P. J. F. rec. att. to do duty with 3rd Eur. regt. at Poona, to join.
 HOGG, Cadet A. inf. to be ens. fr. June 12.
 HOLMES, Maj. J. 12th N.I. ret. to du. Aug. 21.
 HOSSACK, Capt. G. art. ret. to duty Aug. 21.
 INNES, Ens. F. J. 27th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 2, v. Lieut. J. T. Norris, killed.
 JEEVIS, Ens. E. S. 2nd Eur. regt. L.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 10, v. Twyford, dec.
 LA TOUCHE, Lieut. W. P. 22nd N.I. att. as a temp. measure to S. Mahratta irreg. horse.
 MACKENZIE, Cadet J. G. G. to be ens. of inf. fr. June 13.
 MALDEN, Cadet R. V. to be ens. of inf. fr. June 13.
 MILLS, Capt. W. 1st L.C. passed exam. in vernac. lang.
 MALCOLMSON, Lieut. J. H. P. art. returned to duty, Aug. 21.
 PEE, Cadet W. H. inf. to be ens. fr. June 12.
 REEVES, Ens. F. with 6th N.I. passed exam. in vernacular language.
 REEVES, Cadet F. to be ens. of inf. fr. June 13.
 RICE, Lieut. W. art. returned to duty, Aug. 21.
 RYDER, Ens. H. C. 3rd Eur. regt. to be lieut. fr. 26, v. Lieut. J. McNeil, dec.
 SCOTT, Lieut. S. 2nd Eur. regt. to be asst. to supt. of rev. survey and assessment in Khandeish.
 SELDON, Lieut. R. to act as executive eng. of Belgaum and Kolapore, until return of Dickinson, fr. Persia.
 SETON, Ens. W. S. rec. adm. att. to do du. with 3rd Eur. regt. Poona, to join.
 THATCHER, Lieut. T. asst. supt. police, Ahmednuggur, to be an asst. mag. vested with full powers in that zillah.
 THOMAS, Cadet E. S. to be ens. of inf. fr. June 13.
 WEMYSS, Capt. act. gar. engr. serv. pl. temp. at disp. of C.-in-C. for committee du.
 WISE, Cadet F. J. to be ens. of inf. fr. June 13.
 WRIGHT, Ens. D. fr. 20th N.I. to Eur. regt. to stand below Ens. Trueman.

MILITARY.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.
 ARTILLERY.
 FLETCHER, T. C. Aug. 21.
 INFANTRY.
 SETON, W. S. July 27.
 HENSLOW, P. J. F. Aug. 21.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BATTYE, Lieut. A. F. 2nd in com. S. Mahratta irreg. horse, 17 days prep. to Eur.
 CLOSE, Lieut. J. G. B. exec. engr. Ahmednuggur, 15 mo. to Eur. m.c. under new rules.
 ROBINSON, Lieut. H. L. 20th N.I. leave to Deccan.
 STONE, Lieut. G. H. art. 2 years Cape of Good Hope, m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

MACKENZIE, Surg. J. ret. to duty, Aug. 21.
 MENNIE, Asst. surg. J. transf. to pres. to join.
 OGILVIE, Asst. surg. with Poona div. transf. to pres. div. to join.
 WILSON, Asst. surg. H. order placing his serv. at disp. of C.-in-C. is can.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BROWN, wife of Lieut. G. G. Bombay art. s. at Poona, Aug. 17.
 COLLUM, Mrs. W. d. at Byculla, Aug. 20.
 FRASER, wife of Lieut. H. 4th cav. s. at Ahmednuggur, Aug. 10.
 FOULERTON, wife of Lieut. colonel T. 12th regt. N.I. d. at Deesa, Aug. 6.
 HAY, wife of Corporal J. d. at Belgaum, Aug. 5.
 HUNTER, Mrs. A. J. d. at Malabar Hill, Aug. 29.
 MEIKLEJOHN, wife of W. s. (still born) at Kurrachee, Aug. 5.
 ROSE, wife of F. J. T. 16th N.I. d. at Shikarpore, July 30.
 SEITZ, wife of H. L. C. s. at Bell Lane Fort, Aug. 12.
 TAYLOR, wife of Lieut. R. N. 17th regt. M.N.I. s. at Lingasagoor, Deccan, Aug. 21.
 WILMOT, wife of asst. surg. horse art. s. at Kurrachee, Aug. 2.
 WILSON, wife of Capt. W. 1st grenadiers, d. at Broach, Aug. 12.

MARRIAGE.

COGHLAN, Col. W. M. Bombay civil service, to Matilda M. d. of the late T. S. Cahill, at Ahmednuggur, Aug. 20.
 HORNE, J. M. to Elizabeth W. d. of T. Wilson, at Kotree, Scinde, Aug. 3.

DEATHS.

BARROW, Alice, wife of Maj. J. L. M. art. at Belmont, Aug. 1.
 DURHAM, Edward J. s. of C. Aug. 12.
 PRESCOTT, Isabella D. dau. of Maj. A. 2nd B.L.C. at Rajkote, Aug. 12.
 SMART, M. K. at Byculla, aged 31, Aug. 20.
 SMITH, Sarah J. d. of T. at Sonapore, Aug. 23.
 WAINWRIGHT, Clement, s. of Lieut. M. F. N.V. batt. at Dapolee, Aug. 11.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 14. Steamer Yangtze York, Dealum, New York; Ellen Castle, Phillips, Sunderland.—15. Steamer Berenice, Sweeny, Goa; Rosina, Topping, Glasgow; steamer Pioneer, Wild, sea.—17. Wadteool Rahman, Grant, Kurrachee.—18. Sultana, Rice, Bushire; Ran, Cerrin, Tuticorin.—20. Steamer Victoria, Lieut. Sweeny, Rutnagerry; steamer Bombay, James, Kurrachee; Asia, Coram, London; Victoria, Nukel, Liverpool; Kingston, Weck, Calcutta.—21. Steamer Aden, Bernard, Suez; Golden Era, Brown, Bushire; Liberia, Kavanagh, Liverpool; Thames City, Glover, Kurrachee.—22. Windsor, Castle, Bruce, sea; Loochoo, Horton, Liverpool; Ariosto, Tullock, Sunderland; Marchioness of Londonderry, Davison, Kurrachee; Conway, Bengund; Bushire.—23. Otto, Ahlmann, Macao; Shah Allum, Sawyer, Bushire; Tornado, Crighton, Bushire; steamer; Ottawa, Mithven, Southampton; Sibella, Pizzy, Bushire.—24. Nith, Spence, sea; Jamssetjee Cursetjee, Campbell, Bushire; Benecoolen, Scollay, Liverpool; Rajah of Cochin, Barnett, Kurrachee.—25. Dadloy, Gholam, Roosal, Nacuda, Judah; Plantagenet, Askoy, Kurrachee; Mudge Wildfire, Shelford, Bushire; Buzorah, Merchant, Graham, Kurrachee.—26. British Empire, Kitchard, Aden.—27. Jesse Felix, Dragon, sea; Somanuth, Sillars, Kurrachee; Lord Raglan, Herron, Mauritius.—28. Bosphorus, Bogart, Liverpool; Alabama, Thomas, Bushire.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Sultana, from BUSHIRE.—Capt. Hatch, Lieut. Woodward, Lieut. Newport, Lieut. Tasker, Dr. Burn, and Mr. Windell.
 Per Plantagenet, from KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Askey.
 Per Marchioness of Londonderry, from KURRACHEE.—Hon. Col. Curzon, Capt. Bernard, Lieut. Harcourt, Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Billamore and 2 children, Mrs. Wittaker, and Mrs. Wittaker.
 Per Tornado, from BUSHIRE.—Lieut. Dickinson.
 Per Ottaway, from SOUTHAMPTON.—William Focton, esq. Mrs. Gaby and infant, Mrs. Byers, and Mrs. Bell.
 Per Rajah of Cochin, from KURRACHEE.—Lieut. Briggs, and Lieut. Alexander.

Per Lord Raglan, from MAURITIUS.—Lieut. col. E. W. Donovan, Maj. H. G. Fitzgerald; Lieuts. J. T. Rogers, C. W. Willis, L. Forbes, and

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 15. Steamer Haselwood, Aden.—16. Steamer Norna, Brooks, China; Dolphin, Moje, Falmouth; Alchymist, Witheringham, Liverpool; Falanta, Ruggerio, Genoa; Punjab, Thompson, Calcutta; steamer Phlox, Clarke, Surat; steamer Assaye, Adam, Cape of Good Hope.—17. Aurifera, Dambrell, Akyab; Frowning Beauty, Wilson, Mauritius.—18. Queen of the North, Haddock, Rangoon; Nith, Spence, Mauritius.—19. Pondicherry, Claret, Havre; Eugénie, Lochmund, Gibraltar.—22. Sirocco, McCulloch, Rangoon; steamer Scindian, Bevis, Kurrachee.—23. Maria Gray, Dixon, Bushire; Melbourne, Morris, Bushire; Abdulla, Clarke, Bushire.—24. Carpentaria, Killea, Bushire.—25. Cosmos, Morton, Trieste; Alert, Milne, Gibraltar; Lormont, Drouillard, Marseilles; Gertrude, McNiven, Liverpool.—26. Bloomer, Evans, Maulmein.—27. Futtay Allum, Ferrasso, Alipie; Ville de Lille, LeBehan, Dunkirk.—28. Canning, Robertson, Calcutta; Queen of the West, McMurtrey, Maulmein.
 A. Thistlewayte; Ens. M. Grant and E. M. Shipton; Asst. surg. Ogilvie.
 Per Gertrude, to LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. A. B. Ord and 2 children, Mrs. Norin and 2 children, Mrs. Blundell, Mr. and Mrs. Foster and 1 child.
 Per Scindian, to KURRACHEE.—Maj. Walsh, E. B. Barton, Esq. Messrs. Masterton and Jones, L.N.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Aug. 29, 1857.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs.	10 3-16
Bank of England Notes	per £	9½
Spanish Dollars	per 100	232
Republic Dollars	per 100	220 to 222
German Crowns	per 100	215 to 216
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola	106
Gold Leaf (range of quality) per tola		17

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each	30 p. ct. prem.
Oriental Bank	250 each	250 pd. up 52 p. ct. prem.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each	500 do. 99 p. ct.
Mercantile Bank ..		250 do. 21 p. ct. pm.
N.W. Bank of India ..	400 each	45 p. ct. dis. nom.
Agra Bank	500 each	42 p. ct. pm. nom.
Madras Bank	1,000 each	14 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	12,000 each	20,000 do.
Colaba Press Com...	7,000 each	7,000 do.
Hydraulic P. Com...		4,000 do. 7,100
Cotton Spinning Com.		4,000 do. 100 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com.....		900 do. 130 to 135 pm.
Colaba L. Com.		10,000 do. 8,500 sellers.
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	500 each	400 do. 2½ p. ct. dis.
Great Ind. P. R. Com. ,	218-3 paid in Bombay, or £20 pm. in England—5 per cent. divt.	
Do New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at £2 per share—pm. Rs. 1½ per share.		

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. transfer loan	Rs. 89 noml. 100Sa.
4 Do. do. 1832-33	Rs. 87½ to 88
4 Do. do. 1835-36	Rs. 82 100 Co.'s.
4 Do. do. 1842-43	Rs. 82 100 do.
New 5 Do. do. now open	Rs. 92½ 100 do.

On London—at	EXCHANGES.
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1d. 9-16ths. to ½	For doc. bills.
6 2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1d. 7-16ths.	For cred. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100	99½
..... 30 days' sight	100½
..... at sight	100½
On Madras at 30 days'	99½
..... at sight	100½ to ½
On China at 60 days' sight	Rs. 226 to 227

IMPORTS (Bombay, Aug. 29).—Cotton Piece Goods.—Since the arrival of the last English mail, the holders have become firm, and the tone of the market looks rather improved in some articles, though not generally, as the business transacted during the fortnight has not been to any greater extent than last reported. *Grey Shirtings*, 40 in. 4 to 4½ lbs. are scarce and in demand, as also *T. cloths*. *Domestics* are scarce; *Madapollams* are steady in inquiry and value; *Cambrics*, 50-64 in. are scarce; *Lappets*, common to middling, are sought after; *Lappet Scarfs* are scarce. *Yarns*.—These exhibit an upward tendency in value, and are in good inquiry.

EXPORTS (Bombay, Aug. 29).—Cotton Wool.—Since the arrival of the last mail, the prices of all descriptions have improved. We quote at present Rs. 150 for Broach and Surat; Dhollera, Rs. 149-50; Mangalore, Rs. 138; Compta, Rs. 139-40; Kutchee, Rs. 145-7; and Oomeravuttee, Rs. 145; Khandeish, Rs. 138; Dharwar Sawginned, Rs. 165. *Oil Seeds*.—The price of linseed has improved since the arrival of last mail.

1,700 cwt. Linseed to arrive by 20th Dec. £5 8 0 per cwt.
2,000 ditto by 15 to 20 days 6 0 0 ditto.

CHINA.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

JULY 10. Amsterdam, Herderschee, Batavia.—11. Burgerneester van Beener, Kuffeler, Sourabaya.—12. Steamer Charles Martel, Hernault, Singapore; Sanspareil, Key, Singapore; steamer Primonquet, Veinaud, Singapore.—13. Steamer Phlegeton, Leveque, Tongkoo.—14. Steamer Lanesfield, Oliver, Calcutta.—15. Steamer Ann, Harris, Amoy; Blackburn, Douglas, Calcutta; Bustard, Collinson, River; St. George, Subelick, Siam.—16. Lady Canning, Galastawa, Calcutta; steamer Nimrod, Dew, Singapore; See Queen, Robertson, Singapore; Early Bird, Cook, Humboldt; Nabob, Cole, New York; Tasmania, Nourse, Calcutta.—17. Comet, Burr, Manila.—18. Gauntlet, Inglis, London; Mathilde, Ecken, Bangkok; Banner, Nordquist, Bangkok; Levant, Smith, Shanghai.—19. Reynard, Drew, Siam.—20. Carbon, Paul, Formosa; Namoa, Brown, Bangkok.—22. Steamer Ganges, Bowen, Bombay.—24. Steamer Shanghai, Roskell, Shanghai.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Hellespont, Mr. Severs.
Per Charles Martel.—Mr. Anderson.
Per Ann.—Mr. Sampson.
Per Gauntlet.—Messrs. Felgate and Hagerty.
Per Ganges.—Mrs. Cloete, Rev. W. Halbutt, Messrs. Rutter, Cope, Hughes, R.P. De Silver, Richards, Anderson, Telfer, Irwine, Spreull, Constay, Forster, Jerowins, Lewis, Norman, and King Quam.
Per Shanghai.—Mr. Boret.

DEPARTURES.

JULY 11. Mondego, Tavares, Ningpore; Henrick, Spieler, East Coast; Diana, Nissen, Shanghai.—12. Lanrick, Thompson, East Coast; steamer Formosa, Gillson, Shanghai; Stag Hound, Peterson, East Coast; Sophia K. der Neerlanden, —, Batavia; Eliza Jane, —, Amoy.—13. Kim Hong Tey Annokk, Amoy; Krenlia, Johnson, East Coast.—14. Vindex, Morice, Shanghai; Frolic, —, Bangkok.—15. Ebern Snare, —, Cowes; Euphrates, Oliveira, Amoy; Alice, Taylor, Shanghai; Virgin, Plas, Europe; Jaco Cornebulia, —, Batavia; John Buchanan, Davie, Singapore; Maseppa, Bolton, East Coast.—16. Lockett, Thompson, Shanghai; Esperanza, Johannsen, Shanghai; Shannon, Peel, Calcutta; steamer Pearl, Sotheby, Calcutta.—17. St. George, Subelick, Amoy; Samuel Russell, Kennedy, Fuh-chow-fu; Lord Warriston, Lock, Singapore.—18. Advanee, Plumer, Amoy; Ceres, Manner, Amoy; Zephyr, Dring, East Coast.—20. Sumbilla, Searra, Shanghai.—21. Hanover, Banes, Fuh-chow-fu; Sophia Frazer, Browne, Amoy; Hotspur, Potter, Fuh-chow-fu.—22. Mathilde, Ecken, Shanghai; Reynard, Drew, Shanghai; Garbon, Paul, Shanghai; steamer Hellespont, Crockett, Shanghai.—23. Steamer Lancefield, Oliver, Calcutta; Rose of Sharon, —, Southern Shanghai; Cornwall, Dawson, Shanghai; Canton, Kermann, San Francisco.—23. Helmers, Messen Shanghai.—24. Inflexible, Corbett, Singapore; Nora, Porter, Shanghai.—25. Clipper, Marzen, East Coast.

BURMAH.

THE BURMESE AMBASSADORS lost the presents sent by the Emperor of the French to the King of Burmah in the fire at Rangoon. With considerable reluctance they presented themselves before their liege lord. He at once ordered them to be placed in irons, and decreed that the unfortunate ambassadors should first be whipped, and then burnt to death.

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friends who favour us with communications will greatly add to their obliging kindness by writing on one side only of their paper. All persons acquainted with the details of a printing-office know how much this promotes convenience.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON.

THURSDAY, October 1, 1857.

WHO IS TO PAY?

By what means the East-India Company is to cover the extraordinary expenses occasioned by the mutiny of the Bengal army, is a question frequently mooted both by friends and foes—by the former with anxiety, by the latter with affected commiseration and ill-concealed exultation. The financial difficulties of the crisis have, however, been greatly exaggerated. It is possible that, at the outset, there may be some strain upon the exchequer to meet the sudden and unexpected demands arising out of the transport of so large a force to such a distant scene of action. The pay of so many thousands of European soldiers is also a heavy charge upon the Indian treasury, already impoverished by the loss of the revenue of the North-West Provinces. That increased expenditure and diminished income constitute an unpleasant phase in public affairs, is of course undeniable. The situation is, no doubt, critical; but not to the extent imagined by timid or ill-affected persons. There is at present no reason to apprehend any deficiency in the revenues of Bombay, Madras, Bengal, or the Punjab. Whatever falling off there may be, will be confined to the Upper Provinces; and even there it will be both partial and temporary. In some districts the revenue is still collected, and in all it may hereafter be justly augmented as a righteous punishment for the defection or indifference of the inhabitants. In the mean time, the pay of the revolted troops is saved to the Government, and the necessity avoided of preparing for the payment of the pensions to which they would otherwise have gradually become entitled. To this must be added the annual allowances hitherto enjoyed by the native princes who have taken part with the mutineers. The King of Delhi alone will forfeit 150,000*l.* a year, and it is not improbable that his ex-Majesty of Oude will likewise be mulcted to a heavy amount. There are, also, many jaghires, or estates exempted from land-tax, which will be resumed, and made to contribute to the public revenue. But if these various sources prove inadequate to the necessities of the present emergency, the British Government is bound, in common justice, to make good the deficiency. Indeed, if strict justice were to be expected from the home Legislature, one moiety of this extraordinary outlay would fall upon this country. There is assuredly more reason to hold the entire nation responsible for the recovery of the North-Western Provinces, than to exact from the East-India Company a moiety of the expenses of the Persian war—a war chiefly occasioned by the incompetence of the British Minister at the Court of Teheran. If it were right

to burden the Company with a half-share of the expenditure in the Persian war, it would be at least equally proper to charge the Home Government to the same extent on account of the Afghan and Burmese wars, neither of which originated with the Company. For the former we are indebted, on his own confession, to Sir John Cam Hobhouse, now Lord Broughton; while the latter arose out of Lord Dalhousie's spirited vindication of the rights of a British citizen in every quarter of the globe. On these two occasions hostilities were entered upon for national motives, and not at all in furtherance of the views of the East-India Company; and yet upon them was laid the burden of the conflict. In common equity, therefore, the British Government should make the only return in its power, by offering to bear a fair proportion of the expenses necessitated by the maniacal conduct of the Bengal sepoya.

THE MOHURRUM.

THERE are at least seventy-two sects of Mahomedans, of whom the Shiites and the Sunnites are the most distinguished. The former look upon Mahomed's three immediate successors, Abubeker, Omar, and Othman, as impostors, and exclude them from the list of the twelve Imams, or leaders of the faithful. According to their view, these were Mahomed, Ali (the prophet's nephew and the husband of his favourite daughter Fatima), Hasan, Hosein, and the descendants of the last unto the ninth generation. They are also distinguished from their rivals by the form of their turban, by a particular manner of wearing the hair, and by some other observances of equal importance. The name of Sheeha, or Shiites, was given to them as a term of reproach by the adverse faction; but they style themselves Adaliyah, or those who take a just and proper view of religion. The epithet Soonnees, or Sunnites, on the other hand, signifies the observers of tradition, or the orthodox, and is applied to much the most numerous portion of the Mahomedan community. Among other distinctions, the Soonnees in prayer cross their hands on the lower part of the breast, while the Sheeha allow their arms to hang straight by their sides. The former also press their forehead on the ground a certain number of times, as an act of adoration. The latter, however, omit to do this, but wear green slippers, which are an abomination unto the others. With such serious points of difference existing between them, it is not surprising that there should be one point on which these two sects cordially agree—that of mutual contempt and detestation. Nationally, the Persians are Shiites, and the Turks Sunnites; and to this cause may be traced the bitter animosity towards one another that actuates those two neighbouring peoples. This deadly schism received a baptism of blood on the plain of Kerbela, on the 10th day of the month Mohur-rum, in the 61st year of the Hejira, equivalent to our 19th October, A.D. 680. The death of Hosein, the son of Ali and grandson of the Prophet, has been so pathetically described in Ockley's *History of the Saracens*, and in the 50th chapter of Gibbon's immortal work, that no feebler pen would be justified in narrating the piteous tale. In commemoration of that sad catastrophe, the Shiites annually celebrate a solemn festival on the 1st day of the Mohur-rum moon. With Hosein is associated his elder brother Hasan, who, through timidity, indolence, or piety,

resigned the Caliphate to the usurper Moawiyah, and by his orders was subsequently poisoned. The distinguishing feature of the Mohur-rum festival is the construction of a Taziya, or tomb, in fancied resemblance to Hosein's sepulchre on the banks of the Euphrates. The materials, and even the form, of the tomb vary according to the opulence and taste of the mourners. The kings of Oude—for the royal family belong to the sect of Ali—made theirs of green glass, with or-molu or brass mouldings; but others prefer ivory, ebony, sandal-wood, or even coloured talc. On the top of the Taziya are placed a little corn, rice, bread, flowers, and cups of water, as is customary at Mahomedan funerals. On the last day of the festival the Taziya is carried round in solemn procession, a curious description of which will be found in Fanny Parks's *Wanderings of a Pilgrim*, and finally interred in a hole previously prepared for its reception. One of the principal performers in this ceremony is a fakir, or religious mendicant, who recites aloud the story of Hosein's martyrdom, and inflames every Shiite breast with a burning desire to avenge his cruel wrongs. Deep sobs and frantic exclamations frequently interrupt the oft-told tale, and fill fares it with any thoughtless or defiant Sunnites who may cross the path of the mourners. In every large station in India, on the recurrence of the Mohur-rum, the military are kept in readiness to act, should the rival sects come to blows, as is often the case. It is now, indeed, a subject of apprehension that for once they may lay aside their mutual hatred, and unite in a holy war against the Christian. This year the Mohur-rum commenced on the 22nd August, and fears are entertained that the Mahomedan population of Patna, Bombay, and Calcutta might unitedly rally round the green flag of Islam, and raise the old war-shout *Deen! Deen!* On the other hand, it is not unlikely that the imperial city has been converted into an arena for the fierce wrath of fanatics, who hate one another more bitterly than they do their common enemy, the pale-faced Giaour. All doubts, however, on this point will be removed before this article can appear in print; but it seemed not inopportune or irrelevant to remind the English reader of the origin and true character of the festival.

JUNG BAHADOOR.

THERE is an ancient proverb which describes adversity as the touchstone of friendship. Tried by this severe test, not one of our native allies appears in a better light than his Excellency Jung Bahadoor Coomaranagee, prime minister of the kingdom of Nepal. It will be in the memory of our readers that, a few years ago, this trusty friend made a great sensation in London society by the gorgeousness of his costume and his princely munificence. At that time he was Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of St. James's from that of Katmandu, of the existence of which the general English public was then first made fully aware. Of his Excellency's antecedents nothing whatever was known until the appearance in print of Mr. Oliphant's "*Journey to Katmandu*;" and it is from that pleasant little volume we derive the materials of the following brief sketch.

Jung Bahadoor is the second of eight sons of a certain grim old kazi, who formerly commanded a division of the Nepal army. At an early age he became conspicuous for his expertness in games of chance, not less than for his

cool daring, and skill in all manly exercises and pursuits. His adventurous and restless spirit led him into many scrapes, from which he usually extricated himself by his fearlessness and presence of mind. About the time that he obtained the command of a company, his uncle, Mahtabar Singh, became Minister, through the favour of the Ranee. Regardless of military discipline, Jung instantly abandoned his post, and went off to Court to make the most of this tempting opportunity. He appears to have been kindly received by his uncle, and shortly afterwards he accompanied a secret mission to Benares, with the design of forming a conspiracy against the English. Their object being discovered, he and his companions were suddenly seized and conveyed to the Nepaulese frontier; but without punishment or further annoyance.

Jung's courage and talent for intrigue soon excited the jealousy of the heir-apparent, a youth about eighteen years of age, who, on two different occasions, made an attempt upon his life. Jung escaped from being a victim by becoming a criminal. His uncle had lost his influence with the Queen by refusing to do away with certain individuals to whom she had taken a dislike. One night, about eleven o'clock, Mahtabar Singh received a summons to repair immediately to the presence of their majesties for an affair of urgent importance. As he was about to enter the hall of audience, a ball passed through his heart, and he fell dead at the feet of his royal mistress. The pistol was fired by his nephew, who afterwards pleaded as an excuse the necessity of self-preservation: the Ranee had offered him the alternative of being a murderer or a corpse, and he elected the former. In return for this service he was appointed commander-in-chief, while the premiership was conferred jointly on Guggun Singh, Futteh Jung, and Abinam Singh. Exactly one year afterwards, the first of these three was shot dead in his own room, and a sirdar was arrested on suspicion. As Abinam declined to order him out for execution without the King's authority, Jung Bahadoor insinuated to Futteh Jung that his colleague's scruples probably arose from his being himself accessory to the deed. Futteh, however, declined to take any steps in the matter, and it then became evident to Jung that he must either remove both ministers, or expect his own dismissal, and, probably, death. Abinam and Futteh were called before the royal throne, and bitterly upbraided by the Ranee—for the King was but a puppet—for not avenging the murder of their colleague, who was generally supposed to have been her paramour. At that moment Jung gave a signal for the arrest of Futteh, whose son snatched up a long knife, and wounded Jung's brother, Bum Bahadoor, but was instantly cut down by another brother, Dere Shum Shere, a lad scarcely seventeen years of age. Futteh himself was then shot by Jung, who was supplied with rifles by his body-guard until the dead bodies of thirteen noblemen lay prostrate at the foot of the throne. Abinam alone survived; but as he rushed to the door he received a sword-cut from Krishna Bahadoor that severed him nearly in two. That same night 150 sirdars were murdered within the palace walls, and Jung Bahadoor was declared Prime Minister. Next day he was presented to the army, who hailed him with loud acclamations. Others of his rivals or personal enemies were then summarily removed out of his path, and his position secured, at least for a time. But Jung was not cruel or bloodthirsty by nature. He could kill an enemy

with as little remorse as he would a serpent or a tiger; but he shrank from fruitless crime. It was by refusing to slay two of the King's sons by a former consort that he offended the Ranee, and imperilled his own life. In this emergency he acted with great promptitude and energy, and obtained an order from the imbecile old King to destroy all the enemies of the heir-apparent. By virtue of this document he beheaded the meaner conspirators, and transported the Queen and her two boys to Benares. Thither she was accompanied by the Rajah, in whose absence his eldest son was placed upon the throne. Not long afterwards the deposed monarch was sufficiently ill-advised to invade Nepaul, in the hope of recovering his lost power. He was surprised, however, at night, 400 of his followers put to the sword, and himself taken prisoner and conveyed to Katmandu. Since then father and son have been associated in the royal title; but the real power has continued in the hands of Jung Bahadoor. Three principal events have called public attention to Nepaul since his assumption of the government: the invasion of Thibet, the visit to England, and the present timely offer of assistance. It is said, indeed, that Jung Bahadoor proposed to send 10,000 men to the aid of Sir Henry Lawrence, formerly Resident at Katmandu; but that the Calcutta Government, from jealousy or ignorance of the extent of their danger, declined the offer. The 3,000 men mentioned as having reached Goruckpoor were originally marched into Oude in anticipation of the Governor-General's answer, and were on the point of being recalled to Nepaul at the request of our infatuated authorities, when Sir Henry's lamented death rendered their further advance indispensable to the safety of the beleaguered garrison. It is, no doubt, humiliating to British pride, to incur a debt of gratitude to native princes; but it will be far more disgraceful if such opportune services are not hereafter rewarded in a manner worthy of the British nation.

MARRIAGE OF HINDOO WIDOWS.

PROBABLY every new Governor-General inaugurates his assumption of the reins of government by a blunder. For this he is rather to be excused than blamed. He naturally views the abominable superstitions and childish prejudices of the natives through a European medium. Moved by mingled feelings of disgust and commiseration, he is irresistibly impelled to attempt the removal of the rust of ages, and to impart the fruits of European enlightenment. It is at least an amiable error. Indeed, he would scarcely be doing his duty as a man, if he did not thus err as a Governor-General. Lord Canning has not been wiser, or more teachable, than his predecessors. His lordship may even have gone a step beyond them in indiscretion. Little time would elapse after his arrival before he became aware that what in this country, by a false delicacy, is hinted at as "the great social problem," has to be solved also in the "gorgeous East." He would not be long in obtaining undeniable evidence that incontinency is the rule, and chastity the rare exception among certain classes of females. Perhaps at first he might be surprised to learn that the majority of faithless wives and wanton widows are, or have been, joined in lawful wedlock to Brahmins of the bluest blood. It is notorious that such is the case. Of ten depraved women in Calcutta, seven may be fairly set down as the consorts or relicts of Kulin

Brahmins, the Pharisees of Pharisees. Of the three subdivisions of Brahmins, the Kulin, or Koolenu, rank the highest, and accordingly enjoy the greatest opportunities for sensual indulgence. Their sanctity is too assured to render it necessary on their part to exercise any self-denial, or to discharge the ordinary duties of their calling. Proclaiming themselves superior to the rest of mankind, they discovered the truth of the aphorism, that the world is peopled by rogues and fools—the latter predominating. It soon came to be deemed an honour, and almost a sacred privilege, to form a connection of any kind with beings of such exalted pre-eminence. Being comparatively few in number, their market value became, of course, enhanced, and fathers anxious to establish their daughters bid high for a life-interest in a bloated voluptuary. The lowest dower a Kulin Brahmin is expected to accept is Rs. 200, but it frequently exceeds ten times that sum. Though the connection is dignified by the name of matrimony, it is in fact no better than a legalized concubinage. The first wife is generally a Kulin, and her offspring alone are acknowledged by their holy sire. Of other wives of baser clay he may have as many as he pleases. Twenty is by no means an uncommon number, and some have been known to have upwards of a hundred. It must not be supposed, however, that these all live together in one vast Agapemone, a “happy family.” So far from it, they continue to reside with their parents, and seldom are honoured with the company of their lord oftener than once in three or four years. It may even happen that the nuptial visit satisfies, or satiates, the truant saint, and that he never again darkens the door of his bride’s father. The latter is bound to present an offering of money, provisions, and clothes to his dainty son-in-law, whenever that worthy may condescend to pass a night beneath his roof. On the other hand, by way of perquisite, he is allowed or compelled to maintain his daughter’s children, for their reputed father wisely declines to claim their paternity. It would be strange if either love or loyalty could arise from such an unholy union. The natives themselves admit that adultery, abortion, and infanticide are common occurrences with the wives of the Kulin Brahmins during the life of the husband, and that after his death they plunge into the lowest depths of vice. Until recently it was unlawful for them to marry a second time, but not so to give way to the grossest immorality. The most respectable and enlightened portion of the Hindoo community heartily condemned and deplored this scandal to their religion. Some of them, imitating our English usages, petitioned the Government to interfere and authorize the second marriage of widows. This partial prayer was acceded to with injudicious alacrity, without sufficient deference being shown to the ignorance and prejudice of the vast majority of the population. The petitioning minority did not represent the feelings and wishes of their countrymen. In their philosophy, or their cynicism, they were in advance of the masses; or, what is much more likely, from an utter indifference to the real merits of the case, they were easily induced to take a step which they knew would be agreeable to the ruling powers. For Lord Canning some allowance may be made on the ground of inexperience; but his advisers are much to blame for not having warned him against any sudden and direct interference with the barbarous absurdities of the half-civilized race he was only learning to govern. In the course of comparatively a few

years the privileges of the Kulin Brahmins would have fallen into contempt and desuetude, but now an importance has been given to them which is calculated to revive and strengthen them. The best social legislator is the Press. It would not have been difficult to have induced both Hindoo and Mahomedan journalists to show up the monstrous evils arising rather from the unbridled and undomestic polygamy of the Kulin Brahmins, than from the inability of their widows to marry a second time. Unfortunately, the Indian Government has at all times neglected and slighted the Press, instead of employing its insinuating and ubiquitous faculties. Even now, and perhaps especially now, great service might be rendered by a native press, inspired and directed by Europeans possessed of Indian experience. The Press is the natural exponent as well as the forerunner of the Legislature. Its duty is to prepare the people to welcome amendments, which otherwise might be misunderstood and rejected. Had this been done in our Eastern dominions during the last twenty years, there would have been less misconception of the views of the Government, and possibly the present insurrection might have been averted.

ADMINISTRATION OF MYSORE.

It is not unfrequently objected that comparisons between the relative merits and advantages of native or British government are unfairly instituted in this respect, that it is usually after a period of monstrous misrule any particular district has come under our domination. In very many instances this has undoubtedly been the case; but a peculiarly favourable opportunity presents itself in the past and present condition of Mysore, for estimating the real benefits of British administration. Sixty years ago no part of India was more familiar to the English public than the hereditary dominions of Tippoo Sahib. On his accession to the throne, that powerful and warlike prince found himself master not only of Mysore proper, but also of Bellary, Cuddapah, Salem, Coimbatore, Northern Malabar, the Canaras, and part of the Southern Mahratta country. These extensive and important territories became at the absolute disposal of Lord Wellesley on the fall of Seringapatam and the death of the Sultan in 1799. With a magnanimity bordering on imprudence, that great statesman assigned to his allies districts proportioned rather to the power and grandeur of the British Crown than to their deserts. Among other recipients of his munificence was the infant representative of the ancient Rajahs of Mysore, who was taken out of prison and placed upon the throne of his ancestors. As the boy prince was only five years of age, a Regent was appointed in the person of Poorniah, a Brahmin, previously finance minister to Tippoo. The Resident was Colonel Barry Close, and the division was commanded by Colonel Arthur Wellesley. It is not surprising that under three such men, acting in perfect harmony, the country speedily attained a high degree of prosperity. As an Asiatic Chancellor of the Exchequer, Poorniah displayed no ordinary capacity. His ingenuity, at least, may be partially appreciated through the fact that, after our assumption of the administration, it was possible to abolish or reduce 769 taxes. His system, however, was so far successful, that he was enabled to pay with regularity the annual subsidy to the British Government, and at the same time to keep a handsome balance in the State treasury.

In the year 1812, the Regent resigned the control of public affairs to Maharaj Krishna Raj Wadyar, who ascended the *musnud* at the age of seventeen. To naturally good talents the young prince added the inestimable advantage of having been educated under the eye of such upright and able men as Close, Webbe, Wilks, and Malcolm. But however good might be his parts, his temperament was essentially Asiatic. He was sensual, indolent, and extravagant. The treasure heaped up through the financial system of Poorniah was squandered on unworthy favourites and disreputable pursuits. The subsidy to the British Government fell into arrears. The rich and powerful committed all kinds of outrage with impunity; the utterly indigent alone escaped oppression and spoliation, because nothing further could be wrung from their poverty. Everything was venal and corrupt. "No efficient control," says General Cubbon, "was exercised over the district officers; the highest offices were put up to sale; valuable lands were alienated to propitiate brahmins; new taxes and monopolies were invented, to be bestowed, like pensions, on pimps and parasites; the people, vexed and fretted by the swarm of petty rulers and monopolists, could obtain no redress; there was no security for property, and nothing that was fit to be called the administration of justice." To such a height did the insolence of their rulers attain, that the people at length broke out into open rebellion, which was only quelled by the British regiments whom the Rajah summoned to his aid. The interference of the Company, however, was further authorized by the direct terms of the treaty of 1799. Lord Bentinck accordingly addressed a letter to the Rajah, enumerating the good offices his Highness had received from the British Government and the evil returns he had made for them. The subsidy had fallen into arrears; the troops justly murmured for their pay, and in the mean time were quartered upon the impoverished ryots; unparalleled cruelties were inflicted by his Highness' officers upon the insurgents; all things were tending to general anarchy and confusion. Under these circumstances no alternative remained but to act upon the treaty of 1799, and assume the direct administration of his Highness's territories. A commission was accordingly appointed, with a native agency; but it was soon found expedient to abolish the latter, and to vest the entire authority in one sole Commissioner. From that period—the year 1831—the country and people of Mysore have gradually been raised to a degree of prosperity which would have been deemed fabulous even under the exceptional administration of Poorniah. The system of that celebrated financialist was, indeed, adopted as a general outline, but its details were liberalized, and its working carefully superintended. The land-tax was considerably lowered, and its payment rendered easy by dividing it into five instalments, payable at seasons of the year most convenient to the ryots themselves. The consequence has been that money-lenders and usurers no longer fatten upon their necessities, nor are they subjected to vexatious inspections of their lands and crops. The revenue is now collected without difficulty, and defaulters are both rare and insignificant. Justice is everywhere dispensed without regard to persons. Agriculture has been encouraged, and trade promoted, by the abolition of the transit duties, and the remission or reduction of 769 items of taxation. In the absence of water-carriage, the attention of the Commissioner has been directed to the construction

of roads, and of easy passes over the mountains that inclose this country. The numerous nullahs, or ravines, which become raging torrents after a fall of rain, have been spanned by bridges, and large drains formed for carrying off the superfluous waters. Among the natural productions of Mysore, precedence must be given to sandal-wood and the betel-nut, both of which are famous throughout India. Coffee, also, is cultivated with increasing success. In the Rajah's time it was so little thought of, that its cultivation was granted as a monopoly to a European firm at Madras. The small quantity then grown was "sent down to Mangalore, shifted into Arabian bags, and forwarded to England as the genuine produce of Mocha." In 1831, the annual produce of the coffee-plantations was valued at 427*l.*, which had increased to upwards of 5,000*l.* by the end of 1853. The Mysore wool is also highly esteemed, and sanguine hopes are entertained that cotton likewise will become a staple article of trade. The population, which previous to 1831 was estimated at 2,171,754, was reckoned in 1851 at 3,426,458. Proportionately great was the increase of revenue. In 1831 it barely exceeded 439,000*l.*, but in 1853 it was upwards of 820,000*l.* The Mysore state has thus been freed from the heavy debt with which it was previously saddled; his Highness the Rajah has received an annual allowance of 120,000*l.* for the indulgence of his vicious tastes and appetites; the rates of taxation have been reduced, and every man taught to respect his neighbour's rights and property, and enabled freely to enjoy his own.

Of the frivolous and vexatious character of Poorniah's system of finance some idea may be formed by selecting a few of the articles liable to taxation. We should, perhaps, mention in the first instance that the total amount of revenue derived from the 769 taxes since abolished, or reduced, was very little over 107,000*l.* There is something even laughable in the result of certain individual taxes. Thus, the duty levied upon creepers used for fastening the rafters of the roofs of huts yielded exactly 2*d.* per annum; that upon ploughs in one or two villages brought in 8*d.*; reeds, used for pens and fireworks, produced 12*d.*; rushes eaten by elephants enriched the public treasury to the extent of 5*d.*; the stalks and heads of Indian corn were good for 1*d.*; chairs gave 7*d.*; from a certain green root used for pickles was obtained 1*d.*; and finally, from a bulbous plant was extracted not only medicine, but the annual sum of half a farthing. Almost every natural production was taxed. Trees, shrubs, grasses, bulbs, fruits of all kinds, drugs, metals, perfumes, pickles, artisans' tools, trades, religious ceremonies, domestic festivals, were all turned to account. Nothing was omitted, or deemed unworthy of the tax-gatherer's attention. We take at random a few of the items:—

"*Turi Bunjur*: the assessment on waste wet lands forced upon the ryots but left uncultivated. *Wooruntia Tyfrik*: the forced contributions levied upon a village, to make up the balances due by defaulters and deceased inhabitants. *Cuddayah*: the forcing grain upon the ryots at an unfair valuation. *Checkra Pannay*: the tax collected by contributions from the villages on account of lands originally given in certain villages to the inferior village hereditary officers, for the cultivation of chillies and onions, and continued after those lands had been resumed. *Kaylkay Bedecay*: the practice of village renters making up their losses in some villages by begging, the profits of which were subsequently appropriated by the Government and made a permanent item of revenue. *Gudday Hooloo Hanna*: the tax exacted from ryots for nominally, not really, grazing the margins of paddy [rice] fields in some villages. *Jooney Cowbena Hassan*: the duty upon the sale of old wooden materials. *Puttravalee Pana Hassan*: the duty upon the leaves of trees used as plates for eating rice. *Cuddy Hassan*: the

duty upon grass brooms. *Pootanee Hassil*: the duty upon fried pulses. *Pattur Hassil*: the duty upon stones used in foundations. *Shady Hassil*: the tax upon marriage among certain castes. *Koodakey Hassil*: the tax upon concubines. *Ravno Guber Hassil*: the duty upon dried cowdung. *Eeral Hoola Hassil*: the duty upon the winged white ants, when collected and sold for food. *Chaitry Sooryapunnada Hassil*: the duty upon umbrellas. *Hant Haly*: the duty upon persons who passed a particular Cattan in the Nuggur division swinging their arms (5l. 3s. per annum). *Punchai Jat Menium*: taxes upon goldsmiths, ironsmiths, stonecutters, braziers, and carpenters, on occasions of marriage, concubinage, incontinency, childbirth, *sale of unclaimed females*, offences against caste, domestic ceremonies, deaths, and occupation of newly-built houses. *Bhunda Davara Kanibay*: the contract for a tax (yielding annually 7l. 4s. 3d.) levied on a class of Sudras, on account of their practice of amputating the first joint of a finger in sacrifice to the Hindoo deity Bhundy Davara, to secure prosperity."

These few examples may suffice to illustrate Poorniah's financial ingenuity, and to inspire the most prejudiced with a slight suspicion that perhaps, after all, the natives of India have no great reason to regret their ancient rulers. And when we remember that the most refined tortures were contrived for the benefit of defaulters, it is appalling to think of the amount of misery that must have been endured by the wretched peasants. The ryots, at least, may well pray for the success of the British arms, and the speedy suppression of all attempts to recover their ancient "liberty."

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A Quarterly General Court of the East-India Company was held on the 23rd September, 1857, at their house in Leadenhall-street. Mr. R. D. Mangles, M.P., chairman of the Court of Directors, in the chair.

The minutes of the last quarterly court were read.

The secretary read the heads of papers which had been laid before Parliament since the last court, and copies of which have been laid before the proprietors in accordance with the Act.

An account of superannuations granted since the last court-day was also laid before the proprietors.

MUTINY IN INDIA:—THE RELIEF FUND.

Mr. Dent.—Sir, as a member of the committee for collecting a fund for the relief of the sufferers from the mutiny now raging in India, I beg to be allowed to ask whether it is the intention of the Court of Directors, on the part of the East-India Company, to contribute to that fund or not? The absence of the names of the directors from the subscription lists has been the subject of general remark, and those who are concerned in the collection of the fund cannot very well comprehend the reason.

Mr. Lewin.—I don't think the honourable proprietor has any right to ask the Court of Directors to subscribe to the fund, because it is a most important question whether the Company are not bound to pay the whole of the losses sustained by the people in India. (Hear, hear.) It is the duty of every Government to protect its subjects, and not to allow them to be overrun by mutinous troops. According to the law of common sense, therefore, if they do not afford the people this protection they are responsible for the injury that may be inflicted. My impression is that the East-India Government are bound to make good all the losses which have been sustained in this sad outbreak.

The Chairman.—In answer to the hon. proprietor, Mr. Dent, I beg to say that the Court of Directors had not yet come to any definite decision on the subject; and in reply to the observations of the hon. proprietor (Mr. Lewin), I would observe that the question is one of the utmost importance, and has arisen from circumstances in reference to which the history of the world forms no parallel. It is a question which must be referred to the law of nations. There are but few precedents by which we can be guided. It is true a somewhat similar case occurred in the north of England in 1745, which it would be the duty of the Court to consider; but it must be admitted that the present is a case respecting which it cannot be determined off hand as to what course should or should not be taken. What the Court has done in the matter is this:—they have written to the Government of India with instructions to take care that nobody should be allowed to perish from want, and that no case of destitution within their reach should be allowed to pass unprovided for. This assistance is not to be confined to the servants of the Company only, but is to be extended to all classes that have suffered. The Court of

Directors have also intimated to their own covenanted servants to consider that the widows and orphans of the officers who have been killed in this frightful mutiny will be entitled to the same compassionate allowance as is granted to the widows and orphans of those who fall in the field.

Mr. Dent.—I wish to say one word in explanation. I regret to find that there should be any delay in a matter of this kind. I may mention as a fact that, as soon as it was intimated to her Majesty that such a relief fund was being raised, the committee received an answer by telegraph from Balmoral, stating that her Majesty and the Prince Consort would subscribe. In the present case the delay appears to arise from the necessity of a reference to a higher authority; but in this instance no difference of opinion could possibly arise between the Court of Directors and the authorities in Cannon-row. An answer may be telegraphed in a few minutes from that quarter. As to precedents, there are many. I may instance the French inundations and the Irish famine, when the subscriptions were prompt; and surely the dreadful calamities resulting from the Indian mutinies require no consideration as to the absolute necessity of affording instant relief; and I deeply regret that the Court of Directors make no sign. I beg to ask whether there would be any objection to lay before the public a copy of the despatch sent by the Court of Directors to India on this subject.

The Chairman.—I can give no other answer to the first question of the hon. proprietor than what I have already given; but as to the second question, I beg to say that I have no objection to lay a copy of the despatch before the court.

Mr. Jones.—I wish to make one observation, and that is, I hope the Court of Directors will cease from their annual feasting during the present year. The funds annually expended for those feasts amount to between 3,000*l.* and 4,000*l.* in dinners alone. That sum should be immediately appropriated to the purposes to which the hon. proprietor has referred. That might be done irrespective of your searching for precedents, or of your entertaining the larger question, involving great national considerations. Any feasting by the court would, during this calamitous season, be very unseemly; and by abstaining from your feasting for the next five years you would be enabled to appropriate 25,000*l.* to the relief of the sufferers in India.

The Chairman.—I consider the hon. proprietor is not entitled, either from what has taken place in the past, or what may prospectively take place, to say that such and such a course would or would not be unseemly, seeing that the Court of Directors have had no dinner during this year.

Mr. Lewis.—I think the subject need not be pursued any further, as experience justifies us in entertaining no doubt that the court will act with the utmost propriety under the unfortunate circumstances at present existing in India.

Dr. Beattie thought the view taken by the chairman was the proper one. The present extremity required immediate relief by individual private contributions. Hereafter the question of making good, and repaying all damage and loss sustained by each and all the well-affected subjects of the state, would require to be considered. He believed it to be the duty of the Indian Government to give pecuniary compensation for all losses; it was a recognised axiom that for the necessity which usurpation creates the usurper is always held responsible; and in the present case the natives of India ought to bear the burden. When the present disturbance had passed away, a commission ought to be formed, as was done after the French Revolution, to inquire into the losses sustained by all parties, and full compensation ought to be granted.

The Chairman.—That was in the case of a foreign power.

Dr. Beattie.—The precedent is not the less apposite on that account, nor will the means be wanting. He thought the whole native pension list ought to be wiped away, and he was prepared with a motion bearing on this subject, with the view of ascertaining what amount is paid annually to native princes, and the native civil and military pensioners throughout the Bengal and North-West presidencies. He thought also that this would be the fitting time to consider the propriety of abolishing the permanent settlement of Bengal, whereby a large increased amount of income would be fairly derived.

Mr. Lewin.—I rise to order. There is a notice of motion on the paper which has precedence of the motion of the hon. proprietor.

Dr. Beattie having resumed his seat,

The Chairman said:—One word with regard to the despatch I have promised to lay before the Court. I am anxious to take care that no advantage should be taken of it and no use be made of it by which the channel of private charity may be dammed up. There is no question that the losses have been sufficiently great to afford abundant room for private benevolence to display itself in beyond whatever the Government may be able to do. I hope, therefore, that no use will be made of the despatch so as to make

it an excuse for anybody to say, "What use is our raising private subscriptions?" It is impossible that Government can meet all cases. I cannot conceive a nobler opportunity for individual munificence and charity than that presented by the calamities which we all deplore. (Hear, hear.)

THE REPRESENTATION OF INDIA.

The *Chairman* then called upon Mr. Jones to bring forward his motion on the subject of the representation of the people of India in this country.

Mr. Brown.—I hope, before the hon. proprietor proceeds to address the Court, he will allow me to make an appeal to him. I have seen the motion of the hon. proprietor advertised; and I, for one, do think it is taking the Court by surprise. I hope, under the circumstances of the case, the hon. proprietor will re-consider the propriety of bringing forward a motion which I do strongly feel is most uncalled for, and most unnecessary. I put it to him whether he will not see the propriety of waiving his motion, and any discussion upon it.

Mr. Jones.—Have you done? If so, I will proceed.

Mr. Brown.—I move, sir, that this Court do now adjourn.

The *Chairman.*—I should be sorry that my hon. friend should press his motion for an adjournment; but, at the same time, the hon. proprietor (Mr. Jones) must be aware that in the middle of his speech any hon. member may notice that there is not a sufficient attendance of members to constitute a Court.

Mr. Brown.—I know I have that right, and I shall certainly exercise it.

Mr. Jones.—I am quite prepared for all such interruptions. I am a constant attendant here. There has not been one day since I have been a proprietor on which I have not been present; present, not for making any personal display, but from the solicitude I felt first of all to make myself as well acquainted as opportunity would allow me with the whole process of Indian politics, and in the next place to express my opinions upon them. I know I receive very little attention from the great body of the proprietors, and I am always thankful to the few members who listen to what I have to say. I may, I think, be allowed, without any flattery to myself, to say, that I have never said or done anything which has thrown obstruction, or any impediment, in the way of the progress of good government in India. Whatever I have said has been from a sincere desire to do good to the people of India. I know that, even at this moment of anxious expectation on the part of the people of England, who are eagerly looking forward to the result of our deliberations, it is in the power of any hon. proprietor to dissolve the Court. I know that on a former occasion an hon. director, when I brought forward a motion, did the same thing; but I know, also, that on a subsequent occasion I was allowed to proceed with that very motion. And if the hon. proprietor imagines that he will by counting out this Court prevent my bringing on the subject, I beg to undeceive him; and I tell him, that no other motion shall ever be discussed in this Court until I have had the privilege of saying what I seek to say now. Therefore, he by stopping me will stop the whole business of the Court. (Hear, hear.) My motion is:—

"That it is due to the advancing intelligence of the people of India that a deputy from each university be maintained at the public expense in this country, with a view to inform the proprietors as to the complaints and wishes of the people of India."

Such is the substance of my motion, and I believe this is an opportune time for bringing it forward. It is true there is a revolt in one part of India, but have we not two other portions of India favourable to us? And it is by bringing forward such a motion as that which I now propose, that we may hope to cement still more closely the combination that exists between England and those provinces not in insurrection. It would be showing the people of India that at least there are some who are ready to advocate their cause, and to plead for their existence as a nation. East-India proprietors may not assemble at this court in large numbers; they may allow any one of their body on some pretence or other to dissolve the Court,—and even Government itself may not be able to collect together in Parliament a sufficient number of members to hear a discussion on Indian finances; while it is well known that when the Sattara question was mooted in this Court, the people of England generally took no part in it. But what is the case now? However supine may be the members of this Court, far different is the feeling now pervading the minds of the people. All is changed. The press is full of intelligence from India; comments are proceeding from all quarters; India at last has gained attention. She no longer remonstrates and petitions; the groans of our slaughtered countrymen and the shrieks of our ravished wives and daughters—these are the reproaches at length cast upon the indifference of the proprietors of this Court and the indifference of the people of England at large. But this is no thunderbolt that has

fallen without premonition. Men of intelligence and wisdom have long endeavoured to impress upon the Indian Government their obligations to the people of India. They have been able to foresee coming events, and have foretold that a day would arrive when rebellion would check the aggressive policy that has been so long pursued. Annexation, no doubt, has been the whole cause of this outbreak. It has been the explosive matter which during a long period of time has been collected together, till at last in the case of Oude it has burst into a flame and set on fire the whole extent of Bengal. Annexation is not merely the deposition of a king; but it is the dislocation of all the relations of Indian society. Annexation is the driving away from the court of the king the sons of the nobility; it is the reduction of the feudal nobleman into a country gentleman; it is the disbanding of his retainers; it is the reducing him to a cipher who at one time was semi-royal; it destroys the local tradesmen, who no longer receive the royal patronage, for annexation has caused the total dissolution of the royal household. All these things have been done away by annexation; Europeans have supplanted the natives, and there is no longer encouragement given to local trade. True, we may yet introduce a better system of government; it is possible we may be able to do so, but during the progress a whole generation must pass away, and meanwhile a spirit of discontent and bitter enmity must prevail against us. Annexation, I do not doubt, was the real cause of the flagrant outrage upon human nature committed by Nena Sahib, one of the principal leaders of these mutinies. But has he not some cause for rebellion? Nothing in heaven, on earth, or in hell could justify his conduct; but still there is something to be found in the fact that we unjustly deprived him of his hereditary right as the son of the prime minister of Sattara.

The *Chairman.*—No! no!

Mr. Brown.—I now must move that the Court be counted.

The *Chairman* then counted the number of proprietors present, and there being only 17, and 20 being required to constitute a quorum, the Court was declared to be adjourned.

Mr. Lewin said it was his intention to submit the following resolution to the next quarterly Court:

"That it is expedient that this Court do reconsider the grounds on which they granted a pension of 5,000*l.* per annum to the Marquis of Dalhousie, and inquire whether the insurrection which now rages in India and the present loss of our Indian empire are not mainly owing to the measures of the Marquis of Dalhousie, on account of which they granted the pension."

GENERAL TUCKER AND THE BENGAL MILITARY SECRETARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—In a letter addressed to you by Major-General H. T. Tucker, formerly Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army, is the following passage:—

"If the recommendation addressed by me, under the authority of the then Commander-in-Chief, to the Government of India in 1853 had not been most culpably disregarded, the existing disaffection among the native troops would never have arisen—not, at least, as connected with the greasing of cartridges; for in that year, when some rifle ammunition was sent out to India from this country (England), and certain experiments in connection with it were ordered, occasion was taken in my office to recommend to the Government that 'in the greasing composition nothing should be used which could possibly offend the caste or religious prejudices of the natives.' That recommendation was addressed, under my signature as Adjutant-General, to the Military Secretary of the Government; it must, obviously, have been entirely disregarded. I do not presume to say with whom specifically the blame of this most culpable neglect may rest, only investigation can settle that point; but I conceive that either the Military Secretary or the officer presiding in chief over the Ordnance Department in Calcutta is—one or both—the party implicated."

And again—

"A search in the Military Secretary's office will, without doubt, bring to light the neglected recommendation of the late Commander-in-Chief to the effect above stated."

In reply to these statements I will first dispose of the case of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, on whom part of the imputed blame has fallen. That officer was appointed in May, 1855, his office having then only been created on the abolition of the Military Board. Consequently the letter written by the Adjutant-General in 1853 could not have been neglected by the "officer presiding-in-chief over the Ordnance Department in Calcutta."

Secondly, with regard to the blame imputed to me as Military Secretary to Government. The fact is, that no such letter as that described by Major-General Tucker was addressed by him to the Military Secretary, and no such document is to be found in the office of the Military Department.

With some trouble I have discovered among the records of the defunct Military Board, now deposited in the office of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, a letter which I conclude to be the one to which Major-General Tucker alludes. It is dated the 17th of November, 1853, and is addressed "To the Officiating Secretary to the Military Board." It contains the following passage:—

"I am, however, at the same time to communicate the Commander-in-Chief's opinion that unless it be known that the grease employed in these cartridges is not of a nature to offend or interfere with the prejudices of caste, it will be expedient not to issue them for test to native corps, but to European soldiers only, to be carried in pouch."

Having thus shown the statements of Major-General Tucker in regard to myself to be entirely untrue, I have in conclusion to explain what the experiment was to which the cartridges sent out from England were subjected, and which that officer has wantonly confounded with the Enfield rifle cartridges made some time subsequently, and none of which have been issued in the greased state to the native troops.

In November, 1853, the Court of Directors first informed the Government of India of the despatch of a supply of greased cartridges, which the Board of Ordnance desired to have subjected to the test of climate.

The cartridges were greased in four ways—with common grease, laboratory grease, Belgian grease, and Hoffmann's grease, and in each there was an admixture of creosote and tobacco.

One set of the cartridges was to be tested by being placed in the Ordnance magazines, a second by being placed in waggons, and a third by being carried in pouch, in bundles.

The cartridges were not received till June, 1854, and they were under trial from that time till May, 1855, at the arsenal in Fort William, at Cawnpore, and at Rangoon; and they were sent back to England, with reports on the result of the experiment, in July, 1855.

Yours,

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel, Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department.

Calcutta, Aug. 8.

INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

THE MANSION-HOUSE COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the committee, held at the Mansion House on the 25th September, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

1. The object of this committee is to relieve, as far as may be practicable and necessary, the distress caused by the mutinies in India.

2. In so doing, care should be taken not to supersede the assistance which ought to be given by the Government, by the established widows' and orphans' funds, or by the relations of the sufferers, but to supplement it to the extent to which it falls short of a just measure of relief.

3. Compensation for losses as such will in no case be given.

4. Subject to the preceding conditions, the efforts of the committee will be specially directed:—

First—To enable the sufferers to live with frugality in their respective states of life until other means of subsistence are available.

Second—To provide for the maintenance and education of children in cases in which it has been interrupted or prevented by casualties arising out of the mutiny, and in which it cannot be provided for from other sources.

Third—To assist the sufferers to come to this country or to go to India, when the circumstances render it proper that they should do so, and the means of paying for their passage cannot be obtained from any other source.

Fourth—To afford reasonable aid, by loan or otherwise, to officers and others who have lost their equipments, furniture, or other property, by the necessity of sudden flight from their stations or the destruction of their dwellings, when, without such aid, they would be involved in pecuniary embarrassments.

Fifth—That relief according to these principles be given, without distinction of religion or nationality, to every person, of whatever rank, who has a just claim upon the sympathy and assistance of the British people.

H. B. HENDERSON, Lieut.-Colonel, Hon. Sec.

In a letter to the secretary of the Relief Fund at Calcutta the Lord Mayor states that the fund already amounts to 90,000*l*.

The Chairman and Directors of the East-India Company have appointed the Rev. William Garden Cowie, B.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, and curate of Moulton, near Newmarket, to a chaplaincy in the Bengal presidency.

The India House have declined the offer of the fleet of the European and American Steam Company for transporting reinforcements to India in connection with the overland route, "as it is not at present the intention of her Majesty's Government to send any considerable body of troops through Egypt."

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HAVELock.—His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief has availed himself of the first opportunity presented to him of recognizing the services of Brigadier-General Havelock in punishing the mutineers. He has conferred upon him a good-service pension of 100*l*. a year.—*United Service Gazette*.

THE SULTAN AND THE INDIAN SUFFERERS.—We are happy to be able to announce that the Sublime Porte has instructed its Ambassador in London to forward to the Lord Mayor the sum of 1,000*l*. as his donation to the Fund for the Relief of the Sufferers by the Mutinies in India. The importance of this expression of sympathy from the acknowledged head of the Mahomedan religion will be at once perceived.

CARDINAL WISEMAN ON THE INDIAN MUTINIES.—On Sunday morning a pastoral letter from Cardinal Wiseman was read in all the Roman Catholic places of worship in the metropolis, on the subject of the Indian mutinies, directing that next Sunday be set apart by the Roman Catholic body as a day of humiliation and prayer, and that a collection should be then made for the objects specified.

THE RED SEA TELEGRAPH.—The Red Sea Telegraph Company have announced their inability to raise their proposed capital on the terms they had too hastily accepted. They state that they are prepared to undertake the task upon amended conditions, which they partly specify. These, however, seem still to be inadequate, since they contemplate a termination of the guarantee at the end of any two years after the net profits shall have amounted to 7½ per cent. Hence, if the communication should fail in the third year, there might be some danger of the shareholders losing the greater portion of their capital. It will be better to demand at once such guarantees as will render the subscription not merely probable, but certain.

"THE LONGEST WAY ROUND" TO INDIA.—It is true that Calcutta is 14,000 miles by the Cape and only 8,000 by Alexandria and Suez, and that passengers by the latter route require only half the time of those by the other. But there is a difference in such matters between a few scores of passengers and a large army. It is comparatively easy to transport a steamer's passengers across the isthmus in two or three omnibuses; but it is a very different thing to convey a whole army, with its ammunition and other accompaniments, in a country where all manner of means and appliances, though perfect as to the usual number of passengers carried by the Oriental Company's steamers, do not admit of immediate or adequate extension. The means, in short, by which our Indian passengers are carried by the short route form a mere thread of civilization running through a wilderness, and are inapplicable to any other, and especially any larger purposes. Supposing the troops carried in and about the same time as the passengers to Alexandria and then from Suez to Calcutta, it is probable that the operations of disembarking them, marching them across the Desert, and then re-embarking them, would make the overland route longer in point of time, as it certainly is greater in point of cost and of difficulty, than the uninterrupted voyage by the Cape. But we are supposing several things which ought not to be supposed. We are supposing that the Government had at call a number of steamers proportionate in carrying power to the seventy-six transports that have been despatched as rapidly as the troops could be collected at the points of embarkation. And the theory requires the still larger supposition that such a crowd of steamers could be placed upon any route without a great amount of previous arrangement, such as the supplying of coaling stations. To all appearance and calculation, if the Government had waited till it was practicable to send the reinforcements by steam and the land route, not one-third of the forces now at sea, and the earliest of which are probably this week sighting Calcutta, would have been got away from our own shores. But a greater difficulty still in transporting armies by the overland route has to be encountered when the sea is again reached on the other side of the isthmus. Suppose it practicable to have procured a sufficiency of steamers to carry the troops from here to Alexandria, could we have expected to obtain in sufficient time a proportionate number to be waiting in the Red Sea? And even supposing there be no impossibility in that, the dangers of numerous and large vessels, with crews new to the navigation, traversing that sea, are self-manifest, and have received proof in the wreck of the two or three steamers sent that route with troops. It is much more than probable that an attempt to send any large proportion of the troops by the overland route would have only illustrated very signally the proverbial fallacy of "short cuts" in general, and the utter impracticability of this one in particular.—*Scotman*.

We understand that the Queen has been graciously pleased to command that Major-General Havelock shall be promoted to the honour of being a Knight Commander of the Bath, and that those other distinguished officers, Wilson, Neill, Chamberlain, Nicholson, and Van Cortlandt, shall be made Companions of the Order.—*Globe*.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—SOUTHAMPTON, Monday.—The steamer *Sultan*, Captain Neil Cook, one of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's fleet, is to leave this port on Friday next for Alexandria, with two companies of the Royal Engineers, consisting of 250 men and 11 officers, who will proceed by the overland route to Bombay and Calcutta. The *Euxine* will, we believe, follow about a fortnight afterwards with another body of troops for the same destination. The European and American Company's steamship *Calcutta*, Captain Blackmore, having completed her fittings, &c. leaves to-morrow for Cork, where she is to embark the 51st regiment for India.

COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company are said to have sent out orders by the last overland mail to their agents for two of their large steamers, one from Bombay and one from Calcutta, to be despatched to Suez, so that they may be available at that port for the conveyance to India either of troops or passengers who may arrive by the overland route. The agents have also been authorized to send home by them, at reduced cost, any sufferers by the mutiny desirous to return. These vessels have been engaged in the transport of troops during the Persian war, and are capable of carrying 1,000 men each.

FRENCH SISTERS OF CHARITY IN INDIA.—The *Courier de Lyons* gives the following account of the dangers incurred by several French lay nuns in India during the late disturbances:—"The religious establishment of Jesus-et-Marie at Fourvière had several of its sisterhood imperilled at Meerut, Delhi, Sealcote, and Agra by the Indian insurrection. It is only by the last mail that intelligence has been received respecting them in letters written to their superior, which show that a portion of them, at least, have escaped. All these holy women were at the head of schools for young girls, English and native. Those who were at Meerut succeeded in escaping through the conflict, murders, and conflagration with a part of their pupils, some English ladies, and about fifty males, officers and civilians, to a valley in the mountains of Thibet, where they are, it appears, in tolerable security, for the party being well armed is strong enough to defend against the insurgents the defile leading to their asylum. The flight from Sealcote was marked by most dramatic incidents. The evening before the rising, some of the natives, through gratitude for the attention and kindness which the sisters had always shown to their children, came secretly to inform them they would do well to leave the place as promptly as possible with their pupils, as the insurrection was to commence the next morning at break of day, and the insurgents had resolved to kill every European. The sisters at once procured cars, and loaded them with their property and with their youngest pupils, whose weakness would have retarded their precipitate flight. Then, profiting by the shades of night, they left the town for a fort some leagues distant, where they hoped to find refuge. Unfortunately, whether it was that the warning given them was too late, or that the fugitives had not hurried on with sufficient rapidity, or that the natives had advanced the moment of the insurrection, the sisters were overtaken when about half way by a troop of the insurgents, who, on finding their convent abandoned, had pursued them. The poor sisters, on seeing this horde of miscreants approaching, abandoned their cars and baggage in the middle of the road to be pillaged, and hurried away to take refuge in an isolated house which stood near. But their pursuers soon surrounded the building, and, bursting in, murdered, in the presence of the poor sisters and the children, several English persons, women and men, who had also hurried to the house for safety. They then rushed at the sisters, and, with horrible imprecations, threatened to make them and their pupils share the same fate, if they did not at once declare where their property was to be found. The unfortunate women protested that they had nothing in the world but what they had left in the cars on the high road, and that they willingly gave up that property. As, however, other pillagers had already carried off whatever was precious from the cars, the insurgents in the house were about to execute their threat of killing every human being in the building, when a voice cried out that the public treasure had been found. They then rushed from the house to obtain their share in the booty, and the sisters, without losing a moment, placed the youngest children on their shoulders, and, taking the others by the hand, proceeded as rapidly as they could towards the fort, which they at last reached, and obtained a shelter in the midst of other fugitives of every age and condition. It is impossible to praise too highly the devotedness of these poor women, who risked without hesitation their own lives to save those of the children confided to their care."

REINFORCEMENTS FOR INDIA.—It appears, from a list published in *Thacker's Overland News*, that 17 vessels have already sailed for India since the news of the revolt first reached home, conveying to the assistance of our countrymen a force of 29,935 men of all ranks of cavalry, infantry, and artillery; and that a further force of 5,000 men of the cavalry, infantry, artillery, engineers, and field train, will embark almost immediately for the same destination. As the vessels which first left these shores have now been out close upon ninety days, we may calculate with some degree of certainty that, in addition to the 14,000 reinforcements already landed at Calcutta from China, the Cape, and Mauritius, relief from England will now be daily arriving, and that during next month a force of over 9,000 men will be landed and sent up the country, to be followed in November by nearly 18,000 men, and in the following month, December, by nearly 18,000 more, including the 5,000 now embarking; so that by the close of the year we shall have increased the British force in India by at least 48,000 well-seasoned and disciplined troops of every arm in the service.

HER MAJESTY'S 32ND REGIMENT IN LUCKNOW.—Five officers of this gallant regiment were promoted without purchase in the *Gazette* of Friday last; three of the number—Major Lowe, Captain M'Cabe, and Lieutenant Charlton—to vacancies caused by "killed in action,"—a sad but significant proof of the dangerous service in which the gallant fellows have been recently engaged. The 32nd constitutes the chief European force in the garrison of Lucknow, numbers about 600 rank and file, and is exceedingly short in its complement of officers. Nearly all the wives and families of the men and officers were sacrificed in the Cawnpore massacre, together with the poor invalid soldiers and pensioners; but there are, notwithstanding, upwards of 300 women and children, the helpless people under the protection of the garrison. Since the 27th of May, the day of the first outbreak, this heroic band, with their European companions, have been shut up within the walls of the Residency Fort, incessantly harassed by the fire of shot and shell coming from the well-served artillery of the 20,000 mutineers by whom they are invested. The casualties which have taken place are mainly owing to the sorties which the pressure of famine and absolute necessity render imperative. It was in one of these desperate sallies that the gallant and noble Sir Henry Lawrence received his mortal wound; and by the last mail it is reported his successor in the Political Residency, Major Banks, had shared a similar fate.—*Express*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 16. *Janet Pillsbado*, Simpson, Algoa Bay; Wildfire, Thorburn, Bombay; Royal Alice, Gammon, Bengal; Summer Cloud, Steele, Melbourne; Hygeia, Minde, Bombay.—17. *Sea Star*, Livingstone, Shanghai; Seringapatam, Browne, Bombay; Humboldt, Danneman, Akyab; Hippolyta, Supple, Rangoon; Alice Maud, Winn, Algoa Bay; Scindian, Cammell, Bengal.—18. *Lochnagar*, Jenkins, Algoa Bay; Clarendon, Martin, Bengal; Statesman, Gilson, Rangoon; Gibson Craig, Smith, Bengal; Stamboul, Farrow, Mauritius.—19. *Norfolk*, Coleman, Melbourne; Vanguard, Wise, Melbourne; Monarch, Melville, Rangoon; Caroline, Alcock, Bombay.—21. *Balisama*, —, New Zealand; Lady M'Naghten, Cow, Moolmain; Ann Banfield, Johns, Algoa Bay; Queen Mab, Glendinning, Singapore; Lalla Rookh, Connibear, Bengal; Royal Diadem, Swis, Bengal; North Star, Attridge, Akyab; Dyden, Patterson, Batavia.—22. *Swordfish*, Robertson, Ceylon; Success, Stewart, Mauritius; Cosfield, Ballantine, Moolmain; Snowdrop, Cotton, Akyab; Eagle, —, Manila; Sultana, Dobson, Ceylon; Montmorency, Kiddie, Melbourne.—23. *Migrator*, Potter, Ceylon.—24. *Malakoff*, Cheny, Bombay.—25. *Shooting Star*, Gilhes, Bombay; Prince Arthur, Wynne, Bombay.—26. *Midnight*, Hatch, Akyab; William Kirk, Purvis, Bengal; Diogenes, Porter, Burmah.—28. *Nourmahal*, Brayley, Sydney; Gasconade, Allison, Australia; Edmundsbury, Stuart, Bengal; Escort, Liddle, Bombay; Crest of the Wave, Steele, China; Sir Geo. Pollock, Withers, Madras; Tiptree, Pinnel, Bombay; Joseph Tarrant, Harris, Bombay; Templar, Prossie, Madras; Helois, Nason, Bombay; Maggie Miller, Johns, Madras; Baritan, Wyatt, Bombay; Thomas Brocklebank, Joughins, Bengal; Coldstream, Tickell, China and Havanah; Eliza Thornton, Maxwell, Batavia; Southern Cross, Mauley, Bombay; Hero, Thompson, Akyab; Napoleon III. Crawford, Akyab; Typhoon, Faulkner, Bombay; Wales (A.), Thomas, Bombay; Nimrod, Pearce, Moolmain; Coral Queen, Williams, Cape; Victoria Regia, Grieve, Bengal; Trafalgar, Fraser, Manila; Marian, Stewart, Bombay; Godavery, —, Madras; Arab, Smart, Algoa Bay; Utopia, Coast, Bengal; Urania, Pinkham, Algoa Bay; Circassian, Wright, Malabar Coast; Young England, Rodgers, Ceylon; True Briton, Reynell, Melbourne; Caroline Agnes, M. Nidder, Singapore; Maid of the Tyne, Hunter, Akyab; Mary Ann, Caldwell, Rangoon; Philanthropist, —, South Australia.—29. *Thalia*, Hutocheon, Patagonia; Portia, Robinson, Cape; Cora's Bride, Williams, Ceylon; Land o' Cakes, Miller, Bengal; Baron of Benfrew, Owen, Bombay; Pekin, —, Akyab; Fullerton, Clark, Moolmain; Arracan, —, Bengal.—30. *Dannebrog*, Simson, China; St. Vincent, Lilley, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Ripon, from Southampton (September 20), to proceed per steamer Bengal, from Suez. For MALTA.—Sir W. Reid. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Barker. For BOMBAY.—Capt. Pan, Mr. A. H. Spry, Mr. Hewlett, Mr. Balderston, Mr. Kenly, Mr. and Mrs. A. Knox, Capt. Robinson, Mr. Scott, Mr. Arbous, Mr. Barker, Miss C. Baven, Mr. J. Killeb, Mr. W. Wright, Mr. T. B. Basson, Mr. Frith. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Braybrook, Lieut. col. Weare, Mrs. Weare and 3 children, Miss Tate,

Lieut. G. Salmon, Capt. Gossett, Mr. H. Duckworth. For MADRAS.—Mr. Frere, Mrs. Williams and child, Miss Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Barwell, Mr. F. Child, Mr. W. C. Elliott, Mr. O'Grady, Mr. Hudleston, Mr. E. B. Clarke, Mr. Granville, Mr. H. Wood, Mr. C. A. Ainslie. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Honey, Mr. Plumb, Rev. J. B. and Mrs. Baldwin and 2 infants, Capt. Francis, Capt. G. J. Nebbitt, Capt. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Duff and infant, Mr. Carslaw, Mr. C. J. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. Walker and child, Mr. J. Perry, Mr. F. Sims, Mr. J. Ashwell, Col. Taylor, Mr. H. F. Kean, Dr. Playfair, Mr. F. West, Mr. Login, Mr. W. L. Pemberton, Lieut. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. N. Lewis, Mr. R. Money, Asst. surg. Delany, Vet. surg. Barker, Capt. Thomson, Dr. Bonavia, Mr. Colgan, Col. Franks, Mrs. Holden, Mr. G. L. Fraser, Mr. Hoyle, Mr. J. Smyth, Rev. W. Stone, Rev. E. Lecher, Rev. J. Fyne, Mr. W. Johnston, Capt. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Boileau and infant, Mr. C. Armstrong, Mr. Brereton, Mr. W. M. Beaufort. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. C. Cremer, Mr. A. C. Le Roy. Per steamer *Valetta*, from MANILLE, Sept. 28.—For BOMBAY.—Col. Bayly, Mr. and Miss Bayley, Mr. Melville, Mr. Gray, Major Roberts, Mr. Dent, Mr. M. J. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Cotes and infant, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Cowper, Lieut. C. E. Boorman, Mr. H. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Litchfield, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Touche, and Mrs. Freedy. For MADRAS.—Major and Mrs. Black, Lieut. Strickland, Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway, and Mr. Pringle. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. D. Elliott, Mr. G. Hills, Capt. Lakin, Mr. St. C. Charles, Mr. E. Johnson, Mr. J. E. Wilson, Mr. H. Wickes, Mr. and Mrs. Metcalfe, Mr. E. Jackson, Mr. W. Gray, Mr. Denison, Mr. A. Abercrombie, Mr. C. H. Campbell, Mr. Simpson, Mr. F. Thompson, Lieut. col. Spottiswoode, Lieut. col. Hagart, Mr. Sterndale, Capt. Young, Capt. Aytoun, Dr. Hulse, Dr. and Mrs. Shebleton, and Mr. N. Rees. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Webb, Mr. C. A. Warner, and Ens. Brown.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CHILD, the wife of Septimus, Indian navy, s. at Brighton, Sept. 18.
ROBERTS, the wife of William, Bengal civil service, s. at 17, Kensington-gate, Hyde-park, south, Sept. 20.
ROWCROFT, the wife of Francis F. 2nd regt. Bengal grenadiers, s. at sea, on board the ship *Cornwallis*, on the voyage to England, Aug. 15.

MARRIAGES.

CAINE, George W. H.M.'s consular service, China, s. of Hon. Lieut. col., Lieut. gov. of Hong-Kong, to Emily A. d. of Capt. Mathews, at St. Margaret's, Rochester, Sept. 22.
DUNN, Arthur E. to Maria O. d. of Lieut. col. Stather, of the Bombay army, at Woodchester, Sept. 16.
LANCZ, G. Edwin, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, to Fanny S. d. of the Rev. Robert Grant, at Bradford Abbas, Dorset, Sept. 16.
PALMER, Rev. George T. to Anna F. d. of Brig. James Blair, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at Montrose, Sept. 15.
PUCKLE, Henry G. 28th Madras N.I. to Louisa H. d. of the late Rev. B. Puckle, at Grafton, Huntingdonshire, Sept. 15.
SANDWICH, Capt. J. W. F. 3rd Eur. regt. Bombay army, to Caroline A. d. of the late Rev. L. Way, at Great Yeldham, Sept. 17.
SHEKLETON, Joseph F. Bombay army, to Georgina, d. of the Rev. E. Neale, at St. James's, Piccadilly, Sept. 19.
SMITH, Capt. Walter W. Bengal army, to Catherine, d. of the Rev. R. J. Darling, at Wormshill, Kent, Sept. 17.

DEATHS.

DOVETON, General Sir John, K.C.B. of the Madras service, formerly A.D.C. to the Marquis of Wellesley, at Vichy, aged 74, Sept. 23.
FRYE, Mary Jane, relict of Capt. John P. Madras army, in Victoria Grove-terrace, Bayswater, aged 33, Aug. 29.
HOLMES, Capt. R. T. 49th Madras N.I. s. of the late Col. C. B. aged 36, Sept. 24.
MANGLES, William Saunders, third s. of Rees D. M.P. at Brighton, aged 10, Sept. 16.
MILLS, Ada, d. of Capt. H. 2nd Bengal N.I. at Exeter, aged 10 months, Sept. 5.
MOLLE, Emilia C. d. of William M. Madras Civil Service, at Dawson-place, Bayswater, aged 12, Sept. 4.
MORGAN, Henry J. s. of William, of the East-India House, at 1, Circus, Greenwich, aged 22, Sept. 5.
MUNRO, Jane, widow of the late Col. Robert, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, Aug. 28.
ROBERTS, the wife of William, Bengal civil service, at 17, Kensington-gate, Hyde-park South, Sept. 20.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE,

September 16 and 23, 1857.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Assist. surgs. J. W. Fletcher and H. W. Robinson.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. W. D. Kerrich, art.
Bombay Estab.—Brev. lieut. col. J. Pope, 17th N.I.; Lieut. T. Fraser, inv.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. C. Hobhouse.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major C. J. Roberts, 43rd N.I.; Capt. J. D'Oyly Baring, 55th N.I.; Lieut. A. Francis, 68th N.I.; Vet. surg. C. Hulse; Capt. G. R. Roberts, 41st N.I.; W. Q. Pogson, 43rd N.I.; and R. Campbell, 47th N.I.; Lieut. E. Simeon, art.; Surg. C. Harland.

Madras Estab.—Major B. Black, art.; Brigadier Colin Mackenzie, 48th N.I.; Capt. L. M. Mackenzie, 33rd N.I.; Assist. surg. G. Baillie, m.d.; Capt. G. Harkness, 25th N.I.; and T. Jenkins, 42nd N.I.; Lieuts. C. J. R. Bell, 6th N.I., R. A. Chadwick, 5th N.I., Arthur Drury, 43rd, H. Cherry, 42nd, and F. Pictet, 49th N.I.; Ens. H. G. Puckle, 28th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieuts. E. R. Anderson, 10th N.I., and E. B. Holland, eng.; Cornet A. W. Macnaghten, 2nd cav.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. D. Sandeman, 2 months, from Sept. 20.
Madras Estab.—Mr. B. Poncefote, 6 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. L. Sawers, 37th N.I., till Feb. next; Col. J. S. Hodgson, 12th N.I., and Lieut. col. G. H. Swinley, art., 6 months from Oct. 8; Lieut. J. F. Raper, art., 1 month from Oct. 8; Assist. surg. S. G. Bousfield, 3 months from Oct. 8.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. R. S. Hichens, 29th N.I., 6 months from Sept. 16; Lieut. C. D. S. Grant, 50th N.I., 3 months from Oct. 8; Capt. H. W. Hitchens, eng., 6 months from Sept. 23; Capt. Alex. McNeile, 37th N.I., 6 months from Oct. 11; Capt. G. W. Walker, eng., 6 months from Oct. 4; Lieut. H. A. Peyton, 29th N.I., 6 months from Oct. 15; Lieut. R. J. Corbett, 38th N.I., 3 months from Oct. 8; Assist. surg. W. H. S. Burn, 6 months from Oct. 15.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. T. Boddam, eng., 3 months from Oct. 8; Lieut. J. C. de N. Lucas, art., 6 months from Sept. 16; Lieut. J. G. D. Scott, 28th N.I., 6 months from Oct. 8; Capt. J. W. Savile, 2nd Eur., 6 months from Oct. 8; Lieut. W. C. Robinson, 2nd Eur., 3 months from Oct. 8; Lieut. A. Chesshyre, 12th N.I., 3 months from Oct. 8.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Septimus Child and Midshipman B. Bardin, both of the Indian Navy, 3 months from Sept. 16.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. R. P. Martin.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. A. Nicholson, 25th N.I.; Sup. surg. John Grant; Lieut. col. J. R. Oldfield, eng.; Sup. surg. T. E. Dempster.

APPOINTMENTS.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. James Sutherland has been appointed Master Attendant at Calcutta, vice Capt. D. Robertson, deceased.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. Wm. Simpson, of the University College, Dublin, the Rev. Wm. Garden Cowie, B.A., of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, and the Rev. Malcolm Strickland Laing, of St. Bee's College, Cumberland, have been appointed assistant chaplains.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Algernon Smith Finlayson and Mr. James Mac Gee have been appointed captains' clerks for the Indian Navy.

No. 4 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF VOLUNTEERS FOR THE INDIAN NAVY.

(In continuation of List dated 24th June, 1857.)

To rank from the dates specified.

Henry Warner and Duncan M'Pherson Scott, 20th July, 1857; Meyrick John Sutton, 22nd July; Arthur John Ketley, 26th Aug.; Alfred Prentice Young, 3rd Sept.; Stanley Henry Edw. Hornby, 5th Sept.; George Leishman, 12th Sept.

No. 3 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF VOLUNTEERS FOR THE
BENGAL PILOT SERVICE.

(In continuation of List dated 22nd April, 1857.)

To rank from the date specified.

John S. Senior Sherman and Charles Shepherd Mills, 11th
August, 1857.CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 18, 1857.

3rd Drag. Guards.—The promotion by purchase of Lieut. H. A. Sarell, fr. 9th Light Drags. on the 25th Aug. 1857, is cancelled.**9th Light Drags.**—Lieut. L. J. French, to be capt. without purchase, v. brev. lieut. col. Yule, killed in action; Cornet A. Morrough, to be lieut. without purchase, v. French; Capt. Hon. C. Powys, to be maj. without purchase, v. Rose, prom. in 17th Light Drags; Lieut. J. Head, to be capt. without purchase, v. Powys.**14th Light Drags.**—Capt. R. H. Gall, to be major without purchase, v. Wilmer, prom. in 8th Light Drags; Lieut. T. E. Gordon, to be capt. without purchase, v. Gall.**5th Foot.**—Staff surg. of 2nd class, W. K. Swethenham, M.D. to be surg. v. Docker, app. to staff.**27th Foot.**—Richard Hamilton, gent. to be ens. by purchase, in suc. to Lieut. A. Cotte, who retires.**32nd Foot.**—Capt. E. W. D. Lowe, to be maj. without purchase, v. Brev. Lieut. Col. W. Case, killed in action; Lieut. J. Birtwhistle to be capt. without purchase, v. Lowe; Lieut. B. McCape to be capt. without purchase, v. Stevens, killed in action; Ens. E. C. Hill to be lieut. without purchase, v. Birtwhistle; Ens. J. W. Charlton to be lieut. without purchase, v. Brackenbury, killed in action.**60th Foot.**—Everard L. Phillips, gent. to be ens. without purchase, v. W. H. Napier, died of wounds; Ens. W. L. Sainbury, from 19th foot, to be ens. v. Birch, whose transfer from 82nd foot is cancelled; quartermaster T. Walker, from depot. batt. to be qr. m. For H. M. Trev, gent. to be ens. without purchas, v. Napier, read to be ens. without purchase on the augmentation.**61st Foot.**—Ens. C. H. Boileau, to be lieut. without purchase, v. Brackenbury, pro.**75th Foot.**—Serj. Maj. R. Wadson, to be ens. without purchase, v. Crozier, pro.

BREVET.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 24, 1857.

The following officers to be promoted to the brevet rank of Majors in the army:—

Capt. W. L. Merewether, of the 3rd regt. of European infantry on the Bombay estab.; Capt. E. B. Johnson, of the Royal Bengal artillery.

HORSE GUARDS, SEPT. 29.

In consequence of the eminent services performed by Colonel Henry Havelock, C.B. in command of a division of her Majesty's army engaged in active operations in the field in India, the Queen has been graciously pleased to command that he be promoted to the rank of Major-General in the Army, in conformity with the 10th clause of the Royal Warrant of the 6th October, 1854, and that his commission shall bear date the 30th July, 1857.

By command of his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief,

G. A. WETHEBALL, Adjutant General.

The under-mentioned officers to have the local rank of Maj. general in the East Indies.

Brev. col. S. J. Cotton, 10th foot.

Brev. col. J. Michel, c.b. half pay, 98th foot.

Brev. col. Henry Havelock, c.b. unattached adj. gen. to the forces in the East Indies.

WAR OFFICE, SEPT. 25th, 1857.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. J. J. Corrigan, to be capt. by purchase, v. Sarell, whose promotion fr. 9th Lt. Drag. on Aug. 25, has been cancelled.**27th Foot.**—Frederick A. Campbell, gent. to be ens. without purchase, v. Venour, dec.**75th.**—Bentinck L. Cumberland, gent. to be ens. without purchase, v. Pym, pro.**OPIMUM.**—The manufacture of opium for the season of 1856-57 has closed, yielding a produce of 22,303 chests of Behar and 10,667 chests of Benares opium.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 23rd September, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA
COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 7th OCTOBER next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

BRITISH IRON;—also,
BEST PLATE IRON;

And that the conditions of the said Contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 7th day of October, 1857, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 30th September, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA
COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 14th OCTOBER, 1857, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with 5,000 tons of COAL for Steam Navigation, to be delivered at BOMBAY.

The Tenders, specifying the several kinds of Coal, are to be made according to a form which may be had upon application at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office in the East-India House, with conditions annexed; and the Tenders are to be left at the Secretary's Office at any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the 14th October aforesaid, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, 30th September, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA
COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on TUESDAY, the 6th OCTOBER next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed.

N.B. No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about
416 tons of Dead Weight (including 97 barrels of Tar).
150 tons of Measurable Goods.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF MARINE BOYS TO INDIA.

East-India House, 30th September, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA
COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on TUESDAY, the 6th OCTOBER next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of MARINE BOYS from England to Bombay, on board Sailing Ships of 400 tons register and upwards.

The number of Boys to be conveyed is 20, and they will be ready to embark after the 26th October, 1857.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, accommodation, and medical attendance on the Boys for the whole voyage, and must be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office at this House, with terms and conditions annexed.

N.B. No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

East India House, 30th September, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA
COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on TUESDAY, the 6th OCTOBER next, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the conveyance of Company's RECRUITS from England to Calcutta, on board Ships either of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

The Recruits must embark between the 2nd and 11th November, 1857.

The Tender must express the rate per head for the passage, diet, and accommodation of the Men for the whole voyage, and must be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office at this House, with Terms and Conditions annexed.

N.B. No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

No. 1, KING WILLIAM STREET, CITY, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1834.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament 6 William IV., cap. 54.

DIRECTORS.

SIR HENRY WILLOCK, K.L.S., Chairman.
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THE MARKED SUCCESS OF THIS SOCIETY JUSTIFIES THE DIRECTORS IN POINTING OUT THE SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES HELD OUT TO ASSURERS.

A SCALE OF RATES FRAMED WITH THE GREATEST CARE, COMBINING MODERATION WITH PERFECT SECURITY.

THE INDIAN RATES ESPECIALLY CALCULATED FROM THE RECORDS OF THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY, AND FROM DOCUMENTS PREPARED FOR THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT, ON THE EXPERIENCE OF MORTALITY IN THAT COUNTRY.

PROFITS ANNUALLY DIVIDED, ONE-FIFTH OF THE PROFITS OF THE FIVE PRECEDING YEARS, SO AS TO SECURE A FAIR AVERAGE.

SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. APPROPRIATED TO POLICY-HOLDERS WHO HAVE PAID SIX ANNUAL PREMIUMS, EITHER IN REDUCTION OF PREMIUM, OR AS A BONUS ADDED TO THE POLICY.

Average Reduction of Premiums, 40 per cent.

INVESTED CAPITAL OF THE SOCIETY	£680,000
AMOUNT OF POLICIES IN FORCE	2,000,000
ANNUAL INCOME	120,000

Weekly Board Day, Thursday, at One o'clock.

MICHAEL ELIJAH IMPEY, Secretary.

SANDILANDS AND COMPANY,

TAILORS AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS,

12, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,

AGENTS TO MESSRS. RANKEN AND CO.,

CALCUTTA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE, AND CLERGY-
MEN residing in India or the Colonies, can effect ASSURANCES at considerably reduced rates, under the new system adopted by this Society.

EXAMPLE:—£500 may be assured on the half-premium system, for £8. 13s. 9d. a year, with interest, by a life aged 25, residing in India. Bonuses allotted quinquennially.

TRUSTEES.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Yarborough (Lord Lieutenant of Lincolnshire.)
T. W. Booker Blakemore, Esq., M.P. for Herefordshire.
E. Bullock, Esq., M.A., late Common Serjeant, of London.
The Rev. John Edmund Cox, M.A., F.S.A., Vicar of St. Helen's, Bishopsgate.
Every information can be obtained on application to the Rev. J. E. COX, M.A., Chairman.

ENGLISH and IRISH CHURCH and UNIVERSITY ASSURANCE SOCIETY, 4, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Paid-up Capital, £1,250,000.—Reserve Fund, £252,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman.
William Scott Binny, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.
James Blyth, Esq.
Sir S. C. Bonham, Bt., K.C.B.
John Lewis Bonhote, Esq.
Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.
Leacock Robert Reid, Esq.
Patrick Francis Robertson, Esq., M.P.

BANKERS—The Bank of England; the Union Bank of London.

The Corporation grant DRAFTS, and negotiate or collect BILLS payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hong-Kong, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Singapore, and Sydney, on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route. They undertake the Agency of parties connected with India, the purchase and sale of Indian Securities, the safe custody of Indian Government Paper, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of Remittances between the above-named dependencies.

The rate of Interest at present allowed on Deposits of £100 and upwards, repayable at 10 days' notice, is 4½ per cent.; six months' notice, 5 per cent.; and at 12 months' notice, 5½ per cent.

Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., and on Saturdays 10 to 2.
Threadneedle Street, London, July 16th, 1857.

OFFICERS RETURNING TO INDIA can effect ASSURANCES on their lives on favourable terms with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, and the premiums can be paid to the Company's Agents at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or at any other of their Agencies in the East.

The Directors also advance LOANS on good security for temporary periods. The COLONIAL have Agencies in every British Colony, where premiums are received and claims settled.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSSON, Resident Secretary.

LONDON—81, Lombard Street, E.C.
EDINBURGH—5, George Street.
DUBLIN—65, Upper Sackville Street.

REVOLVERS FOR INDIA.

JOHN BLANCH and SON, GUN MAKERS, 20, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, beg respectfully to call the attention of gentlemen proceeding to India, and of those who have friends residing in that country, to their very large and superior stock of REVOLVING PISTOLS and RIFLES, with all the latest improvements, which they continue to supply, fitted up in the most complete manner, and at very moderate prices.

FOR INDIA.

SHIRTS of fine Long Cloth and of the thinnest India Gauze Woollen, unequalled for quality and accuracy of the fit, are cut out on the premises, and the sizes registered for future orders—also EXTREMELY FINE woven wool Under-Vests, ready made—by

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Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. Wm. H. Allen & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.

LONDON.—Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, Printer, at the Printing-Office of COX & WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by LANCELOT WILD, at 13, Catherine Street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, both in the County of Middlesex.—Oct. 1, 1857.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND

REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE

FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

Vol. XV.—No. 326.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1857.

[PRICE 1s.

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(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this evening, October 16.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Sept. 10	Burmah (Rangoon)..	—
Madras	15	Bombay	Sept. 17
Agra	—	Ceylon	15
		China (Hong-Kong) no Mail.	

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE tide has at length turned, and, we may fairly hope, will now flow on in one continued flood of victory and success. The heroic garrison at Lucknow not only held its own up to the 2nd of September, but had actually improved its position. Though he failed to relieve the place, General Havelock succeeded, by his gallant advance, in drawing off the main body of the enemy, and the garrison took advantage of the opportunity to sally forth and secure many head of cattle. A determined assault made by a thousand fanatics had been as resolutely repulsed; and, on another occasion, at least one hundred of the besiegers were blown into the air by a counter-mine, and their two heaviest breaching guns had been disabled. There is no longer any reason to doubt that the devoted little band will be able to maintain their ground until the arrival of the army of liberation. That force was still resting on its arms at Cawnpore, awaiting the reinforcements under Sir James Outram. It had not been idle, however. On the 16th of August, General Havelock marched out with 1,300 men and 14 guns, and drove the mutineers from a strong position they occupied near Bithoor. The enemy lost about 250 men in killed and wounded, and two guns. The British loss was only fourteen men killed and thirty wounded; and it is said that it might have been still less had the General displayed as much strategy as he did of headlong valour. The result of this victory was a harassing retrograde movement upon Cawnpore, which the column reached on the 20th, their ranks daily thinned by cholera. General Outram was known to be at Allahabad on the 1st September, with 1,300 men of H.M.'s 5th Fusiliers and the 70th, and was expected to be at Cawnpore by the 11th, when the united forces would instantly cross the river and advance to the relief of Lucknow. With the characteristic magnanimity of the "Bayard of the East," Sir James had waived his claim to the command, and intimated his intention of accompanying General Havelock in his civil capacity alone, as Chief Commissioner of Oude, merely tendering his military services in any way they could be rendered most useful.

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Alma* with a mail, left Calcutta September 10th, Sand Heads 11th, Madras September 15th, Point de Galle September 20th, Aden September 5th, and arrived at Suez October 5th. The mails were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta October 10th, and Marseilles October 14th (per *Valetta*). The *Bombay*, with a mail, left Bombay September 17th, and arrived at Suez, October 2nd. The mails were forwarded to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta October 8th, and Marseilles October 14th. The *Ripon*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton October 22.

DEPARTURES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via Southampton (from London), at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 4th and 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if the 4th or 20th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 3rd and 19th.

Postage (pre-payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 0s. 6d.

" " " " 1 oz. 1s. 0d.

" " " " 2 oz. 2s. 0d.

" " " " 3 oz. 3s. 0d.

" " " " 4 oz. 4s. 0d.

" " " " 5 oz. 5s. 0d.

" Newspapers (stamped or unstamped, and not exceeding 4 oz. in weight) One penny each.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lb. in weight), can be sent through the post, *via Southampton*. Postage-stamps must be affixed:—Under $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 8d.; under 1 lb., 1s. 4d.; under 2 lb., 2s. 8d.; and under 3 lb., 4s.

Via Marseilles, on the evening of the 10th and 26th, for letters and newspapers, at any ordinary receiving-house in London. If the 10th or 26th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 11th and 27th, at the General Post-office, London.

Postage (pre-payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 0s. 9d.

" " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 0d.

" " " " $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 9d.

" " " " 1 oz. 2s. 0d.

" " " " $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3s. 3d.

" " " " $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3s. 6d.

" Newspapers (stamped or unstamped, and not exceeding 4 oz. in weight) 3d. each.

The Mails for China are despatched under the same regulations, and at the same rate of postage, as those to India.

*. The *Marseilles* mails of the 10th and 26th overtake the *Southampton* mails of the 4th and 20th at Malta; from which place they are conveyed by the same vessel.

Kowur Singh, the rebel chief of Jugdees pore, was still at large, but driven to extremities; and as £1,000 reward had been offered for his apprehension, his principal chance of escape from retributive justice was reduced to suicide. Not satisfied with releasing Mr. Wake and his brave associates at Arrah, Major Eyre had pushed on to the rajah's stronghold, which he captured after some resistance, and gave up to plunder. He then took measures for sweeping the grand trunk road clear of the insurgent bands, and speedily restored direct communication with Calcutta. It is supposed that the mutineers were making their way to Delhi through Banda, which is described to be in a state of utter confusion.

The news from Delhi itself is all that could be reasonably desired. The junction of Brigadier Nicholson's column had enabled the British commander to commence offensive operations. A large force of the enemy, with a numerous park of artillery, having marched out in the direction of Soneput, with a view to intercept the siege train from the Punjab, Brigadier Nicholson was detached to oppose them with 2,000 men and sixteen guns. With the loss of only eight men killed and twelve wounded on our side, the enemy was signally discomfited, and thirteen guns captured, including one twenty-four and two twelve-pounder howitzers. It is to be regretted, however, that this brilliant success has been purchased by the deaths of Lieut. Lumsden, 68th N.I., and Lieut. Gabbett, H.M.'s 61st; Lieut. Elkington, H.M.'s 61st, and Dr. Ireland were dangerously wounded. The whole of the guns of Mackenzie's troop and Kirby's and De Teissier's batteries have been now recovered. An expedition into Rohilcund, under Lieut. Hodson, had likewise been very successful, and eighty of the insurgents had been put to the sword. On the arrival of the siege train, and of the Cashmerian auxiliary corps furnished by Rundbeer Singh, a decisive assault will probably be made upon the doomed city, and a terrible chastisement inflicted on our treacherous foe.

Up to the 27th of August all was quiet at Agra. On the 21st, a detachment of the garrison under Major G. J. Montgomery, consisting of 150 men of the 3rd European Fusiliers, 3 guns, and 30 mounted militia, was sent out to clear the neighbourhood of Hattrass. The enemy learning their approach, advanced from Allyghur to meet them, but were attacked and defeated after a series of close encounters. Lieutenant Marsh, of the 16th Grenadiers, and Mr. J. O'B. Tandy, late manager of the North-western Bank at Calcutta—both of them volunteers—were killed, with three others, and about 25 men were wounded. Of the mutineers upwards of 300, dead and dying, strewed the ground. Major Montgomery, after pursuing the fugitives a short distance, fell back upon Hattrass.

The Punjab may still be described as tranquil, though a few isolated cases of tumult have occurred. At Peshawur the 51st made an attempt to seize the arms of one of the newly-raised Sikh corps, while the men were at dinner, but were speedily repulsed. They then broke and dispersed themselves over the country, but were being cut down and destroyed by the villagers. Again, at Ferozepore, some troopers of the disarmed 10th Light Cavalry made a rush at Captain Woodcock's battery, after murdering Mr. Nelson, the veterinary surgeon, but were gal-

lantly routed by a party of Bombay Fusiliers, under their non-commissioned officers.

In Lower Bengal, things were assuming a more encouraging aspect, though much dissatisfaction is expressed at the supersession of the military authorities by the civil. It is justly considered too soon to talk of clemency while large bodies of mutineers are opposing us at all points with arms and murder. Nor is this a proper time to offer any affront to those upon whose heroic exertions depend not only the personal safety of these merciful-minded civilians, but the very existence of our Indian empire. The selection of two Mahomedan gentlemen as assistants to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Central Provinces—such is the title of Mr. John Peter Grant—has also created a natural feeling of impatience and disgust, as it certainly wears the appearance of striving to conciliate, where true policy demands a sterner course of action. In Calcutta itself tranquillity has been restored, and it was expected that the Commander-in-Chief would leave for the North-West about the middle of the present month. Lord Elgin returned to China in the early part of September, but in the absence of the China mail, we cannot give any particulars of the doings in the Celestial Empire. The account of the money-market at Calcutta is less favourable than heretofore. Owing to the injudicious management of the Bank of Bengal, there were not sufficient funds in hand to carry on the legitimate business of the institution. Not less than 72 per cent. of its capital is said to be tied up in Company's paper, the consequence being, that the directors have been compelled to refuse to renew loans upon such security to the local banks and mercantile firms. They have also declined to discount Court of Directors' bills having more than sixty days to run, which—with the sanction of Government—have consequently been paid under discount by at least two Calcutta banks. Company's Five per cent. paper has fallen to 12 per cent. discount, and the Four per cents. to 24 to 27 per cent.; and even at these rates very little business has been done.

The accounts from the Bombay Presidency are of a negative character. There have been no actual mutinies or massacres, but the native mind is represented as being in an unsettled and unsatisfactory state, ready for revolt, but afraid to commence. The expected arrival of the Cape troops will probably convince the disaffected that their wisest course is to submit to the imaginary evils they can endure with grumbling, rather than subject themselves to certain and substantial suffering as the reward of a few weeks' freedom from control. Sir Henry Lecke, the much-respected Commander-in-Chief of the Indian navy, has left the Presidency on the expiration of his term of service, attended by the kindly wishes of the entire European community.

Madras remains tranquil. The affair of the 8th Light Cavalry appears to have been somewhat exaggerated. The dismounted troopers are now doing duty at Arcot.

The Persian expedition has been broken up, and the last detachments will shortly evacuate Bushire, to the unfeigned regret of the inhabitants, who fully appreciate the value of British rupees. The Persian forces were withdrawn from Herat on the 27th July.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

Per steamer *Vesta*, Sept. 29. From MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Christian, Mrs. Christian and infant.

From ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Scallan, Mr. and Mrs. Houghton, Mr. McMurdo, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Pocock, Mr. J. B. Close, Mr. Curzon, Mr. Hollier.

From ADEN.—Rev. E. Clayton.

From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Mallendorf, Mr. and Mrs. Chatanto, infant and three children, and Mr. Arnold.

From HONG-KONG.—Mr. T. Platt, Mr. L. Potter, Mr. Hall, Mr. C. Cunningham.

From CALCUTTA.—Mr. D. Caniffe, Col. Ponsonby, Mr. W. Roberts, Mrs. Carbery, Mrs. E. Mears, Mr. J. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Charriole and two children, Mr. Hight, Mr. Currie.

From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Keating, Capt. Barnard.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Indus*, Oct. 7. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Morrison, Mr. H. Black.

From MALTA.—Mr. Williams.

From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Morphy, Mrs. Goldy, Mrs. Hamilton and two children, Mrs. Stewart and infant, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Candy, Mrs. Price and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Wadge and infant, Mrs. Warden and child, Mrs. L'Estrange and two children, Mrs. Goldsmith, Mrs. Gibb and two children, Mr. McNeill, Mrs. Minnie and infant, Mrs. Tandem and child.

From CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Staples and four children, Mr. Harper, Miss Hall.

From MADRAS.—Mr. Thompson, Maj. and Mrs. Young, Mrs. McLean and two infants, Mrs. Cholomly and two children, Mrs. Col. Bloxland and child, Mr. and Mrs. Biggs, Dr. and Mrs. Peterson and three children, Lieut. J. de Haviland, Mrs. Birch.

From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Elkington and child, Mr. Englishe's child, Mrs. Dent and infant, Mrs. Col. Simpson, Mr. R. Phillips, Mr. Avery, Mr. Butler, Mr. H. Parrott, Mrs. Collett and two children, Mr. H. Chapman, Mrs. Roberts and infant, Mrs. Turner and two children, Mr. Bloomfield, Mr. and Mrs. Montague, Mrs. Beckett, infant, and child.

From HONG-KONG.—Capt. Grandy, Mrs. Hall and two children, Mr. A. Grosvenor, Mrs. Muirhead.

PASSENGERS BY THE PRESENT MAIL.

Arrived at MARSEILLES, per *Valetta*, Oct. 14.—Mr. Hadoul, Mr. Lewis, Mrs. Plank and infant, Mrs. Erskine and three children, Mrs. Morgan and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Hugon, Mr. and Mrs. Pianotte and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Titard and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Bosquet, Mr. Ribot, Mr. Gillot, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Minardeere, Mr. Cohen, Mr. Drewher.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Ripon*, Oct. 22. From ADEN.—Sir G. and Lady Higginson, two Miss Higginsons, and two children.

From MADRAS.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cordes and three children, Mr. Smollett, Maj. McDougall, Dr. Caldwell.

From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Goate and infant, Mrs. Gould and two children, Mrs. Foulter, Mr. G. C. Tuttle, Mrs. Chapman and child, Mr. and Mrs. Paterson and two children, Mrs. Cockburn and three children, Lieut. and Mrs. Cooper and child, Dr. Boyle, Mrs. Templer, Mrs.

Lushington and infant, Mrs. Astree and infant, Mrs. Winyard and infant, Mrs. Plank and infant, Mrs. Mc Lardy and infant, two Misses Weaver, Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. Street, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Sneyd, Mrs. Alexander and infant, Mrs. Vallings and three children.

From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Hicks and child, Lieut. and Mrs. Battye and three children, Mrs. de Vitre and child, Mr. D. Campbell and four children, Mrs. Warden and child, Miss Miller and two children, Mrs. Woolcombe, Mrs. McGregor and three children, Mrs. Travers, Mrs. Younghusband and three children, Maj. Vincent, Mr. and Mrs. Muspratt and child, Mrs. Shuttleford and infant, Mrs. Brooks and two children, Miss Clote, Mrs. Carnegie and child, Lieut. Grant, Mrs. Graham.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Lieut. T. H. Browne, 33rd N.I., killed in action before Delhi, Aug. 6; Capt. C. Dunbar, H.M.'s 10th regt. killed in action at Arrah, July 9; Maj.-Gen. R. Wilson, C.B. at Brighton, Sep. 15; Capt. John E. Duncan, H.M.'s 29th regt. at Calcutta, Aug. 12; Ens. Henry Erskine, H.M.'s 10th regt. from wounds received in action at Arrah, July 31; Capt. James Fagan, 23rd N.I. killed at Mhow, July 1; Ens. Evelyn H. Hill, H.M.'s 32nd regt. killed at Cawnpore; Maj. John Jacob, killed at Agra, July 6; Capt. Anstruther Mac-tier, 6th L.C. at Jullundur, July 23; Capt. O'Beckett, at Kidderpore, Aug. 3; Col. John Platt, 23rd N.I. killed at Mhow, July 1; Capt. Francis Spring, H.M.'s 24th regt. at Jhelum, July 7.

MADRAS.—Brev. Maj. M. B. Cooper, 12th N.I. at Macao, July 26; Capt. E. Currie, H.M.'s 84th regt. in action at Cawnpore, July 20.

BOMBAY.—Gen. J. F. Salter, C.B. at 5, Kensington Park Gardens, Oct. 12; Lieut. F. M. Smith, 4th Rifles, aged 20, Aug. 25; Capt. W. H. Weaver, 86th roy. regt. at Mhow, aged 34, Sept. 13.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
4 per Cent. East-India Transfer } Ss.Rs.	—	—	1 9
Loan Stock			
New 3½ per Cent. Loan of 1854-55			

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills drawn fr. 26th Sep. to 9th Oct.
			Rs. s. d.
On Bengal ..	2s. 0½d. ½	2s. 1d.	23,080 17 5
Madras ..	2s. 0½d.	2s. 1d.	5,419 0 5
Bombay..	2s. 0½d. ½	2s. 1½d.	1,000 0 0
		Bi-Monthly ..	29,499 17 10

AN AFGHAN OPINION OF THE MUTINY.—A Persian the other day asked an Afghan his opinion of the rebellion, and whether he thought the Afghans would join the rebels. The latter spat upon the ground, and said that he considered the mutineers in the light of dogs, and not men; and that the Afghans would as soon cut their own throats as disgrace themselves by such a union. He alluded with pride to the war in Afghanistan, and asked if women and children were murdered there. The Afghans, he said, loved open warfare, and fought with men; not like those cowards, who ate the British Government's salt, and turned upon their protectors.

THE MUTINIES.

LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED, AND SHAPED.

(Continued from Allen's Indian Mail, Oct. 1, for which Paper it has been expressly compiled).

ADDINGTON, Lieut. the Hon. H. R. drowned, May 11, in escaping from the mutineers, at Delhi.
 ALLEN, Dr. and Mrs. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 ANDERSON, Mr. and Mrs. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 ANGELO, Capt. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 ARMSTRONG, Lieut. 53rd N.I. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 ASHBURNER, Lieut. art. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 ASHE, Lieut. art. killed in boat, near Cawnpore.
 BAILLIE, Lieut. J. C. P. 35th N.I. severely wounded, Sealkote, July 12.
 BALFOUR, Lieut. cav. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 BANKS, Major, commg. 33rd N.I. shot dead at Lucknow.
 BARNES, Mr. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 BATTINE, Lieut. 14th N.I. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 BEATSON, Capt. W. S. 1st L.C. died, July 19, of cholera, occasioned by exposure to the sun in the engagement of July 17.
 BELSON, Capt. 53rd N.I. killed at Cawnpore, July 15; Mrs. Belson died of fever.
 BARKETT, Lieut. and adj. E. H.M.'s 37th regt. killed at Arrah, July 29.
 BLAIR, Mrs. and 2 daughters, killed at Cawnpore, July 15; 1 daughter died of fever.
 BOGLE, Lieut. 78th Highlanders, severely wounded at Oonao, July 29.
 BOLTON, Lieut. 6th L.C. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 BOWLING, Dr. Mrs. and child, killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 BOYES, Dr. and Mrs. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 BRACKENBURY, Lieut. J. H.M.'s 32nd N.I. killed, June 30, in a sortie of the garrison of Lucknow.
 BRIDGES, Lieut. 53rd N.I. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 BRIGHTMAN, Miss, died of fever at Cawnpore.
 BROWNE, Lieut. J. H. 33rd N.I. killed before Delhi, Aug. 6.
 BURNBY, Lieut. art. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 BURET, Miss, killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 CAMPBELL, Mr. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 CARNEGIE, 2nd Lieut. H. L. Bombay engs. severely wounded before Delhi, July 14.
 CARR, Mr. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 CAUTLEY, Lieut. G. L. 22nd N.I. murdered in Oude, June 10.
 CHAMBERS, Lieut. 56th N.I. killed in a boat near Cawnpore.
 CHATWIN, Mrs. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 CHESTER, Lieut. 36th N.I. severely wounded before Delhi, July 14.
 CHRISTIE, Mr. and family, killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 COKE, Maj. severely wounded before Delhi, Aug. 12.
 COLVIN, Vet. surg. killed at Cawnpore.
 COOK, Mr. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 COX, Mr. (late 1st Fusiliers), killed at Cawnpore.
 CRIPPS, Miss, killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 CURRIE, Capt. E. H.M.'s 84th regt. died from wounds received in action.
 DANBY, Mrs. and infant, killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 DANIELL, Lieut. cav. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 DAWSON, Ens. 53rd N.I. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 DEMPSTER, Lieut. art. killed in entrenchment at Cawnpore, July 15.
 DEMPSTER, Mrs. and children, killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 DICKENS, Lieut. T. E. art. died July 27, of wounds received on the 20th before Delhi.
 ECKFORD, Lieut. art. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 EVANS, Mr. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 EWART, Col. 1st N.I. wife, and child, killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 FAGAN, Lieut. 56th N.I. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 FAGAN, Mr. Mrs. and family, killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 FRASER, 2nd Lieut. art. severely wounded before Delhi, Aug. 8.
 FREEMAN, Ens. 53rd N.I. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 GABBETT, Dr. died of fever at Cawnpore.
 GENESTE, Lieut. M. G. Bombay eng. slightly wounded before Delhi, July 14.
 GETFORD, Mr. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 GLANVILLE, Lieut. 2nd Bengal fusiliers, killed in boat, near Delhi.
 GOAD, Lieut. 56th N.I. killed in a boat near Cawnpore.
 GOWAN, Lieut. J. Y. 18th N.I. reported killed at Bareilly, in Mail of Sept. 17, is safe at a village near that station.
 GREVILLE, Capt. S. 1st fusiliers, slightly wounded before Delhi, Aug. 12.
 HADLEY, Capt. 56th N.I. killed in entrenchments at Cawnpore; Mrs. Halliday died of small-pox, at Cawnpore; child killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 HARRIS, Dr. and Mrs. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 HARRIS, Lieut. and child, killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 HARRISON, Lieut. cav. killed in boat, near Cawnpore.
 HAYCOCK, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 HENDERSON, Lieut. 56th N.I. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 HIGGINS, Col. killed in a boat near Cawnpore.

HILLERSDON, Maj. 53rd N.I. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 HILL, Lieut. J. B. M. 82nd regt. and wife killed at Cawnpore, July.
 HOLMES, Maj. G. 18th N.I. cav. killed at Segowlie, June 23.
 HOLMES, Maj. and wife, murdered at Mootcharee.
 HOYLE, Mr. killed at Soane.
 JACK, Mr. killed in entrenchments at Cawnpore.
 JACKSON, Dr. wounded at Amah, Aug. 1.
 JACKSON, Lieut. 67th N.I. and wife, killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 JACKSON, Maj. G. 4th lt. cav. wounded at Goordaspore.
 JERVIS, Lieut. engs. killed in a boat near Cawnpore, July.
 KEMPLAND, Capt. 56th N.I. wife and children killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 KENNION, Capt. T. E. art. wounded before Delhi, Aug. 7.
 KEY, Mrs. wife of Lieut. A. 28th N.I. killed by the mutineers at Mahomdee, in June.
 KITCHEN, Mr. and son, killed at Moradabad about June 15.
 LARKING, Major, art. wife and children killed, at Cawnpore, July 15.
 LAWRENCE, A. (son of Btgr. George), slightly wounded, at Mount Aboe.
 LATOUCHE, Mr. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 LINDSAY, Lieut. A. H. art. slightly wounded, before Delhi, Aug. 12.
 MACAULAY, Lieut. art. killed, at Cawnpore, July 15.
 MACKERNESS, J. civ. eng. died of cholera, in Fort Agga, July 21.
 MACKENZIE, Capt. wounded, near Cawnpore, Aug. 16.
 MACLEAN, W. indigo factor, killed, at Mohdee Ghat, in June.
 MACMULLEN, Major S. F. 6th cav. wounded, at Jullandhar.
 MACKILLOP, J. R. c.s. killed by a grape shot, received when assisting in the heroic defence of General Wheeler's entrenched camp, at Cawnpore, about June 25.
 MAINWARING, Lieut. 6th L.C. killed, at Cawnpore, July 15.
 MANDERSON, Lieut. cav. killed, at Cawnpore, July 15.
 MARTIN, Lieut. 53rd N.I. killed, at Cawnpore, July 15.
 MARTIN, Lieut. J. N. art. killed, on the river near Cawnpore, June 27.
 MAUNSELD, Lieut. eng. slightly wounded, before Delhi, Aug. 12.
 MCKILLOP, J. R. c.s. killed at Cawnpore.
 MILLER, Capt. W. Bombay fus. wounded at Jhelum.
 MILLER, Mr. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 MONCRIEFFE, Rev. Mr. wife, and child, killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 MONEY, Capt. horse art. wounded in knee joint, before Delhi, July 23.
 MOORE, Capt. H.M.'s 32nd regt. killed in a boat near Delhi.
 MOORE, Mrs. killed at Delhi, July 15.
 MORRIS, Lieut. 56th N.I. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 MOUNTSTEVEN, Ens. H. M. S. died of wounds received before Delhi on the 9th of July.
 NEWENHAM, Dr. and child, killed at Cawnpore, July 15; Mrs. Newenham died of fever.
 NUNN, Mrs. and 2 children, kept by ryots for two months—safe in camp at Delhi, Aug. 9.
 OWEN, Lieut. A. G. 1st Eur. regt. severely wounded before Delhi, Aug. 12.
 OWEN, Lieut. A. G. 1st fus. slightly wounded before Delhi, Aug. 12.
 PARSONS, General, and his family, are safe at Nynce Tal (reported killed at Bareilly).
 PATTOUN, Lieut. W. H. W. H.M.'s' 61st regt. severely wounded before Delhi.
 PHILLOTT, Brev. maj. J. 10th N.I. accidentally drowned while escaping from Futteygurh, July 11.
 POGSON, Lieut. W. W. H.M.'s 8th foot, slightly wounded before Delhi.
 POLLOCK, Lieut. H. T. 35th N.I. severely wounded before Delhi, July 14.
 POMEROY, R. H. c.s. died after a few hours illness, brought on by a forced march of 40 miles, from Axingurh, Aug. 1.
 PROUT, Lieut. 53rd N.I. killed, in entrenchment at Cawnpore.
 PROUT, Major, 56th N.I. died of a sunstroke, at Cawnpore; Mrs. Prout killed at Delhi, July 15.
 QUIN, Lieut. C. art. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 QUIN, Lieut. R. cav. died of fever, at Cawnpore.
 REDMAN, Lieut. F. 1st N.I. killed at Cawnpore, in June.
 REYNOLDS, Capt. 53rd N.I. killed at Cawnpore, July 15; Mrs. Reynolds and child died of fever.
 RICHARDSON, Lieut. J. A. Madras fusiliers, killed at Oonao, July 29.
 ROBERTS, Lieut. F. S. severely wounded before Delhi, July 14.
 REDMAN, Lieut. 1st N.I. killed in entrenchment at Cawnpore.
 SATCHWELL, Lieut. 1st N.I. died of wounds in a boat near Cawnpore.
 SAUNDERS, Lieut. H.M.'s 84th regt. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 SEPPINGS, Capt. cav. wife and child, killed in boat near Cawnpore.
 SETON, Lieut. J. L. Madras fusiliers, severely wounded at Oonao, July 29.
 SHAW, Mrs. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 SHERIFF, 2nd Lieut. D. F. 2nd Eur. fusiliers, mortally wounded before Delhi, Aug. 12.
 SHOWERS, Brig. severely wounded before Delhi, Aug. 12.
 SIMPSON, Lieut. J. R. 10th N.I. killed after leaving Futteygurh.
 SMITH, A. C. c.s. murdered at Shahjehanpore, May 31.

SMITH, Capt. 1st N.I. killed in entrenchments at Cawnpore.
SMITH, wife of Lieut. col. G.A. 10th N.I. and two children, killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
STEVENS, Capt. C. H.M.'s 32nd regt. killed June 30, in a sortie of the garrison of Lucknow.
STERLING, Lieut. 3rd L.C. killed at Delhi, July 15.
STEWART, Lieut. and adj. R. 6th N.I. murdered at Allahabad on the 6th or 7th of June.
SUFFLE, Lieut. 1st N.I. killed in entrenchments at Cawnpore.
SWINTON, A. A. collector of Arrah, was reported dead in the *Mail* of Oct. 1; Mr. S. is, we are happy to find, at home, on furlough.
SALMOND, Lieut. C.J. 7th H. cav. wounded near Agra, July 28.
SWINTON, Mrs. and three children, killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
TERREMAN, Mr. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
THOM, Mr. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
TRAYERS, Capt. E. J. 1st Punjab Rifles, killed in action before Delhi, Aug. 2.
TULLOCH, Lieut. A. 20th N.I. severely wounded before Delhi, July 20.
TURNER, Capt. A. 1st N.I. killed at Cawnpore, July 15. Mrs. Turner, died of fever.
VIBART, Maj. cav. Mrs. and children, killed in boat near Cawnpore.
WAINWRIGHT, Lieut. H.M.'s 32nd regt. Mrs. and Miss, killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
WALKER, Lieut. E. Ben. eng. died, July 13, in camp, Delhi.
WALKER, Lieut. J. T. Bom. eng. stated in *Mail* of Oct. 1, p. 638, to have died about July 12, should be wounded before Delhi.
WARDE, Lieut. H. J. G. 56th N.I. killed at Cawnpore, June 27.
WARD, Lieut. 56th N.I. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
WHEELER, Lieut. 1st N.I. (a-de-c.) killed in entrenchments at Cawnpore.
WHITING, Capt. eng. killed in a boat near Cawnpore, July.
WILLIAMSON, Capt. 49th N.I. wife, and child, killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
WILLIAMS, Col. 56th N.I. died of apoplexy at Cawnpore; Mrs. Williams and two daughters killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
WREN, Lieut. cav. killed at Cawnpore, July 15.

BENGAL.

THE MUTINY.

ARRAH.—From Major Eyre, Bengal artillery, commanding field force, for the information of the officer commanding at Dinapore:—

Camp near Arrah, August 3, 1857.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in reporting, for the information of the officer commanding the Dinapore division, the safe arrival here of the field force under my command, and the relief of the party defending themselves at Arrah, with whom I have just opened a satisfactory communication, and have received your letter dated 31st ultimo, from which I exceedingly regret to learn the severe loss sustained by the detachment co-operating with us on the Dinapore side; but I venture to affirm confidently that no such disaster would have been likely to occur had that detachment advanced less precipitately; so as to have given full time for my force to approach direct from the opposite side, for the rebels would then have been hemmed in between the two opposing forces, and must have been utterly routed.

2. My former letters of the 30th ultimo and 1st instant will, I hope, have informed you of my advance from Buxar on the evening of the first-named date. We pushed on with all practicable speed to Shawpore, distant twenty-eight miles, where rumours of the Dinapore disaster reached us. Hearing that the enemy designed to destroy the bridges en route, we again pushed on, at two p.m., as far as Bullowtee, where we found the bridge first cut through: an hour's halt sufficed to repair it, which we employed also in burning the villages on either side, since we had caught their inhabitants in the act of destruction. Arriving at Goojerajunge by nightfall, I was delighted to find the bridge entire; here we bivouacked for the night, and at daybreak next morning resumed our march; but had only proceeded about a mile beyond Goojerajunge when we discovered the enemy in great force in possession of the woods to our front and flanks. The road by which we had to reach the wood in our front was bounded by inundated paddy-fields on either side. I halted to observe the best course to pursue, and finding that the enemy were weakening their front to take us on both flanks, I boldly pushed forward, throwing out skirmishers in every direction. The Enfield rifles kept our foes at a distance, and we succeeded in forcing the wood, beyond which, as far as Beebeegunge, it lay across an open swamp, which greatly befriended us. Meanwhile, the baffled enemy were observed hurrying round to oppose us at Beebeegunge, which is situated on the opposite side of a bridge, by which we had hoped to cross the river. Here I again halted to refresh the troops and to reconnoitre.

Finding the bridge had been destroyed, extensive earthen

breastworks raised on the other side flanking the bridge, and the madhous regiments in force occupying the houses in the village, I determined on making a detour to the right as far as the railway earthworks, about a mile off. I masked this movement for a time by the fire of my guns, but no sooner did the enemy discover our purpose than they hurried with their entire strength to intercept us at a wood which it was necessary for us to pass; a portion of them followed us up in the rear, and by the time we reached the wood we found quite as much on our hands as we could manage.

They mustered some 2,000 to 2,500 strong in sepoys alone, besides Rajah Coer Singh's irregular forces, of whom, however, we made little account. The Rajah was apparently present in person, and for upwards of an hour we were compelled to act solely on the defensive. The sepoys, apparently emboldened by their recent success beyond Arrah, advanced to the assault with a vigour quite unexpected, and twice, with their bugles sounding, first the "assembly," then the "advance," and the "double," made determined rushes on the guns; but were on both occasions repulsed with showers of grape. Meanwhile, Capt. L'Estrange, with the gallant 5th, was not idle, as will be seen by his own report, hereto appended. Finding, at length, that the enemy grew emboldened by the superiority of their numbers and the advantage of their position, I determined on trying the effect of a general charge of the infantry, and sent Capt. the Hon. E. P. Hastings to Capt. L'Estrange with orders to that effect. Promptly and gallantly he obeyed the order; the skirmishers on the right turned their flank, the guns with grape and shrapnel drove in the centre, and the troops advancing on all sides drove the enemy, panic-struck, in all directions. Thus our road was cleared. All beyond the country was open, and we proceeded without further interruption to within four miles of Arrah, when we were suddenly brought up by an impassable river, and have since been employed in attempting to bridge it over. In this work the railway engineers, headed by Mr. Kelly, have rendered the most valuable aid. Meanwhile most of the rebels returned to Arrah; but precipitately left it during the night. Rajah Coer Singh accompanied them, to save his family. Their loss is reported to have been severe. We hear that not a sepoy now remains in Arrah, and that the mass have gone off towards Botas or scattered themselves in various directions.

Eleven a.m. The guns have just crossed safely.

3. I have now to commend to the notice of the major-general the gallant conduct of the officers and troops whom I have had the honour to command on this occasion. Under circumstances of great peril and difficulty they have exhibited those soldierly qualities which seldom fail to insure success. To Captains L'Estrange and Scott, of H.M.'s 5th Fusiliers, my special thanks are due for the prompt and gallant way in which they seconded my efforts, more particularly in the final charge which was executed against twenty times their number of brave and disciplined troops. Capt. L'Estrange reports highly of Ensigns Oldfield, Lewis, and Mason. To Capt. the Hon. E. P. Hastings, staff-officer of this force, much of the success of this expedition may be attributed, whether on the march or in action with the enemy. He was everywhere to be found at the right time and in the right place to aid us with his energy in overcoming all difficulties. Of the others who especially distinguished themselves I feel bound to make honourable mention of Messrs. Kelly, Barber, Burroughs, Nicholl, and Hughes, of the Buxar Gentlemen Volunteers, who rendered excellent service under their gallant leader Lieut. Jackson, 12th N.I. Assistant-Surgeon Eteson, in charge of the field hospital, and Staff-Sergeant Melville, of the 1st company, 5th battalion, artillery, also merit particular notice for their zeal and energy on duty.

4. My future movements must be guided in a great measure by the information I may receive from other quarters. Meanwhile, a good supply of ammunition is urgently required for H.M.'s 5th Fusiliers, to the extent of eighty rounds per man, and grape for two 9-pounders and howitzer.

Inclosed are the returns of the casualties on the 2nd instant.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) V. EYRE, Major,

Commanding Field Force.

P.S.—Mr. Wake, the magistrate of Arrah, has just ridden into camp. His defence of his house seems to have been almost miraculous.

Near Arrah, August 3, 1857.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that, on the arrival of the detachment of 5th Fusiliers (160 men) under my command at Buxar, on the 30th ult., I found that our services were required to co-operate with Major Eyre, Bengal artillery, to march on Arrah, where we understood some two or three thousand of the mutineers had assembled, on the following evening, our force, consisting of three guns, 154 men, with Capt. Scott, Ensigns Lewis, Oldfield, and Mason, all of the 5th Fusiliers, under my

command, and twelve mounted volunteers of the railway and engineering department; the whole, under the command of Major Eyre, left Buxar en route for Arrah.

We came on the enemy on the morning of the 2nd instant; we found that they had assembled in immense force, and the woods for miles around us seemed to be swarming with rebel sepoys. Major Eyre immediately fired some rounds of shell among the enemy who were in our front, and I sent a skirmishing party, under the command of Capt. Scott, to drive the rebels out of the woods. In consequence of an extensive swamp on the left of the road, our skirmishers were delayed for a short time, but at length reached the woods under a very heavy fire from the mutineers. Our skirmishers soon cleared the woods on the right and left of the road, during which time the right skirmishing party sustained a severe cross-fire, and three men of the 5th were wounded. Our whole force then gained the open country, but with the loss of a considerable quantity of baggage. The enemy had surrounded us on all sides, and our main body being within the enemy's rifle range, the drivers left the elephants and baggage-carts, and made off into the woods.

A mile further on, we found that the Beebeegunge bridge had been completely destroyed by the rebels, who had there concentrated their forces, and were determined to dispute our further advance.

Finding that the re-construction of a bridge in face of such a large force of the enemy was impossible, and that the river could not be forded, we made a flank movement, so as to gain the railway embankment on our right, and thus proceed direct to Arrah.

The enemy immediately left their position behind Beebeegunge bridge, and proceeded in a parallel direction with us. They kept up their fire on us, but the ground being favourable for our skirmishers, who were judiciously led by Capt. Scott, no great difficulty was experienced by our force until we arrived within about 300 yards of the railway embankment. The ground here being very much broken, and as we were unable to get the guns on to the railway line, the rebels clearly saw the difficulties we had to encounter, and made certain of our complete destruction. Notwithstanding Major Eyre having opened on the enemy with shell and round shot, and although our skirmishers made excellent practice with their Enfield rifles, still no impression could be made on the rebels, who advanced in large numbers, and came rushing on to the mouth of the guns.

In the woods on our left, an immense body of the rebels had assembled, and poured a tremendous fire upon our line, the left of which, with two guns, occupied a "tope," and the right was close up to the railway bank, under shelter of some brick-kilns and other sort of cover.

Our line was then about 300 yards in length, and the enemy came pouring down on us in large numbers. At this time we were in imminent danger, when Major Eyre ordered us to charge the enemy. This movement was perfectly successful, and our line advancing at the charge, the mutineers fled from the woods, from whence emerging, Major Eyre opened on them with grape, and the enemy cleared off in all directions.

One officer and eight men were wounded during the operations of the day, which commenced at about 6 a.m. and lasted until 3 p.m.

I beg to bring to your especial notice the gallant conduct of Capt. Scott, Ensigns Lewis and Mason, who prevented the enemy from turning our right, and maintained their position under a tremendous fire. My thanks also are due to Dr. Thornton, who, though suffering from indisposition, has been unremitting in his attention towards our sick and wounded. Ens. Oldfield, who was wounded in the face by a rifle-ball, was nevertheless most efficient at his post, namely, with the two guns on the left. Lieut. Wylde (of the late 40th Bengal regiment), our interpreter, rendered us great assistance, skirmishing with our men when they were thus employed, charging with our line, and performing all his other duties with extreme intelligence.

I flatter myself that with respect to the conduct of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 5th Fusiliers, no comments or recommendations to praise can be required at my hands.

I wish to avail myself of this opportunity of acknowledging the many services which the gentlemen volunteers of our force have rendered to the men of the 5th Fusiliers, and

I have, &c.,

(Signed) FERDINAND W. L'ESTRANGE,

Captain, 5th Fusiliers.

To the Assistant Adjutant-General, &c. &c., Dinapore.

The following is the supplementary despatch of Captain L'Estrange, 5th Fusiliers, to the commanding officer at Dinapore, relative to the relief of Arrah:—

"Camp, Arrah, August 5.

"Sir,—When I had the honour of addressing you on the morning of the 3rd instant from our camp near this place, I was so extremely anxious to finish my despatch and include it with that of Major Eyre, that time did not permit me to do more than record the services and gallantry of the officers belonging and attached to the detachment of the 5th Fusiliers which was under my command on the eventful day of Sunday, the 2nd instant. It is with feelings of the greatest pleasure that I have now to speak of the eminent services which were rendered to our force by Capt. the Hon. E. P. Hastings, from the first moment when our expedition was projected up to the present time. The gallantry of this officer was so conspicuous that it excited universal admiration; while I can at the same time assert, with equal confidence, that nothing could have surpassed the exertions which he made for our men during their long and fatiguing march, followed as it was by the hard-fought contest against hosts of rebels and marauders. As I have before observed, I was unable in my despatch from the camp to give you these details of the obligations under which we are to our Acting Quartermaster-General, and at the same time I have to request you will consider this report as supplementary to my previous one.

"I have the honour to be, your most obedient humble servant,

"F. W. L'ESTRANGE, Captain,

"5th Fusiliers, Commanding Detachment."

From H. C. Wake, Esq., Magistrate of Shahabad, to W. Tayler, Esq., Commissioner of the Patna Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, the following narrative of our extraordinary defence and providential escape.

On the evening of Saturday, July 25th, I received an express from Dinapore, warning us that a disturbance was apprehended on that day, but giving us no other information. On the morning of July 26, a sowar whom I had posted at Koelwar Ghat, on the Soane, came in and reported that numbers of sepoys had crossed, and that more were crossing.

I found that Mr. Palin, the railway engineer stationed at Koelwar, had contented himself with sending over for the boats to the Arrah side the night before, but when leaving, had failed to destroy them, as he had promised to do. The police, I imagine, bolted at the first alarm.

All efforts to ascertain the amount of the force of the rebels were unavailing, and the police left the city on Sunday, the 26th. Thinking it highly inadvisable to abandon the station when the rebels might be few, and having 50 Sikhs on the spot, and finding the rest of the officers of the station of the same opinion, and the few residents in the district who had come in to us willing to remain, we, on the night of Sunday, the 26th, went into a small bungalow, previously fortified as much as possible by Mr. Boyle, the district engineer of the railway company.

Our force consisted of one jemadar, two havildars, two naiks, forty-five privates, a bhiste and cook of Capt. Rattray's Sikh police battalion, Mr. Littledale, judge; Mr. Combe, officiating collector; Mr. Wake, magistrate; Mr. Colvin, assistant; Dr. Halls, civil assistant-surgeon; Mr. Field, sub-deputy opium agent; Mr. Anderson, his assistant; Mr. Boyle, district engineer to the railway company; Syud Azeemooddeen Hossen, deputy-collector; Mr. Dacosta, moonsiff; Mr. Godfrey, schoolmaster; Mr. Cock, officiating head clerk of the collectorate; Mr. Tait, secretary to Mr. Boyle; Messrs. Delpino and Hoyle, railway inspectors; and Mr. D'Souza.

We had enough otta and grain for some days of short allowance, and a good deal of water for ourselves, but owing to the shortness of our notice, nothing but the barest necessities could be brought in—and the Sikhs had only a few days' water, but as we expected the rebels to be followed up immediately, we had not much anxiety on that score.

On Monday, the 27th July, about 8 a.m., the insurgent sepoys, the whole of the 7th, 8th, and 40th N.I. arrived in the station, and having first released the prisoners, rushed to the collectorate, when they were at once joined by the Nujeebs, and looted the treasure, amounting to Rs. 85,000. This did not take long, and they then charged our bungalow from every side, but being met with a steady and well-directed fire, they changed their tactics, and, hiding behind the trees with which the compound is filled, and occupying the outhouses and Mr. Boyle's residence, which was unfortunately within sixty yards of our fortification, they kept up an incessant and galling fire on us during the whole day. They were joined by numbers of Koorer Sing's men, and the sepoys repeatedly declared that they were acting under his express orders, and after a short time he was seen on the parade, and remained during the siege. Every endeavour was made by the rebels to induce the Sikhs to abandon us. Heavy bribes were offered to them, and their own countrymen employed as mediators.

They treated every offer with derision, showing perfect obedience and discipline.

On the 28th, two small cannons were brought to play upon our bungalow, one throwing 4 lbs. shot, and these were daily shifted to what the rebels thought to be our weakest spots. Finally, the largest was placed on the roof of Mr. Boyle's dwelling-house, completely commanding the inside of our bungalow, and the smaller behind it at a distance of twenty yards. Nothing but cowardice, want of unanimity, and only the ignorance of our enemies, prevented our fortification being brought down about our ears.

During the entire siege, which lasted seven days, every possible stratagem was practised against us. The cannons were fired as frequently as they could prepare shot, with which they were at first unprovided, and incessant assaults were made upon the bungalow. Not only did our Sikhs behave with perfect coolness and patience, but their untiring labour met and prevented every threatened disaster. Water began to run short. A well 18 feet by 4 was dug in less than twelve hours. The rebels raised a barricade on the top of the opposite house—our own grew in the same proportion; a shot shook a weak place in our defence—the place was made twice as strong as before. We began to feel the want of animal food and short allowance of grain—a sally was made at night, and four sheep brought in; and finally, when we ascertained beyond a doubt that the enemy were undermining us, a countermine was quickly dug. On the 30th, the troops sent to our relief from Dinapore were attacked and beaten back close to the entrance of the town. On the next day the rebels returned, and telling us that they had annihilated our relief, offered the Sikhs and the women and children (of whom there were none with us) their lives and liberty, if they would give up the government officers.

August the 1st, we were all offered our lives, and leave to go to Calcutta, if we would give up our arms. On the 2nd, the greater part of the sepoys went out to meet Major Eyre's field force, and on their being soundly thrashed, the rest of them deserted the station, and that night we went out, and found their mine had reached our foundations, and a canvass tube filled with gunpowder was lying handy to blow us up, in which, however, I do not think they would have succeeded, as their powder was bad, and another stroke of the pick would have broken into our countermine; we also brought in the one gun which they had left on the top of the opposite house. During the whole siege, only one man, a Sikh, was severely wounded, though two or three got scratches and blows from splinters and bricks. Everybody in our garrison behaved well, but I should be neglecting a duty did I omit to mention specially Mr. Boyle, to whose engineering skill and untiring exertions we in a great measure owe our preservation, and Mr. Colvin, who rendered the most valuable assistance, and who rested neither night nor day, and took on himself far more than his share of every disagreeable duty. In conclusion, I must earnestly beg that his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will signally reward the whole of our gallant little detachment of Sikhs, whose service and fidelity cannot be overrated. The jemadar should at once be made a subadar, and many of the rest are fit for promotion, and when required I will submit a list, with details.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. C. WAKE, Magistrate.

The following extract from a letter just received from Gya, tells so well for the Sikhs and also for the officer named Captain Ingilby, of the late 7th N.I., that it deserves a place in our columns. "Poor Ingilby was killed swimming to his boat—he told the men not to duck their heads as it was *unsoldierly*—his last words were 'Good bye, grenadiers,'—a body said to be his was brought in to Dinapore some days after, and we buried it. The Sikhs threw their turbans on the coffin and wept."

AGRA.—The Calcutta Government has received news from Agra to the 23rd August, as follows:—"News received from the force sent to Hattass to the effect that an attack had been made on the enemy, who were encamped about three miles from Allyghur. They were defeated with loss of 150 killed. The loss of the British, 5 killed and 12 wounded; among the former, Ensign Marsh and Mr. Tandy; and among the latter, Lieut. Clarke. The British force was not strong enough to take possession of Allyghur.

"In Rajpootana the native chiefs were quiet.

"All was quiet at Gwalior—rumours of an advance of the troops thence towards Agra not believed.

"The fort at Agra pretty healthy."

ALLAHABAD.—The following is an extract of a private letter, dated Allahabad, Aug. 22:—"I feel much pleasure to inform you that our office (Pension-pay Office) has been re-opened in the fort for a month or so. The aspect of affairs now at and around this place is perfectly tranquil, there is no disturbance of

any kind, nor do we apprehend any. Both in and out of the fort such excellent arrangements have been made, that if even 100,000 mutineers dare make any attempt against us, we could not only defy them, but teach the rascals a lesson which they would not soon forget. But very unpleasant rumours are afloat regarding Lucknow and Oude; they say that the insurgents are collected in large masses in that country, but no doubt there is much exaggeration in all that we hear. Great numbers of Bengalee fugitives, both from Cawnpore and Lucknow, have recently arrived at this place, in such a destitute condition that you could scarcely refrain from shedding tears, were you only to look at them. They have come here for the purpose of returning to their homes, but as the only safe means of doing so in the present disturbed state of Behar is by securing passages in the steamers, they feel great difficulty in accomplishing their object, particularly as many of them are encumbered with women and children."—*Hurkaru*.

Another letter of the same date says:—

"The news from Lucknow is most cheering. The people in the entrenchments have sent word to General Havelock not to distress himself on their account, as they have lots of ammunition and provisions to last them for the next six months."

The officer commanding at Allahabad reports on the 23rd August:—

"A detachment of the 1st Madras fusiliers, with a few Sikhs, proceeded in the steamer *Jumna* up the Ganges for sixty miles to cut off communication between Oude and the Doab; burnt seven boats, and destroyed about forty-three of the rebels. Casualties on our side extremely slight.

"Another small detachment, with two guns, under Major McIntyre, proceeded forty miles up the Trunk Road towards Cawnpore; burnt three villages, and restored communication between Cawnpore and Allahabad, which had been cut off by men crossing from the Oude side and joining the rebels in the Doab.

"A party of the Dinapore rebels were reported to be proceeding westward (having passed south of Mirzapore), and Colonel Hinde, with the troops of the rajah of Rewah, is supposed to be pursuing them.

"A column has been formed at Raneegunge, consisting of the C. company 5th battalion Madras artillery, the left wing H.M.'s 53rd regiment, and the 27th regiment Madras N.I.

"It will march from that station to-morrow. Its present destination is Allahabad."

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BARRACKPORE.—The following is from Barrackpore, date Aug. 25:—

"Yesterday evening, at five o'clock, all the native troops were paraded here, in the same order as on Monday morning last. Sir John Hearsay addressed them again on their volunteering for China, and after reiterating what he had said on the previous occasion, he told them that they had now had one week to consider the affair and make up their minds: that they must remember it was a matter of free-will, and no fault would be found with those who declined to volunteer; those who remained would continue here doing their duty as usual. This he said that he, their general, told them, and they knew that he had never deceived them: he also said that a few wretched buneahs and low caste scoundrels had lately attempted to make them believe that the Government intended punishing the sepoys here, and had even collected carts to carry off their dead bodies, &c. &c.; but that this was false, and that he would die before anything of the kind could be done them, as he looked on all the sepoys then assembled there as his children. After this, Sir John brought out to the front, the officers, European and Native, with the colours of the 70th N.I., and then called upon all volunteers for China to follow; on this

the whole regiment came out, shouting and cheering. When they had advanced about twenty paces in front, the corps was halted; and the general, after addressing them again, and asking if they volunteered willingly, and readily, asked Captain Green, as one of the old officers of the regiment (indeed the only one present, of any standing, with the exception of Colonel Kennedy, the commandant), to explain again to his regiment that their offer must be perfectly voluntary, and that they were not constrained, or forced in any way. Captain Green did so, and told all who had any objection to volunteer, that they could now fall out of the ranks; when some fifty or sixty did so, and were placed on one side; the remainder of the regiment remained firm, and again shouted, "Bum, bum mahadeo," their usual cry when pleased. The general then rode to the front of the 2nd grenadiers, and called on those willing to volunteer to come to the front; but only about fourteen responded to the call (though it is but justice to this regiment to mention that there did not appear to be above 200 men on parade at the time). The 34th and 43rd were then given the opportunity of following the example set them by their comrades of the 70th; but in the former some six or seven drummers only were forthcoming, and in the latter apparently still fewer. It was thus very evident that the 70th was the only regiment in the Barrackpore brigade which could be considered as having volunteered, as fully nine-tenths of that regiment had accepted the invitation of General Hearsay, and they certainly seemed to do so with the greatest heartiness. The business of the evening was now concluded; and the general, after informing the 70th that their offer would be communicated to Government without delay, then directed the different regiments to return to their respective lines, which they accordingly did, the 70th marching back apparently in the highest spirits, and delighted at what they had done, and at the satisfaction their general had expressed with their conduct."—*Bengal Hurkaru*, August 26.

BUXAR.—The following is an extract of a letter from Buxar, dated the 25th instant:—

"I write this in hopes I may have some opportunity of sending it from some station. A fleet of four steamers with their flats left Dinapore yesterday, destination unknown. They consist of the *Mirzapore* and *Nemesis*, and the *Calcutta* and *Krishna*, with H.M.'s 90th. The *Koladine* with Outram and staff, and the *James Hume* and flat, which is to embark the detachment of the 5th fusiliers at Buxar; there is also two guns and artillerymen, part of the Dinapore battery, rather an imprudent move, I should say, taking guns from Dinapore just now. Nine officers of the mutinied regiments at Dinapore accompany Outram, to act, I believe, as mounted staff. When the fleet was opposite Chupra, the collector and magistrate came off in a boat with the intelligence that the Goorkas at Gorruckpore were surrounded by Nena Sing with a large army and guns, and the Goorkas showed a disposition to bolt. This intelligence was, I believe, conveyed in a native letter; for my part I can hardly believe that 5,000 Goorkhas would allow themselves to be quietly surrounded. However, General Outram fired a gun to bring all steamers to, and after a good deal of backing and filling, the *James Hume* was ordered to proceed as rapidly as possible to Buxar, take on board Eyre's battery, and the detachment of fusiliers (that will arrive from Arrah), get seven days' provision for the fleet, and return to the mouth of the Gogra, and follow the fleet up that river, which it was to go up as far as it could; but though this has not been countermanded, the whole fleet are still going on, and the Gogra is left far astern. So I suppose the idea has been abandoned. It seems to me it would have been great folly to have carried out these intentions, as the Gogra channel is not known; there are no pilots, or coal, and many strong forts, with heavy guns mounted, on the banks. The *Madras* brought down intelligence from Allahabad that people from Oude are crossing over to that place in hundreds—this looks fishy. The way the 90th regiment have been knocked about is the most extraordinary of all. They were first ordered to go to Allahabad; when they had got some way, they were told to stop at Buxar, they were then ordered back to Dinapore, and when they had nearly reached that place they were told to go back again."

CALCUTTA.—We (*Allen's Indian Mail*) have received the following letter, dated August 18th, from an esteemed correspondent at Calcutta:—

"Our tenure of India hangs on a thread. Had the mutineers a single able man to lead them we might say good-bye to India for the present. Our position is most critical, and in no way improved since the rebellion first commenced. The Government tries to put a good face upon the matter, and thereby misleads the Ministry and people at home as to the real extent of the danger. I suppose in all history there never was exhibited such devotion to their duty as our officers have displayed. With the entire army in a state of mutiny, they have remained with their men at the

peril of their own lives, in the hope of opening their eyes to the folly of going against the British Government, and of exploding away the misapprehensions under which they laboured. Her Majesty's troops who may have been in the Crimea, will find Sebastopol a joke to the work that awaits them in this country. Our position has been doubly difficult on account of the women and children who, in Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Agra, equal, if they do not exceed, the number of men capable of bearing arms. It is not surprising that our generals should be sorely pained on being suddenly placed in such novel circumstances. At the time I write, Lucknow, General Havelock's force, Cawnpore, and Agra, are in imminent danger. The enemy, not only numbers twenty or thirty to our one, but they are also well supplied with artillery and ammunition, and ramour, however, says that the latter is becoming scarce; but they can always make enough to go on with. Had the true state of affairs been known in England at the commencement, troops would undoubtedly have been sent out overland. Even now we fully expect that the next mail steamer will bring us out as many as she can accommodate, and that others will follow as quickly as possible. Had it not been for the small force that has arrived from China, I fully believe that we could not have held Calcutta. And if Calcutta had fallen, the whole of the up-country stations would have gone, without an exception. Precautions have been taken to protect the city against any attempts of the natives during the Mohurram; but many persons are still in great trepidation, and with only too much reason. There is no doubt if a row did begin that many lives would be lost before the Europeans could rally or make head against them. The troops, volunteers, sailors, &c., would then show little mercy. They would kill every native they met. The European soldiers are mad with rage, and are the greatest brutes in the world when their blood is roused. A party, not long ago, came upon a village where they found the body of an officer lately murdered. In revenge, they bayoneted every man, woman, and child, and then burnt the village to the ground—their officers being powerless to restrain them. But what is the cause of this mutiny, you will ask. I answer; have not the Indian papers for the last five years been bewailing the paucity of Europeans in India? Have they not, again and again, shown up the defenceless state of Bengal? And then look to the discipline of the army. Commanding officers have no power to punish insubordination in their regiments. Junior officers are mere cyphers. The sepoy has been pampered and petted like spoiled children, and ever since I have been in the service have made a pretext of their religion for the purpose of thwarting Government and of shirking their duty. People say, that in former days the officers behaved differently towards their men. No doubt of it. In those good old times an officer could, and did, knock down a sepoy on parade with greater impunity than he could now give his syce (groom) a lash with his whip. I have seen first-rate officers, who were beloved by their men, give a sepoy as good a hiding on parade as ever man got. For what offence, think you? Why, for being continually dirty. I myself had once to report to the officer commanding my wing of the regiment, that a sepoy of my Company was irreclaimably dirty. On the next parade-day F— pitched into the fellow right and left, and from that hour he became a better soldier and a cleaner man. If such a thing were done now—a-days the officer would be cashiered. Formerly I have seen our adjutant pitch into sepoys by the dozen in one morning, who respected him for the display of power. It is the taking away all power from officers in command of companies, and even regiments, that has been the ruin of the native army, which was once second to none in the world. But the people of the country have been spoilt by the civilians. Beyond a few civilians to form the Government, we should be better without any civil servants or civil law. The revenue could be collected by military men quite as well, and there are many districts where that is already the case. We ought to have military law, and military men to dispense it. A military officer even now very often discharges precisely the same duties that a civilian would be called upon to do, and does the work for half the pay. He is contented with this, and even thinks himself lucky to get such an appointment. At the present moment, if Government would proclaim martial law in Calcutta and the neighbouring stations it would have a most salutary effect on the natives. These gentry are now fined Rs. 20 for seditious language; but a triangle and a couple of men flogged with the cat would soon put an end to sedition. A native can make up his mind to be hanged, and will go through the ceremony with perfect indifference, because it is his *kismet*, or fate; but he shinks from even a cut with a cane, and shudders at the very idea of fifty lashes with a cat. This is notorious to every one, and yet the Government persists in adhering to civil law, which makes it the laughing stock of both natives and Europeans. Depend upon it, you take too mean a view of this mutiny, in England. We must have from 50,000 to 80,000 additional

troops before order will be re-established. And the sooner England understands that she is now engaged in a much more serious struggle than the Crimean war, the better will it be for her and for us all."

The Bank of Bengal have increased the margin retained on loans on deposits of Company's paper. The depreciation of the value of the Government promissory notes has led to this step. The margin on 4 per cent. Sica paper is now 22 per cent., that on 4 per cent. Company's is 27 per cent., and that on 5 per cent. paper is 13 per cent. The effect of this measure of the Bank of Bengal directors has been the gradual depreciation of all Government securities.

The Government have refused the petition of the European inhabitants of Calcutta praying that martial law might be established in Bengal. The direct effect of martial law would be to suspend the ordinary courts of judicature, which is a proposal that the Governor-General in Council cannot entertain. The authorities are already empowered to try by court-martial, and by a process more summary than that ordinarily recognized, all military offenders and all persons exciting soldiers to mutiny. Martial law will be proclaimed whenever it appears necessary to the Government.

The Governor-General in Council has laid down certain rules for the guidance of civil authorities in the disturbed districts. They must carry out Mr. Colvin's proclamation. No sepoys are to be dealt with summarily, unless it is capable of proof that they actually were present at or assisted in a murder. No villages are to be burnt. The rules are dated the 31st of July.

The Mohurrum has passed over in perfect tranquillity. The precautions taken to prevent any disturbance reflected infinite credit on the local government, as not the least thing occurred in any part of the town in which the Tazee processions passed through, and all went off as quietly or more so than in any preceding year.

The centenary of Plassey, the Eed, and the Mohurrum, have passed without any disturbance of the peace in the metropolis and its adjoining suburban villages and districts; and the apprehension, which seemed to have troubled their minds, must have greatly subsided from the minds of the public.

A notification by the Governor-General in Council directs the civil and military authorities in all districts of the lower and central provinces of the Bengal presidency in which martial law has been proclaimed, and in the districts of the Bhagulpoore division, to send away all European women and children, of every class, if possible, to Calcutta, or, at any rate, to some station below Rajmahal; and with this view a free passage is given on board the Government and private river steamers and flats, to all women and children proceeding down the river, in compliance with the above order.

BANK OF BENGALE.—The statement published by the Bank of Bengal in the *Gazette* of Saturday last shows, on comparison with the details published a month ago, a considerably altered position of its affairs. Glancing at the different items, we observe that loans on Government security have increased from Rs. 1,71,26,127 to Rs. 2,01,39,250; that cash credits have extended from Rs. 32,39,767 to Rs. 36,63,846; that the cash balance has been reduced from Rs. 1,19,58,447 to Rs. 77,12,305; and that the liabilities of the bank under the head of "Other Claims" have increased from Rs. 61,864 to Rs. 114,287. It is not our intention to dwell longer than necessary upon this, in every respect, most unsatisfactory statement; but we cannot help confessing that it has taken us completely by surprise to observe, that whilst the cash balance is represented at Rs. 77,12,305, only the extent of bank notes and post bills in circulation should be Rs. 1,70,16,004, which appears to us to be greatly out of proportion. We also notice under the head of liabilities the item of current accounts Rs. 59,65,458, which of course are the balances at the credit of the several constituents, and which, if deducted from the actual cash balance, gives the whole statement a very different aspect. There are, however, among the assets about 12 lacs of rupees in mint certificates and Government bills discounted, which may be considered as actual cash, unless paid in Bank of Bengal notes. What appears to us most extraordinary is that whilst the whole working capital, including dead stock, is represented at Rs. 3,63,95,018, not less than Rs. 2,38,03,096 are advanced on Government securities in the shape of loans and cash credits, which, together with Rs. 25,79,123 invested by the bank on its own account in Government paper, gives a total of Rs. 2,63,82,249 swallowed up by Company's paper, being not less than 72 per cent. on the whole capital and stock of the bank! —*Bengal Hurkaru*.

CAWNPORE.—Some more facts concerning the Cawnpore massacre have come to light, and the history of those who escaped the slaughter at the ghat seems now well defined. The deposi-

tions of a sepoy, which we print elsewhere, and to which we especially draw attention; and of an ayah in the service of Mr. J. Greenway, of Cawnpore, have been taken down. It would appear, that the boat on board of which was General Wheeler was not captured until nearly twenty-two miles below Cawnpore, when it was stopped either by some zemindars, or by troops sent for that purpose. All on board were carried prisoners to Nena Sahib. Amongst them was General Wheeler, Mr. Reed, Mr. Thomas Greenway, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. McKenzie, Captain McKenzie, and Dr. Harris. Their arms were tied, and they were brought into the presence of the Nena; who, according to one account, suggested that as General Wheeler was an old man his arms should be loosened. But the Kotwal of Cawnpore, Hoola Singh, interposed, and Sir Hugh Wheeler was, according to the statement of the ayah, led off to the guard thus bound. His departure was the signal for the slaughter of those who were left. The whole party met death bravely, and Dr. Harris died saying that his countrymen would revenge his death. He has left our soldiers a legacy which they will not be slow to accept, and whilst revenging his death they will think of the 16th at Arrah. He was not killed at once, the first discharges of the guns only wounding him, and eventually he was cut down by two sowars. The sepoy affirms that Sir Hugh Wheeler was killed with the others, and his story is on the whole the more credible. The youngest daughter of Sir Hugh Wheeler, it is said, was taken prisoner by a sowar, and carried off to his house. She remained with this man till night, when he went out and came home drunk; so soon as he was asleep, she took a sword and cut off his head, his brother's head, his wife's and two children's. She then went out, and seeing other sowars said, "Go in and see how nicely I have been rubbing the resalidar's feet" (meaning, "See how soundly he sleeps"). They went inside and Miss Wheeler jumped down a well and was killed. The story must be received with caution; it bears internal evidence of at least exaggeration. It is excessively improbable that one woman, and that too a delicate girl, who had been brought up in every refinement, could kill two men, a native woman and two children. Besides the story has been told before of a Portuguese girl, and appeared in the *Friend*. However that may be, it has since been published again, and it is affirmed that the youngest daughter of General Wheeler was the heroine and not a Portuguese girl. For some time the prisoners retained by Nena Sahib were treated with great rigour, but having obtained instructions from Delhi, he supplied them with clean gowns and better food. One of the ladies was detected in writing to Allahabad, and it was at the same time reported to the Nena that a large force was advancing against him. Upon this, he ordered the execution of his captives. They appear to have had an idea of their fate, for they tore their clothes and fastened the doors. But an ingress was effected, and the butchery began. The cries and screams of the ladies were heartrending, but gradually they ceased, and there was an awful stillness. All were left for dead; the wretches did not examine the bodies to see if life were extinct, but slunk quietly away. On the morrow it was found that 25 were still not dead; they had only been wounded. But it made no difference, the dead and the dying were bundled into a well, and earth heaped over them. The tragedy is worse than that of the Black Hole; truly the mild Hindoo has progressed under our rule, and the Christian influence that we have shed has had an effect upon his heart. Here is Nena Sahib; a man who prided himself upon his nearness to western civilization, who could speak English, who had acquired a smattering of English literature, and could reason about the rights of man, and representative institutions. He could clamour for political freedom, and yet commit a crime which would have disgraced the court of Surajah Dowla. He spoke two or three languages, was intelligent and shrewd. If he had gone to England he would have been courted and honoured. What a pity he rebelled, his services as Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Collector would have been invaluable. It is as well that we have not had two such tragedies as the Black Hole and the massacre of Cawnpore within one century, and it may be expected that in the third century of holding Bengal there will be no such epoch.—*Friend of India*, Sept. 3.

The *Englishman* states that Nena Sahib has sold out all the Government securities that stood in the name of Bajee Rao, amounting to fifty lakhs of rupees. The Government securities still standing in Nena Sahib's name, amounting to about three lakhs of rupees, are not negotiable.

3rd Sept.—Brigadier Neill reports receipt of news, five days old, from Lucknow, by Cossid, believed to be authentic. The garrison was in good health and all right, having driven mines under a house near the walls, from which much annoyance was experienced by enemy's sharpshooters, between 100 and 200 of whom had been blown up. The garrison sallied out, and spiked one of the enemy's large guns. It is also said that the besiegers

are leaving for their homes. The Gwalior troops remain quiet, and are not expected to move for some time, if at all.

At Cawnpore all quiet. The sweeper's police have re-established British authority at Bithoor, and have also got the fort of Sullynee, on the Culpoe road.

Mr. Probyn, collector of Futteyghur, wife and children, and Mr. Edwards, collector of Budaon, have been sent in to Cawnpore safe and well by Huldeo Bux, from Dhurmpore.

The following is from an officer in General Havelock's camp, near Cawnpore, dated August 24th:—

"For want of reinforcements General Havelock is now fairly shelved, in so far as all offensive operations are concerned. When we arrived at Cawnpore, about the beginning of this month, Havelock was carrying on his operations on the Oude side of the river, while General Neill had remained in charge of the entrenched camp. Instead of being sent across the river to reinforce Havelock, we were detained for the greater security of General Neill's camp, which was menaced by a large force of rebels, collected at the Nana's old stronghold of Bithoor. Their cavalry used to be picketed every night at the distance of three miles from our camp, and many a sudden call to arms did they occasion us. Every morning we were marched out before daylight, to invite an attack; but the cowards always took care to scamper off in time. No sooner had General Havelock recrossed the river and united his force with Neill's, than it was resolved to proceed at once to Bithoor. We marched at daybreak on Sunday, the 16th, and towards midday fell in with the rebels. They were in a position of great natural strength; neither had military science been altogether wanting for the improvement of their natural advantages. They had three distinct strongholds (like the three lines of the old Roman Legion). 1st. An entrenched and all but completely masked battery. 2nd. A loopholed village. 3rd. A second village defended on every side with loopholed parapets of mud. The battery was in the heart of a dense jungle of sugar-cane, and defended with very thick mud ramparts, the guns being pointed from embrasures in the most approved method. It was flanked on each side by an entrenched quadrangle filled with sepoy musketry, and sheltered, like the battery itself, by thickly set plantations of sugar-cane. The two villages were situated one on each side of these formidable defences, though at a considerable distance to the rear. The rebel army was arrayed in front of the entrenchments, but so easy was the work of dispersing it, that our task seemed only to begin when after a short cannonade we had forced the rebels to break their ranks and seek for shelter in their all but impenetrable entrenchments. Our guns were then got into position and a constant fire was maintained for upwards of twenty minutes on the enemy's entrenchments, but strange to say without producing any effect whatever in the way of silencing or even abating their fire. Our infantry consisted of detachments from the 78th Highlanders, H.M.'s 84th and 64th regiments and the Madras fusiliers. We had long ago deployed into skirmishing order, and now advanced upon the enemy's musketry intrenchments; as it would have been madness to charge the battery while exposed to a flank fire from these musketry entrenchments. Without much loss on our side, the places were speedily cleared; and while the fusiliers were despatched in pursuit of the sepoys who retired upon the villages, we, of the 78th, charged straight up to the battery, throwing ourselves to the ground on every discharge. Contrary to their usual custom, the rebels awaited our approach, but, breathless and weary as we were, the impulse of our bayonets proved irresistible, and in less than two minutes from the time when the foremost of our number had cleared the parapet, the battery and the two heaviest of its guns remained in our possession. I can't give you exactly the statistics of our killed and wounded, but in the course of that day and the following the Highlanders lost far more from cholera and sunstroke than from the enemy. While we had been thus engaged, the Fusiliers had been storming one of the villages. This they accomplished in about half an hour's time, reducing the place to ashes and shooting down every rebel that was so unfortunate as to attract their notice. General Havelock estimates the enemy's loss at 250, but all of us seem agreed that this is very far within the mark. After the engagement, I was sent with fifty men to bring the two captured guns from the entrenched battery to our camp. In doing so we had fully two miles to walk, right over the scenes of recent carnage. But, so far were the men from being impressed with the sad havoc which surrounded them, that their only thoughts seemed to be of adding to the work of slaughter, the awful tragedies enacted in this neighbourhood having exasperated them beyond measure.

"We are encamped close to poor old Wheeler's miserable entrenchment. Of all the wonders which have passed before us since this outbreak commenced, the most wonderful is that that ruinous entrenchment should have held that horde of bloodthirsty ruffians off so long. This is a strong statement; but none who have visited that so-called entrenchment will call it too strong."

DEFENCE AND TRAGEDY AT CAWNPORE.—The following is an account of the defence and tragedy at Cawnpore by Lieut. Dalhousie, one of the survivors:—

"Some time before any disturbance broke out at Cawnpore, and when it was only suspected that there might be an outbreak among the troops, General Wheeler ordered over from Oude a regiment of irregular cavalry, which was quartered in different parts of the cantonments. At the same time officers were ordered to sleep in the lines with their men; and assistance was asked from the Rajah of Bithoor, who sent some 200 cavalry, 400 infantry, and two guns; which force had the guarding of the treasury. A few days later, the Oude irregulars were ordered out of the station, as the general found he could not rely on them, and were relieved by a company of the 32nd regiment from Lucknow. General Wheeler gave the order for all the European inhabitants to sleep near the 32nd regiment barracks—also for the artillery to be ready to move down at any moment. On the 2nd June, two companies of the 84th regiment arrived from Allahabad; but on the morning of the 3rd, General Wheeler gave orders for one company of the 84th, made up to its full strength, together with the company of the 32nd regiment, to march to Lucknow; so that we had left at Cawnpore—

60 men H.M. 84th regiment.
70 " " 32nd "
15 " " 1st Madras Fusiliers.
50 " " Artillery, and 6 guns.

"On the morning of the 4th June the officers of the cavalry, 4th and 56th regiments, were told to discontinue sleeping in their lines; but the 33rd N.I. being considered loyal, the officers of that regiment were still to be with their men. On the afternoon of the Sunday (June —) Lieutenant Ashe arrived with half a battery of Oude horse artillery, two 9-pounders and a 24-pounder, having been obliged to retire on Cawnpore, as the troops that were with him on his way to Futteyghur had mutinied on the road, on the — June. The tranches being finished, the guns were placed, and provisions for about twenty-five days were ordered in. At about eleven o'clock that night, the cavalry rose, taking with them their arms and two horses each. Early next morning the 1st regiment N.I. was reported to have gone. The 53rd and 56th N.I. appeared still loyal, remaining still in their lines, but as none of the officers were with their men, and as there was no one to look after them, they also went off, without anyone missing them, between eight and nine o'clock, taking with them the regimental treasure, colours, and as much ammunition as they could carry. That afternoon every house was burnt, fires were seen in every direction; we could do nothing but stay where we were, being too few in numbers to meet the rebels, as all the Goluandazes belonging to the artillery had gone away very soon after Lieutenant Ashe's arrival, and volunteers for the artillery were called in from the infantry. Next morning, the 7th June, a letter was received from the Rajah of Bithoor, who was supposed to be on our side, saying he meant to attack us. Soon after, two guns opened upon us from the north-west and musketry from all directions. On the 8th, three more guns were brought against us. The number of guns against us increased daily, and on the 8th June, the enemy had playing on us night and day three mortars, two 24-pounders, three 18-pounders, one or two 12-pounders, about the same number of 9-pounders, and one 6-pounder. On or about the 12th June the insurgents by firing set the large barracks, in which all the women of the 32nd regiment and the wounded were placed, on fire. No sooner was the fire perceived than the assembly was roused, and every man had to stand to his post as we expected to be attacked. There was then no place for the women and children to go to, but in the trenches, where many of them had to remain night and day. There was no shelter now for the men anywhere during the day—and from this date we lost five or six men daily by sunstroke. On the — June, after having been on half rations for some days, the rajah sent a half-caste woman with a note into the trenches, to the effect that all soldiers and Europeans that had nothing to do with Lord Dalhousie's Government, and would lay down their arms, should be sent to Allahabad. General Wheeler gave orders to Captain Moore to act as he should consider best. Captain Moore that evening signed a treaty to the effect that the rajah should provide boats and carriages for the wounded and ladies down to the river bank, whilst on our side we were to give up what treasure we had, together with guns and ammunition. On the 26th, a committee of officers went to the river to see that the boats were ready and serviceable, and everything being reported ready, and carriages for the wounded having arrived, we gave our guns, &c. &c. over, and marched out on the morning of the 27th June, about seven o'clock. We got down to the river and into the boats without being molested in the least; but no sooner were we in the boats and had laid down our muskets and taken off our coats in order to seek coolness at the

boats, than the cavalry gave the orders to fire. Two guns that had been hidden were run out, and opened on us immediately, whilst sepoy came from all directions and kept up a fire. The men jumped out of the boats, and, instead of trying to get the boats loose from their moorings, swam to the first boat they saw loose. Only three boats got safe over to the opposite side of the river; but they were met there by two field-pieces guarded by a number of cavalry and infantry. Before the boats had gone a mile down the stream, half our small party were either killed or wounded, and two of our boats had been swamped. We had now only one boat, crowded with wounded, and having on board more than she could carry. The two guns followed us the whole of that day, the infantry firing on us the whole of that night. On the 2nd day, 28th June, a gun was seen on the Cawnpore side, which opened on us at Najufgur, the infantry still following us on both sides. On the morning of the third day, the boat was no longer serviceable. We were aground on a sand-bank, and had not strength sufficient to move her. Directly any of us got into the water, we were fired upon by thirty or forty men at a time. There was nothing left for us but to charge and drive them away; so fourteen of us were told off to do what we could. Directly we got on shore the insurgents retired; but, having followed them up too far, we were cut off from the river, and had to retire ourselves, as we were being surrounded. We could not make for the river; we had to go down parallel, and came at the river again a mile lower down, where we saw a large force of men right in front waiting for us, and another lot on the other bank, should we attempt to cross the river. On the bank of the river, just by the fortress front, was a temple. We fired a volley, and made for the temple, in which we took shelter, having one man killed and one wounded. From the door of the temple we fired on every insurgent that happened to show himself. Finding that they could do nothing against us whilst we remained inside, they heaped wood all round and set it on fire. When we could no longer remain inside, on account of the smoke and heat, we threw off what clothes we had, and, each taking a musket, charged through the fire. Seven of us out of twelve got into the water; but before we had gone far two poor fellows were shot. There were only five of us left now; and we had to swim whilst the insurgents followed us along both banks, wading and firing as fast as they could. After we had gone three miles down the stream, one of our party, an artilleryman, to rest himself, began swimming on his back, and not knowing in what direction he was swimming, got on shore, and got killed. When we had got down about six miles, firing on both sides ceased; and soon after we were hailed by some natives, on the Oude side, who asked us to come on shore, and said they would take us to their rajah, who was friendly to the English. We gave ourselves up, and were taken six miles inland to the rajah, who treated us very kindly, giving us food and clothes. We stayed with him for about a month, as he would not let us leave, saying the roads were unsafe. At last he sent us of, on the 29th July, to the right bank of the river, to a jemadar of a village, who got us a hackery. We took our departure on the 31st July for Allahabad, but met the detachment of the 84th regiment under Lieutenant Woodhouse, before we had gone ten miles, and marched off with him to Cawnpore.

DEYRAH DHON, Aug. 6.—A paper currency has been introduced into this district with great success. At first the want of small notes was much felt; but this deficiency was promptly supplied by the issue of notes for one, two, three, and five rupees each. It is said that 5,000*l.* worth of small notes are expected from the Roorkee press. The natives seem now to understand the principle upon which these treasury bills are issued, and the richer Banyas readily purchase them at a small discount. One rich native has been heard to say that he will buy them to the extent of a lakh of rupees.

A few days since, an armed party of about twenty-five Goojurs, from the Saharunpore district, found their way into the western Dhoon, and drove off a herd of cattle towards one of the minor passes in the Sewalics. The alarm was no sooner given than the hotel, with a strong body of police, and about 360 villagers, were in hot pursuit. They divided into four or five parties, and scoured the jungle on the north side of the Sewalic range. A party of twenty came up with the "cattle-lifters," and succeeded in recovering all the cattle, and in releasing the unfortunate cowherds, who had been bound, and forced to accompany the thieves. The Goojurs themselves escaped, owing to the density of the jungle and the smallness of the party that encountered them.

Strong posts occupy the principal passes, the smaller pathways have been to a large extent destroyed. A bridge road is being cut through the densest jungles, by which a constant communication can be kept up from post to post along the whole extent of the range from the Ganges to the Juma. About 550 well-armed and trustworthy men are ready, at a moment's notice, to move upon

any point where danger may appear. Of the above, about 150 are maintained by Rajah Lall Singh. We have still about 80 regular sepoy of the Sirmoor battalion, and about 100 recruits in training. More than a month ago the town of Deyrah was disarmed; but some of the more respectable inhabitants have had their arms restored, under special licence, and are allowed to entertain chowkedars for their own defence. These are all duly registered, and are subject to the orders of the superintendent on all occasions. In addition to the above, we have two beautiful little "galloper guns," well equipped and ready for any emergency. These handsome little pieces are trophies taken in former days from the Saharunpore Goojurs by the Sirmoor battalion, under Col. Young. These guns are of English make, and how the Goojurs originally obtained them I cannot tell. The Goojurs are naturally very proud of them, and manifest wonderful skill in managing them. The gentlemen of the station patrol every night, taking the duty by turns. Nine doolees arrived yesterday from Meerut. We may now expect most of the ladies from that station.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

DINAPORE.—A letter from Dinapore, dated the 13th Aug., tells us that the daks *via* Gya and Sherghotty having been cut off some time before, a Calcutta paper had not been received at that station for ten days. A force of about 400 Europeans, with a few Sikhs, and four guns, under the command of Major Eyre, of the Bengal artillery, were then advancing against Juggdeespoor.

A later account reports the gallant major's successful progress:—"Juggdeespoor, the den of the Arrah traitor, has been captured by our brave 500, of whom five have been killed and wounded. The Sikhs behaved nobly on the occasion. After a short contest, the scoundrels bolted, leaving our men free to proceed and smoke their pipes in the palace of the arch traitor."

The following is an extract from a letter, dated Dinapore, Aug. 13:—

"It is but right, now that old Lloyd is out of the coach, to tell you, that in all his doings ever since the *émeute* of the 7th June, he has been guided chiefly by two officers of the 40th, Captain Becher and the adjutant, Lieutenant Burn. When every one took refuge within the precincts of the barrack squares, old Lloyd got a billet at the residences of Captain B. and Lieut. B. It was owing to their persuasions that the men were not disarmed on the 8th June; all along they plied the old man with assurances of their corps' fidelity, so much so that he would not have a guard from any other corps; and, up to the memorable moment when, having given orders, "Guns to the front," he (the general) went on board the steamer, he believed in the 40th being stanch. True it is that he never went to mess without a revolver.

"Even now, when there is a remnant of the 40th N.I. in Dinapore still close to the mess, thus being well situated for spying and reporting all our doings, the old man believes these sepoy to be quite harmless. All the station have urged the removal of these men; but they are not strong enough to oppose Burn and Becher.

"It is well known that a jemadar in Keer Singh's service was amongst these men two or three days ago, but harbouring a spy is no crime with these *faikhsul* fellows of the 40th."

DELHI.—The Calcutta Government received news from Delhi, on the 31st August, to the effect that General Nicholson's column had arrived there on the morning of the 14th all in excellent order,—that the enemy were more quiet; that the Teelwallah battery had been silenced by the fire of the English, against whose intrenched position the skirmishing of the insurgents with light guns was quite ineffective; that the position of the pickets on the left of the camp in advance of Metcalfe's house was impregnable, and that the fire of the enemy had ceased to command attention.

A siege-train with heavy guns was at Loodianah on the 16th, on its way from Ferozepore, expected to reach Delhi by the end of August. Letters from Sealkote mention that camels had been sent for the first instalment of the seventy-five lakhs of rupees offered by Maha Rajah Golab Sing's son. His contingent of 4,000 men with guns was on its way under Captain R. Lawrence.

Delhi, August 20th.—Since the 12th, there has been scarcely any firing; the enemy are said to be divided in their counsels, and dissension and ill-feeling increasing among them. The wounded doing well, sickness not in the increase, supplies of all sorts plentiful.

Had the night attack on the 31st of July proved successful, the king intended to celebrate the Eed in the British camp. His Majesty, whose poetic effusions lack nothing but point and poesy, has composed some couplets to the effect that the English, who boast of their conquests in other countries, have been overthrown in Hindostan by a single cartridge.

General Neill has forwarded the following report to Government:—

Delhi, 26th August, 1857.—“Nicholson went out yesterday, attacked the Bareilly and Neemuch division trying to get in our rear two miles from Nujuffghur, drove them off, and captured twelve field pieces. Part rallied again near Escape Bridge; rebels driven over it at the point of the bayonet, and routed completely. They lost all ammunition, equipage, and baggage, and the day concluded with blowing up the bridge. Lumsden, of Coke's corps, and Dr. Ireland, killed. Our casualties about 40. The Delhi detachment against Hissar has been three times defeated by Cortlandt.”

The following telegraphic reports received at Lahore, record the progress of the siege of the imperial city.

A telegraph message from Delhi of the 14th instant, 4 P.M., reports the arrival in camp that morning of Brigadier General Nicholson's column, consisting as before mentioned of H. M.'s 52nd Light Infantry, a wing of H. M.'s 61st Regiment, Bourchier's Battery, and 200 Mooltanee Horse.

Lieut. Sheriff, 2nd Fusiliers, had died of the wounds he received on the 12th instant.

The mutineers had given but little annoyance during the previous twenty-four hours.

A telegraph message received from Delhi, 4 P.M., 15th instant, says, all was much more quiet than usual during the previous night. A party of the mutineers reported to have gone towards Soneepur. Some cavalry had been detached to look after them. Another party of the mutineers is said to have reached Soupla on the Rohtuk road.

It is past 4 P.M., 20th August. Nothing of moment to report from this. Lieut. Hodgson, with a body of cavalry, is still out in the Rohtuk district.

Four P.M., 21st August. Mutineers are establishing a battery on the left bank of the Jumna, to annoy with very long shots the Metcalfe picket and Major Coke's camp. Lieutenant Hodgson has been very successful in his engagements with the insurgents in the Rohtuk district. By a Cossid from Cawnpore we learn that Brigadier-General Wilson was made a major-general for special service, and appointed to command the Delhi field force in government orders of 29th July.

It is 4 P.M., 27th August. The total loss in General Nicholson's Brigade, on the 26th, is 71 killed and wounded, including Lieutenant Lumsden, killed, and Lieutenant Gabbet, 61st Foot, died of his wounds. Lieutenant Elkington, 61st, and Dr. Ireland, both dangerously wounded. The guns captured, are one 24-pounder howitzer, two 12-pounder howitzers, two 9-pounder guns, four 6-pounder guns, and four 3-pounder brass guns of native manufacture. We have now secured all the guns of Mackenzie's troop, and Captains Kirby and De Teissier's batteries. The attack on our position yesterday ceased in the evening. Our loss yesterday is eight killed and twelve wounded. The enemy suffered to a much greater extent, 37 soldiers dead being counted in one place. Their cavalry was well punished with the grape from the heavy guns in our centre battery.

It is reported that the force under Bukht Khan, which was routed by Gen. Nicholson at Nujuffghur, was evidently bent on intercepting the siege train by a flank march on Soneepur. It was composed of the 18th, 28th, 29th, 68th, and 3rd regiments N.I., the 8th irregular cavalry, and detachments of the 13th and 14th, and eighteen guns, with all the arms, ammunition, &c. brought from Bareilly. This force was to have been followed in a couple of days by the Neemuch brigade. It is probable, however, that a portion of the latter brigade was present at Nujuffghur, as the guns of Mackenzie's troop belonged to it.

It is 4 P.M. of 30th August. Last night, for the security of our working party, it was necessary to take some of the enemy's breastworks between our advanced pickets, the Sammy-house, and the town. This was done in the most gallant style, with a rush, the enemy having about fourteen killed. Two men of the 60th rifles were killed in this attack.

Letters state that the mutineer force routed by General Nicholson near Nujuffghur consisted of the Neemuch brigade and Kotah contingent, with a large body of cavalry, including the 18th and 14th irregulars.

All in camp at Delhi elated at the prospect of offensive operations against the city. Considerable progress made on the night of the 29th ultimo in clearing ground to our right front. Enemy allowed a trench to be made from the advanced post on the right to the ravine forming a natural parallel without molestation; but now (on the 30th) they appear too late to have discovered the mischief it portends.

A correspondent writes as follows from Delhi, on the 20th August:—

“On my way hitherto, I passed H.M.'s 8th foot, about 300 strong, with the siege train, and several detachments of Sikh cavalry and infantry, some mustering 100 and others 500, we may, therefore, reasonably expect them by the 25th or 27th,

then we to the walls of Delhi, for no doubt the train will occupy an advanced position for the purpose of battering. I also passed a number of our poor wounded fellows wending their way to the hill Sanataria of Kusowlie, Dugahie, and Subathoe. The weather has been rather warm, which a twelve hours' rain has greatly moderated, and has put our men in camp in good spirits.

“Two Golandazes were hung the day before yesterday, the one for decreasing, the other for increasing the prescribed quantity of powder, used for shot and shells, which militated greatly against the accuracy of the range. Yesterday a Mrs. Leeson effected her escape from the city, and has taken up her quarters with Mrs. Tytler in camp. A Mogul Moolvie, with whose family she was acquainted, took her under his protection, clothed her in Afghan costume, consisting of loose trousers, frock, and turban, and the more effectually to secure her concealment, he disguised her by browning her hands and face, so that she should resemble a native in complexion. The men who escorted her into camp had not the slightest suspicion as to her sex or country, so successfully had her disguise been accomplished. The complete seclusion in which she had been necessitated to remain, precluded her from obtaining any accurate intelligence of what was going on in the city. However, from the little she was enabled to gather, she is under the firm conviction that there are several Europeans, both men and women, kept in concealment, clothed and bronzed like herself, no doubt.

“Information reached us that a body of about 2,000 sepoys ran away from the city last night. During the night our sepoys erected a battery, near the Metcalfe picket in front of the stables, which opened fire at 4 o'clock this morning, which still continues (12 noon). The fire of the enemy is, however, much heavier than our own, owing to their superior weight of metal. They are firing simultaneously from several batteries, but chiefly from that of Seelinghur.

“Some camels and ponies were seen grazing beyond the Metcalfe picket, a party of the Mooltanee horse made a dash, and succeeded in bringing in some fifty or sixty of the former, and fifteen or twenty of the latter, ere John Pandey had recovered from his surprise at their temerity.

“Last evening an express arrived from Lieut. Hodgson, who had a severe fight with the enemy about thirty miles hence towards Rohtuk, he gave them a good drubbing, but owing to their overwhelming numbers, reinforced probably, they had completely hemmed him and his irregulars in, consequently he urgently requested assistance. A thousand men of all ranks were immediately told off, who, with six guns, started at 11 P.M., some marching and some on elephants. When advanced some fifteen miles on the road a letter reached the commanding officer, informing him of the safety of Lieutenant Hodgson and his men, the Jheend Rajah having sent him timely succour in his time of need. As it rained heavily, our poor fellows had their fifteen miles out and home with wet jackets, the Jheend Rajah's timely aid having rendered a further advance useless.”

INSIDE OF DELHI.—The following is a verbatim statement made by a native:—

“I lived in Delhi from the 13th July, 1857, to the 30th. I found the Delhi Government ten times worse than I had seen it on my arrival there at first, which account has been published by the *Lahore Chronicle*. The mutineers are quite tired of fighting, the city is full of wounded men, there is no regular hospital there. I heard several wounded sepoys talking among themselves in a street, saying—‘We were very well treated by the English Government: if we were only to have a slight headache we were to be attended by a respectable European doctor twice a day, notwithstanding the services of the native doctors were available to us; besides, we used to get medicines at the Government expenses. Here we die for want of physic; we have to provide doctors for ourselves. There are very few native doctors in the army, who are always absent from their places, their patients (if movable) are obliged to run about in search of them. Had we been aware of the difficulties we met with before, we would have never thought of coming to this cursed station.’ The loot is still going on; the Bazaars are never opened, but a few poor shopkeepers get blows and thumps for the price of their things. A fortnight ago a poor Buniya was killed by a sepoy for not giving him credit. When the sepoys find out a rich house in the city, they accuse the owner after the following manner, in order to plunder his property:—‘They take a loaf of bread and a bottle of grog with them, and make a noise at the door and break it to pieces, get in the house, take possession of the furniture, jewels, and cash, lick the poor householder, saying, ‘Where is the Englishman you have been keeping in your house?’ When he denies of having done so, they just show him the bread and the bottle, and say ‘How is that we happened to find this in your house? we are quite sure there was an Englishman accommodated here, whom you quietly sent elsewhere before our arrival.’ Soon after the talk is over, and

the poor man is immediately put into the custody, where there is no inquiry to be made to prove whether he is innocent or guilty; he cannot get his release unless he bribes the general. There is no money left in the city; consequently the bankers of the city were requested to furnish his majesty with it, they replied as follows: "We are sorry we have not cash in hand, but Government notes and hundees your majesty can have them if they are of any use." His majesty being angry set guards at their doors. The Bareilly general advised his majesty to take money from the bankers and citizens by force, but his request is not taken in consideration. He says he could obtain forty lakhs of rupees for his majesty from the city by plundering the mutineers. It will come to pass some day, as his majesty necessarily requires the money to pay his troops, who have received their daily pay for twenty days. The Shazadah and his majesty's private regiment, together with servants, have not been paid for the last two months, they are all ~~dead~~ ^{at present}. The sepoys and sowars say "If we are going on like this, in this way, we will soon be compelled to pay ourselves by looting the city." The rebels sadly complain of their newly made powder, it is too weak, since it is made of unrefined saltpetre. As I was about to leave Delhi, I heard here, that the fresh powder was hardly so strong as to expel a ball out of a musket; there was a talk in Delhi that the mutineers did not go out to fight for the last nine or ten days on account of having so bad powder. Poor Jack Pandies are quite confused and confounded. The officers consult very often about the military affairs, but one contradicts the other on accounts of their private feelings, as each of them thinks himself wiser than the other. They have not been able to make gun-caps yet, but are trying to obtain its elements. The horses of the cavalry are getting thin day by day, as the sowars run them in the streets night and day just to enjoy themselves; passengers are often hurt by them on their way; their heads are cracked on account of running fast against the metalled roads. The Bareilly general is frequently insulted by the other troops, who say they have never been aided by his brigade since their arrival at Delhi. There are no weapons remaining in the magazine. A well-known budmash of Meerut, named Akber Khan, is made the head darogha of the magazine; this man had many times been imprisoned in charges of theft by the English magistrates. On the 24th July the mutineers got an awful licking, which scattered them all on the different roads, running towards the city. Some of their sowars and footmen got in Kadsia Bagh, a large garden on the north of Cashmere gate, situated at the Bank of Jumna; as they did not think themselves safe there, consequently they jumped into the river, quite out of breath, more than half of whom sunk to the bottom, and the rest, with many difficulties, swam to the other end. The streets and bazars abominably stink, they are never cleaned and never swept. The sepoys fight together for the bazar women and wound each other.

The Nabob of Jhujjur was requested to assist his majesty with a sum of five lakhs of rupees, who, after a long consideration, answered that it is out of his power to accommodate his majesty with the money. The mutineers are greatly displeased with the Delhi Government, as they feel very uneasy and unhappy under its bad management. The Bareilly general and his troops, being disheartened, intend to proceed to their old station, where the general thinks that every one will obey him. The Neemuch brigade, finding the Delhi army in a miserable condition, are thinking to go to Lucknow, which they consider the safest place to live in. The budmashes of Delhi, who were often punished by the English magistrates, and the jail was filled with them, they have at present got their release, commit all sorts of rascalities in the city, and enjoy the days of their independence.—*Lahore Chronicle*, Aug. 18.

FUTTEHGURH.—It is reported that eighteen Europeans belonging to the Futtehgurh party are still alive in the fort of Kusowra, distant twelve miles from Futtehgurh.

HANSI, Aug. 8.—General Van Cortlandt's field force arrived here yesterday. About 200 sowars and sepoys of the 4th, 9th, and 14th irregular cavalry and Hurrianah light infantry have entrenched themselves in the Ranghur village of Jumalpoor, about sixteen miles south-west of Hansi. They are expecting aid from Delhi; but before that can reach them, we hope to be able to record their annihilation; in other respects the district is quiet. Mr. Ford is daily expected to join the General's camp and take charge of the district, when, we suppose, Capt. Robertson will resume his duties as superintendent of Bhutteana. Lieut. Boileau, with about 100 Dogras, and two guns, joined the General's force, on the 2nd instant, at Hissar.

"The cavalry force sent to the relief of Hissar, returned to this place yesterday, and we are in hopes of being engaged with the enemy very soon, as he is in considerable force at Jumalpoor, some eleven miles southward. The rebels are headed by a shazadah,

who was previous to the revolt an assistant patrol at Hissar, twenty-five miles north-west of Hissar. He has brought out from Delhi two guns, some 300 irregular sowars, 120 Hurrianah battalion sepoys, and about 600 customs peons. Part of his cavalry was engaged in the action of the 19th, but only a few of them were slain and captured, as they were the first who bolted when we sallied out of the city, the shazadah's brother setting them the example. We, however, have the whole of the shazadah's family in our possession, and they have given us not a little trouble in deporting them from Hissar to this.

HISSAR.—We have letters from General Van Cortlandt's camp of the 20th Aug. All well at Hansi. Hissar was attacked on the 19th by about 2,000 Ranghurs with Mahomed Azem Beg, who commands the detachment of Delhi mutineers, which has advanced to within fifteen miles of Hansi. Lieutenant Hodson is following them up as far as Rohtuk with 300 sowars, and some Jheend troops, and has been successful in several engagements with detached parties of the enemy. The attack on Hissar was to procure the release of the Mirza's family in that city, fortunately the whole of the cavalry from Hansi (700 sowars), under Lieut. Mildmay, had been sent on the 18th to meet a company of the "Kuttar Mukhie" regiment, escorting treasure, and which latter arrived most opportunely before the attack commenced. While the enemy were endeavouring to force the Delhi gate, the cavalry took them in rear, and they fled precipitately. A large number took refuge in the "Doogar" muhalla under the city walls, and were there cut to pieces by the "Kuttar Mukhies," and some dismounted sowars of the Esa Khail Russa. Our cavalry followed the flying enemy four or five miles, and their loss is estimated at not less than 200 killed and 300 wounded. On our side none were killed and but seven wounded; but amongst these, we regret to say, is Lieutenant F. Boileau, severely. The family of the Mirza were taken to Hansi from Hissar on the 20th.

The following is an account of the action at Hissar on the morning of the 19th instant:—

"Captain Mildmay, Lieutenants Hunt and Boileau, Dr. Lamb, Mr. Taylor and myself, had just breakfasted, and were enjoying our cigars in Mr. Taylor's house, where the unfortunate ladies had been murdered, when we heard firing at the Nagowree gate. In a moment we all got ready, together with our force, and repaired to the scene of action. The doorway was of course closed upon the besieging insurgents, and the company of the Kuttar-mookie regiment mounted upon the ramparts; and while they were exchanging shots with the besiegers, we went to another gateway, and sallied out with the cavalry to take the besiegers in flank. On our appearance, the insurgents amounting to between three and four thousand foot of Ranghurs, and about 300 Irregular Cavalry sowars, fled; leaving, however, a considerable number of foot concealed in the houses of the suburb. Captain Mildmay, Lieutenants Hunt and Boileau, and Mr. Taylor with the cavalry, went in pursuit of the runaways, and cut up upwards of 250 of them. I had such a kicking rearing brute of a horse, that I could do nothing with him, so dismounting, led the company of the Kuttars among the houses where the insurgents had hid themselves; they of course fought desperately, but the Kuttars polished them off right well; they, however, had four of their men wounded.

"While congratulating ourselves upon this victory, we cannot but regret that poor Lieutenant Boileau should have received a most dangerous sabre wound on the left side of his face; both the upper and lower jaws have been laid open; he is, however, in the hands of Dr. Lamb, and I doubt not will survive.

"On the night of the 17th instant, General Van Cortlandt received information that the Ranghur rebels of several villages intended plundering Hissar on the morning of the 18th. The general, therefore, sent a force of about 700 cavalry to its relief. We started about 3 A.M. that morning, and reached Hissar about an hour and a half after the rebels had departed, as they had information of our coming. They expected we would return to Hansi this morning, but they were regularly let in for such a thrashing as they richly deserved. Our loss is trifling—some 14 men wounded—while that of the enemy actually counted exceed 300. We have also about thirty prisoners, among whom have been identified several sepoys of the Hurrianah battalion and irregular cavalry sowars. The insurgents were led on by some shazadah."

INDORE, 29th Aug.—A Mahommedan fakir, who has been passing himself off as a shazadah of Delhi, and a devotee from Mecca, passed through Seeta Mhow on his way to Jowra, where it appears he successfully duped the Nawab, with a plausible story of having been robbed, and thus managed to obtain fifty rupees to prosecute his journey. After sojourning at two or three other places, he seems to have taken the route to Mundinam, in the territory of Scindia, where he has, we are told, raised an in-

urrection, and assumed command of his followers—some five or six thousand Mussulmans. A fight is said to have taken place between Scindiah's troops and the rebels, in which the former were repulsed; the killed and wounded, on both sides, is stated to be about a thousand.

The rajah of Rutlam is reported dead; as also that the Mahomedans have raised the standard of rebellion, plundered the city, and are committing every atrocity imaginable. It is expected that should the mutineers of Neemuch, Mhow, and Indore, who are said to be at Gwalior, be joined by the mutineers of that station, and march upon Malwa, the result will be painful indeed.

Accounts have been received of some chests of opium, valued at a lakh of rupees, having been plundered by some Bheels near Scindwa.

JHANSI.—Mr. J. Thornton, C.S., writes as follows, Aug. 18, to Captain Bruce, Superintendent of Police, Cawnpore.

The Ranee has now raised a body of about 14,000 men, and has 20 guns, which had been kept concealed by the former Jhansi Chief by being buried within the Fort, and of which nothing was known to our officers. I am not certain whether she intends to make any resistance in case our troops come to this quarter, but none of the other native chiefs in Bundelcund have as yet turned against our government. The Jaloun Chief has raised a body of about 12,000 men, but I do not think he would fight against us.

JULPIGOREE.—The *Hawkers* has the following letter from this station, dated 4th August:—

"We are still all quiet here, and the 73rd N.I. are certainly behaving right well. They have lately been put to a very severe trial, by seeing a dozen of their companions, who were lately convicted of mutiny, sent off in irons before their faces, and yet not a murmur was heard, nor the slightest attempt made to rescue them.

"They had made a plan to murder all the European officers as they sat at mess, in imitation of their Allahabad brethren of the 6th, and had it then arranged to get into a boat and be off into Bhootan, where they said a chief lived who would assist them with 500 men. This information was given by some of the men themselves, whom the wretches had tried to seduce; but who, by pretending to consent, had thus baffled all their plans."

JULLUNDHUR.—The auxiliary force (consisting of about 3,000 men of all arms, with a battery of six guns) furnished by his Highness the Maharajah Rhamber Singh, of Jummoo and Cashmere, was reviewed by the Chief Commissioner at Jullandhur, on the 24th August. They were in good heart, and are a fine body of men. They were to resume their march towards Delhi last night.

LUCKNOW.—The enemy, in their overweening confidence, having approached too near, were undermined, and a hundred of them, it is said, blown into the air. Profiting by the confusion that ensued, the little garrison made a sortie, and carried into the fort a large quantity of provisions. According to accounts which reached Calcutta on the 5th Sept., it contained 510 men of her Majesty's 32nd Regiment, and although 160 of these were in hospital, it may be supposed that the remaining 350 would give a good account of their enemies before finally submitting. The number of women and children was 350, of whom 240 were for the most part girls belonging to the Martiniere.

On the 6th Sept., General Neill sent the following report to Government:—"News from Lucknow of the 2nd September. Residency Guard all right. Enemy's two heavy guns disabled, and they can neither fire nor move them."

MADRAS.—The following is the Government version of the affair of the 8th light cavalry:—

"The real facts are, that as a portion of the regiment showed a disinclination to go to Bengal, unless the old rates of pay and pension were restored, the regiment was informed that after the meeting of such a point it would not be allowed to proceed there, its services having only been accepted on the understanding that they had been offered freely and unconditionally.

"The regiment was therefore halted at Poonamallee, and its horses, with their saddles and accoutrements, were taken away, for the purpose of being sent to Bengal. The regiment itself has been ordered to Arcot, to do garrison duty there."

MEERUT.—Mr. Williams, the Commissioner of Meerut, has reported that the Hindoos of Bijour had attacked and beaten the Naumb of Nujecabad, and had petitioned for the return of the Civil Officers to their posts, adding that they were holding and would hold their country for the Sikar against all comers.

NAGPORE.—We have received intelligence about the 50th M.N.I. at Nagpore having mutinied, and resolved to massacre their officers. The adjutant happened fortunately to find out the plot, which was to murder all whilst at mess. The light company

began the row, but a good many men remained staunch, and attacked the others. We have received no further particulars.

NEEMUCH.—On the night of the 12th August, there was a partial mutiny of Captain Bannister's squadron of the 2nd Bombay Light Cavalry at Neemuch. Five of the mutineers made their escape, and three were taken with arms in their hands. One man of H. M.'s 83rd Regiment was killed in the affray, and two were wounded. An extensive plot to murder every officer at Neemuch, had been organized, but was fortunately discovered before it took effect.

NYNEE TAL.—We (*Allen's Indian Mail*) have been favoured with a letter from an officer who accompanied Colonel McCausland's little force from Almora, to oppose a threatened attack of some 3,000 Pathans under a scoundrel named Kalee Khan. The insurgents, however, consulted the discretion rather than their valour, and beat a hasty retreat when they heard of the preparations made to receive them. The Hindoos in Rohilcand have expressed their determination to put every Mussulman to death as soon as the British column descends from the hills.

RAJPOOTANA.—The authorities at Rajpootana, we understand, have been directed by the Governor-General to offer his thanks to the Rajah of Kerowlie for his issuing a proclamation in his territory on behalf of the British Government in India, and addressing his men in the proclamation, to fight under British officers whenever they are called upon to do so.

RANGOON.—The editor of the *Rangoon Chronicle* has been favoured with the following communication from the local authority:—

No. 156.

To the Proprietor of the *Rangoon Chronicle* and *Pegu Gazette Press*.

Rangoon.

SIR,—I am permitted by the Commissioner of Pegu and Governor-General's Agent to inform you that in the event of your wishing to publish any articles concerning the affairs connected with the rebellion in Bengal in your journal, you are, before doing so, to submit them to me for approval. Without such previous submission, you are not to publish such accounts or articles, whether original or extracted. This will be an especial condition of the *ad interim* protection being continued to you.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEO. DANERFIELD,

Offic. Mag. of Rangoon.

Rangoon Magistrate's Office, Aug. 5, 1857.

The proprietor appealed to the commissioner, and received the following reply:—

To R. Godfree, Esquire,

Proprietor of the *Rangoon Chronicle Press*.

Rangoon.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter to the address of the Commissioner and Governor-General's agent for Pegu, forwarding a letter from the magistrate of Rangoon, herewith returned.

In granting an *ad interim* order for protection in publishing the *Rangoon Chronicle*, pending the receipt of orders from the Supreme Government or your application for a licence, the Commissioner and Governor-General's agent has assumed a power not strictly vested in him by the law, and has in a measure, and for a time, made himself responsible for what is published in that paper; but he refuses to accept the responsibility unless upon such conditions as will, he trusts, justify him in having assumed it with the Government he has the honour to serve.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

HORACE A. BROWN,

Extra Asst. to the Commr. of Pegu.

Rangoon, Comm.'s Office, 7th August, 1857.

By the latest intelligence from Rangoon, we learn that sixty of the mutineers from Bengal have arrived here. The commissioner of Bassein would not keep the fellows in his district, which place is now ripe for rebellion, and has always been noted as the most turbulent district in British Burma. Three men have been caught in the Tharawaddy district in attempting to instigate the Burmans to rebel. Fortunately for us they have been apprehended, and are now safely lodged in guard, or a may say in a very nice and substantial building at Henzadah, the principal town of the above-named district. There is no need of saying that these men were from Hindostan in the disguise of shopmen. The Burmans, even at Rangoon, are showing their sense in a dateable extent. All the Rangoon troops are being removed from Burma.

SANTHAL PERGUNNAHS.—A private letter from Santhal Pergunnahs says that the Santahls are now very quiet. Since the execution of the murderers of Sir N. Leslie a terror has spread over the minds of these savage people, but rumours are sometimes current here that the Santahls are collecting arms, but no credit is attached to these rumours. The Santahls are now busily engaged in cultivating their lands.

SASSERAM.—The *Hurkaru* publishes the following letter, dated July 29.

Camp of the Azimgurh Levy in the Tomb of Shah Shere.

I reached this place on the evening of the 24th, and met with the first traces of the retreat of Coor Sing and the Dinapore mutineers, in the blackened ruins of the various bungalows, and offices of this station. The magistrate, Mr. Crossley, with Captain Catania, and 300 of the Azimgurh levy, had arrived the day before, accompanied by Mr. Bingham, the indigo planter of Nowgura, and from them I learnt that marching from Benares, they had quieted the Grand Trunk road in this district, and by the way, severely punished several villages, the population of which had evinced a rebellious spirit during the temporary domination of the rebels, and had attacked Mr. Small, the indigo planter, during his flight to Benares.

After the defeat of Coor Sing at Jugdispore, the remnant of his force fled southward, and struck the Grand Trunk Road at this place, expecting that the Shah Kuteeroodeen would join him. But in this he was mistaken, for the Shah not only refused to do so, but demanded also payment for any supplies Koor Sing might obtain in the place; and "to give the devil his due," it must be said that he did pay for all he obtained. After his departure an attempt was made by a part of his force to loot the place; but the people, exasperated, turned out, and several (some twelve or fourteen) of the brigands were slain. Seeing that the Shah is a Mussulman, and a faquer also, every honour is due to him for the attachment he has shown to the British Government.

Next day, with the Shah's permission we threw provisions into the tomb of Shere Shah, and from one of the corner turrets of that building I indite this. It is an immense mosque-like building, surrounded by a broad platform and machicolated parapets; standing in the middle of a deep and extensive tank, with no approach to it except by a boat. If our men stick to us, the place is almost impregnable, and their staunchness will soon be tested, for we daily expect to be attacked. However, this sepulchral fort of ours, forms a capital base of operations, and the moment the weather clears we shall sailly out, still further assure the safety of the road, and punish the rebellious scoundrels round us. We have already caught one spy and awarded the fitting punishment.

SHERGHOTTY.—The *Hurkaru's* Sherghotty correspondent thus writes, August 12th:—

"I have again arrived here safely, and am glad to state that the place is perfectly quiet; but cannot say if it is perfectly safe. Lieut. Stanton, executive engineer Public Works Department here, has been appointed, under Act 14 of 1857, a commissioner in the district of Behar, with the power of summarily punishing rebel and other offenders, &c. &c. The electric telegraph signalers, with the deputy superintendent, who arrived here safely last evening, will soon, I hear, under an escort of Seikhs, proceed to restore the telegraphic communications at Sarsaram, where the rebels, it is said, are in great force. Not a European there—all have fled, and the place burnt. The dawk chowkies also burnt, and the horses taken away."

SIMLAH.—The following *jeu d'esprit* has appeared in the *Simlah Advertiser*:—

"NOTICE.

"On Wednesday, the 15th July, the ladies of Simlah will hold a meeting at Bess Castle, for the purpose of consulting about the best measures to be taken for the protection of the gentlemen.

"The ladies beg to inform those who sleep in the khuds that they sincerely compassionate their sufferings, and are now preparing pillows for them stuffed with the purest white feathers. Should they feel inclined to attend the meeting, they will then be presented to them.

"Rest, warriors, rest."

"4th July, 1857.—CLEMENTINA BRACKS."

Those who have friends or relatives at this favourite sanatorium will be glad to learn that a force of 400 armed men has been embodied for the defence of the station. Of these, 120 form the European Volunteer Corps, under the command of Capt. Seymour, and are divided into four companies. The others are hill men, Ghoorkas, and Panjabees, without the admixture of a single Hindoostanee proper.

THE KING OF OUDE.—The Government has sanctioned a temporary establishment for the use of the King of Oude and the other state prisoners. The amount required for the expenses of the king and the other state prisoners has not yet been settled.

BENARES OPIUM.—In consequence of the disturbed state of the Benares districts, there is every probability of a short provision in the Benares opium agency. The Government, we observe, have issued orders that deficiency is to be supplied by an increased provision in the Behar agency.

BENGAL COAL COMPANY.—The agents of the Bengal Coal Company, as a precautionary measure, have memorialized the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, soliciting for a number of troops to be located at Raneeoogunge for the protection of their property, as coals are essentially necessary in these stirring times, as far as military transports are concerned. The expenses of the troops, the memorialists observe, are to be incurred by them.

MARTIAL LAW IN CALCUTTA.—A petition, embodying the opinion of the community, as expressed by the votes of a meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta, was presented yesterday, Aug. 22nd, to Government, praying for the establishment of martial law in Calcutta. It is hoped that Lord Elgin and Sir Colin Campbell will support the suggestion.

THE DACCOTY DEPARTMENT.—In consequence of the increase of work in the Daccoty Department, the Government has increased Mr. Ward's establishment from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,200.

ACCOMMODATION OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.—The Calcutta Mudirash and the Presidency College buildings have been taken up by the military authorities for the accommodation of European troops daily expected. The former is capable of accommodating 500 with comfort. Both these institutions will be removed for three months, or until further orders, to other houses to be engaged for them in other parts of the town.

THE I. G. S. N. CO.'S INLAND STEAMERS.—The I. G. S. N. Company have offered Government about seven of their inland steamers, with their respective flats, for service to the N. W. Provinces.

THE BODY GUARDS.—The two subahdars who assisted Major Thompson in inducing the Body Guards to give up their arms, have been rewarded by the Governor-General with the title of Bahadoor.

PROHIBITION OF LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has resolved that no furloughs shall be granted to the members of the civil service in the presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, during the season 1857-58, except to applicants on medical certificate.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT BEECHER.—We much regret to hear of the death (by his own hand) of Lieut. Beecher, 43rd N.I., at Barrackpore, on the morning of Friday last. It appears that the unfortunate officer first shot himself through the cheek, and finding that he had not succeeded in his design, blew his brains out with a second discharge. The death of his wife and child within one month of each other proved the cause of the temporary insanity which led to such a fatal and sad conclusion of his career.

OPIUM.—The *Englishman* states that Mr. Farquharson, who succeeded the late Dr. Lyell as opium agent of the Behar district, has applied to the Supreme Government for Rs. 86,36,200 for advances to be made to the cultivators during the season 1857-58, for the estimated outturn of 36,000 chests of opium.

INDIGO.—Directly the natives of the Shahabad district had heard of the defeat of the Dinapore troops, they rose and looted or burnt every indigo factory. The planters were about to commence the manufacture, and 3,350 maunds was expected to be the outturn of the crop. If we consider the cost of indigo to be 200 rupees a maund, we have a total loss of nearly seven lakhs of rupees, exclusive of the cost of the factories and other valuable property destroyed, which probably may be estimated at six lakhs.

This *Swift Conservative* was wrecked at her anchors (Aug. 24), by coming into collision with her buoy.

SEVENTY CONVICTS have been sent to Singapore from the Allpore gaol.

Troops arrived at Calcutta from Madras on the 24th August.

LORD ELGIN left Calcutta on the 3rd of September for China.

CHOLERA.—Government has appointed a committee to report on Dr. Honiburger's new plan of treating cholera by means of inoculation.

The Rancee Adjizgur has offered the services of her troops to the authorities at Banda, to fight against the mutineers, for which the governor-general has directed them to express his thanks to the rancee.

The *Hurkaru* is given to understand that the two subahdars who assisted Major Thompson in inducing the body guards to give up their arms, have been rewarded by the governor-general with the title of bahadoor.

The governor-general has vested Colonel Cavenagh with summary authority to punish all lurers in the fort of Calcutta to the extent of fifty lashes. The consequence, there has been some squealing in the fortress for the last day or two.

The supreme Government has sanctioned the proposal to man seven steamers with European seamen, and arm them with one howitzer and two three-pounder mountain guns. The cost not to exceed Co.'s Re. 1,540 per month.

SIR C. CAMPBELL, G.C.B., took his seat and his oaths as extraordinary member of the Council of India, on the 31st Aug., under the usual salute from the guns of Fort William. The delay has been caused by the gallant general's courtesy in declining to assume the chief command until after Sir Patrick Grant's departure from the presidency. A seat in the council is subsequent to the assumption of the command of the forces in India.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ARRIVAL OF SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.

Fort William, 15th August, 1857.—His Excellency General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., appointed by Her Majesty to be Commander-in-Chief of H.M.'s and all other forces serving in the East-Indies, having arrived on the 13th instant, assumed command of the army in India on that date.

Ordered, that all returns of the army be made in the usual manner to General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., as Commander-in-Chief.

His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Patrick Grant, K.C.B., acting Commander-in-Chief in Bengal, will return to Madras and resume the command of the army at the Presidency of Fort St. George.

The Governor-General in Council directs that all the honours and distinctions paid to the Commander-in-Chief of all the forces in Bengal, shall be continued to His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Patrick Grant, K.C.B., until his departure for Madras.

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
Secretary to the Govt. of India, Mil. Dept.

PROCLAMATION.

Sir Colin Campbell arrived in Calcutta on the 14th August, and on the 22nd issued the following proclamation to the troops under his command:—

"By the Commander-in-Chief.

"Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to appoint me Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, in the room of the late lamented General the Hon. George Anson, and her Majesty having also been graciously pleased to confer upon me the rank of General in the East Indies, I now assume the command of the army in India.

"In doing so it affords me the highest satisfaction to find under my orders troops who have so fully proved themselves, in the recent arduous operations in the field, to be what I have ever known British soldiers in every quarter of the globe—courageous, faithful, obedient, and enduring.

"In former years I have commanded native troops of India, and by their side I have been present in many battles and victories in which they have nobly borne their part; and it is to me a subject of deep concern to learn that soldiers of whom I had been accustomed to think so favourably should now be arrayed in open and defiant mutiny, against a Government proverbial for the liberality and paternal consideration with which it has ever treated its servants of every denomination.

"When I join the force now in the field, restoring order to the district disturbed by the disaffection of the army of Bengal, I shall, at the head of the British troops, and of those native soldiers who, though few in number, have not feared to separate themselves from their faithless comrades, and to adhere to their duty, feel my old confidence that they will march to certain victory.

"I shall not fail to notice, and the powerful Government which I have the honour to serve will not fail to reward, every instance of fidelity and valour shown by the troops under my command.

"I call upon the officers and men of both European and native troops, zealously to assist in the task before us; and, by the blessing of God, we shall soon again see India tranquil and prosperous.

"C. CAMPBELL, General,
"Calcutta, Aug. 17." "Commander-in-Chief."

"His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments on his personal staff:—

"Major A. Alison, her Majesty's service, unattached, to be military secretary; Capt. Sir David Baird, Bart., her Majesty's

98th Foot, to be aide-de-camp; Lieut. F. M. Alison, her Majesty's 72nd Foot, to be aide-de-camp; Capt. W. F. G. Forster, her Majesty's 1st West-India regt., to be aide-de-camp.

"These appointments to bear date 18th August, 1857."

Fort William, Aug. 14, 1857.—With the sanction of Government, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following temporary arrangements, without prejudice to the permanent appointments of the officers concerned:—

"Brev. Lieut.-Col. C. J. Otter, her Majesty's 61st Foot, and officiating Deputy Adjutant-General Queen's Troops in India, to command the garrison and station of Allahabad. Capt. B. D. W. Ramsey, her Majesty's 75th Foot, and Brigade-Major Queen's troops, to officiate as assistant adjutant-general, vice Otter.

(Signed) "W. MAYHEW, Major,

"Dep. Adjutant-General of the Army."

"By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief."

ABOLITION OF THE MEDICAL BOARD.

The following new arrangements for the medical departments at the three Presidencies, having been determined upon by the Court of Directors, have been published for general information. The Governors of the minor Presidencies will fix the date at which they shall come into effect:—

No. 964 of 1857.—Under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, conveyed in their despatch No. 92, dated the 10th June, 1857, the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to announce for general information the new arrangements for the medical department at the three Presidencies, which have been determined upon by the Hon. Court.

1. The several medical boards at the three Presidencies are to be abolished, and the functions heretofore confided to those boards are to be placed in the hands of an officer at each Presidency, to be selected for that purpose by the Governor-General in Council or by the Governors in Council. This officer is to be designated Director-General of the Medical Department, and to be appointed for a term of five years' service, renewable by the Government, if they should think that the interests of the public service will be thereby advanced.

The Director-General is to be allowed the services of a secretary and of an adequate office establishment.

2. The Director-General at each Presidency will be assisted by officers to be designated Inspectors-General. In Bengal there will be one officer in each of the two divisions of the Bengal territories, viz.:—

The Lower Provinces, including Pegu;

The North-Western Provinces, including the Punjab; who shall be the inspector of all the hospitals, military and civil, and dispensaries, depôts of medical stores, and all establishments connected with the medical department in his division. This officer shall make periodical tours through his division, and shall report the results of his inspection to the Director-General, but he is not to be the channel of correspondence between the Director-General and the superintending surgeons, who are, as at present, to correspond direct with the head of the medical department.

3. There will be one Inspector-General in each of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay. The appointment, like that of the Director-General, will be for a term of five years' service, renewable by the Government, if the interests of the public service will be thereby advanced.

4. The number of superintending surgeons at each of the three Presidencies, and their duties, will continue as at present.

The succession to these appointments will not depend on seniority alone, but the selection will, as prescribed in existing regulations, be made with reference to established character for distinguished zeal, strict assiduity, and professional ability, due regard, however, being had to seniority when not opposed by considerations of a still more powerful nature.

5. Assistant-surgeons will hereafter be divided into two classes. Those who have served ten years will be designated "1st class" and their juniors "2nd class" assistant-surgeons.

First-class assistant-surgeons in medical charge of corps will be allowed the medical staff salary of surgeons, viz., Rs. 300 per mensem.

6. With reference to the new Furlough Regulations (Government General Order No. 1150, dated 17th November, 1854, paragraph 20 to 37), the following scale of retiring pensions is applicable to the medical department:—

After 17 years' service	£191 12 6
" 21	250 0 0
" 25	300 0 0
" 29	365 0 0
" 32	500 0 0
" 35	700 0 0

By existing regulations, a medical officer holding the appointment of Member of the Medical Board, is required absolutely to retire from the service after he has served five years in that appointment. Hereafter, a medical officer who has passed a tour of duty in the highest appointments will, if he is still fit for the service, be permitted to return to the performance of other medical duties, until he shall have completed thirty-five years' service, and to be enabled to qualify for the highest rate of retiring pension.

8. The relative rank of medical with military officers under the new arrangements will be as follows:—

- Director-general with brigadier-general.
- Inspector-general with colonel.
- Superintending surgeons with lieutenant-colonels.
- Senior surgeons with majors.
- Surgeons with captains.
- Assistant-surgeons with lieutenants.

9. When committees are convened by Government, and composed of military and medical officers, or of these and civilians also, the relative precedence of the members is to be that in which they are named in the order convening the committee. In such cases, the president may belong to any branch of the service.

Whenever committees composed of military and medical officers are convened by the Commander-in-Chief, or by other military authorities, the president is invariably to be a military officer, and the members are to take precedence according to their relative rank.

10. The director-general, inspector-general, and superintending surgeons will be appointed by the Governor-General in Council or the Governors in Council.

11. Salaries at the following rates will be allowed:—

Bengal.

Director-General.

Consolidated pay and allowances, Rs. 3,000 per month.

Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Consolidated pay and allowances, Rs. 2,000 per month.

Superintending Surgeons.

Consolidated pay and allowances, Rs. 1,800 per month, with compensation for travelling expenses.

Madras.

Director-General.

Consolidated pay and allowances, Rs. 2,700 per month.

Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Consolidated pay and allowances, Rs. 1,900 per month.

Superintending Surgeons.

On the present Scale.

Bombay.

Director-General.

Consolidated pay and allowances, Rs. 2,500 per month.

Inspector-General of Hospitals.

Consolidated pay and allowances, Rs. 1,900 per month.

Superintending Surgeons.

On the present scale.

12. The present members of the medical boards at the three Presidencies who may not be selected for employment, will be employed under the orders of the Governor-General in Council and Governors in Council, in such manner as, without delaying the adoption of the new system, and without reducing the allowances of incumbents, shall allow them to serve the remainder of their tour of five years' service in the way most advantageous to the public interests.

13. A period will be assigned, from which the new arrangements shall come into effect in Bengal, and the Governors of Madras and Bombay in Council will be pleased to fix the date at which they shall come into effect at those presidencies respectively.

R. J. H. BRUCE, Colonel,

Sec. to the Gov. of India in the Mil. Dep.

TREATMENT OF MUTINEERS, &c.

From C. Beadon, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, to C. B. Thornhill, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

SIR,—I am directed to forward the accompanying extract from the proceedings of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, relative to the treatment of mutineers, deserters, and other persons concerned in the recent and present disturbances, and to request that the observance of the principles there laid down may be enjoined upon the local authorities.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) C. BEADON,

Sec. to the Government of India.

Fort William, July 31, 1857.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council in the Home Department, under date the 31st July, 1857.

Resolution.

Par. 1. The Governor-General of India in Council has observed, with approbation the zealous exertions of the local civil authorities for the apprehension and condign punishment of the mutineers and deserters concerned in the present revolt. It was necessary, by the severe and prompt punishment of such of these criminals as found their way into the districts in our possession, where the minds of the native troops could not but be in a very unsettled state, though the men for the most part had abstained from open mutiny, to show that the just fate of the mutineer is death, and that the British Government was powerful to inflict the penalty. It was necessary also, by the offer of rewards for the apprehension of all deserters, to check the crime of desertion, which was becoming rife in some of these regiments, and to prevent the possible escape of men who, apparently more deserters, had been concerned in such terrible atrocities that their apprehension and condign punishment was an imperative duty.

Par. 2. But, lest measures of extreme severity should be too hastily resorted to or carried too far, his lordship in Council thinks it right to issue detailed instructions on this subject, by which all civil officers will be guided in the exercise of their powers in the cases of mutineers, deserters, and rebels.

Par. 3. There is reason to believe that in some, even of those native regiments whose revolt has been stained by the most sanguinary atrocities, some men may have distinguished themselves from the mass by protecting an officer. In some such cases men of very guilty regiments possess certificates in their favour from officers of their regiments; but there may be others equally deserving of clemency who are without any such ready means of clearing themselves from the presumptive evidence of their deep guilt.

Par. 4. Where the number of men guilty of what it is impossible to pardon is so great, the Government will gladly seize every opportunity of reducing the work of retribution before it, by giving a free pardon to all who can show that they have a claim to mercy on this ground, provided they have not been guilty of any heinous crime against person or property, or aided or abetted others in the commission of any such crime.

Par. 5. It is understood that in regiments which mutinied, and for the most part went over to the rebels, without murdering their officers or committing any other sanguinary outrage, there were men who appeared to have had no heart in the revolt, though they failed in their duty as soldiers, and who have evinced their peaceable disposition, and their want of sympathy with those who are now armed in open rebellion against the Government by dispersing to their villages when the regiment broke up, and mixing quietly with the rural population. It is desirable to treat such men with all reasonable leniency.

Par. 6. The Governor-General in Council therefore deems it necessary to lay down the following rules for the guidance of civil authorities, in exercising the powers vested in them by recent legislation for the punishment of native officers and soldiers charged with mutiny or desertion.

Sec. 1.—No native officer or soldier belonging to a regiment which has not mutinied is to be punished by the civil power as a mere deserter, unless he be found or apprehended with arms in his possession. Such men when taken before or apprehended by the civil power, are to be sent back to their regiments whenever that can be done, there to be dealt with by the military authorities. When such men cannot be sent back to their regiments immediately, they should be detained in prison pending the orders of Government, to whom a report is to be made, addressed to the Secretary to Government in the military department.

Sec. 2.—Native officers and soldiers, being mutineers or deserters, taken before or apprehended by the civil power, not found or apprehended with arms in their possession, not charged with any specific act of rebellion, and belonging to a regiment which has mutinied, but has not been guilty of the murder of its officers, or of any other sanguinary crime, are to be sent to Allahabad, or to such other place as Government may hereafter order, and are there to be made over to the commandant, to be dealt with by the military authorities. Should any difficulty arise in sending the offender to Allahabad, either by reason of its distance from the place of arrest or otherwise, the offender should be imprisoned, until the orders of Government can be obtained, unless for special reasons it may be necessary to punish the offender forthwith, in which case a report will immediately afterwards be made to the Government.

Sec. 3.—Every mutineer or deserter who may be taken before, or apprehended by, the civil authorities, and who may be found to belong to a regiment which killed any European officer or

other European, or committed any other sanguinary outrage, may be tried and punished by the civil power. If the prisoner can show that he was not present at the murder or other outrage, or, if present, that he did his utmost to prevent it, full particulars of the case should be reported to Government in the military department before the sentence, whatever it be, is carried into effect, otherwise the sentence should be carried into effect forthwith.

Sec. 4. If it cannot be ascertained to what regiment a mutineer or deserter taken before, or apprehended by, the civil authorities belonged, he is to be dealt with, as provided above, by the 2nd Rule.

Par. 7. Lists showing the several regiments and detachments which have mutinied will be prepared with all practicable despatch in the military department, stating in each case all known particulars of the mutiny, and accompanied by nominal rolls, with appropriate remarks opposite to the names of those native officers and men who are known to have been absent from their regiment at the time of the mutiny, and of those who, if present, are known to have taken an active part either in promoting or suppressing the mutiny, or to have simply joined, or abstained from joining it. These nominal rolls, as soon as prepared, will be printed and circulated to all civil officers, and to military officers in command.

Par. 8. The Governor-General in Council is anxious to prevent measures of extreme severity being unnecessarily resorted to, or carried to excess, or applied without due discrimination, in regard to acts of rebellion committed by persons not mutineers.

Par. 9. It is unquestionably necessary, in the first attempt to restore order in a district in which the civil authority has been entirely overthrown, to administer the law with such promptitude and severity as will strike terror into the minds of the evil-disposed among the people, and will induce them by the fear of death to abstain from plunder, to restore stolen property, and return to peaceful occupations. But this object once in a great degree attained, the punishment of crimes should be regulated with discrimination.

Par. 10. The continued administration of the law in its utmost severity after the requisite impression has been made upon the rebellious and disorderly, and after order has been partly restored, would have the effect of exasperating the people, and would probably induce them to band together in large numbers for the protection of their lives, and with a view to retaliation.—a result much to be deprecated. It would greatly add to the difficulties of settling the country hereafter, if a spirit of animosity against their rulers were engendered in the minds of the people, and if their feelings were embittered by the remembrance of needless bloodshed. The civil officers in every district should endeavour, without condoning any heinous offences or making any promises of pardon for such offences, to encourage all persons to return to their usual occupations, and punishing only such of the principal offenders as can be apprehended,—to postpone as far as possible all minute inquiry into political offences until such time as the Government are in a position to deal with them in strength after thorough investigation. It may be necessary, however, even after a district is partially restored to order to make examples from time to time of such persons—of any who may be guilty of serious outrages against person or property, or who, by stopping the dawk or injuring the electric telegraph, or otherwise, may endeavour to promote the designs of those who are waging war against the state.

Par. 11. Another point to be noticed in connection with this subject is the general burning of villages, which the Governor-General in Council has reason to fear may have been carried too far by some of the civil officers employed in restoring order.

Par. XII. A severe measure of this sort is doubtless necessary as an example, in some cases where the mass of the inhabitants of a village have committed a grave outrage, and the perpetrators cannot be punished in their persons; but any approach to a wholesale destruction of property by the officers of government, without due regard to the guilt or innocence of those who are affected by it, must be strongly reprehended. Apart from the effect which such a practice would have upon the feelings and disposition of the country people, there can be no doubt that it would prevent them from returning to their villages and resuming the cultivation of their fields, a point at this season of vital importance, inasmuch as if the lands remain much longer unsown, distress, and even famine, may be added to the other difficulties with which the government will have to contend.

(True copy.)

Secretary to the Government of India.

Bengal Hurkaru, Sept. 3.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER GUARDS.

Fort William, Aug. 14, 1857.—The Right Honourable the Governor-General of India is pleased to sanction the addition of a company of artillery, with four field guns, to the Calcutta Volunteer Guards.

Capt. C. H. Dickens, of the Bengal artillery, is appointed to command the company, with the following subalterns:—

Lieutenants A. Pearson and J. Leonard.

PENSIONS TO OFFICERS' AND SOLDIERS' WIDOWS, ETC.

Fort William, Aug. 18, 1857.—With adVERTISEMENT to Para. 11* of the Government General Order No. 931, of the 23rd of July, 1857, it is hereby declared that pension referred to will be paid at the rates and under the conditions on which pensions are payable from the Compassionate Fund, as laid down in Section XXI., paras. 21 to 29, of the Pay Code of 1849, and which rates include the payment from Lord Clive's fund.

Further, that the pensions will be extended within the limitations of the Compassionate Fund to the mothers, sisters, and children of officers and men of the Bengal yeomanry cavalry who may fall in action.

LEAVE TO WOUNDED OFFICERS.

Fort William, Sept. 1, 1857.—The following extract, paras. 18 and 19, of a military letter, from Hon. Court of Directors to Government of India, dated 22nd July, 1857, are published for general information:—

By the regulations established for the promotion of lieutenant-colonels to the rank of colonel after three years' service, it is provided that no longer period than one month in each year, or a total of three months in three years, or six months in six years shall be allowed to reckon, whether the leave shall have been spent in India or out of the country, except in cases of wounds or illness contracted, by service in the field, duly certified by a medical board, when each case will be separately considered with reference to the time to be allowed.

In reply to the question now put to us, we have much satisfaction in stating that we are prepared to extend the benefits of the exception above specified to the time required for retirement on full pay. Every claim to the benefit of this exception must be duly certified by a medical board, and be forwarded to us for our decision, accompanied by the opinion thereon of the Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency to which the officer belongs.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,

Secretary to Government of India in the Military Dept.

EUROPEAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO LEAVE THE DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

Fort William, Sept. 3.—The Governor-General in Council hereby directs the civil and military authorities in all districts of the lower and central provinces of the Bengal presidency in which martial law has been proclaimed, and in the districts of the Bhagulpore division, to send away all European women and children of every class to Calcutta if possible, or at any rate to some station below Rajmahal.

A free passage is given on board the government and private river steamers and flats to all women and children proceeding down the river in compliance with this order.

European women and children will not be permitted for the present to enter any district in which martial law has been proclaimed, or any district of the Bhagulpore division.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council.

RE-CLASSIFICATION OF OFFICERS OF THE TENASSERIM, &c., PROVINCES.

Fort William, Sept. 2.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction a re-classification of the officers of the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces as follow, viz.:—To be

Deputy commissioners of the 1st class.

Deputy commissioner, Amherst province.

Deputy commissioner, Martaban ditto.

Deputy commissioners of the 2nd class.

Deputy commissioner, Tavoy province.

Magistrate of Moulmain.

Deputy commissioner of the 3rd class.

Deputy commissioner, Mergui province.

* Bengal Yeomanry Cavalry.—The widows of those who may fall in action will receive life-pensions; the widows of troopers and cornets, at the rate assigned to the widows of ensigns in the army; the widows of the lieutenants and captains, at the rates assigned to those ranks in the army.

† Letter dated 6th March, 1857, No. 82.—Request Court's decision on the question whether leave of absence in or beyond India taken in consequence of wounds received in action shall be allowed to reckon as service for pension both under the old and new Regulations.

Assistant commissioners of the 1st class.
 Assistant commissioner, Amherst province.
 Assistant commissioner, Martaban ditto.
 Assistant commissioners of the 2nd class.
 Assistant commissioner, Sittang.
 Assistant commissioner, Yoonzaieen.
 Assistant commissioner, Moulmain.
 Assistant commissioners of the 3rd class.
 Tsetkay of Moulmain.
 Tsetkay of Tavoy.
 Tsetkay of Mergui.

COURT MARTIAL.

SURGEON ELLIOT VOYLE DAVIES, M.D.

Fort William, July 27, 1857.—At a general court-martial at Fort William, held July 27, 1857, Surgeon E. V. Davies, M.D., 70th N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Barrackpore, June 10th, 1857, when visited at his quarters by the adjutant by order of the commanding officer of the 70th N.I., been drunk, and, from the effects of intoxication, unable to afford any explanation whatever on the subject for which purpose the adjutant had been directed to call upon him.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To be dismissed the service.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) PAT. GRANT, Lieut. General,
 Acting Commander-in-Chief.

Calcutta, 1st August, 1857.

The name of Surgeon Davies is to be struck off the strength of the medical department, from date of publication of this order at Barrackpore, of which a report is to be made to the deputy-adjutant general of the army.

By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief,
 W. MAYHEW, Major,
 Deputy Adj. Gen. of the Army.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, R. offic. coll. of Purneah, to conduct current duties of the office of judge of Purneah in addition to his own, Aug. 17.
 AMORY, J. E. to be vice-consul gen. of United States for British India, v. C. Huffnagle.
 BAKER, E. B. to be a dep. mag. and dep. coll. to have ch. of sub. div. of Sasseeram, and to exercise power of a coven. asst. to a mag. in Shahabad.
 BAMBER, H. W. J. to be an asst. supt. of salt chowkies, Aug. 29.
 BENSON, G. S. ret. to du. Aug. 13, re-attached to N. W. Prov. the Punjab, and Oude.
 BRANDRETH, A. to offic. as sec. to chief comm. of Punjab, Aug. 19.
 BUCKLAND, C. T. jun. sec. to gov. of Bengal, to offic. as private sec. to lieut. gov. Aug. 21.
 CAMPBELL, T. to be a dep. mag. and dep. coll. in Patna, Aug. 6.
 CARNAC, C. F. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Noacolly, still officiating at Dacca, Aug. 15.
 CHAPMAN, G. C. dep. mag. &c. of Purneah, transf. to Bhaugulpore, there to act as a mag. Aug. 28.
 COCKBURN, G. F. to be commiss. of rev. and circuit of Cuttack div. and supt. of tributary mehals, Aug. 15; to be a commiss. in the tributary mehals for trial of all crimes and offences punishable under sec. 7, Act XIV. of 1857.
 COSTLEY, W. C. dep. mag. and dep. coll. transf. fr. Shahabad to Nuddea, to exerc. pow. of a mag. in latter dist. Aug. 17.
 CUNLIFFE, D. to be coll. of Chittagong, Aug. 15.
 DAVIES, H. to be a dep. mag. and dep. coll. and to have ch. of sub-div. of Sherghotty, to exerc. pow. of a mag. in Behar and Hazareebaugh.
 ELLIS, R. S. to be dep. comm. of district of Nagpore, Aug. 19.
 LUSHINGTON, E. H. to offic. as comm. of revenue and circuit of the Burdwan div. Aug. 13.
 MACKENZIE, C. J. to ch. of sub-div. of Kalarooa, to exercise spec. powers of asst. mag. and powers of asst. coll. in Nuddea.
 MAN, E. G. to be a dep. mag. and dep. coll. in Tirhoot, Aug. 6.
 METCALFE, H. H. to be a dep. mag. and dep. coll. in Dacca.
 MYERS, W. to be a dep. mag. and dep. coll. in Bhaugulpore.
 MONEY, A. to be coll. of Behar, and to offic. as mag. Aug. 15.
 MONTRIOU, W. A. to be prof. of law and juris. in pres. coll.
 PALMER, W. J. to be 1st assist and opium exam. at Benares.
 PHILLIPS, J. L. M. to be mag. and coll. of Agra, July 10.
 RAVENSHAW, T. E. to be reg. of deeds in Pubna, Aug. 18.
 RICKETTS, J. A. to be a dep. mag. and dep. coll. in Backergunge.
 ROSS, A. B. to be a commissioner in the dist. of Nagpore, with power to try for mutiny and desertion.
 SANDFORD, J. D. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Tipperah.
 SHUTTLEWORTH, E. J. asst. supt. to be supt. of salt chowkies.
 SINGER, B. P. extra asst. com. Nagpore, rec. ch. of the treasury of that dist. fr. Mr. Ross, Aug. 8.

TWEEDIE, T. dep. mag. and dep. coll. to ch. of sub-div. of Genabellah, to exercise powers of mag. in districts of Bancooral and Midnapore, Aug. 26.
 WARD, J. R. com. for the suppression of dacoity, to be a com. under sec. 7, Act XIV. of 1857, for the trial of all crimes and offences punishable under the said Act.
 WAUCHOPE, S. to be commiss. of police for town of Calcutta.
 WHITE, C. P. dep. mag. and dep. coll. to ch. of sub-div. of Kalleegunge, Aug. 1.
 WOOD, B. to offic. as dep. commiss. of Sonthal pergunnahs.
 WOODCOCK, H. to be a dep. mag. and dep. coll. in Patna, Aug. 6.
 YOUNG, J. H. to offic. as coll. of Customs at Calcutta, Aug. 13.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AMESBURY, S. C. civ. asst. surg. of Dinagepore, 2 mo.
 CARNAGY, P. Asst. commr. of Salone, in Oude, 3 mo. on m.c. fr. July 30.
 CUNLIFFE, D. 1 mo. and 15 mo. on m.c.
 ROBINSON, W. L. 2 mo. m.c.
 STEER, C. 6 mo. in ext. on m.c.
 SWINDEN, W. W. 1 week, on m.c.
 TAYLER, W. V. G. 10 days.
 TAYLOR, W. C. 4 mo.
 TAYLOR, J. 4 mo. on m.c.
 WOOD, C. 1 mo. on m.c.
 YOUNG, W. G. 3 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

MOORE, Rev. T. to be an asst. chaplain, Aug. 31.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABBOTT, Maj. J. art. to be lieut. col. from July 4, 1857, in suc. to Lieut. col. Sir H. M. Lawrence, dec.
 ABBOTT, Ens. R. I. to rank fr. June 12.
 ALBAN, Lieut. T. C. made over ch. of office of assist. to the resident at Baroda to Assist. surg. J. P. Stratton, July 1.
 ALLARDYCE, Lieut. J. A. assist. commiss. of 1st class, to act as dep. comm. of 3rd class, v. Taylor, Aug. 26.
 ALLGOOD, Lieut. G. 49th N.I. dep. assist. qr. mr. gen. 1st class, ret. to duty, Aug. 31.
 ANDERSON, Lieut. R. P. 25th N.I. to be capt. from June 27, in suc. to Spottiswoode.
 ANDERSON, Ens. G. W. S. 2nd N.I. (killed), to be lieut. fr. June 8, v. English, killed.
 ANDREWS, Lieut. C. A. 72nd N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Aug. 27.
 ARBUCKLE, 1st Lieut. C. V. art. to rank fr. May 30, v. Mowatt, dec.
 ARMSTRONG, Ens. G. C. H. 59th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 27, in suc. to Holmes, killed.
 ASHE, Lieut. T. B. to be off. dep. comm. in district of Bhundara, Aug. 19.
 ATLAY, Capt. E. art. to rank fr. May 30, v. Mowatt, dec.
 BAILY, Lieut. C. 17th M.N.I. to offic. as adjt. regt. of Loodianah.
 BAKER, Capt. F. M. 65th N.I. to be major fr. July 15, v. Smith, killed.
 BAKER, Capt. W. T. 60th N.I. to do duty with Nusseree batt. to remain at Juttogb, in com. of detach.; left there June 21.
 BAMFIELD, Lieut. A. H. 56th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 15, in succ. to Prout, killed.
 BANKS, Capt. J. S. (dec.) 33rd N.I. to be major fr. June 27, 1857, v. Lieut. col. J. Platt, killed.
 BATTYE, Ens. C. F. to be lieut. fr. August 1, in succ. to Banks, deceased.
 BAUGH, Brev. capt. B. H. 34th to act as interp. to 70th N.I. v. Grierson, Aug. 3.
 BAZELY, Major F. R. art. to be lieut. col. in succ. to Mowatt, dec. to rank fr. June 25, v. Dixon, dec.; to be lieut. col. in the army, fr. March 14, in succ. to Stalker, dec.
 BEATSON, Brev. col. W. F. 43rd L.I. ret. to duty, Aug. 13.
 BECKETT, Ens. S. to rank fr. June 13.
 BELLI, Ens. W. F. 40th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Jan. 20, in succ. to Rubie, prom.
 BIDDLEPH, Brev. lieut. col. G. 45th N.I. ret. to duty, Aug. 13.
 BIRCH, Lieut. R. C. to be sen. asst. to commiss. of Chota Nagpore, and to be in ch. of dist. of Singhboom.
 BIRCH, Ens. F. M. 71st N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 1, in suc. to Platt, killed; to rank fr. May 31, v. Jones, pro.
 BIRCH, Capt. W. 7th N.I. to be maj. of brig. in suc. to Dodgson, trans. to div. staff, Aug. 14; posted to station of Ferozepore.
 BISHOP, Capt. W. L. M. 46th N.I. to offic. as brig. maj. at Seal-kote, dur. abs. of Rose, June 21.
 BISHOP, Maj. G. W. to be lieut. col. fr. July 1, in suc. to Platt, killed; to rank fr. May 31, v. Jones, pro.; posted to 23rd N.I.
 BLAIR, Lieut. E. R. 51st N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. June 27, 1857, v. Col. A. Jack, killed. This cancels his prom. by brev. fr. July 10.
 BODDAM, Lieut. H. M. vested with powers of dep. comm. in div. of Doonah and Deogurh of southern Pergunnah, Aug. 25.
 BONTAIN, Brev. maj. J. 37th N.I. perm. to res. com. of Sikh volunteers, to rejoin depot of musketry at Dum Dum, making ov. com. of volunteers to Brev. capt. Montgomery, 2nd in com. Aug. 15.

- BOISRAGON, Lieut. H. F. M. 2nd in com. Kemaon batt. to offic. also as adj.
- BOSWELL, Ens. C. M. to rank fr. June 13; to do duty with 2nd N.I. at Barrackpore, Aug. 4.
- BROGGS, Lieut. W. 71st N.I. to be capt. fr. July 1, in suc. to Platt, killed; to rank fr. May 11, v. Jones, prom.
- BROADHURST, Cornet A. W. to rank fr. June 24.
- BROWN, Ens. R. to rank fr. June 12.
- BROWN, Lieut. T. to be capt. of 3rd troop cav. Calcutta volunteer guard, in suc. to Capt. Sankey.
- BROWN, 2nd Lieut. F. D. M. 1st Eur. fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. June 7, in suc. to Howell, dec.
- BROWNE, Ens. R. 56th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 15, in suc. to Prout, killed.
- BRUCE, Capt. H. L. art. ret. to duty, Aug. 31.
- BRUCE, Brev. capt. H. Le G. art. to be capt. in suc. to Mowatt, dec. to rank fr. June 25, v. Dixon, dec.
- BURNETT, Capt. F. C. art. to be maj. fr. July 4, 1857, in suc. to Lieut. col. Sir H. M. Lawrence, dec.
- BURLTON, Ens. N. R. 40th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 8, in suc. to Low.
- BUSH, Maj. R. Y. 65th N.I. to be lieut. col. fr. July 15, v. Smith, killed.
- BUSHBY, Ens. C. M. 70th N.I. to be adj. of inf. Calcutta volunteer guards, v. Chamier, Aug. 25.
- BUSHBY, Lieut. J. T. 6th inf. Hyderabad cont. to offic. as ex. asst. to commr. fr. Aug. 18.
- BUTTANSHAW, Lieut. H. R. 47th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
- BUTTANSHAW, Lieut. T. 47th N.I. to act as adj. v. Walcot.
- CAHILL, Lieut. W. E. 40th N.I. to be capt. fr. June 8, in suc. to Corfield.
- CAMPBELL, Capt. J. to be a spec. officer for invest. of Enam claims in Hyderabad assigned districts, Aug. 26; to act as dep. commr. of 2nd class, v. Balmain, Aug. 26.
- CARRAN, J. L. to be lieut. 2nd comp. inf. Calcutta volunteer guard, v. Lieut. Ockelton, res.
- CART, Lieut. S. 37th N.I. to offic. as dep. judge adv. gen. v. Renaud, Aug. 4.
- CHALMERS, Ens. O. J. 3rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 1, v. Yorke, dec., fr. effects of a wound rec. in action; to rank fr. June 23, v. Alexander, killed in action.
- CHAMBERS, Brev. capt. R. W. 11th N.I. to act as interp. to right wing H.M.'s 6th dragoon guards, Aug. 11.
- CHAMIER, Lieut. F. E. A. 34th N.I. to be interp. and a.-de.-c. on personal staff of Sir J. Outram, Aug. 5.
- CHAMPNEYS, Maj. E. G. J. inf. to be lieut. col. fr. June 27, 1857, v. Lieut. col. J. Platt, killed.
- CHEAPE, Capt. C. to be maj. 51st N.I. fr. June 27, 1857, v. Col. A. Jack, killed.
- CHRISTIE, Brev. col. J. 3rd L.C. ret. to duty, Aug. 31.
- CLARKE, Lieut. C. 2nd Eur. fus. ret. to duty, Aug. 31.
- CLARKE, Brev. lieut. col. J. 25th N.I. to be maj. fr. June 27, in suc. to Spottiswoode.
- CLARK, Lieut. W. W. 36th N.I. to do du. with detach. of 8th foot, June 21.
- CLIFFORD, Asst. surg. P. M. to be surg. fr. Aug. 7, v. Davies, dismissed, Aug. 11.
- CODDINGTON, 2nd Lieut. F. art. to rank, fr. June 12.
- COLLETT, Ens. H. 51st N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 27, 1857, v. Jack, killed.
- COMBE, Lieut. A. 65th N.I. ret. to duty, Aug. 31.
- CONDIE, Cornet W. to rank fr. May 20.
- COPLAND, Ens. C. A. to rank fr. June 13.
- CORBETT, Lieut. A. F. 43rd L.I. to act as interp. to 2nd N.I. v. Grierson.
- CORBYN, Ens. E. C. to rank fr. May 6.
- COX, Ens. F. A. D. to rank fr. May 26.
- CRACROFT, Brev. capt. J. E. 69th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 11, in suc. to Menteth, dec.
- CRAIGIE, Lieut. A. W. to do du. with 9th irr. cav. July 20.
- CRICHTON, Capt. W. H. to be off. dep. com. in dist. of Chemda.
- CROSS, Lieut. R. to act as 2nd in com. and adj. to reg. of Perozepore, v. Lieuts. Montague, 2nd in com. and Taylor, adj. proc. towards pres.
- CUNLIFFE, Capt. E. 1st Eur. fus. ret. to duty, Aug. 31.
- CUPPAGE, Lieut. B. 6th L.C. to do du. with H.M.'s 9th Lancers.
- CURETON, Capt. C. 38th N.I. to rank fr. May 25, v. Spottiswoode, dec.
- DANSEY, Capt. J. J. 16th N.I. ret. to duty, Aug. 31.
- DANGERFIELD, Lieut. G. asst. comm. Pegu, to offic. as maj. of Rangoon, dur. abs. of Riley, fr. June 21.
- DAVIDSON, Lieut. col. C. to rank fr. May 31, v. Handcombe, killed, posted to 49th N.I.
- DAUNT, Ens. J. C. C. 70th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 20, v. McNair, dec.
- DAWSON, Ens. A. 53rd N.I. to be capt. fr. July 15, in succ. to Hillersdon, killed.
- DELANE, Lieut. W. adjt. 2nd brig. art. to assume com. of 2nd tr. of that brig. Aug. 26.
- DENNEHY, Lieut. T. 2nd N.I. placed at disp. of lieut. govr. central provinces, Aug. 6.
- DICKENS, Capt. C. H. art. to com. comp. of art. with four field guns attached to Calcutta volunteer guards, Aug. 14.
- DICKSON, Lieut. J. C. 33rd N.I. to be maj. fr. June 27, 1857, v. Lieut. col. J. Platt, killed.
- DIXON, 2nd Lieut. A. art. to rank fr. June 12.
- DODGSON, Capt. D. S. mag. of brig. to be a dep. asst. adj. gen. of div. in suc. to Maj. Waterfield, who vacates on pro. Aug. 14.
- DODGSON, Capt. D. S. dep. asst. adj. gen. posted to Cawnpore div.
- DOUGLAS, Capt. C. art. ret. to duty.
- DREW, Capt. H. J. R. 8th N.I. will raise a regt. of warlike Assamese, under orders of Col. Jenkins, commg. in that prov. from whom he will take instructions, Aug. 24.
- DREW, Capt. H. D. 8th N.I. to raise regt. of warlike Assamese, under orders of Col. Jenkins, Aug. 24.
- DRUMMOND, Brev. lieut. col. H. 3rd L.C. ret. to duty, July 31.
- DUFFIN, Lieut. F. 70th N.I. ret. to duty, Aug. 31.
- DYCE, Ens. F. L. S. to rank fr. June 13.
- DYKE, 2nd Lieut. G. H. art. to rank fr. June 12.
- ELLICE, Lieut. H. E. 1st L.C. to be capt. fr. July 1, in succ. to Harris, killed.
- ELLIOT, Lieut. C. to be comm. in dist. of Raepore, Aug. 19.
- ELTON, Ens. J. F. 37th N.I. passed colloq. exam.
- EVANS, Ens. H. P. to rank fr. June 12.
- EWART, Lieut. J. H. 12th N.I. (dec.) to be capt. fr. June 6, v. Dunlop, killed.
- EWART, Brev. maj. R. S. dep. asst. adj. gen. of div. to be asst. adj. gen. of div. v. Maj. Prior, who vacates on prom. Aug. 14.
- FADDY, Capt. S. B. 36th N.I. to be maj. fr. July 20, in suc. to McNair, dec.; to rank fr. May 31, v. Corfield, ret.
- FELLOWES, Lieut. H. 31st N.I. to be adj. v. Davis, prom.
- FITZGERALD, Lieut. J. H. asst. comm. in Nursingpore, vested with powers of jt. mag. Aug. 11.
- FIRTH, Ens. R. F. 65th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 14, v. Shirreff, killed.
- FLEMING, Brev. col. T. to be lieut. col. fr. July 20, in suc. to McNair, dec.; to rank fr. May 31, v. Corfield, ret.; posted to 36th N.I. Aug. 20.
- FORBES, Capt. W. 27th N.I. ret. to du. Aug. 31.
- FORBERRY, Ens. G. V. 3rd N.I. to be lieut. v. R. W. Alexander, killed in action, with rank fr. July 1, v. Yorke, dec.
- FRANKS, Ens. W. A. 12th N.I. to be lieut. fr. June 19, v. Jackson, prom.
- FRANKS, 2nd Lieut. R. R. art. fr. 3rd comp. 6th batt. to 2nd tr. 2nd brig. Aug. 26.
- GARDENER, Capt. H. C. 38th L.I. to be station staff at Kus-sowlic, June 5.
- GARDEN, Capt. H. R. asst. qr. mr. gen. of the army, attached in that capacity to Maj. gen. Sir J. Outram's comp. Aug. 5.
- GARSTON, Brev. capt. W. T. 70th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 20, v. McNair, dec.
- GAFF, Lieut. T. S. 66th or Goorka regt. to rank fr. May 31, v. Handcombe, killed.
- GILL, Capt. P. H. P. 37th N.I. to act as cantonment mag. and dep. pay mr. Benares circle, Aug. 20; supt. of bazaars, to raise a pol. force of 50 men, to assist in keeping the lines and station free.
- GIBNEY, Brev. capt. R. D. 59th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 23, in suc. to Holmes, killed.
- GLUBB, Lieut. O. M. 37th N.I. to act as supt. of sudder bazaar, v. Gill, Aug. 1.
- GLUBB, Lieut. J. M. 38th L.I. to rank fr. May 25, v. Spottiswoode, dec.
- GLASSE, Lieut. R. W. to offic. as 2nd com. regt. of Loodianah, in suc. to Mara, dec. Aug. 26.
- GOAD, Ens. F. L. to rank fr. June 13, to stand below Ens. F. D. Madden; to do duty with 43rd N.I. at Barrackpore, Aug. 4.
- GOLDNEY, Lieut. col. P. (dec.) to be col. in the army fr. Mar. 14, in suc. to Stather, dec.
- GORDON, Capt. J. 6th N.I. to offic. as a.-de.-c. to Brig. gen. J. G. S. Neill, Aug. 12.
- GOTT, Capt. W. C. 56th N.I. to be major fr. July 15, in suc. to Prout, killed.
- GRAHAM, Ens. R. B. 29th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, May 15.
- GRAHAM, Ens. O. M. 7th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 30, v. Ingilby, killed.
- GRANT, Capt. W. D. extra asst. 2nd class to act as asst. commr. v. Taylor, Aug. 26.
- GRAY, Brev. col. J. C. C. to be col. fr. June 27, in suc. to Wheeler, Aug. 24.
- GRAYDON, Capt. W. 16th N.I. to the ch. of reg. bazaar of H.M.'s 52nd reg. July 19; serv. pl. at disp. of Brig. gen. Chamberlain, to do duty with movable col.
- GULLY, Lieut. F. J. 31st N.I. exec. engr. Lahore and Peshawur road, ret. to duty, Aug. 13; placed at disp. of C.-in-C. Aug. 13.
- HAIG, Lieut. A. S. 55th N.I. passed in Hindustani, Aug. 26.
- HAMILTON, Lieut. Sir W. Bart. asst. eng. 1st class, Peshawur, to be exec. eng. 4th class, Aug. 21.
- HAMMOND, Capt. H. art. ret. to duty, Aug. 31.
- HAND, Ens. G. M. to rank fr. June 12.
- HANNEY, Brev. lieut. col. S. F. to be lieut. col. fr. June 8.
- HARRIS, Brev. lieut. col. P. 70th N.I. to be col. fr. July 20, v. McNair, dec.
- HARTLEY, Brig. posted to Umballa brig. to join.

- HASSELL**, Brev. maj. C. 48th N.I. is appointed to raise a corps of Munceeporees and Cacharees, and he will place himself in communication with the officers, civil and military, on the north-east frontier, for the purpose, Aug. 24.
- HAWKINS**, Ens. F. K. 44th N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. June 21, v. Smith, killed.
- HAYES**, Assist. surg. W. H. to do duty with left wing of H.M.'s 35th foot, in Fort William, July 18.
- HARSEY**, Maj. gen. J. C.B. 6th L.C. to be ex. mem. mil. div. 2nd class.
- HENDERSON**, Ens. D. 10th N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. June 18, in suc. to Lindsay, killed.
- HENNESSY**, Ens. G. R. 34th N.I., passed in Hindustani, Aug. 26.
- HICKEY**, 1st Lieut. R. J. F. 1st Eur. fus. 2nd in comm. 1st in cav. to act as an assist. civ. eng. in add. to other duties, Aug. 4; to be capt. fr. June 7, in suc. to Howell, dec.
- HILLIARD**, Lieut. T. H. 23rd N.I. to be capt. fr. July 1, in suc. to Fagan, killed.
- HOCKLEY**, Capt. J. J. 66th or Goorka regt. to rank fr. May 31, v. Handscombe, killed.
- HOGGAN**, Ens. G. H. W. 4th N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. Aug. 11, in suc. to Young, dec.
- HOVENDEN**, Lieut. J. St. J. engns. to offic. as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. of the div. v. Lieut. F. S. Roberts.
- HUDLESTON**, Ens. R. H. 69th N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. July 11, in suc. to Mentenath, dec.
- HUME**, Ens. C. W. to rank fr. June 24.
- HUXHAM**, Lieut. G. C. 48th N.I. to be fort adj. of Muchee Bhawan, Oude.
- JACKSON**, Lieut. F. C. 12th N.I. to be capt. fr. June 19, v. Kirke, dec.
- JELlicoe**, Lieut. P. G. 53rd N.I. to be capt. fr. July 15, in suc. to Hillersdon, killed.
- JENKINS**, Maj. C. N. 1st L.C. ret. to duty, Aug. 31; to be maj. fr. July 1, in suc. to Harris, killed.
- JENNINGS**, Cornet W. H. J. to rank fr. May 20.
- JOHNSON**, Lieut. A. B. 5th N.I. assist. com. in Punjab Jhung, ret. to duty, Aug. 31.
- JOHNSON**, Lieut. A. A. 9th N.I. to act. as adj. 1st cav. Hyderabad conting. to join at Eddabad.
- JOHNSTON**, Ens. T. B. 28th N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. June 27, 1857, v. Ewart, killed.
- JONES**, Col. N. new prom. to 49th N.I.
- JUDGE**, 2nd Lieut. C. N. eng. to rank fr. June 8, 1855.
- KEMBLE**, Cornet H. C. to rank fr. June 10.
- KEMP**, Capt. D. 5th N.I. to do duty with detach. of 2nd Eur. fus.
- KINLESIDE**, Capt. R. R. art. to be maj. in suc. to Mowatt, dec.; to rank fr. June 25, v. Dixon, dec.
- KNYVETT**, Lieut. col. W. J. B. to rank fr. May 25, v. Spottiswoode, dec.
- LAMB**, Maj. W. asst. adj. gen. fr. Saugor dist. to Lahore div. to cont. to do duty at Saugor until relieved, Aug. 20; to be asst. adj. gen. of div. v. Lindsay, killed.
- LAW**, Lieut. J. A. 66th or Goorka regt. to be brev. capt.
- LEE**, Lieut. W. W. 5th N.I. to do duty with H.M.'s 75th regt.
- LEONARD**, Lieut. J. art. to do duty with art. attached to Calcutta volunteer guards, under com. of Capt. Dickens, Aug. 14.
- LEWES**, 2nd Lieut. C.E. art. to be 1st lieutenant. in suc. to Mowatt, dec.; to rank fr. June 25, v. Dixon, dec.
- LEWIN**, Ens. T. H. to rank fr. June 12.
- LLOYD**, Maj. gen. G. W. A. c.s. rem. fr. div. staff of the army.
- LUMSDEN**, Brev. capt. J. T. 30th N.I. ret. to duty, Aug. 31.
- MACHILL**, Lieut. L. to be a 2nd class comm. of ordnance, v. Currie, prom.
- MACDONALD**, Ens. L. to rank fr. May 8.
- MACDONALD**, Lieut. H. 19th N.I. attached as interp. to a detach. of 5th fus. proc. fr. pres. to upper prov.
- MACDONALD**, Maj. J. 66th or Goorka regt. to rank fr. May 31, v. Handscombe, killed.
- MACNAGHTEN**, Lieut. W. H. 1st L.C. to be capt. fr. July 19, v. Beatson, dec.
- MACKAY**, 2nd Lieut. J. R. art. to rank fr. June 12.
- MACLEOD**, Lieut. D. J. 12th N.I. to be capt. fr. June 19, v. Ewart, dec.
- MACQUEEN**, Ens. A. J. to rank fr. June 13.
- MADDEN**, Ens. T. D. to rank fr. June 13.
- MAINWARING**, Cornet C. 6th L.C. to be lieutenant. fr. July 23, in suc. to Mactier, dec.
- MANDERSON**, Lieut. G. R. horse art. before Delhi, to offic. as adj. and qr. mr. dur. abs. of Delane.
- MARSHALL**, Ens. H. W. to rank fr. June 13.
- MARTIN**, Capt. A. to be maj. fr. Aug. 1, in suc. to Banks, dec.
- MAXWELL**, Brev. capt. H. H. art. ret. to duty, Aug. 31.
- MAXWELL**, Ens. R. E. to rank fr. May 6.
- MAYNARD**, Ens. F. M. N. to rank fr. April 20.
- MAYNE**, Lieut. A. C. art. ret. to duty, Aug. 31.
- MCKINNON**, Supt. surg. C. M.D. posted to Agra circle, July 30.
- MCKEILL**, Lieut. D. art. to be capt. fr. July 4, 1857, in suc. to Lieut. col. Sir H. M. Lawrence, dec.
- MENCHER**, Lieut. C. M. art. ret. to duty, Aug. 31.
- MENZIES**, Ens. O. 35th L.I. to be lieutenant. fr. June 27, 1857, v. Lieut. col. Williams, killed.
- METCALFE**, Lieut. W. 35th L.I. to be capt. of a comp. from June 27, 1857, v. Lieut. col. Williams, killed.
- MIDDLETON**, Lieut. C. F. 40th N.I. to rank fr. June 17, v. Low, ret.
- MILLS**, Capt. H. 2nd N.I. returned to du. Aug. 13.
- MOIR**, Capt. J. de W. i.C. J. 28th N.I. to be maj. fr. June 27, 1857, v. Ewart, killed.
- MONCKTON**, 1st Lieut. J. R. Engs. to rank fr. May 16, v. Taylor prom.
- MONCRIEFF**, Capt. A. P. S. 44th N.I. to rank fr. May 29, v. Manson, prom.
- MONTGOMERY**, Brev. Capt. C. L. 65th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 15, v. Smith, killed.
- MORIARTY**, Ens. M. P. to rank fr. June 13.
- MOSLEY**, Ens. W. F. to rank fr. June 13.
- NAPIER**, Brev. Col. R. offic. chief eng. lower provinces, placed at disp. of C-in-C. fr. Aug. 5; to be mil. sec. and chief of adj. gen. dept. with Sir J. Outram, Aug. 5.
- NASH**, Ens. H. P. P. 25th N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. June 27, in suc. to Spottiswoode.
- NASH**, Maj.-Gen. to be col. of a regt. fr. July 15, in suc. to Goldie, Aug. 24.
- NATION**, Brev. Capt. J. L. ret. to duty, Aug. 30.
- NELSON**, Brev. Capt. F. J. 65th N.I. to be capt. fr. June 14, v. Shirreff killed; to be maj. of brig. in suc. to Simeon, trans. to div. staff, Aug. 14; maj. of brig. posted to station of Benares, Aug. 20.
- NOBLE**, Lieut. H. N. 44th N.I. to rank fr. May 29, v. Manson, prom.
- O'BRIEN**, Ens. J. L. G. to rank fr. June 24.
- OSBORN**, Lieut. D. H. 54th N.I. to be capt. fr. June 14, v. Blake, killed.
- PAKENHAM**, Ens. E. P. to rank fr. June 12.
- PARK**, Ens. J. 65th N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. July 15, v. Smith, killed.
- PARKER**, Ens. G. L. M. to rank fr. June 13.
- PARTRIDGE**, Ens. J. C. 23rd N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. July 1, in suc. to Fagan, killed.
- PASKE**, Lieut. W. 28th N.I. to be capt. of a comp. fr. June 27, 1857, v. Ewart, killed.
- PATERSON**, W. R. to be lieutenant. of 3rd tr. cav. vol. guard, Calcutta, in suc. to Lieut. Brown, prom.
- PAUL**, Lieut. adj. 4th Punjab inf. to offic. as 2nd in com. fr. Jan. 24, v. Earle, res.
- PEARSON**, Ens. T. to rank fr. June 13.
- PEARSON**, 1st Lieut. A. art. late com. No. 4, field batt. Gwalior conting. pl. at disp. of brig. com. at Agra, July 4; to do duty with art. attached to Calcutta volunteer guards, under com. of Capt. Dickens, Aug. 14.
- POLWHEELER**, Brev. col. T. fr. 30th to 17th N.I. Aug. 20.
- POWELL**, Major J. to be lieutenant. col. 28th N.I. fr. June 27, 1857, v. Lieut. col. J. Ewart, killed.
- PRENDERGAST**, Major G. M. 44th N.I. to rank fr. May 29, v. Manson, prom.
- RAMSAY**, Capt. H. 53rd N.I. to be Major fr. July 15, in suc. to Hillersdon, killed.
- RAMSAY**, Major G. 25th N.I. to be lieutenant. col. fr. June 27, in suc. to Spottiswoode.
- RAMSAY**, Lieut. M. 36th N.I. to rank fr. May 31, v. Corfield, ret.
- REVELLEY**, Lieut. W. 65th N.I. to rec. ch. of the stud fr. Major Otley, Aug. 26.
- REYNOLDS**, Capt. J. H. 53rd N.I. to act (temp.) as major of brigade, v. Crossman.
- RICHARDSON**, Capt. J. F. 49th N.I. com. of 8th irr. cav. returned to du. Aug. 13; to com. Bengal yeomanry cav.; has assigned to him the honorary rank of major, consequent on his appt. as commdt. of the Bengal yeomanry cav. Aug. 21.
- ROBERTSON**, Capt. C. C. to be off. dep. comm. in district of Chindwarra, Aug. 19.
- ROBINSON**, 2nd Lieut. R. S. art. to rank fr. June 12.
- ROSE**, J. to be lieutenant. 5th comp. inf. Calcutta vol. guard, v. Lieut. Campbell, res.
- ROSS**, Lieut. W. A. art. fr. 2nd tr. 2nd Beng. to 3rd co. 6th batt. Aug. 26.
- ROSS**, Lieut. col. D. to be lieutenant. col. 51st N.I. fr. June 27, 1857, v. Col. A. Jack, killed.
- RYAN**, 2nd Lieut. E. H. art. to rank fr. June 12.
- SANDEMAN**, Brev. col. R. T. 33rd N.I. assumed com. of Jullundur, July 12.
- SANDERS**, Lieut. col. A. to rank fr. May 29, v. Manson, pro.
- SANDERSON**, Ens. H. B. 22nd N.I. to be lieutenant. fr. June 8, v. Bright, killed.
- SCHUCKBURGH**, Brev. maj. H. A. 40th N.I. to be maj. fr. June 8, in suc. to Corfield.
- SCOTT**, Ens. T. A. to do duty with 70th N.I. at Barrackpore.
- SCOTT**, Brev. lieutenant. col. A. C. to be lieutenant. col. fr. July 20, v. McNair, dec.
- SCOTT**, Ens. T. A. to rank from June 13.
- SEATON**, Maj. to be lieutenant. col. of inf. fr. June 27, 1857, v. Lieut. col. Williams, killed.
- SHAW**, Lieut. H. A. 54th N.I. to do duty with 43rd N.I. at Barrackpore, Aug. 4.
- SHAW**, Lieut. C. R. 37th N.I. to offic. as adj. Aug. 20.

SHEFFIELD, Lieut. W. to do duty with 6-pounder battery, under com. of Capt. W. K. Fooks, June 3.

SHERIFF, 2nd Lieut. D. 2nd Eur. Bengal. fus. to be 1st lieut. fr. June 23, v. Jackson, killed in action.

SIMEON, Capt. R. G. maj. of brig. to be a dep. asst. adj. gen. of div. in suc. to Ewart, prom. Aug. 11; posted to Meerut div.

SINCLAIR, Lieut. 2nd in com. 6th inf. Hyderabad conting. to offic. as adj. Aug. 20.

SISSMORE, Maj. T. H. art. to rank fr. May 30, v. Mowatt, dec.

SISSMORE, Capt. E. 6th N.I. to be mag. fr. July 11, in suc. to Menteath, dec.

SITWELL, Lieut. F. H. M. 31st N.I. to be a.-d.-c. on personal staff of Sir J. Outram, Aug. 5.

SMALLEY, Lieut. E. 36th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 20, in suc. to M'Nair, dec.; to rank fr. May 31, v. Corfield, ret.

SMITH, Lieut. G. L. 29th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, May 15.

SMYTH, Capt. J. H. art. ret. fr. furl. to proc. up the country in ch. of remounts for lt. field batteries, to place himself in com. with officer com. at Dum Dum, Aug. 20.

SNOW, Maj. R. T. to be dep. comm. in district of Raepore, Aug. 19.

STAFFORD, Lieut. J. F. 4th N.I. to do duty with 2nd police batt. at Dhurmsala, Aug. 13; to be capt. fr. Aug. 11, in suc. to Young, dec.

STAINFORTH, Ens. R. to rank fr. June 20.

STANTON, Lieut. F. S. offic. exec. engr. at Sherghothy, is vest. with pow. of mag. in the dist. of Behar and Shahatran, Aug. 29.

STEWART, 2nd Lieut. W. J. art. to rank fr. June 12.

STEWART, Col. R. on furl. fr. 49th to 41st N.I. Aug. 6.

STEPHEN, Capt. J. G. 8th N.I. ret. to duty, Aug. 13.

STEPHEN, Brev. major, J. G. 8th N.I. to offic. as Persian interp. and extra a.-de.-c. to C.-in-C. fr. Aug. 16.

STEWART, Lieut. 64th N.I. to do duty with 3rd Punjab inf. at Kohat, v. Boswell.

STUBBS, Lieut. W. H. to be capt. of a comp. from Aug. 1, in suc. to Banks, dec.

SWINLEY, Lieut. col. G. H. art. to rank fr. May 30, v. Mowatt, dec.

SWINHOE, Lieut. H. 30th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Aug. 4.

SWINTON, 2nd Lieut. G. engs. to rank fr. June 8, 1855.

SWINTON, 2nd Lieut. A. art. to rank fr. June 12.

SYKES, Lieut. J. 66th or Goorka reg. comdt. of 7th inf. Oude irr. force, to be a sub. asst. com. gen. on probation, Aug. 7.

SZCZEPANSKI, Ens. H. C. A. to rank fr. June 13.

TAYLOR, 1st Lieut. A. engs. to be capt. fr. May 16, v. Fraser, dec.

TAYLOR, Lieut. R. N. asst. commr. of 1st class, to act as dep. commr. of 3rd class, v. Campbell, Aug. 26.

TEMPLE, Lieut. S. extra asst. to act as asst. commr. v. Allardce, Aug. 26.

TEMPLER, Lieut. H. J. 6th N.I. ref. to duty, Aug. 31.

THOMAS, Ens. A. B. E. 37th N.I. to do duty with reg. of Ferozepore, to proc. to Fyzabad, in com. of detach. of that corps.

THOMASON, 2nd Lieut. C. T. engs. to be 1st lieut. v. Taylor, prom. to rank fr. June 6, v. Innes, killed.

THOMSON, Lieut. F. R. 29th N.I. ref. to duty, Aug. 31.

THOMPSON, Brev. capt. R. L. 10th N.I. to be capt. fr. June 18, in suc. to Lindsay, killed.

TRAVERS, Lieut. R. 7th N.I. ret. to duty Aug. 31.

TREVOY, 2nd Lieut. S. T. engs. to be 1st Lieut. for July 13, v. E. Walker, deceased.

TROWER, Capt. C. P. 23rd N.I. placed in ch. of civ. treasury in Fort at Mhow, Aug. 11.

TUCKER, Lieut. C. 8th L.C. to offic. as executive eng. at Benares, Aug. 31.

TULLOH, Capt. R. H. D. 39th N.I. placed at disp. of foreign dept. Aug. 27, to be an asst. commr. 3rd class in the Punjab.

TULLOCH, Ens. J. H. to rank fr. June 24.

TULLOH, Capt. T. 33rd N.I. to com. new batt. now being raised at Jullundur, Aug. 13.

TURNER, Ens. F. R. 33rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 1, v. Platt, killed.

TWEEDIE, Ens. W. to do duty with H.M.'s 78th Highlanders, July 30.

TYLER, Lieut. W. G. B. asst. comm. in Saugor, vested with powers of jt. mag. Aug. 11.

UNWIN, Capt. R. 6th N.I. ret. to duty Aug. 31.

VETCH, Maj. H. to be lieut. col. in the army fr. May 29, in suc. to Shardon, dec.

WALKER, Capt. J. L. 71st N.I. to be maj. fr. July, in suc. to Platt, killed; to rank fr. May 31, v. Jones, pro.

WALLER, Lieut. H. E. 40th N.I. to rank fr. Nov. 23, 1856, for the augmentation.

WANDBY, Ens. W. R. 36th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 30, in suc. to McNair, dec.; to rank fr. June 12, v. Bagshaw.

WARD, Capt. G. 8th L.C. to be station staff offic. at Kussowlie.

WARREN, Lieut. C. H. L. 8th N.I. to proc. to Segowlie by dak, to act as adjt. to 12th irr. cav. Aug. 4.

WARTER, 2nd Lieut. W. De G. art. to rank fr. June 12.

WATERFIELD, Maj. J. to continue to act as dep. asst. adjt. gen. of div. until relieved, Aug. 14; to rank fr. May 25, v. Spottiswoode, dec.

WELSH, Lieut. D. J. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. July 4, 1857, in suc. to Lieut. col. Sir H. M. Lawrence, dec.

WEMYSS, Lieut. H. M. 1st Eur. fus. to offic. as detach. staff to detach. under com. of Maj. G. O. Jacob.

WESTMACOTT, Lieut. G. R. 23rd N.I. to be adj. Aug. 11; to offic. as adj. v. Fagan, killed, July 2.

WHEELER, Ens. T. 39th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. June 14, v. Proctor, killed.

WHEELER, Ens. H. J. to do duty with 70th N.I. at Barrackpore.

WHEELER, Brev. col. F. 1st L.C. ret. to duty, Aug. 31.

WILLOCK, Lieut. F. G. 6th L.C. to be capt. fr. July 23, in suc. to Mactier, dec.

WILSON, Capt. T. F. 13th N.I. to offic. as dep. adj. gen. Oude field force, Aug. 26.

WINTLE, Ens. H. R. 30th, to do duty with 43rd L.I. at Barrackpore, Aug. 15.

WINTLE, Capt. E. H. C. 61st, to do duty with 43rd N.I.

WROUGHTON, Capt. F. T. 8th N.I. to have local rank of lieut. col. while emp. with troops fr. Nepal, Aug. 11.

WYLD, Lieut. E. J. 40th N.I. to act as interp. with detach. of H.M.'s 5th fus. proc. to Allahabad, July 27.

YORKE, Ens. P. S. 12th N.I. to do duty with detach. of 2nd Eur. Bengal fus. May 31; to be lieut. fr. June 5, v. Ewart, prom.

YORKE, Lieut. J. 3rd N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of chief commissr. to do duty with 4th Sikh inf.

YOUNG, Capt. J. art. to offic. as dep. comm. of ordnance, v. Griffith, Aug. 20.

YOUNG, Capt. J. 4th N.I. to be supt. of pol. on road fr. Cawnpore to Allahabad.

YOUNG, Capt. C. B. engs. supt. eng. 1st circle lower provinces, to offic. as chief eng. lower provinces dur. emp. of Col. Napier on field service, Aug. 13.

YOUNG, Lieut. C. M. art. ret. to duty, Aug. 13.

YOUNGHUSBAND, Capt. A. G. F. J. 35th L.I. to be maj. fr. June 27, 1857, v. Lieut. col. Williams, killed.

YULE, Capt. H. eng. att. to govt. of cent. prov. and designated supt. eng. cent. prov. Aug. 20.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

JENNINGS, W. H. J. July 31.

INFANTRY.

BERTIE, F. A. Aug. 6.

DICKENS, W. L. Aug. 30.

LINDSAY, A. Aug. 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BARLOW, Lieut. M. 9th L.C. 4 mo. fr. July 18, to China, via Ceylon, on m.c.

BARTON, Lieut. col. N. D. 6th L.C. June 15 to Nov. 30, Simla, on m.c.

BROWN, Capt. E. 1st Eur. B. fus. fr. July 17 to Feb. 17, 1858, to Dughaie, on m.c.

BUTLER, Brev. col. J. 3rd N.I. fr. June 22 to Nov. 30, to Simla, on m.c. old regs.

CHAPMAN, Ens. H. H. 37th N.I. fr. July 5 to Sept. 8, to pres. on m.c. prep. to app. for furlough to Europe; 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c.

COLLETT, Ens. H. 51st N.I. fr. May 27 to Dec. 1, to Murree, on m.c.

COUPER, Lieut. J. K. 2nd N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.

CURRIE, Lieut. H. A. 6th N.I. 1 mo. fr. July 17, to remain at pres. on m.c. and to enable him to join; 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. under new rules.

DAVIDSON, Lieut. A. H. art. fr. July 17 to Nov. 17, to Simla and Kussowlie, on m.c.

ELLIOTT, Capt. N. R. leave cancelled.

FORSYTH, Capt. A. 57th N.I. fr. July 21 to Nov. 30, to Simla, and the hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

FOWLE, Lieut. C. S. 22nd N.I. fr. Aug. 13 to Sept. 13, to remain at Calcutta.

GILMORE, Capt. H. C. 2 yrs. to Singapore, m.c. old regs.

GLUBB, Lieut. J. M. 38th N.I. May 30 to Nov. 30, to Dughaie, m.c.

GRANT, Lieut. J. 2nd in com. 4th cav. Hyderabad conting. to Bombay, on m.c. prep. to final, m.c. to Europe.

GRANT, Capt. C. D. of Rangoon, to Calcutta, prep. to Europe, m.c.

GRAVES, Brig. H. M. late com. Delhi brig. 6 mo. fr. June 29, to Simla, on m.c.

GRIFFITH, 1st Lieut. J. C. dep. comm. of ordnance, 4 mo. fr. June 27, to Simla, on m.c.

HAIG, Lieut. A. S. 55th N.I. to July 31, in ext.

HASELL, Brev. maj. C. 48th N.I. July 22 to Aug. 24, to Calcutta.

HASLEWOOD, Capt. W. K. invalida, 2 mo. fr. Allahabad to Calcutta, m.c.

HEWITT, Maj. gen. W. H. com. Meerut div. July 10 to Jan. 10, 1858, to hills, priv. affairs.

HOLLAND, Brev. capt. G. art. 2 mo. to sea, m.c. old regs.

HUMPHREY, Lieut. E. W. assist. eng. 2nd class Peshawur, on m.c. fr. June 26 to Nov. 15.

JOHNSTONE, Brig. M. C. fr. July 8 to Dec. 1, to Simla, on m.c.

KENNEDY, Lieut. T. G. 62nd N.I. fr. July 27 to Nov. 15, to Simla on m.c.
MALCOLM, Capt. R. B. 4th L.C. fr. July 4 to Nov. 1, to Simla, on m.c. old rules.
MALLOCK, Maj. Z. M. art. before Delhi, July 8 to Nov. 8, to hills, on m.c.
MOLLER, Lieut. H. 11th N.I. fr. May 6 to Nov. 6, to Mussoorie and Simla, on m.c.
MONTAGUE, Lieut. A. W. 68th N.I. 2nd in com. Ferozepore regt. 2 mo. fr. July 23, to pres. prep. to appl. for furl. to Europe, for 15 mo. new regs.
MURRAY, Lieut. A. W. 42nd L.I. fr. July 27 to Oct. 25, to Simla, on m.c.
OTTLEY, Brev. maj. G. O'B. 6th N.I. 1 mo. fr. July 25 to pres., and 2 years to the Cape, on m.c. old regs.
PARISH, Lieut. W. H. art. Sept. 1 to Oct. 14, to pres. prep. to Europe.
PONSONBY, Major G. C. 2nd L.C. 3 years, to Europe, on m.c.
POTT, Brev. maj. G. 3rd N.I. fr. June 22 to Nov. 30, to Simla, on m.c.
REED, Maj. gen. T., c.b., fr. July 17 to Jan. 17, 1858, to Simla, and Murree, on m.c.
RICHARDS, Capt. C. J. 25th N.I. fr. Aug. 21 to Oct. 6, to the pres. on m.c. new rules.
SHARP, Capt. C. princ. asst. to commr. of Arracan, 15 days.
SIMPSON, Brev. col. D. 54th N.I. 3 mo. fr. June 19, to pres. old regs.
SOLLY, Lieut. W. H. 5th L.C. May 15 to Oct. 15, in ext. to Cashmere.
STONE, Lieut. act. adj. 1st cav. Hyderabad conting. 3 mo. to Sholapoor, prep. to Europe, on m.c.
TAYLOR, Lieut. C. C. 60th N.I. fr. July 18 to Sept. 15, to visit Calcutta, and for 3 yrs. to Europe on m.c. under old rules.
TRAVERS, Col. J. 2nd N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
UPPERTON, Ens. J. 6th N.I. fr. July 20 to Nov. 29, to Simla, on m.c.
WELCHMAN, Brev. col. J. 1st Eur. fus. fr. July 17, to March 23, 1858, to Dugshaie, on m.c.
WHITE, Capt. E. J. 2nd E. B. fus. July 17 to Nov. 30, to Subathoo and the hills, on m.c.
WRIGHT, Capt. J. H. 1st M.N.I. 1 mo. to the pres. and 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AINGER, Asst. surg. M. to med. ch. of the Governor-General's body guard, v. Dr. Macpherson pro.
AMESBURY, Asst. surg. J. W. R. to med. ch. of Bengal Yeomanry cav. fr. Aug. 6.
BAILLIE, Asst. surg. N. B. with 5th N.I. at Umballa to proceed in med. ch. of 9th irr. cav. to Delhi.
BALFOUR, Surg. J. to offic. as staff surg. at Umballah dur. abs. of Clifford, to ch. of supt. of surg. office, and of Eur. depot hospital at Umballah on dept. of Triton on service.
BATSON, Surg. S. H. to aff. med. aid to 4th and 9th irr. cav. before Delhi.
BEALE, Surg. A. to proc. to do duty in field hospital at Cawnpore, Aug. 11, to med. ch. of Naval brig. to N. W. Prov. Aug. 26.
BEST, Asst. surg. A. V. m.d. placed at disp. of supt. surg. Barrackpore circle for duty with detach. of H.M.'s troops proc. to the upper provinces, Aug. 6.
BRETtingham, Asst. surg. C. to join and aff. med. aid to 2nd N.I. at Barrackpore, Aug. 4.
BROWN, Asst. surg. J. B. S. 13th irr. cav. to do duty in depot hospital at Benares, June 24, to proc. to Allahabad, and join head qrs. of 13th irr. cav.
BOND, Surg. H. L. 35th N.I. to offic. as med. storekeeper at Sealkote.
BUSHMAN, Asst. surg. F. C. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 9th irr. cav.
CALEY, Asst. surg. H. passed colloq. exam.
CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. A. L. S. to aff. med. aid to jail and civ. estabs. at Hosheypore, fr. June 19, v. M'Donald.
CLARKE, Asst. surg. J. J. to rec. med. ch. of 2nd comp. 3rd batt. art. fr. Asst. surg. Jones, July 12.
CLIFFORD, Surg. F. M. posted to 6th N.I.
COLLISON, Asst. surg. J. B. to proc. to Allahabad, in attendance on Maj. gen. Sir J. Outram, and thence to Cawnpore, Aug. 11; to proc. to do duty in field hospital at Cawnpore, Aug. 11, to med. ch. of staff en route to Allahabad.
CRADDOCK, Surg. W. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. Aug. 28.
DALLAR, Asst. surg. A. M. 4th art. to proceed to Noorpore (from Lahore), and assume med. ch. of station and right wing 4th N.I. v. Lawrence, proc. on leave.
DICKSON, Supt. surg. J. B. posted to Cawnpore circle, in add. to his duties with field hospital at Allahabad.
DIAPER, Surg. H. 40th N.I. to med. ch. of staff Dinapore station fr. Asst. surg. Plank, Aug. 22.
EDDOWES, Asst. surg. W. to do duty in depot hospital at Benares, June 24.
FARRELL, Asst. surg. G. to do duty in depot hospital at Benares, June 24, to proc. to pres. by steam, for the purpose of bringing up

troops to Benares, July 19, to ass. med. ch. of all details of Eur troops at Benares which have no med. officer.
GARDEN, Assist. surg. A. M. 6th Punjab inf. to ass. med. ch. of detach. of 58th N.I. at Khoat Station.
HALLS, J. J. to be civ. assist. surg. of Nuddea, Aug. 20.
HARR, Surg. E. 2nd Eur. fus. to med. ch. of 2nd inf. brig. staff, Delhi field force.
HARRISON, Assist. surg. J. M.D. to be surg. from Aug. 4, v. Rolfe, dec.
HAYES, Assist. surg. W. H. to do duty in depot hospital at Benares, June 24.
HILSON, Assist. surg. A. H. M.D. to do duty in general hospital at pres. July 18; to do duty with H.M.'s 55th regt. Aug. 26; pass. col. exam.
IRELAND, Assist. surg. M. W. M.D. to med. ch. of cav. portion of detach. under com. of Maj. G. O. Jacob.
JONES, Assist. surg. H. D. of regt. of Loodianah, to rec. med. ch. of 2nd comp. 3rd batt. art. and sick of 37th N.I. July 2.
KEATES, Surg. W. to att. to engr. brig. before Delhi, July 13; to afford aid to corps of pioneers.
KENDALL, Assist. surg. B. to proc. to do duty in field hospital at Cawnpore, Aug. 11.
LEE, Assist. surg. T. M. M.D. 47th N.I. to aff. med. aid to detach. H.M.'s 64th and 78th regts. at Mirzapore.
MACPHERSON, H. M. in med. ch. at Dum-Dum, to med. ch. of the ex-ameers of Scinde, fr. Oct. 1, v. Dickson, in add. to his present duty.
MORICE, Assist. surg. J. C. to do duty with H.M.'s 53rd Foot.
NAISMITH, Surg. J. M.D. 17th N.I. to med. ch. of depôt hospital at Benares, June 24.
O'DONEL, Assist. surg. F. H. M.D. app. to field hospital at Allahabad, to ass. med. ch. of detach. of H.M.'s troops proc. by steam to upper provinces, v. Best.
PASHE, Assist. surg. C. T. to proc. in med. ch. of a detach. to Goruckpore, v. Bartrum, July 15.
PAYNE, Assist. surg. A. J. M.D. to aff. med. aid to Gov. gen. body guard, Aug. 15.
PENNY, Assist. surg. J. C. M.D. to do duty with H.M.'s 35th Foot at Barrackpore, Aug. 4.
PLANK, Asst. surg. C. to join and do du. with H.M.'s 10th foot.
RADDOCK, Asst. surg. R. C. passed colloq. exam. Aug. 26.
ROLFE, Surg. W. A. fr. 63rd to do du. with 43rd N.I. to join at Barrackpore, July 30.
SANDERSON, Asst. surg. 6th inf. Hyderabad conting. to med. ch. 1st cav. dur. abs. of Giles on m.c.
SAUNDERS, Surg. G. 7th N.I. to med. ch. of 4th comp. 5th batt. art. fr. Asst. surg. Plank, Aug. 22.
STUART, Asst. surg. J. F. M.D. to field hospital at Allahabad, v. Amesbury.
STOKES, Asst. surg. J. McD. 58th N.I. to aff. med. aid also to Rawul Pindee Seikh regt. and detach. of 14th N.I.
TOWNSEND, Asst. surg. T. C. 7th, to aff. med. aid to detach. 10th irr. cav.
TURNBULL, Vet. surg. A. ret. to duty, Aug. 31.
TYTLER, Surg. H. W. fr. 6th to 12th N.I.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.
 RADDOCK, C. E. Aug. 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOGLE, Asst. surg. A. L. M.D. to proc. to Europe for 3 yrs. on m.c. old regs.
CHRISTIE, Surg. R. 3rd L.C. July 11 to Nov. 30, Mussoorie, m.c. under new rules.
GILES, Asst. surg. 1st cav. Hyderabad conting. to Bombay, prep. to m.c. to Europe.
WYLIE, Asst. surg. J. D. M.D. 16th N.I. fr. June 29 to Oct. 15, to remain at Simla, on m.c.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.

9th Lancers, Lieut. J. Goldie, to act as interp. dur. abs. of French; Lieut. R. Shaw, to Aug. 1, on m.c.; Lieut. W. Hamilton, to offic. as maj. of brig. to cav. brig. of the field force proc. on serv. June 21.—12th Lancers, Lieut. F. W. Goldfrap, 15 mo. to England, on m.c. new regs.

INFANTRY.

8th. Col. H. W. Hartley, to be a brig. 2nd class, in suc. to Halifax, dec.; Asst. surg. R. Dominichetti, m.d. to med. ch. of detach. of 84th foot.—24th. Asst. surg. Wolsley, to med. ch. of depôt of 27th foot, at Rawul Pindee, fr. May 23; Asst. surg. J. C. Dempster, to med. ch. of reg. fr. May 22, v. Gamble. 27th. Capt. R. Freer, to do duty with 75th reg.; Surg. T. Mostyn, 6 mo. fr. March 19.—29th. Lieut. H. E. Quin, pl. at disp. of chief eng. Pegu and Tenasserim prov.—32nd. Lieut. N. T. Crane, to do duty with 75th reg. 35th. Asst. surg. L. O. Patterson, 6 mo. fr. March 21.—43rd. Capt. D. Horan, 4 mo. fr. date of exchange fr. 84th regt. to enable him to join, via Rangoon; Asst. surg. J. Madden, 12 mo. to England, on m.c. new regs.; Lieut. V. Fane, to be A.-D.-C. on personal staff of Maj. gen. Beresford, fr. Aug. 4.—52nd. Asst. surg. Gogarty to med. ch. of a detachment at Sealkote.—60th. Capt. J. Macquiere, 6 mo. fr. Sept. 6; Lieut. A. Morgan, fr. April 1 to June 7.—64th Foot. Lieut. A. J. —, 1 year, to England.

—70th. Lieut. W. Crozier, leave cancelled.—74th Highlanders. Lieut. Col. W. D. Patton, 15 mo. to England, on m.c. new reg.; Capt. J. B. Priestly, to be sur. gen. in rev. dept. of Madras govt.—78th. Lieut. H. D. Campbell to be capt. without purchase fr. July 29, v. Hunt, dec.—83rd. Capt. the hon. E. J. W. Forester to Aug. 10, to Bombay.—84th. Capt. hon. A. Anson to do duty with 9th lancers until an opportunity offers of joining his regt. June 25.—86th. Asst. surg. ass. med. ch. of depot Queen's troops, and of depot 86th foot fr. Aug. 8.—87th. Maj. L. H. Hamilton pl. at dispo. of C.-in-C.; Lieut. H. Thomas to Oct. 9, in ext.; Ens. G. W. Marsden ret. to duty July 5; Asst. surg. J. L. Jameson, 6 mo. in ext. fr. May 15, to remain at Murree; Surg. J. A. Hanbury, 1 year to England on m. c. new reg.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ARNOLD, the wife of W. D. d. at Dhurmsala, Aug. 7.
BARTON, the wife of G. W. d. July 28.
BLYTH, the wife of P. jun. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 25.
BROCKMAN, the wife of G. s. Aug. 30.
BROWNE, the wife of B. s. at Dalhousie, July 28.
CAVE, the wife of H. d. at Purneah, Aug. 4.
CHANCY, the wife of George, engs. at Roorkee, July 24.
COCKERELL, the wife of F. R. at Calcutta, d. Sept. 10.
DAWSON, the wife of Capt. H. M. 75th reg. s. at Kussowlee.
DUVAL, the wife of Lieut. J. d. at Pegu, July 28.
EMERSON, the wife of Lieut. J. 26th L.I. s. at Dinapore, Aug. 28.
EVANS, the wife of W. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 15.
FAGAN, the wife of G. S. s. and d. at Calcutta, Aug. 19.
FREEMAN, the wife of R. com. steamer *Hawk*, s. at Calcutta, Sept. 8.
GAIR, the wife of Conductor D. d. at Kussowlee, July 26.
GRINDALL, the wife of Capt. R. F. 8th N.I. s. at Kussowlee, Aug. 3.
HUTTMAN, Mrs. C. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 16.
JONES, Mrs. T. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 10.
LANGMORE, the wife of Capt. E. G. 27th N.I. d. at Meerut Aug. 8.
LUSHINGTON, the wife of C. H. c.s. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 12.
MACDONALD, the wife of Major R. com. 10th L.C. s. at Ferozepore, Aug. 11.
MANTELL, the wife of Dr. A. A. s. at Balasore, Aug. 11.
MUSPRATT, the wife of H. c.s. s. at Dacca, Aug. 11.
NURSTON, the wife of H. J. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 16.
O'BRIEN, the wife of the Rev. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 10.
OGILVIE, the wife of the Rev. J. d. at Calcutta, Aug. 10.
PARTON, the wife of G. W. d. July 28.
PETERS, the wife of S. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 12.
REES, Mrs. W. P. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 8.
ROBERTSON, the wife of J. L. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 11.
ROGERS, the wife of G. d. at Simla, July 17.
VALLINGS, the wife of Lieut. J. s. at Barrackpore, Aug. 13.
WAUCHOPE, the wife of S. d. Aug. 8.
WARD, the wife of J. R. c.s. s. at Calcutta, Aug. 12.
WHITE, the wife of A. H. d. at Kidderpore, Aug. 23.
WHITE, the wife of Lieut. M. J. 26th L.I. d. at Lahore, July 28.

MARRIAGES.

BALLINGALL, Capt. W. H. H.M.'s 35th regt. to Margarette d. of G. Byrall at Fort William, Aug. 5.
BEHRENS, G. F. to Olga C. d. of the late G. Matveriff at Calcutta, Sept. 7.
CORBETT, Lieut. A. F. 43rd L.I. to Francis L. d. of J. H. Gorsopp, at Barrackpore, Aug. 13.
GILDES, Maj. J. A. H.M.'s 81st regt. to Elizabeth, d. of the late R. R. Hepburn, at Meen Meer, Aug. 42.
MONTEATH, A. M. to Teresa A. d. of the late G. P. Thompson, at Calcutta, Aug. 12.

DEATHS.

ANDERSON, James H. S. at Calcutta, aged 14.
BAPTIST, Roderic A. at Mymensing, Aug. 3.
BROWNE, Lieut. T. H. 33rd N.I. killed in action before Delhi, Aug. 6.
DANCETT, Louisa M. inf. d. of G. T. at Calcutta, Sept. 5.
DUNBAR, Capt. C. H.M.'s 10th regt. killed in action at Arrah, July 9.
DUNCAN, Capt. John E. H.M.'s 29th regt. at Calcutta, aged 44, Aug. 12.
ERSKINE, Ens. Henry, H.M.'s 10th regt. from wounds received in action at Arrah, July 31.
FAGAN, Capt. James, 23rd N.I. killed at Mhow, July 1.
FENN, Elifeda M. inf. d. of J. at Landour, July 31.
GARE, wife of D. at Kussowlee, July 27.
GELDER, Charles A. H. V. of cholera, Sept. 5.
GRINDALL, inf. s. of Capt. R. F. 8th N.I. at Kussowlee, Aug. 15.
HILL, Mary, wife of E. C. H.M.'s 32nd regt. killed at Cawnpore.
HILL, Ens. Evelyn C. H.M.'s 32nd regt. killed at Cawnpore.
HILLERSEN, Henry J. at Lahore, aged 5, Aug. 8.
HOUSDEN, Florence L. inf. d. of E. Jhelum, July 16.
HUTCHINSON, Robert J. R. s. inf. s. of F. at Calcutta, Aug. 29.
JACOB, Maj. John, killed at Agra, aged 42, July 6.
JONES, Alice H. inf. d. of T. at Calcutta, Aug. 22.

KILLWICK, Sophia, wife of F. A. at Purneah, Aug. 29.
LAW, Capt. W. G. 10th N.I. killed in action at Delhi, July 23.
MACKILLOP, John R. c.s. and joint magistrate of Cawnpore district, s. of G. of Bath, from a wound received while defending Gen. Wheeler's entrenched camp at Cawnpore, aged 30, June 26.
MANTELL, inf. s. of Dr. A. A. at Balasore, Aug. 22.
MACTIER, Capt. Anstruther, 6th L.C. at Jullunder, July 23.
M'KEOWN, John, at Umritsur, aged 26, July 22.
NORTON, Margaret S. d. of G. at Calcutta, aged 2, Aug. 15.
O'BECKETT, Capt. at Kidderpore, aged 65, Aug. 3.
PLATT, Col. John, 23rd N.I. killed at Mhow, July 1.
SPRING, Capt. Francis H.M.'s 24th regt. at Jhelum, July 7.
SPRY, Walter B. inf. s. of Rev. A. B. at Allahabad, Aug. 4.
TANDY, Annie L. wife of J. O'B. at Kidderpore, Aug. 17.
TILBURY, Elizabeth, wife of R. at Calcutta, aged 55, Sept. 7.
WAGENTREIBER, John P. at Deebrooghur, aged 80, Aug. 22.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 22. *Cinderella*, Williams, London; *Schah Jehan*, Cole, Melbourne; *Bengal Merchant*, Adley, Juddah; *Benares*, Sumage, Calcutta (put back leaky); *Rajah*, Murray, London; *Guiding Star*, Grey, Port Adelaide; *Dream*, Bougainville, Wampanoa; *Sursay*.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Schah Jehan*.—Mr. A. Bruckmar.
Per *Bergal Merchant*.—Mr. Gilbert.
Per *Benares*.—Mr. Ramage and child.
Per *Bougainville*.—Dr. Cassus and child.
Per *Wampanoa*.—Mr. Guthrie.
Per *Veturia*.—Mrs. and Master F. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. Bowker, Mr. H. Ablomon, and Mr. Lawrence.
Per *Isabella*.—Mr. Harris.
Per *Malakoff*.—Mrs. Wallace.
Per steamer *Cape of Good Hope*.—Rev. Mr. Parry, Messrs. Anderson, Manook, Kelly, Mayon, Linton, Lamin, Sutherland, Patterson, Langlois, Benolux, Noats, Reynier, Capt. Lewis, Mrs. Langlois, Mrs. Coil, and Miss D'Cruz.
Per steamer *Hindustan*, from SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Dickens, Lieut. Clark, Capt. Maxwell, Capt. Hammon, Capt. and Mr. Lumsden, Mr. Combe, Capt. Cunliffe, Lieut. Templer, Mr. Dunsey, Capt. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Turnbull, Lieut. Travers, Mrs. Ramsey and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Unwin, Maj. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Cartner and infant, Capt. Forbes, Capt. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Newton and 2 children, Mr. Nicol and daughter. From MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Col. Christie, Lieut. Thompson, Col. Wheeler, Capt. Allgood, Capt. Bruce, Col. Longden, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton, Mr. Place, Capt. Nation, Mr. Johnson, Capt. Mayne, Capt. M'Crea, Mr. Maxwell, Mr. Reeves, Lieut. Duffin, and Lieut. Mercer. From BOMBAY to CALCUTTA.—Col. Guthrie, Mr. Megnon, Mr. Cooley, and Allee Joolub Khan. From CHYLOW to CALCUTTA.—Col. Milman, Dr. Moorhead, Col. Atkinson, Capt. Bedford, Mr. Braddon, and Lieut. O'Connor. From MADRAS to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Grenfel, Ens. Thorp, Lieut. Burton, Mr. Macleod, Mr. Norris, and Mr. Anderson.
Per *Correemulzie*.—Lieut. Campbell.
Per *Soubhadar*.—Mr. and Mrs. Brooks.
Per *White Eagle*. Brig. Carthe, Lieut. col. Stevenson, and Surg. Whaton.
Per *Fiery Cross*.—Col. Crauford, R.A.; Maj. Barry and Pennycuck, R.A.; Capt. Mulock, A.D.C. and Falbot, R.A.; Surg. Farris, R.A.; Lieuts. Dyar, Purnet, and Pickering, R.A.; Vet. surg. Withers, R.A.; Mrs. Drought, two children, and Mrs. White.
Per *Neville*.—Messrs. Cunningham and Hudson.
Per *Blue Rock*.—Lieut. Alexander, Ens. and Mrs. Agels, and Lieut. Rappford.
Per *Punjab*.—Mrs. Thompson and three children, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Duff.
Per *James Town*.—Mrs. Caudage.
Per *Matilda Wattenback*.—Frederick Knee, Loine MacDonald, cadet James C. Dickson, Asst. surg. Anthony Carlisle, W. C. Smith, G.D.; Asst. surg. C. Daniell, cadet; C. Y. Jones, Lieut. Enfield, and Mr. Anthony Loner.
Per *Kate Karney*.—Capt. Macqueen.
Per *Theresa*.—K. Tanguie, ensign; H. Ryezin, Auske, E. Carby, cadet; R. Broadberry, and J. Murphy.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer *Alma* (Sept. 10), for MADRAS.—Miss Young, Lieut. Watkins, Mr. F. Cox, and Mr. W. H. Blair. For GALLE.—Mrs. Webber and child, and Mrs. Drakely. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Chisholm Ansty. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. H. Lewis and Mr. Hodral. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Goate and infant, Mrs. Gould and 2 children, Mrs. E. G. Fowles, Mrs. Chapman and child, Mrs. Cockburn and 3 children, Mrs. Vallings and 3 children, Lieut. and Mrs. Cooper and child, Mrs. Lushington and infant, Mrs. Astell and infant, Mrs. Vinyard and infant, Mrs. Tepler, Mrs. Plank and infant, Mrs. M'Lardy and infant, 2 Misses Weaver, Miss Ramsay, Miss Sturt, Mr. G. O. Tuttle, Dr. Bogle, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. D. Bratt, Mrs. Hutchinson, Mrs. Sneyd, Mrs. Alexander and infant, and Mrs. Lightfoot.
Per steamer *Bengal*, for MADRAS.—Mr. Tardivel, Mr. and Mrs. Dumat, Major J. H. Spence, and Mr. T. A. Gordon. For GALLE.—Mrs. Paliologus and infant, Mr. M'Donough, Miss Hornet, and Mr. W. C. Taylor. For BOMBAY.—Mr. D. S. Fraser. For HONG-KONG.—Mrs. Hurdie and Mr. Jas. Castello. For ADEN.—Mr. Emmanuel. For ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. J. Scallan. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. D. Cunliffe, Col. Posenby, and Mr. W. Roberts. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Harrison and 2 children, Rev. Tarleton, Mrs. Tarleton, Mrs. Elkington and child, Mrs. Dent and infant, Mrs. Col. Simpson, Mr. R. H. Phillips, Mr. W. Abern, Mr. Butler, Mrs. Gould and 2 children, Mr. H. Parrott, Mr. H. O. Currie, Mrs. Collett and 2 children, Mr. H. H. Chapman, Mrs. Roberts and infant, Mrs. Turner and 2 children, and Mr. R. H. Phillips.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Sept. 9, 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 4 per cent.	dis.	14 0	to 16 nom
Third Sica 4 do.	dis.	22 0	to 24 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	dis.	22 0	to 24 0
Public Works, 5 do.	dis.	11 0	to 12 0

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	2400 to 2450
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	190 to 200
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400)	300 to 350
India General Steam Shares	1170 to 1180

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	9 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	11 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	10 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	10 per cent.
On deposit of goods, &c.	11 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, each Co. Rs. 4000	2400 to 2450 prem.
Agra and U. S. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	190 to 200
North-Western Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400)	300 to 350
India General Steam Shares	1170 to 1180

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each	Rs. 10	0 to 10	10
Doubloons	do.	31	8 to 30	0
Madras Gold Mohurs	do.	16	3 to 16	0
Old Gold Mohurs	do.	20	4 to 20	0
New Gold Mohurs	do.	14	8 to 14	8
China Gold Bars	per sa. wt.	15	0 to 15	10
Gold Dust	do.	13	0 to	—
Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100	do.	104	4 to 104	0
Spanish Dollars	per 100	221	8 to 222	12
Mexican ditto	do.	220	12 to 221	8

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 2½	to	2 2½
Do. with documents, do.	2 2½	to	2 2½
American Bills under credit, do.	2 1½	to	—
Treasury Bills, 90 days' sight	2 0	to	—
Navy Bills, 6 days' sight	2 0	to	2 0½
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2 0	to	—

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 4l. to 4l. 6s.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Sept. 9, 1857).—The market continues without any operation for the Upper Provinces. There has, however, been a fair amount of business done for lower Bengal in *Twist*, which has maintained a good position lately, stocks and supplies being very light. Particular makes of *Grey Shirtings* of 6½ to 7½ lbs. have also engaged attention at higher prices. *Grey Madapolams* have continued to engage attention at former rates. *Grey Jaconets* of the better kind are in good demand at a slight improvement. *Prints and Woollens* are still unsaleable. *Metals* continue in little inquiry.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, Sept. 9, 1857).—The stocks have been gradually working off; former high prices are maintained, and in some instances have ruled higher. *Raw Silk*.—A fair amount of business has been done at a fall of one rupee per seer on fair qualities; since the arrival of the Mail, holders have been anxious to sell at a further reduction; but there are no buyers. The stocks are large, principally of low and middling qualities—Radnagore and Hurriapaul; finer qualities are scarce. Large shipments have been made in the steamer *Alma*, a great portion of which are of European flature, and on proprietor's account. *Rice*.—Supplies of table sorts of all qualities are getting short in the bazaar, and operations for Great Britain and other places have consequently fallen off.

Oil.—Shipments of Castor Oil have lately been made for Great Britain, America, Melbourne, and Mauritius. Supplies in the market have reduced, and price has slightly risen. Coconut Oil engages little inquiry for shipment, and remains as last quoted. Mustard Oil has lately engaged inquiry, and some transactions have been reported at Rs. 12-12 to 12-14 per maund. *Oil Seeds*.—Shipments of Linseed are going on for Great Britain and America. Supplies in the bazaar are moderate, and prices keep steady. In Rape Seed a limited business is in progress for only Great Britain. The local crushers are the principal buyers at present, and prices remain unaltered. *Jute and Hemp*, of good qualities, are still scarce, the supplies being mixed and rather moderate: there is a good demand. *Hides and Skins*.—Cow Hides continue to be engaged for England. Supplies of good qualities are small, and former prices are maintained.

MADRAS.

HUMILIATION.—The Bishop of Madras with the approbation of Lord Harris, appointed the 20th of August as a day of humiliation and prayer. Morning service was held in all the churches of his diocese.

ARREST OF NATIVES.—The *Madras Spectator* states that upwards of 100 natives have been arrested in the Madras Presidency. They are confined in the ship *Minden*, under a strong military guard.

MYSORE HORSE.—The *Bengalore Herald* mentions that the Supreme Government have directed the Commissioner of Mysore, to prepare 2,600 Mysore horse for service in the Bengal Presidency. They will march shortly under the command of Colonel A. Macleod.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

NEW COMPANY OF SAPPERS AND MINERS.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Aug. 18, 1857.—Under instructions from Government, the Provincial Commander-in-Chief directs that a 10th company of the established strength be added to the Corps of Sappers and Miners, this augmentation to have effect from the 20th instant.

MOVEMENT OF REGIMENTS.

Fort St. George, Sept. 1, 1857.—The following movements are ordered.

3rd Regiment Light Cavalry from Arcot to Bangalore.
8th Regiment Light Cavalry from Poonamallee (from en route to Madras) to Arcot.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ELLIS, G. act. civ. and sess. jud. of Cuddalore, assu. ch. of court fr. Princ. Sud. Ameen, Aug. 21.

LEGGATT, B. C. supernumerary exec. eng. 3rd class, has passed exam. in nat. lang.

RADE, C. W. act. coll. and mag. and ag. to gov. of Fort St. George, in Vizagapatam, assu. ch. of dist. fr. Pelly, Aug. 17.

SMOLLETT, P. B. coll. and mag. and ag. to gov. of Fort St. George, in Vizagapatam, del. over ch. of dist. to Mr. Pelly.

TAYLOR, G. N. to act as coll. and mag. of South Arcot dur. abs. of A. Hall; to cont. to act as coll. and mag. of Nellore.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BIGGERS, J. con. civ. eng. 2 mo. to Narsapore, priv. aff.

D'SILVA, J. 1 mo.

HALL, A. 15 mo. to England, on m.c.

HAYES, 6 weeks to Madras, priv. aff.

SMITH, H. B. 15 days, on m.c.

WALSH, P. 30 days.

WILSON, J. A. to Sept. 1.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

COOPER, Rev. W. W. G. to be (temp.) chapl. at Mysore.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AITCHISON, Ens. W. M. (not arrived), posted to 15th N.I. as 3rd ens.

ARTHORP, Lieut. col. E. ret. to du. Aug. 26; fr. 1st fus. to 3rd Eur. reg. Sept. 4.

ARMSTRONG, Capt. E. 51st N.I. to be maj. fr. May 29, 1857, in succ. to Madden, prom.

ATKINSON, Lieut. col. W. H. engrs. completed 3 yrs. active serv. as maj. and brev. lieut. col. to be col. fr. June 20, 1857.

BABINGTON, Capt. J. H. M. 48th N.I. com. 4th Oude irreg. inf. fr. Aug. 15, 1857, to Aug. 13, 1858.

BALMER, Lieut. A. 24th N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 7.

BARNER, Rm. H. (not arrived), posted to 15th N.I. as 4th ens.

BARNETT, Ens. J. H. M. 18th N.I. posted to 16th N.I. as 3rd ens. to do duty.

BARRY, Ens. G. H. W. 18th N.I. to 44th N.I. as 3rd ens. doing duty.

BURTON, Ens. R. F. 1st M. fus. to cont. to do du. with 36th N.I.

BAYLY, Lieut. N. F. 12th N.I. returned to duty, Sept. 7.

BAZELEY, Lieut. col. F. R. Bengal art. to be col. from March 4.

BEECHING, Ens. F. 10th N.I. relieved fr. du. with 18th N.I. to report himself at adj. gen.'s off.; posted to 50th N.I. as 3rd ensign.

BERESFORD, Major gen. to revert to com. of Mysore, fr. Sept. 12, cons. on return of the C.-in-C. to Madras.

BETT, Lieut. H. J. 42nd N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 7.

BRID, Capt. T. C. 30th N.I. exec. eng. 4th class, Nagpore, services, placed at disp. of Gov. of Fort St. George.

BIVAR, Lieut. C. T. B. 1st L.C. returned to duty, Aug. 26.

BLAIR, Lieut. G. F. 4th batt. art. to join his regt.

BLOOMFIELD, Lieut. C. G. 21st N.I. to commt. of Malabar police corps, Sept. 8.

BOLTON, Lieut. R. H. 16th N.I. to be adjt. of the "Madras Rifle," but to continue to act as dep. asst. adjt. gen. of the army until relieved.

BRADISH, Lieut. J. 15th N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 7.

BRENNER, Lieut. C. N. G. 4th L.C. do du. at Bangalore, to proc. to join his regt. under ord. fr. off. com. Mysore div.

BRETT, Maj. D. R. J. 3rd Eur. regt. re-admitted, Aug. 25.

BROCH, Lieut. J. S. 17th N.I. trans. to inv. batt. Aug. 26; posted to 2nd n. vet. batt.

BROOME, Lieut. A. 28th N.I. to be Capt. by brev. fr. Aug. 20.

BUDGE, Lieut. L. posted to E troop horse brig. art.

- BURTON, Lieut. W. H. app. 2nd in com. to the C. comp. Sappers and Miners proc. on serv. to Bengal; to join.
- BURTON, Ens. R. F. with 36th N.I. posted to 1st fus. as 7th 2nd lieut.
- BURTON, Brev. maj. C. rem. fr. Pegu div. to ceded districts.
- CAMERON, Lieut. C. art. to act as dep. comm. of ordnance at Penang, fr. June 8, v. Playfair, Aug. 24.
- CAMPBELL, Lieut. W. H. 45th N.I. to be an asst. eng. in public works dept. at Mysore, v. Green, Aug. 14.
- CANNAN, Capt. A. 22nd N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 7.
- CARTHEW, Lieut. col. M. (staff) fr. 36th N.I. to 18th N.I.; fr. 18th to 39th N.I. Aug. 27; fr. 39th N.I. to 34th L.I.
- CARTHEW, Brev. col. M. to be brig. of 3rd. class, Sept. 4, to complete estab.; to Bangalore, to join our camp of duty, Sept. 4; to com. 2nd class brigade for serv. in Bengal.
- CARR, Brev. maj. 16th N.I. to the com. of Rifles, Aug. 27.
- CHAMPMAN, Lieut. W. D. 17th N.I. 2nd class eng. Nagpore, services replaced temp. at disp. of Gov. of Fort. St. George, for reg. duty with his corps on serv. in Bengal.
- CHISHOLM, Lieut. T. A. 1st. M. fus. to be lieut. fr. July 29, v. Richardson, killed in action.
- CLARKE, Lieut. T. G. 21st N.I. with sap. and min. serv. pl. at dis. of Mysore commr.
- CLARKE, Capt. W. C. 2nd L.C. ret. to duty, Aug. 7.
- COATES, Brev. maj. J. W. 6th N.I. to cont. in ch. of depôt.
- COFFIN, Lieut. col. J. C. fr. 3rd L.I. to unattached.
- COOPER, Brev. maj. R. 2nd N.V. batt. to com. detach. of that corps at Cuddalore, Aug. 24.
- COX, Lieut. C. W. 1st L.C. ret. to duty, Aug. 26.
- CRAIGIE, Maj. gen. P. E. to revert to com. of centre div. fr. Sept. 12, cons. on ret. of C.-in-C. to pres.
- CRISP, Maj. J. 1st N.V.B. to be a memb. of pres. mil. exam. committee.
- CRUMP, Lieut. C. W. 3rd batt. art. 4th class exec. eng. Saugor div. pub. works, serv. repl. at disp. of Govt. of Fort St. George, for mil. duty, Aug. 18, to join his reg.
- CUMING, Lieut. W. H. 1st N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 7.
- DAVIDSON, Col. J. ret. to duty, Aug. 26, fr. 14th to 7th N.I. Aug. 26.
- DEFABECK, Asst. surg. W. F. to med. ch. C comp. 5th batt. art. DELUSADA, Ens. H. F. 51st N.I. to be lieut. fr. May 29, in suc. to Madden, prom.
- DIGHTON, Lieut. J. H. 30th N.I. ret. to duty, Aug. 26.
- DRURY, Capt. C. H. 27th N.I. to be brig. maj. Aug. 18.
- DUKE, Lieut. col. T. A. 18th N.I. rem. to 36th N.I. to be com. of volunteer guards, v. Col. Carthew.
- EDWARDS, Maj. G. R. 2nd N.L.C. ret. to duty, arrived at Bombay.
- ELIOTT, Lieut. H. M. 5th L.C. jun. asst. to comm. of Mysore, placed at disp. of gov. of Fort St. George for regt. duty, Aug. 11.
- EVANS, Lieut. E. L. M. 51st N.I. to be capt. fr. May 29, 1857, in suc. to Madden, prom.
- EVANSON, Ens. R. C. 3rd L.I. to do duty with 19th N.I. until close of the S.W. monsoon, when he will proceed to join his corps, 3rd L.I.
- FALLS, Capt. A. V. art. to proc. to Bangalore to organize No. 7 horse battery under orders of officer comm. art. Mysore div.
- FITZGERALD, Lieut. col. J. fr. 3rd Eur. regt. to 1st fus. Sept. 2; to be brig. 2nd class dur. abs. of Brig. Carthew, on special service; to Bangalore dur. abs. of Brig. Carthew.
- FITZPATRICK, Ens. F. S. 42nd N.I. to continue to do duty with 30th N.I. till Dec. 31, ret. fr. du. with 30th N.I. to join his corps proc. to ceded districts.
- FLINT, Ens. E. W. posted to 1st N.I. as 3rd ens. not arrived.
- FOX, Asst. Commissary S. to be lieut. on veteran estab. Aug. 31.
- FRENCH, Capt. M. T. 34th inf. app. fort adj. at Trichinopoly.
- GEORGES, Lieut. T. C. 30th N.I. to be qu. mr. and interp.
- GILCHRIST, Ens. T. W. posted to 50th N.I. as 3rd ens. to do du. 19th N.I.
- GORDON, Lieut. B. L. posted to E. troop horse brig. art.
- GORDON, Capt. R. whose services have been replaced at disp. of C.-in-C. will join his reg.
- GORDON, Maj. R. 32nd N.I. 4th class executive eng. Jubbulpore, div. replaced at disp. of gov. of Fort St. George for regt. du. Aug. 14.
- GRANT, Lieut. C. D. W. S. 50th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Aug. 20.
- GRANT, Lieut. gen. Sir P. ret. to Madras with his staff, Aug. 30; has resumed com. of Madras army, Sept. 1.
- GRAVES, Lieut. W. 25th N.I. to be capt. by brev. fr. Aug. 29.
- GRAY, Capt. F. 2nd N.V.B. to be in ch. of pensioners and holders of family certs. at Salem; to com. detach. 1st N.V.B. at Salem, to join.
- GREEN, Lieut. col. C. J. engs. to be col. in the army fr. June 20.
- GREENFIELD, Lieut. T. E. to be capt. in inf. volunteer guards, v. O. Hara.
- GRIFFIN, Ens. A. posted to 8th N.I. not arrived.
- HAILS, Lieut. C. M. 8th N.I. to be adj. fr. July 11, 1857.
- HALL, Lieut. col. R. to be col. in the army fr. May 29, v. Shardon, dec.; to 18th N.I. Aug. 27.
- HALL, Lieut. col. R. Madras inf. to be col. fr. May 29.
- HALPIN, Maj. G. 25th N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 7.
- HALPIN, Lieut. col. W. fr. 28th N.I. to 26th N.I.
- HARE, Lieut. H. A. 17th N.I. to proceed in ch. of horses embark- ing for Calcutta.
- HARRIS, Lieut. C. R. W. F. 8th L.C. returned to duty, Aug. 31.
- HART, Capt. H. D. 32nd N.I. returned to duty, Sept. 7.
- HAY, Lieut. A. C. 50th N.I. jun. asst. to comm. of Mysore, placed at disp. of gov. of Fort St. George. for regt. duty, Aug. 11.
- HENDERSON, Cornet P. D. 2nd L.C. qual. in surveying.
- HILL, Lieut. col. W. inf. to be col. in the army, fr. Dec. 9, 1856.
- HILL, Lieut. H. S. 48th N.I. to be qu. mr. and interp.
- HOBART, Maj. N. 1st N. V. B. returned to duty, Sept. 3.
- HOLMES, Capt. P. L. 17th N.I. returned to duty, Aug. 26.
- HOLL, Lieut. col. C. fr. 26th N.I. to 28th N.I.
- HUGHES, Maj. J. E. 47th N.I. appt. to com. new police force.
- HUNTER, Brev. maj. R. 2nd N.V. batt. to com. detach. of that corps, at Amee, Aug. 24.
- HUTCHINGS, Ens. G. S. 50th N.I. posted to 9th N.I. as 3rd ens. doing duty; to continue to do duty with 50th N.I.
- JONES, Capt. R. 3rd L.C. ret. to du. Sept. 7.
- KERR, Capt. A. W. M. 39th N.I. ret. to du. Sept. 7.
- KELSO, Maj. A. J. 3rd L.C. ret. to du. Aug. 26.
- KEMPSTER, Capt. F. G. 6th N.I. to act as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. centre div. dur. furl. of Drury.
- LAURIE, Ens. P. M. 40th N.I. relv. fr. duty with 19th N.I. to join regt. at Cuttack.
- LUDLOW, Maj. S. O. E. engs. to be a field eng. with the Kamp- tee column, fr. date of joining that force.
- MACLAGAN, J. T. to be lieut. in inf. volunteer guards, v. O'Hara.
- MADDEN, Maj. J. 51st N.I. to be lieut. col. fr. May 29, v. Coffin, prom.; fr. late prom. to 51st N.I.
- MAITLAND, Ens. J. G. posted to the 46th N.I. as 3rd ens. not arrived.
- MARSACK, Lieut. A. B. 15th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Aug. 20, ret. to duty, Sept. 7.
- MASON, Capt. F. J. W. dep. asst. adj. gen. n. div. serv. pl. temp. at disp. for regl. duty.
- MASON, Capt. C. C. 48th N.I. ret. to duty, Aug. 26.
- McMAHON, Lieut. A. R. 30th N.I. to be an asst. to comm. of Pegu, at Prome, v. White, res. Aug. 11.
- McNEILL, Lieut. D. A. 15 N.I. to be temp. emp. in Nair brig, but continue at disp. of Col. Duke.
- MERRITT, Ens. F. W. 24th N.I. to proc. to join his regt. at Secunderabad, with detach. of art. under Lieut. col. Moore, Aug. 27; to do duty with 36th N.I.
- MOLESWORTH, Capt. H. T. art. ret. to duty, Sept. 7.
- MOLONY, Capt. C. P. 25th N.I. ret. to duty, Aug. 26.
- MOORE, Lieut. R. A. act. dep. asst. com. gen. serv. pl. temp. at disp. for regl. duty.
- MORRIS, Lieut. W. J. 4th L.C. and Nagpore irreg. cav. serv. pl. at disp. of Gov. of Fort St. George, for duty.
- MUNSEY, Col. T. A. A. cav. ret. to duty, Sept. 7.
- NORTT, Lieut. col. G. com. Bangalore, to be a lay trustee of St. Mark's church.
- PALMER, Lieut. W. C. 4th N.I. to be exec. eng. 4th class, v. Taylor, resigned.
- PALMER, Lieut. W. H. G. 40th N.I. exec. offic. Hyderabad ars. districts serv. at disp. of gov. of Fort St. George.
- PARRY, Lieut. S. H. J. 1st fus. to do duty with detach. of H.M.'s troops escorting ordnance stores by steam to Allahabad, Aug. 12.
- PEACH, Lieut. R. A. posted to B troop, horse brig. art.
- PEARSON, Lieut. J. 15th N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 7.
- PINSON, Lieut. col. A. fr. 34th L.I. to 39th N.I.
- PIRRIE, Ens. G. with 45th N.I. ret. fr. doing du. 18th N.I. to report himself at adj. gen's office.
- PIRRIE, Ens. G. 18th N.I. posted to 45th N.I. as 3rd ens. doing duty.
- POWER, Capt. E. H. rem. fr. Nagpore field force to Pegu div.
- RAMSAY, Capt. E. B. 31st L.I. returned to duty, Aug. 26.
- READ, Sen. lieut. A. B. 12th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 26, v. Cooper, dec.
- REMINGTON, Capt. W. E. 5th L.C. returned to duty, Sept. 7.
- REYNOLDS, Lieut. J. L. 36th N.I. returned to duty Sept. 7.
- RICHMOND, Ens. J. A. fr. 3rd Eur. regt. to 9th N.I. to rank below Ens. Hutchings, Aug. 28.
- RICKETTS, Lieut. col. R. R. in Eur. fr. 51st to 3rd L.I.
- RIDEOUT, Ens. F. G. posted to 51st N.I. as 4th ens. not arr.
- SAPTE, Capt. W. 1st N.I. returned to duty, Aug. 26.
- SCOTT, Lieut. C. dis. eng. 2nd class Madras, serv. temp. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. duty with sap. and miners.
- SCOTT, Lieut. C. to com. the C comp. sap. and min. on service to Bengal, to join.
- SEARLE, W. A. to be lieut. in inf. volun. guards, v. Prendergast.
- SHEFFIELD, Ens. W. R. posted to 14th N.I. as 3rd ens. not arr.
- SHERARD, Capt. G. P. B. posted to Nagpore force, at Bellary.
- SHIRREFFS, Ens. C. E. 18th N.I. posted to 39th N.I. as 3rd ens.; to join his corps.
- SLADEN, Lieut. E. B. 1st fus. offic. asst. comm. of Sittany, to be asst. comm. v. Holmes, Aug. 28.
- SMITH, Capt. F. N. 30th N.I. ret. to duty, Aug. 26.
- SNOW, Maj. P. T. 3rd L.I. 1st asst. mil. and gen. to be a member of pres. mil. Hindoostanee exam. committee.
- SPARKS, Capt. T. P. to be maj. in the army fr. May 29, v. Shardon, dec.
- SPURGIN, Capt. J. B. 1st fus. to be stat. staff at Cawnpore.
- STEVENS, Capt. J. F. 18th N.I. exec. eng. 4th class, 2nd div. grea

Dacca road, whose absence in Europe has exceeded 15 mo. services pl. at disp. of Govt. for regt. duty.

STEVENS, Ens. N. J. C. rec. arr. to do duty with 36th N.I.

STEWART, Sen. ens. R. D. 12th N.I. to be Lieut. fr. July 26, v. Cooper, dec.

STOTT, Capt. W. G. 2nd Eur. L.I. offic. assist. comm. of Yoonyaleen, to be assist. comm. Aug. 28.

SWEET, Capt. T. 21st N.I. returned to do duty, Sept. 7.

SWIFTE, Ens. J. W. posted to 20th N.I. as 4th ens. not arrived.

TAYLOR, Ens. J. B. 9th N.I. to do duty with 36th N.I. till Jan. 10, then to join his own regt.

THOMSON, Lieut. H. G. art. to act as a.-de.-c. to Maj. gen. Beresford dur. furl. of Beresford.

THORPE, Brev. col. R. fr. 7th to 14th N.I. Aug. 26.

TYRRELL, Ens. F. H. posted to 3rd L.I. as 3rd ens. not arrived.

TYTLER, Ens. T. P. P. 17th N.I. ret. to duty Sept. 7.

VANDERZEE, Ens. F. H. 34th L.I. to do du. with 36th N.I.

VIZARD, Lieut. W. J. 35th N.I. ret. to duty, arrived at Bombay.

VETCH, Maj. H. Bengal inf. to be lieut. col. May 29.

WAHAB, Brig. C. ret. to duty, Aug. 26.

WALKER, Brev. maj. W. L. 4th L.C. order directing him to join his regt. by dawk at the public expense is cancelled, Aug. 28.

WELDON, Lieut. T. 42nd N.I. returned to duty, Sept. 7.

WEST, Lieut. J. C. 11th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Aug. 20.

WODEHOUSE, Lieut. H. ret. to du. Aug. 26.

WRIGHT, Ens. W. F. rec. arr. to do du. with 36th N.I.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED. ARTILLERY.

PENNY, S. Sept. 7.

INFANTRY.

EVANSON, R. C. Sept. 3.

GRIFFIN, A. Sept. 3.

LUXMORE, C. T. P. Sept. 7.

MEILL, C. B. S. Aug. 26.

STEVENSON, K. F. Sept. 7.

SWIFTE, J. W. Sept. 3.

TYRRELL, F. H. Aug. 19.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEGBIE, Capt. E. S. 10th N.I. to March 29, 1858, in ext. to Neilgherries, on m.c.

BROCK, Lieut. J. S. 17th N.I. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. old regs.

CAMPBELL, Capt. C. 1st L. C. in ext. to March, 1858, Eastern Coast, m.c.

CHILDERS, Lieut. E. W. 4th batt. L.C. to pres. prep. to Eur.; 18 mo. to Eur. on m.c. new regs.

COOPER, Brev. maj. R. 2nd N.V. batt. leave canc.

CORSAR, Capt. J. R. 3rd L.C. to Aug. 16, in ext.

DE HAVILLAND, Lieut. J. 14th N.I. to Madras, prep. to Eur. m.c.; 18 mo. to Eur. on m.c. new regs.

DICKEN, Lieut. W. P. 6th N.I. to Feb. 9, 1859, in ext. to Neilgherries, on m.c.

DOBBS, Maj. R. S. 9th M. N.I. 15 days to Madras.

DREW, Capt. H. R. 8th. 2 mo. fr. July 30, to pres. old regs.

FRASER, Capt. C. R. 30th M. N.I. com. 4th Punjab cav. to Sept. 30, prep. to Eur. m.c.

FRASER, Capt. C. R. 30th M.N.I. 15 mos. to Eur.

GORDON, Lieut. A. A. 7th L.C. to Europe on m.c. old regs.

HASTED, Lieut. J. O. eng. to Europe for 15 mos. on m.c.

HERFORD, Capt. W. 2nd N.V. batt. 6 mos.

HUNTER, Brev. maj. R. 2nd N.V. batt. leave cancelled.

KINCAID, Lieut. W. 22nd N.I. 12 days fr. July 10, in ext. to enable him to join.

MANN, Major J. 1st N.V.B. 6 mos. fr. Aug. 2, to Neilgherries, Bangalore, and Mysore.

McMAHON, Lieut. A. R. 30th N.I. 3 mos. fr. July 20, to sea, on m.c.

MILLER, Lieut. col. W. H. art. leave cancelled.

MOLESWORTH, Capt. R. F. 5th N.I. to Madras, on m.c.

PAGE, Ens. S. F. 2nd Eur. L.I. 18 mos. to Europe.

PEDLER, Lieut. J. P. 11th N.I. in continuation till Nov. 30.

PHILIPS, Lieut. R. H. 4th N.I. 18 mos. to Europe, on m.c.

POWERS, Capt. E. H. 7th L.C. to Sept. 18.

RYVES, Lieut. J. G. dist. eng. Trichinopoly, 1 mo. privileged leave.

SMITH, Capt. H. C. R. 2nd N.V. batt. to March 31, 1858, in ext. to Neilgherries, on m.c.

STEER, Lieut. E. C. 3rd M. Eur. reg. Aug. 18 to Feb. 17, 1858, to Vizagapatam, on m.c.

TAYLOR, Capt. C. W. 13th N.I. to pres. prep. to Europe for 3 yrs. on m.c.; to Europe, on m.c. old regs.

THOMPSON, Lieut. R. 48th N.I. to Europe, on m.c. old regs.

THORPE, Lieut. col. R. 7th N.I. to Madras, on m.c.

TIERMAN, Capt. G. J. S. 4th N.I. sub. asst. commy. gen. 2 mo. on m.c. prep. to Europe (prev. leave canc.)

TROTTER, Lieut. W. L. 45th N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 29, to Subathoo, and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c. old regs.

WADDELL, Brev. capt. C. D. doing duty with A comp. art. Aug. 13 to Sept. 27, to pres. on m.c.; 6 mo. to Neilgherry hills, on m.c. under old rules.

WOOD, Capt. A. 2nd N.V. batt. to sea and Cape of Good Hope, to Dec. 30, on m.c. old regs.

YOUNG, Maj. A. G. 43rd N.I. to Europe, on m.c. 15 mo.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BLACKWELL, Asst. surg. J. H. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. Aug. 26.

BOND, Asst. surg. J. C. H. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. Aug. 26.

BRETT, Asst. surg. J. M.D. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. Aug. 26.

CLEMENTSON, Asst. surg. F. L. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. Aug. 26.

DAWSON, Vet. surg. E. B. ret. to duty, Sept. 2.

DE FABECK, Asst. surg. W. F. to enter on gen. du. of army fr. Aug. 5.

DUNMAN, Asst. surg. G. 7th N.I. posted to 1st extra regt.

FORBES, Asst. surg. D. A. 1st extra regt. to proc. in med. ch. of camp. of sappers and miners, proc. on serv. to Bengal.

FORBES, Asst. surg. D. A. posted fr. 1st extra regt. to med. ch. of comp. sappers and miners, proc. on serv. to Bengal.

HOOKE, Asst. surg. B. with 2nd Eur. L.I. posted to 3rd batt. art. to take med. ch. of detach. of art. at Tonghoo.

JACOB, Asst. surg. W. A. M.D. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. Aug. 26.

JALLAND, Asst. surg. W. G. ret. to duty, Sept. 7; posted to 24th N.I.

KEESS, fr. do. du. under sug. surg. pres. div. to do du. with Madras rifles.

MACLEAN, Surg. W. C. to act as surg. of 3rd dist. dur. emp. of Sanderson.

PENNY, Asst. surg. c.s. perm. to res. appt. of zillah surg. at Masulipatam, posted to 7th N.I.

PICKERING, Surg. C. W. ret. to duty, Sept. 7.

SCALES, Asst. surg. W. H. 24th N.I. rem. to Madras rifles.

SMITH, Asst. sur. C. fr. 39th N.I. to 33rd N.I.

SMITH, Asst. surg. W. A. permitted to enter on the general duties of the army.

SMITH, Surg. C. J. 50th N.I. to act as gar. surg. Vizagapatam, v. Surg. Linton.

THACKER, Vet. surg. J. posted from horse brig. art.

WESTERN, Vet. surg. G. with H.M.'s 12th lancers, posted to 5th L.C.

WHITTON, Asst. surg. G. E. to enter on gen. du. of the army, fr. Aug. 5.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDREWS, Asst. surg. C. A. art. Bangalore, till Feb. 15, 1858, m.c.

GILES, Asst. surg. H. Hyderabad contingent, 15 mo. to Eur. new rules.

MACKENZIE, Asst. surg. D. leave canc. p. date of joining his regt.

MILLER, Asst. surg. J. M.D. to Sept. 24, in ext.

PATERSON, Surg. C. M.D. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ADAM, wife of H. Asst. surg. M. N. I. d. at Kamptee, July 26.

BARRINGER, wife of J. P. d. at Taramungalum, Aug. 11.

BISHOP, wife of C. d. at Pondicherry, Aug. 5.

BUSH, wife of T. H. d. Sept. 9.

BYARD, wife of A. J. s. at Keilpauk, Aug. 24.

CHASE, wife of M. C. d. at Bezoarah, Aug. 22.

CHERRY, wife of J. W. civ. serv. s. at Yercaud, Salem, Aug. 6.

CLARKE, wife of Rev. B. S. s. at Ootacamund, Aug. 15.

COOPER, wife of G. B. d. at Black Town, Aug. 13.

CRAGGS, wife of Asst. apoth. M. 52nd N.I. of twins, s. and d. at at Pootoor, Aug. 24.

DAWSON, wife of Vet. surg. E. B. s. Aug. 23.

DINGER, wife of J. s. Aug. 20.

DURAND, wife of G. N. d. at Palcole, Aug. 16.

FRIST, wife of Capt. J. H. G. d. at Trichinopoly, Aug. 26.

GABBETT, wife of Lieut. col. W. M. comm. of ord. d. at Trichinopoly, Aug. 30.

GOMES, wife of P. d. at Cannanore, Aug. 18.

HAMILTON, wife of Lieut. G. F. 1st fusiliers, d. at Fort St. George, Aug. 25.

HART, wife of J. R. s. at Vepery, Aug. 16.

HIGGINBOTHAM, wife of J. d. Sept. 6.

HODSON, wife of G. s. Aug. 23.

JACOBSS, wife of W. B. d. at Poodoopett, Aug. 24.

JENKINS, wife of E. band.-sergt. 4th N.I. d. at Thayetmew, June 6.

LA FONTAINE, wife of G. A. s. at St. Thome, Aug. 24.

MORGAN, wife of Capt. H. R. 13th N.I. d. at Ootacamund, Aug. 22.

PEREIRA, wife of B. d. at Coimbatore, Aug. 18.

PRIDMORE, wife of Brig. serjt. H. art. d. at Secunderabad, Aug. 14.

RHENIUS, wife of T. s. at Nellore, Aug. 25.

SAGE, wife of Capt. A. sappers and miners, s. at Rangoon, Aug. 2.

SMITH, wife of Asst. apoth. F. H. H. 44th N.I. d. at Thyet Myoo, July 20.

SMITH, wife of Capt. C. 2nd E.-L.I. s. at Russelcandah, Aug. 4.

TAYLOR, wife of Lieut. E. N. 17th N.I. s. at Lingsoooor, Decan, Aug. 21.

WILSON, wife of J. d. at Jubulpore, Aug. 4.

WOODEN, wife of W. d. at Nursingapooram, Aug. 7.

YOUNG, wife of Major S. D. 43rd N.I. s. at Lingasoooor, Aug. 12.

MARRIAGES.

BELL, Lieut. H. R. 35th N.I. to Harriet, d. of Capt. W. Herford, at Tranquebar, Aug. 19.
BURTON, Capt. E. F. 13th N.I. to Georgiana, d. of E. S. Burton, at Madras, Aug. 17.
GRAY, Lieut. W. F. art. to Laura, d. of Maj. gen. Bell, at Rangoon, Sept. 6.
SMITH, C. H. Madras Railway Co. to Hannah L. d. of M. T. & Loury, at Ootacamund, Aug. 31.

DEATHS.

COOPER, Brev. maj. M. B. 12th N.I. at Macao, July 26.
CROWE, George, at Madras, Aug. 15.
CURRIE, Capt. E. H.M.'s 8th regt. in action at Cawnpore, July 20.
DAILY, George, at Vepery, Aug. 26.
FREEMAN, A. J. at Gopaulpore, near Ganjan, Sept. 7.
HODSON, G. W. infant s. of G. at Madras, Aug. 31.
HURTIS, A. F. at Cannanore, July 19.
JONARD, infant s. of J. Aug. 18.
LYONS, the wife of R. H. at Vepery, aged 19, Sept. 2.
PENMAN, J. at Narsapatnam, July 23.
THOMPSON, widow of J. P. at Vizianagram, Sept. 8.
WILSON, infant d. of Surg. J. at Jubulpore, Aug. 18.
WRIGHT, Sarah C. wife of Capt. J. 1st N.V. batt. at Kishnagherry, Sept. 5.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 16. Steamer Simoom, Cooke, Calcutta.—18. Amelia, Anglis, Calcutta; Tamatave, Haslip, Pondicherry.—19. Harvest Home, Rooke, London.—20. Rival, Vowell, Aden.—21. Duke de Malakoff, Sergeant, Cocanada; Margaret Mitchell, Stiles, Pondicherry.—22. Appleton, McDonald, Mauritius.—23. Gondola, Fowler, Geelong.—24. Thelis, Nagues, Pondicherry; Earl of Hardwicke, Noaks, Bimlipatam; Chatillon, Bonnin, Karikal.—25. Amelia, White, Masulipatam; Briton, Byford, Port Adelaide; Magna Bona, Saunders, Hobson's Bay.—26. Steamer Hindostan, Renoldson, Suez.—27. Steamer Coromandel, Campbell, Rangoon; Maria Hay, Middleton, Melbourne; Pudsey Dawson, Harrison, Melbourne.—30. Agra, Budge, Bernanda; steamer Punjab, Foulerton, Calcutta; Bolgravis, Wharton, Calcutta; Bride of the Seas, Donald, Bimlipatam.—31. Adeline, Mailhouse, Cocanada; Wellesley, Smith, London.—SEPT. 1. Guarani, Mosset, Pondicherry; Arab, Nunnerley, Vizagapatam.—2. James Fernie, Daly, Mauritius; Solidar, Menar, Marseilles; Europe, Blane, Calcutta; Marshal Pelissier, Anderson, Mauritius.—3. Steamer Tynemouth, Wake, Dartmouth; Defiance, Orfeur, Rangoon; Jane Ewing, Stanton, Liverpool.—4. Clara, Peachey, Swan River.—5. Hydroos, Hart, Mauritius; Royal Charlie, Castle, Adelaide; Madras, Paterson, London.—6. Chiefsde, Parrott, Port Adelaide; Asiatic, McLeod, Point de Galle.—7. Theophile, Chartier, Pondicherry; steamer Nubia, Tronson, Suez.—8. Kurragong, Shearer, Calcutta; Devonshire, Steere, Mauritius.—10. Steamer Dalhousie, Tait, Greenock.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Tamatave, from PONDICHERRY.—Mrs. Haslipand and 3 children, Miss Campbell, and Miss A. Campbell.
Per Harvest Home, from LONDON.—Mr. Terrell, and Mr. Misters.
Per Duke de Malakoff, from COCANADA.—Mr. H. Smith, and Mrs. Sergeant.
Per Margaret Mitchell, from PONDICHERRY.—Mrs. Stiles.
Per Thetis, from PONDICHERRY.—Miss Foulclair, and Mr. Lesmelle.
Per Earl of Hardwicke, from BIMLIPATAM.—P. B. Smollett, Dr. and Mrs. McLean and child, Mrs. Phillips and 3 children, Mrs. Linton, Miss Lugard, Mr. Roquerbe, Rev. and Mrs. English and 5 children, Capt. and Mrs. Molesworth, Mr. Healy, Mr. Luttrell, Capt. Simms, Mr. Marden, Mrs. Houghton and 2 children, Mr. Stainber, and Mr. Cook.
Per Amelia, from MASULIPATAM.—Col. Thorpe, Ens. R. Thorpe, and Mr. Robertson.
Per steamer Hindostan, from SUEZ.—Col. Apthorp, Capt. C. B. Neill, Capt. and Mrs. Mason, Col. Davidson, Capt. Ramsay, Col. Crewe, Capt. Bapte, Mrs. Bivar, Lieut. Cox, Capt. Dighton, Maj. Kelson, Capt. Holmes, J. Turner, Mrs. Gamble. From MARSEILLES.—Capt. Maloney, Capt. Smith, Col. and Mrs. Wahab, 2 Misses Wahab, Miss Hill, Maj. Brett. From GALLE.—Mr. Borthwick. From SOUTHAMPTON, to CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. Dickens, Lieut. Clark, Capt. Maxwell, Capt. Hammond, Capt. and Mrs. Lumsden, Mr. Coombe, Capt. Cunliffe, Lieut. Temple, Mr. Dansey, Capt. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Turnbull, Lieut. Travers, Capt. and Mrs. Unwin, Maj. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Cartner, and infant, Capt. Forbes, Capt. Henry, Mr. and Mrs. Newton, 2 children, and infant, Mr. Nichol's child. From MARSEILLES, to CALCUTTA.—Cols. Wheeler and Christie, Lieut. Thompson, Capt. Allgood, Capt. Bruce, Lieut. col. Longden, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton, Mr. Place, Capt. Nation, Mr. Johnson, Capt. Mayne, McCrea, and Maxwell, Mr. Reeves, Lieut. Duffin, and Mr. McMeer. From BOMBAY, to CALCUTTA.—Col. Guthrie, Mr. Mignon, and Mr. Chooley. From GALLE, to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Atkinson.
Per Deva, from SYDNEY.—Monsieur and Madame De la Cass, and 3 children.
Per steamer Coromandel, from RANGOON and NAGAPATAM.—Capt. Kempster, Mrs. Kempster and 2 children, Mrs. Davis, and Capt. Fireman.

Per steamer Punjab, from CALCUTTA.—Sir Patrick Grant, Col. Haines, Capt. Gough, Faue, and Grant, and Lieut. Taylor.

Per Wellesley, from LONDON.—Mrs. Col. McLean and infant, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Batchelor and 2 children, Miss Fitzgerald, Miss Burton, Mr. Harris, Cornet Shaw, Ens. Saubury, Ens. Richards, Rev. Mr. Batchelor, Rev. Mr. Andrew, Mr. Rideout, Mrs. Samkinson and 3 children, and Wm. Grealy. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Douglas Dale, Miss Willows, Col. Faber, Capt. Thompson, Mr. Cox, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Munde, G. Lloyd, and G. White.

Per James Fernie, from MAURITIUS.—Mr. and Mrs. Dawson and infant,

Dr. and Mrs. Shipton, Mrs. Oia, two Misses Young, Mr. Herring, Mr. Agar, and Mr. Whitlock.

Per steamer Tynemouth, from DARTMOUTH.—Maj. Hobart, Miss Swann, Rev. A. and Mrs. Husi, Messrs. Evanson, Swiffe, Griffin, Babinaton, C. Babinaton, J. H. Babinaton, and Jenkyns. For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Hunter, Messrs. Palle, Fitzgerald, Wallbran, Patten, Blisset, and Lauril.

Per Defiance, from RANGOON and ACHEN.—Mrs. Jolly and 2 children.

Per Clara, from SWAN RIVER.—Dr. Caldwell.

Per Royal Charlie, from ADELAIDE.—Mrs. Castle and 2 children.

Per Madras, from LONDON.—Mrs. F. Renny.

Per steamer Nubia, from SUEZ.—From SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. Balmer, Capt. C. Hart, Miss Hart, Mrs. Pollard, Capt. Sweet, Capt. Jones, Lieut. Bayley, Mr. Richards, Dr. Jalland, S. Mays, Capt. Kerr, Lieut. Marsack, Mr. Luxmore, Capt. Cumming, Mr. Stevenson, Lieut. Bradish, Dr. Pickering, Lieut. col. Faddy, Mr. Walsh, and Mr. Penny. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Ardagh, Col. Corfield, Capt. Bacon, Capt. Hall, Maj. Hawthorne, Mr. Buist, Capt. Ward, Lieut. Neuchard, Mr. R. Walker, Capt. Lane, Lieut. Ross, Capt. Campbell, Capt. Cox, Dr. and Mrs. Bow, Capt. S. Rogers, Lieut. Collum, Maj. and Mrs. Goodwyn, Lieut. Smith, Capt. E. Smyth, Lieut. Lowe, Lieut. Savage, Lieut. Gibbons, Lieut. Hardy, Capt. Grubb, Mr. Waterfield, Messrs. Hills, Durand, Ripley, Morris, and Southey; Rev. J. Young, Miss Newall, Lieut. Lucas, Hon. J. Best, Mr. and Mrs. Marriot, Col. Berkeley, Col. Barker, Capt. Smith, Lieut. Bushman, Mr. Guagin, Mr. Lockie, Mr. Miller, Mr. Biddulph, Col. Campbell, and Mr. Angelo. From MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Lieut. Lytler, Lieut. Betts, Mr. Reynolds, Lieut. col. Munsey, Capt. Cannon, Capt. and Mrs. Molesworth, Maj. Halpin, Capt. Remington, Lieut. Pearson, and Lieut. Weldon. From MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. R. Webster, Mr. Parsons, Capt. Metcalfe, Dr. Hastings, Lieut. Stewart, Mr. Murray, Mr. O'Grady, Lieut. Ryan, Capt. Rogers, Mr. Malyon, Lieut. Johnston, Mr. Auschitzky, Mr. Wilson, and Gen. Mansfield. From ALEXANDRIA to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Lewis and Mr. Hooper. From BOMBAY to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Le Gey, Mr. Nuthall, Mr. and Mrs. Gaby and infant, and Ruttonsey Coujee. From GALLE to MADRAS.—Capt. Jackson, Mrs. Franchlyn, Mr. and Mrs. Edmonds and 3 children, B. Hyatt, and E. Walters.

Per steamer Ava (Aug. 22), from CALCUTTA.—Mr. Tardivel, Maj. Spence, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Newson, Mrs. Martin and 2 children, Mrs. Charrill, Mr. Garrett, and Capt. Barber. From CALCUTTA to GALLE.—Lieut. col. Robins, Mr. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Dewar, Mr. Taylor, and Mr. Robinson. From CALCUTTA to BOMBAY.—Mr. Fraser. From CALCUTTA to HONG-KONG.—Mr. Hardie and Mrs. Castello. From CALCUTTA to ADE.—Mr. Emmanuel. From CALCUTTA to SUEZ.—Capt. Steinson. From CALCUTTA to ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Scullian. From CALCUTTA to MARSEILLES.—Mr. Cunliffe, Col. Ponsoby, Mr. Roberts, Mrs. Carey, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Hight, Mrs. Charrill's 2 children and servant, Mr. Meers, and Mr. Cotard. From CALCUTTA to SOUTHAMPTON.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Tarcleton, Mrs. Elkington and child, Maj. English's infant, Mr. Dent, Mrs. Col. Simpson, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Currie, Mrs. Collett, Mr. Abery, Mr. Butler, Mr. Parrott, Mr. and Mrs. Lindley, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Roberts and infant, Mrs. Turner and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. Montague, Mr. Beckett and 2 children, Mr. Blomfield, Edwin Phillips, Mr. King, and Wm. Macey. From MADRAS to SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. A. G. H. Young and Mrs. Young, Mrs. McLean and 2 children, Mrs. Cholmley and 2 children, Mrs. Col. Blaxland and child, T. M. Biggs and Mrs. Biggs, C. Patterson, Mrs. Patterson, and 3 children; Lieut. J. De Havilland, and Mrs. Birch. From MADRAS to MARSEILLES.—Lieut. R. Thompson. From MADRAS to PEXANG.—Mrs. C. Beattie and Mr. H. Roguerbe. From MADRAS to BOMBAY.—Lieut. A. Clarke. From MADRAS to POINT-DE-GALLE.—T. J. Ferguson, Esq.; P. L. F. C. O. Loughlin, Esq.; Mr. W. Cotton, and J. Wall.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 15. Steamer Louis, Huet, Havre.—16. Sidney, Marshall, Rangoon.—18. Empress Eugenie, Natrass, Calcutta.—19. Globe, Spence, London; Gustar, Neilson, Calcutta.—21. Bankside, Young, London; Triumph, Crake, London.—22. Blue Rock, Pollock, Calcutta; Isabella, Page, Calcutta; Carrimulize, Blackland, Calcutta.—23. White Eagle, Gibbs, Calcutta.—24. Margaret Mitchell, Stiles, Calcutta.—25. Tamatave, Haslip, Cocanada.—26. Steamer Hindostan, Renoldson, Calcutta.—30. Gondola, Fowler, London.—31. Negotiator, Eilley, London.—SEPT. 1. Pudsey, Harrison, Akyab; Moses Taylor, Smith, Calcutta.—2. Earl of Hardwicke, Noaks, Cape.—3. Europe, Blane, Marseilles.—4. Steamer Tynemouth, Wake, Calcutta; Briton, Byford, London; Tubal Cain, Hodge, Munsoorcottah; Thetis, Nagues, Pondicherry.—7. Steamer Nubia, Tronson, Calcutta; Duke de Malakoff, Sergeant, Mauritius.—8. Asiatic, McLeod, Northern Ports; steamer Punjab, Foulerton, Galle and Bombay; steamer Simoom, Cooke, Singapore.—9. Steamer Coromandel, Campbell, Masulipatam.—11. Devonshire, Steere, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Sidney, to RANGOON and MATLHEIM.—Mrs. Cameron.
Per Empress Eugenie, to CALCUTTA.—Brig. Gordon and Asst. surg. Busted.
Per Blue Rock, to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Alexander.
Per Carrimulize, to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Campbell.
Per White Eagle, to CALCUTTA.—Brig. Cartlew, Col. Stevenson, and Asst. surg. Whittin.
Per steamer Hindostan, to CALCUTTA. From MADRAS to CALCUTTA.—T. Machell, Mr. Greenfell, Ensign Thorpe, and Lieut. W. H. Burton.
Per Earl of Hardwicke, to CAPE.—Mrs. Brunnette and 8 children, Capt. O. De Wet, Mrs. DeWet and child. For London.—Mrs. Williamson and 3 children, Miss M. Williamson, Miss A. Robertson, Rev. Mr. Schaffers and 2 children, Lieut. F. G. E. Glover, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. English and family, Mrs. Grant and 4 children, Lady Leslie and 3 children, Lieut. J. S. Brock, Mrs. Brock, Mrs. Drury, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor and 6 children, Mrs. Havlat and children, Mrs. Phillips and 3 children, and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hope.
Per Triton to LONDON.—Mrs. Martin and child, and Miss Parnell.
Per Tubal Cain, to MUNSOORCOTTAH.—Mrs. McLean and 1 child, Capt. W. J. Doveton, Lieut. Ward and Guthrie, Asst. apoth. Heiden.
Per steamer Nubia, to CALCUTTA.—Capt. F. N. Edmonstone, and B. Healy, Esq.
Per steamer Coromandel to MASULIPATAM.—Cols. Davidson and Apthorp, Lieut. Warden and wife, Lieut. Bett, and Lieut. Balmer,

BOMBAY.

WRECK.—The British ship *Ocean Queen*, on her voyage from Bombay to London, was wrecked in the Mozambique channel. The commander, Captain Reed, with his son and a midshipman named Hoyle, appear to have been the only survivors.

KURRACHEE.—The customs receipts at Kurrachee for the month of June amounted to Rs. 7,565 4-5. The sum collected during the same month of 1856 was Rs. 15,344-5, in which, however, the duty on salt amounted to Rs. 9,848 14-9. Thus the sum really collected was Rs. 5,495 6-3. There is a balance, therefore, of rather more than Rs. 2,000 in favour of the present year. The increase is owing to the importation of railway materials.

THE THAKOOR OF BHOWNUGGUR, one of the Kattiawar chiefs, has offered to place at the disposal of the Government of Bombay a force of 1,000 men.

His Excellency Sir Henry Somerset arrived at the presidency on the 15th Sept. from the Deccan, and lauded under a salute of nineteen guns from the saluting battery.

THE H.C.'s steamer *Berenice*, having on board two companies of H.M.'s 86th regiment, under the command of Capt. Darby, and a detachment of artillery, under the command of Lieut. Malcolmson, left Bombay on the 10th Sept. for Gogo, *en route* to Ahmedabad and Guzerat.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN G. SKIPTON.—We regret to announce the death of Captain George Skipton, of the 2nd (or grenadier) regiment N.I., which melancholy event occurred at Ahmedabad, on the 1st September. Captain Skipton, who entered the service in 1842, served in the campaign in the Southern Mahrattacountry of 1844-45. This casualty promotes Lieutenant James Black to the rank of captain, and Ensign F. P. C. Roberts, a cadet of 1855, to that of lieutenant.

REINFORCEMENTS.—A portion of the 4th N.I. (Rifle corps), consisting of five European officers, and about 300 rank and file, under the command of Captain John Langston, arrived in Bombay from Bushire on Monday last by the ship *Haddington*, which left that port on the 15th August.

One wing of H.M.'s 89th foot, under the command of Colonel A. H. Ferryman, C.B., arrived on the 11th September, from the Cape of Good Hope, in the screw steamer *England*, which left the port of East London on the 16th August. This detail consists of 27 officers and 517 rank and file. The rest of the regiment, consisting of six officers and 181 rank and file, arrived on the 12th idem, in the transport *Ocean Wave*, which left East London on the 16th August. The men did not then land in Bombay, but proceeded to Gogo a day or two afterwards, *en route* to Ahmedabad, where they are to be stationed for the present. The 95th foot is daily expected there from the Cape.

LIEUT.-COLONEL JAMES KILNER, of the Bombay engineers, superintending engineer Southern Provinces, is about to retire from the service.

APPOINTMENTS.—The *Poona Observer* understands that Col. Edward Lugard, C.B., late chief of the staff with the Persian expeditionary force, has been summoned to Calcutta by Sir Colin Campbell as adjutant-general of her Majesty's forces in Bengal, and will leave Bombay for Galle by the China mail steamer on the 16th Sept. Colonel C. H. Somerset has been appointed deputy adjutant general of her Majesty's forces at Bombay, in succession to Colonel Lugard, promoted; and Captain H. G. E. Somerset, who has just returned from leave to the Cape, has been appointed military secretary to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, *vice* Colonel Somerset.

DEATH OF LIEUT. F. M. SMITH.—We regret to announce the death of Lieut. F. M. Smith, of the 4th rifles, which melancholy event occurred at sea, off Muscat, on board the ship *Haddington*, on his return from Persia on the 25th August last. This casualty will promote 2nd-Lieutenant A. N. Bruce, a cadet of 1856, to the rank of lieutenant.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CAULSON, G. G. B. to be sup. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Kara.
DALY, C. passed exam. in Sindhee, Aug. 27.
ELLIS, B. H. ass. ch. of office of rev. comm. S. div. Aug. 22.
HAYLOCK, W. H. offic. coll. of Belgaum, rec. ch. of collectorate fr. G. B. S. Karr, Aug. 14.
MACDONALD, A. R. rec. ch. of Larkhana dep. collectorate fr. Capt. Hewett, July 15; to be in ch. of Larkhana dist. Sept. 3.
PERCIVAL, E. H. to be sup. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, Aug. 27.
PRICE, W. S. sup. sub-asst. to supt. of Poona and Tanna rev. survey, to be sub-asst. on that survey, Aug. 22.
ROBERTSON, W. W. supt. 3rd asst. to coll. of Tanna, pl. in charge of talookas of Panwell and Nusrapoor, fr. Aug. 10.
SALMON, W. M. to act as 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Surat.

SURTEES, W. J. dep. coll. and mag. to be in ch. of Mehur dist.
THOMPSON, R. H. dep. coll. and mag. of Broach, joined app.
WOOD, G. dep. coll. and mag. to be in ch. of Rooree dist. Sept. 3.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.
GRANT, G. leave cancelled.
WHITE, J. G. 2 months.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

GILL, Rev. F. asst. chapl. serv. at Hyderabad and Kotree, 3 mo. fr. Sept. 10.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AFLECK, Ens. J. posted to 1st N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. June 13.
ANDERSON, Ens. W. T. posted to 3rd Eur. reg. as 6th ens. to rank fr. June 13.
ANSTRUTHER, Ens. R. D. posted to 7th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. June 13.
ARMITSTEAD, Ens. R. J. posted to 1st Eur. fus. as 6th 2nd lieut.
ASHIE, Lieut. E. H. 8th N.I. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, Sept. 7.
BARNETT, Ens. F. R. posted to 2nd Eur. L.I. as 5th ens. to rank fr. June 12.
BELL, Cadet L. St. J. to do duty with 1st N.I. Sept. 2.
BIRDWOOD, Lieut. col. to count. to act as dep. commr. gen. dur. emp. of col. Pope on other duty, Aug. 25.
BLACK, Lieut. J. 2nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Aug. 31, *v.* Shipton, dec.
BLOOD, Brev. col. R. fr. 1st Eur. fus. to 6th N.I. Sept. 12.
BLOWERS, Ens. C. E. posted to 28th N.I. to rank fr. June 13.
BLUNT, Lieut. A. art. fr. 2nd to 4th batt. to join 6th comp. at Sholapore.
BOURDILLON, Capt. O. 25th N.I. trans. to inv. estab.
BRANDT, Lieut. E. T. 1st Eur. fus. ret. to duty.
BRUCE, 2nd Lieut. A. N. 4th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 25, *v.* Smith, dec.
BURRAMS, Capt. G. R. S. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. app. temp. to Poona div. to join.
BURROWS, Capt. G. R. S. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. to be acting asst. qr. mr. gen. dur. emp. of Evans, as acting dep. qr. mr. gen. *v.* Holland, Sept. 12.
CAMERON, Capt. C. 21th N.I. trans. to inv. batt.; attached to N.V. batt. to join hd. qrs. at Dapoolie, Sept. 2.
CATHCART, Ens. H. D. posted to 11th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. June 13.
CODRINGTON, Ens. G. H. F. posted to 14th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. June 13.
CONYREARE, Lieut. F. to join 3rd comp. 3rd batt. with No. 13 lt. field battery, attached at Baroda.
DAY, Capt. H. J. 19th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. Sept. 3.
DICKINSON, Capt. W. R. to resume appt. in pub. works dept.
DODD, Lieut. C. D. J. 8th N.I. to be adj. of Kutch legion, Sept. 3.
DRUMMOND, Maj. A. 11th N.I. att. to N. vet. batt. to join at Dapoolie, Sept. 2.
DUCAT, Ens. J. posted to 17th N.I. as 3rd ens. to ra. fr. June 13.
EDWARDS, Ens. H. B. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 2, *v.* Nacredy, res.
ELDER, Lieut. J. J. 6th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, Sept. 7.
FIFE, Brev. capt. J. G. engrs. ret. to duty.
FOULERTON, Lieut. col. T. fr. 12th to 11th N.I.
FRANCIS, Brev. capt. F. E. 14th N.I. ret. to duty.
GARDINER, Ens. H. posted to 8th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. June 13.
GARROW, Cadet G. B. to do duty with 3rd Eur. regt. at Poona, to join Sept. 2.
GATACRE, Ens. J. posted to 23rd N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank from June 13.
GIBSON, Ens. H. posted to 29th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank from June 13.
GILLMER, Ens. J. G. posted to 20th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank from June 12.
HASSACH, Capt. G. art. fr. 2nd to 3rd batt. to join 2nd comp. with No. 12 lt. field batt. at Ahmednuggur.
HERVEY, Capt. C. res. ch. of office of asst. supt. for suppres. of thuggee and dacoitee fr. Capt. Dickson, Aug. 19.
HOGG, Ens. A. posted to 27th N.I. as 1st ens. to rank fr. May 16.
JAMES, Brev. capt. J. engrs. ret. to duty.
JESSOP, Brev. Capt. C. S. 2nd Eur. L.I. ret. to duty.
KEILY, Lieut. col. R. posted to 2nd N.I.
KENNEDY, Lieut. R. C. 2nd L.C.; to join, Sept. 2.
LANGHTON, Lieut. G. A. 2nd Eur. L.I. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, Sept. 4; to join detach. of 2nd Eur. L.I. at Belgaum.
LE MESSURIER, Lieut. col. A. P. transf. fr. 10th N.I. to 11th N.I.; fr. 11th to 12th N.I.
LESTER, Lieut. W. C. 2nd N.I. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.
LYONS, Capt. E. W. 28th N.I. to be comdt. of Kutch legion, Sept. 3.
MACKENZIE, Ens. G. posted to 2nd Eur. L.I. as 6th ens. to rank fr. June 13.

McLEOD, Lieut. C. D. 27th N.I. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, Sept. 7.
 MACREADY, Lieut. R. 12th N.I. ret. to duty.
 MACREADY, Lieut. E. N. B. 2nd ens. L.I. perm. to res.
 MALCOLM, Lieut. R. P. engr. ret. to duty.
 MALCOLMSON, Lieut. J. H. art. fr. 4th batt. to horse brig. to join 2nd troop at Deesa, v. Poona, Aug. 27.
 MALDEN, Lieut. W. H. art. ret. to duty fr. 1st batt. to 3rd comp. reserve art. to join details at Rutnagherry, Sept. 5.
 MALDEN, Ens. R. V. posted to 19th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. June 13.
 MARRIOTT, Capt. W. F. resu. ch. of du. as aud. of pub. works accounts on Aug. 25, to act as mint m. and mint eng. dur. abs. of Turner, Aug. 27.
 MERRIMAN, Lieut. C. J. to resume app. in pub. works dept.
 NEWTON, Lieut. J. R. M. 11th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, Sept. 9.
 OUTRAM, Maj. gen. Sir J., K.C.B. chief com. in Oude, to exercise mil. com. of united Dinapore and Cawnpore div. Aug. 5.
 PHAYRE, Lieut. col. R. to be qr. mr. gen. of the army, Sept. 14.
 POPE, Lieut. col. dep. comm. gen. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. Aug. 25.
 POWELL, Brev. capt. B. R. 26th N.I. ret. to du.
 PYE, Ens. W. H. posted to 27th N.I. as 2nd ens. to rank fr. June 12.
 RAMSAY, Lieut. J. A. 5th L.I. ret. to du.
 REEVES, Ens. F. posted to 13th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. June 13.
 ROBERTS, Ens. F. P. C. 2nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 31, v. Ship-ton, dec.
 SANDWITH, Capt. J. P. 1st N.I. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. Sept. 3.
 SCOTT, Lieut. S. 2nd Eur. L.I. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, Sept. 4.
 SHEPARD, Lieut. col. A. transf. fr. 11th to 10th N.I.; to join.
 SHEWELL, Capt. act. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. on being relieved, to proc. to Bombay on special du.
 SMITH, Lieut. E. M. 21st N.I. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, Sept. 7.
 STUART, Brev. col. C. S. fr. 6th N.I. to 1st Eur. fus. Sept. 12.
 THACKER, Capt. J. 9th N.I. qual. in surveying, Sept. 15.
 THOMAS, Ens. E. S. posted to 27th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. June 13.
 WALLACE, Lieut. R. R. to be in ch. of Sukkur and Shikarpoor.
 WISE, Ens. F. J. posted to 15th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. June 13.
 WOOD, Capt. H. A. A. 4th N.I. ret. to pres. fr. Persia, to res. app. in India, Sept. 4.
 WOOSNAM, Maj. acting remount agent, placed at disp. of C.-in-C.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.
 INFANTRY.

ANDERSON, W. T. Aug. 31. GARROW, W. G. B. Sept. 3.
 BELL, Lieut. J. Sept. 3. HOGG, A. Aug. 31.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASHBURNER, Lieut. J. 18th N.I. to Sept. 30, in ext.
 BATTYE, Lieut. A. F. southern Mahratta irr. horse, to Sept. 30, in ext.
 BAUGH, Capt. C. R. 9th N.I. fort adj. Surat, to Sept. 30.
 BOURDILLON, Capt. O. 25th N.I. to Sept. 30, in ext.
 DUNSTVILLE, Capt. L. 1 mo. to Kurrachee.
 DRUMMOND, Maj. A. A. fr. Sept. 2 to Oct. 20, to Bombay.
 DYETT, Lieut. W. N. fr. Aug. 7 to Sept. 30, to Bombay, on m.c. and 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
 EYRE, Maj. T. 3rd L.C. 1 mo. fr. Aug. 1, in ext. to remain at Mount Aboe.
 GRANT, Cornet C. 2nd L.C. to Sept. 30, in ext.
 MALCOLMSON, Lieut. J. G. 3rd L. C. fr. Sept. 1, until arr. of his regt. in Bombay.
 MILLS, Asst. surg. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 1, to remain at Poona, on m.c.
 OLIVER, Capt. T. 5th L.I. 1 mo. fr. Aug. 8, to remain at Kolarpore, on m.c. old regs.
 PRESTON, Lieut. W. B. 14th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Aug. 25, pres. on m.c.
 ROBINSON, Lieut. H. L. 20th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 1, in ext. to remain at Poona on m.c.
 SANGSTER, 2nd Lieut. T. H. 4th N.I. to Sept. 30, in ext.
 TURNER, Lieut. col. H. B. acting mint mr. 1 week, to the Deccan.
 VACHELL, 2nd Lieut. H. T. art. 1 mo. in ext. fr. Sept. 1, to remain at Poona on m.c.
 WARDEN, Capt. R. P. 16th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. fr. Sept. 1, to remain at Poona on m.c.
 WESTON, Capt. H. 14th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 8, to Bombay.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARNOTT, Surg. F.S. ret. to duty.
 BARNETT, Assist. Surg. J. M. M.D. to continue on gen. duty, Poonah div. Aug. 26.
 BEAN, Assist. surg. J. to be dep. med. storekeeper at Bombay, fr. June 5.
 DAUBENY, Assist. surg. J. ret. to duty.
 HAINES, Assist. surg. R. to act as prof. of materia medica in Grant med. col.

JOHNSON, Assist. surg. supt. of vaccination, placed at disp. of C.-in-C. to med. ch. of N.V. batt. v. Stuart, Sept. 2.
 JOHNSTONE, Assist. surg. act. supt. of vaccin. in Konkun, serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. to continue at Konkun till relieved.
 LAMB, Vet. surg. W. 3rd L.C. pl. at disp. of act. remount ag. in Kattywar.
 LODWICK, Surg. F. 4th N.I. to join detach. of regt. arr. for Persia, now en route to the Deccan, Sept. 5.
 MCKENZIE, Surg. J. posted to med. ch. of 8th N.I. v. Barnett, to join Aug. 26.
 SEAWARD, Assist. surg. G. E. M.D. to gen. duty, pres. div. to join Sept. 2.
 THIRING, Surg. E. B. 31st N.I. to aff. med. aid to 1st comp. 3rd batt. art. dur. abs. of Ince.
 VAUGHAN, Assist. surg. J. to med. ch. of 1st regt. Scinde irr. horse at Oolwa, to join, Aug. 26.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

FRASER, Assist. surg. 15 days, fr. Aug. 6.
 LAMB, Vet. surg. W. 3rd L.C. fr. Aug. 16 to Sept. 20, in ext. to remain in Kattywar, on m.c.
 LODWICK, Surg. F. 4th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 1, in ext. to remain at Poona, on m.c.
 MACKENZIE, Surg. J. 8th N.I. fr. Sept. 4 to 30, to remain in Bombay, on m.c.
 NICHOLSON, Assist. surg. R. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 1, to Bombay, on m.c.
 SEAWARD, Surg. G. M. 2 years to Europe, on m.c. new regs.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN, wife of C. W. d. at Poona, Aug. 26.
 BROWN, wife of G. G. s. at Poona, Aug. 17.
 CHAPMAN, wife of Lieut. J. F. 3rd N.I. d. Sept. 3.
 CLARKE, wife of Capt. W. C. 2nd cav. at Malabar-hill, Sept. 6.
 CUMMING, wife of A. d. at Byculah, Sept. 7.
 GROUBE, wife of Capt. F. J. 13th N.I. d. at Hyderabad, Aug. 20.
 HUNTER, Mrs. A. J. d. at Malabar-hill, Aug. 29.
 JARDINE, wife of Capt. F. R. 5th N.I. d. Sept. 7.
 PIERCE, wife of R. W. d. at Hossungabad, Sept. 3.
 POTTS, wife of H. H. d. at Santa Cruz, Aug. 28.
 POWELL, wife of J. d. at Ambrolee, Aug. 31.
 RANKEN, wife of Capt. R. 35th N.I. d. at Secunderabad, Aug. 29.
 STAPLETON, wife of E. s. at Sattara, Aug. 22.
 STEVENSON, wife of S. d. at Poona, Aug. 22.
 STYLE, wife of Asst. surg. M. d. at Broach, Sept. 5.

MARRIAGE.

SMITH, C. H. to Hannah, d. of the late W. T. at Ootacamund, Aug. 31.

DEATHS.

AYNSLEY, Lumley M. s. of Lieut. M. A. 6th Madras cavalry, at Malligaum, Aug. 27.
 BROWN, Ryder G. inf. s. of Lieut. G. G. art. at Poona, Aug. 6.
 BURBRIDGE, inf. d. of Qr. mr. art. at Aurungabad, Sept. 10.
 DICKINSON, Florence B. inf. d. H.M.'s 83rd, at Mount Aboe, Sept. 1.
 HENDERSON, Louisa H. inf. d. of Capt. J. H. 29th N.I. at Kurrachee, Sept. 2.
 HUNTER, W. C. s. of W. G. at Clifton, at Kurrachee, Aug. 23.
 HURDIS, Anthony F. at Cannanore, aged 63, July 19.
 LEAVY, M. at Poona, Aug. 26.
 SMITH, Lieut. F. M. 4th Rifles, aged 20, Aug. 25.
 THOMPSON, George W. s. of G. W. at Mangalore, Aug. 20.
 TOZER, Caleb E. at Kurrachee, aged 28, Aug. 22.
 WEAVER, Capt. W. H. 86th roy. reg. at Mhow, aged 34, Sept. 13.
 WESTON, Adine B. wife of Capt. H. 14th N.I. at Kurrachee, Aug. 28.
 YATES, William, s. of the late H. at Kurrachee, aged 31, Aug. 23.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 29. Euxine, Winder, Bushire; Desilles, Duchamp, Marseilles; steamer Shanghai, Rothell, Hong-Kong; General de Lourmel, Dupont, Calcutta; Castilino, Harrington, Melbourne; J. K. L. W. Stamper, London; Joulie, Rankin, London.—31. Galatea, Barker, China; Marsform, Mellemece, Macoa; Good Success, Dumayne, Bushire; Lady Elizabeth, Dell, London; Haddington, Brown, Bushire.—SEPT. 1. Ouangondy, Swan, Greenock; John and Lucy, Miller, Sydney; steamer Scindian, Beyts, Kurrachee; Futtay Sallan, Winckler, Bushire; Cataraque, Ross, London; Rajashgopal, Bainbridge, Liverpool.—3. Result, Cow, Bushire; steamer Bombay, Curling, Suez.—5. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Fitzmaurice, Marghil.—6. Avalanche, Statt, Calcutta.—7. Sea Witch, Leuty, Mauritius; steamer Ganges, Bowen, Hong-Kong; Victoria, Sweny, Rutnagherry.—8. Nusser Sultan, Cowen, Kurrachee; Napoleon, Debois, Marseilles.—11. London, Young, Kurrachee; Montferrand, Grimard, Mauritius; Oscar Vidal, Benz, London; England, Wasteen, London.—12. A. B. Thompson, Small, Aden; Ajax, Renaud, Bourbon; Ocean Wave, Gray, Cape of Good Hope; Edmond Kaye, Wilson, Liverpool.—13. Frederick, Sanerlier, Antwerp; Shaw Allum, Correys, Marghil; Goldfinder, Stewart, London.—14. Bommeleward, Loos, Cardiff; Hurkaru, Flick, London; Robert Morriaon, Cumming, Bushire; Eliza, Barman, Marghil; Charles Holmes, Bowly, Liverpool; Fanny, Arborate, Marseilles; Futtay Allum, Lawless, Bushire.—15. Sabine, Hendree, Boston.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Shanghai, from HONG-KONG.—Capt. Bowles, G. Richards, Capt. Macmaster, Mr. and Mrs. Benson and child, Capt. Black, Mr. Shepherd, and Lieut. Alay.
 Per Castino, from MELBOURNE.—Mrs. Harrington, Mr. Curry, and Mr. Henry.
 Per Lady Elisabeth, from LONDON.—Messrs. Anderson and Hogg, cadets.
 Per Haddington, from BUSHIRE.—Capt. Langston, Wood, and Maude; Lieut. Davies, and Dr. Dick.
 Per Scindian, from KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Aitken, Mrs. Hicks, Mrs. De Vitre, and Lieut. Preston.
 Per Rajah Gopal, from LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Bainbridge, and Mr. C. Carnon.
 Per Result, from BUSHIRE.—Capt. Bowles, Lieut. Tanner, and Mr. Strickland.
 Per Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, from MARGHIL.—Capt. Bower.
 Per Sea Witch, from Mauritius.—Mr. J. E. T. Aylmer, and Mrs. Upton.
 Per Ganges, from HONG-KONG.—Lieut. Clarke, Mr. Ogotos, Mr. Knight, Dr. York, and Mr. Plaser.
 Per Victoria, from KUTNAGHERIE.—Lieut. Forteach.
 Per Nesser Sultan, from KURRACHEE.—Col. and Mrs. Younghusband, and 3 children.
 Per England, from EAST LONDON.—Col. A. H. Ferryman, Major L. Skynner, Capt. W. Boyle, Atkinson, D. Tom, A. Nixon, C. Haycock, and R. Selby; Lieuts. Knatchbull, G. H. Pering, R. S. Beck, J. N. Barstow, W. Drage, S. H. Hobbs, R. Johnstone, and G. F. Dowderswell; Ensigns H. J. Bownrigg, R. B. Baldwin, A. D. Grier, R. G. Newbigging, and A. H. Strong; Paymaster R. Scott, Adj. R. F. Holmes, W. Sibbald, R. Gilborne, W. C. Roe, J. Bonnyman, and Lieut. T. S. A. Orchard.
 Per A. B. Thompson, from ADEN.—Messrs. H. Mormand, H. Dawkins, and C. Wilson.
 Per Ocean Wave, from CAPE of GOOD HOPE.—Capt. E. B. Thorp, Lieut. M. Lloyd, Lieut. M. C. Browning, Lieut. J. Dunn, Ens. H. Bishop, and Assist. surg. Street, M.D.
 Per Edmund Kaye, from LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Wilson and child.
 Per Scindian, from KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Travers, Mrs. Carney, and Mr. Martin.
 Per Shaw Allum, from MARGHIL.—Mr. T. Darby.
 Per Goldfinger, from LONDON.—Mr. G. Sellon, Mr. Eckford, Mr. Thomson, Mr. Danvers, Mr. W. R. Brooke, Mr. W. Frey, and Mr. G. L. Ennis.
 Per Hurkaru, from LONDON.—Dr. T. Powell.
 Per Eliza, from MARGHIL.—Mr. Forrest.
 Per Sabine, from BOSTON.—Rev. Mr. Abbott, wife and 4 children, and Mr. T. S. Frederick.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 30. James Pilkington, Dobson, Liverpool.—31. Lord George Bentinck, Case, Bushire; steamer Aden, Bernard, China; steamer Pottinger, Stead, Aden. SEPT. 1. Semiramis, Adam, London.—Wansfell, Hayes, Akyab.—3. Hydree, Miles, Alpie.—4. Florine, Knight, Liverpool; steamer Victoria, Sweeny, Wagotna; steamer Scindian, Beyts, Kurrachee.—5. Tiger, Robinson, Liverpool; Elizabeth Kemball, Condon, Calcutta; Dessiles, Duchamp, Kurrachee.—9. Rajah of Cochui, Baruet, Gogo; Wings of the Wind, Deuchar, Kurrachee; Nimrod, Tillman, Maulmein; steamer Pioneer, Wild, Cannanore.—10. Steamer Berenice, Chitty, Gogo.—11. Justyn, Thomson, Maulmein.—12. Persia, Bannatyne, Cape of Good Hope; Ocean Monarch, Fyre, Cape of Good Hope; Ann Buckle, Johnson, Liverpool.—13. Steamer England, Western, Gogo.—14. Vizier, Lottellier, Marseilles.—15. Sultan, Rice, Bushire; Ran, Ceroin, Falmouth; Ellen Bates, Ellwood, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Scindian, to KURRACHEE.—Mr. C. Vedal, Lieut. col. Clarke, Capt. Bowles, Ens. Mackenzie, Lieuts. Finch and Pennv.
 Per Rajah of Cochui, to Gogo.—Capt. Hatch, Lieut. Tasher, Lieut. Newport, Dr. Ogilvie, Mr. W. H. Payne, Mrs. Payne.
 Per Wings of the Wind, to KURRACHEE.—Mr. Gill.
 Per Pioneer, to CANNANORE.—Mr. Cairncross.
 Per Ellen Bates, to LIVERPOOL.—Lieut. Dickinson.

CEYLON.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

BROHIER, wife of J. H. d. at Tangalle, Sept. 10.

MARRIAGES.

M'CLENAN, H. of Kelvin estate, to Marian M'Clenan, at Colombo, Aug. 5.
 QUINTAL, E. J. of Madras, to Victorine H. Silva, at Kandy, Sept. 3.

DEATHS.

CAWTHORN, wife of W. of Bellevue, at Colombo, Sept. 9.
 CLEVELAND, J. Jun. at Candarodee, Jaffna, Aug. 28.
 MOIR, D. S. of the late Bishop Moir, aged 22, at Aalgalia Matelle, Sept. 2.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Aug. 31. Black Prince, Withycombe, Liverpool; Ellen Masters, Munro, Glasgow.—SEPT. 3. Canning, Robertson, Bombay.—J. Francisco, Tindal, Tutucoreen; H.M.'s steamer Fury, Leckie, Trincomalie; Medicis, Lanzey, Havre.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Black Prince, from LIVERPOOL.—Messrs. W. Affleck and Thomas Robertson.
 Per Ellen Masters, from GLASGOW.—Mr. McGregor.

Per Nymph, from TUTUCOREEN.—Messrs. T. R. Tucker and M. Marx shall.

Per H.M.'s steam-ship Fury, from TRINCOMALIE and POINT DE GALLE.—Mrs. Birch, child, and servant; and Rev. S. O. Glenie.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 4. Jacob, Borgier, Tutucoreen.—7. African, Gibson, Tutucoreen.—12. Allied Powers, Rhodes, London.

SINGAPORE.

On Sunday, the 2nd August, her Majesty's steamer *Encounter* arrived at Singapore from Bangkok, having on board the Siamese embassy for England. The principal ambassador landed next day under a salute of nineteen guns. In a letter from the King of Siam to a gentleman in Singapore, the royal correspondent writes:—"Our embassy consists of twenty-eight Siamese personages, of whom his Excellency Phia Montree Suriwongsee, the full brother of his Lordship Chowfiya Suriwongsee, S.P.K., is the First Ambassador, and my beloved adopted son, his Honour Phra Noi Sarbthdha Chaelv, is the Second Ambassador." In addition to the two ambassadors, one representing the First and the other the Second King of Siam, there are four chief *attachés*, named Chamun Rajamale, Noi Bichar Sarbkick, Man Rajaday, and Chamun Mondir Bidecks. The embassy was to leave Singapore on the 8th August, in her Majesty's steamer *Encounter*. A war steamer will be in readiness at Alexandria to convey the embassy to England. Among the presents on board the *Encounter* is a white elephant, intended for her Majesty Queen Victoria.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

(From the Supplement of the *London Gazette* of Friday, Oct. 9.)

India Board, Oct., 1857.—The following despatches have been at various times received at the East-India House, and are now inserted in the *London Gazette*, although previous publication has not taken place in India.

No. 1.

The Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Delhi, June 13.

SIR,—In continuation of letter of the 27th ult., to your address, from the late Adjutant-General of the Army, reporting the death of the Commander-in-Chief on that day, I am now desired by Major-General T. Reed, C.B., commanding the forces in Bengal, to request that you will inform the Governor-General in Council that the Major-General, having left Rawul Pindee on the 28th ult., reached the camp of the force under Major-General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B., at Alleepore, one march from Delhi, about 1 a.m. of the 8th inst., when the troops were on the point of moving to drive in the posts of the mutineers outside Delhi.

2. Sir H. Barnard had been joined on the previous day by Brigadier A. Wilson with troops from Meerut, and on the 6th inst, by the siege-train, with its escort, so that the total force in camp was as enumerated in the margin.*

3. I beg to inclose copies of the Major-General's two reports of the successful operations of this day, and am only to add that Major-General Reed entirely approves of the whole of the dispositions made, and cordially concurs in the approbation bestowed on the officers and troops engaged, and particularly on those who are more especially mentioned.

4. The Commander of the Forces, I am to state, was unable, from severe sickness and fatigue, to accompany the troops, and in no way interfered with the arrangements of Sir H. Barnard, who was attended in the field by the head-quarters' staff.

5. Major-General Reed desires to express his deep regret

* 4 guns, 2nd troop, 1st brigade; 2nd and 3rd troops, 3rd brigade, Horse Artillery; 3rd company, 3rd battalion, Artillery, and No. 14 Horse Field Battery; 4th company, 6th battalion, Artillery; detachment Artillery Recruits; head-quarters detachment Sappers and Miners; H.M.'s 9th Lancers; two squadrons H.M.'s 6th Dragoon Guards; head-quarters and six companies 60th Royal Rifles; head-quarters and nine companies of H.M.'s 76th regiment; 1st Bengal Fusiliers; head-quarters and six companies 2nd Fusiliers; Sirmoor Battalion.

the loss of the Adjutant-General of the Army, Col. C. Chester, who was killed by a cannon-shot in the first advance on the enemy's heavy battery at Badulee Ke-Serai. The loss of this officer at the present juncture is deeply deplored by the Commander of the Forces.

6. Since the arrival of the troops at Delhi, several affairs have taken place, in all of which the troops engaged have greatly distinguished themselves. The most important of these occurred yesterday morning, when our position was attacked in great force, and the enemy completely repulsed with much loss. Sir H. Barnard's report of this action is inclosed.

7. The Guide Corps, under Capt. Daly, arrived on the morning of the 9th inst., having marched from Murdan, in Eusufzaie, a distance of 580 miles, in 22 days.

8. The Engineer and Artillery portions of the force have been actively employed in throwing up batteries, and in maintaining a fire on the city. The mutineers have mounted a very formidable artillery, and their practice is excellent and usually well sustained; but the Major-General trusts ere long we shall be enabled to strike a decisive blow at the place.

9. In addition to the inclosures already referred to, I am directed to attach copies of Brigadier Wilson's reports of his two actions at Ghazee-od-deen Nuggur.

I have, &c.,

W. A. NORMAN, Lieutenant.

No. 2.

Brigadier Wilson to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Ghazee-od-deen Nuggur, May 31.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Major-General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B., commanding the Umballa force, that, as reported in my brief despatch of last night, my advanced pickets were driven in at about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and that I was attacked by a large force of mutineers, accompanied by heavy guns, from Delhi.

I immediately sent off a company of H.M.'s 60th Royal Rifles, with another in support, to hold the iron bridge, which is the key of my position, and I detached the four guns of Major Tombs's troop, supported by a squadron of Carabineers right along the bank of the Hindun river.

The insurgents opened upon these advanced parties with heavy guns. I ordered two more companies of the 60th to support their advance, and brought up four guns of Major Scott's battery, the sappers, and a troop of Carabineers to their support, leaving two guns and a troop of Carabineers to protect the camp.

The first few rounds from the insurgents' guns were admirably aimed, plunging through our camp; but they were ably replied to by our two 18-pounders, in position under Lieut. Light and Major Tombs's troop, most admirably led by Lieut.-Col. M. Mackenzie, who, raking them in flank with his 6-pounders, first made their fire unsteady, and in a short time silenced these heavy guns.

On remarking the unsteadiness of their fire, I ordered Lieut.-Col. Jones to advance his Rifles and attack. This was done in a most spirited manner. They drove the enemy from the guns; but in the act of taking possession of two heavy pieces on the causeway, close to the toll-house, I regret to say that Capt. Andrews and four of his men were blown up by the explosion of an ammunition-waggon, fired by one of the mutineers.

The insurgents were now in full retreat, leaving in our hands ordnance, ammunition, and stores. They were followed for a considerable distance on the Delhi road by Lieut.-Col. Custance, who commanded the Carabineers with the force.

Where all behaved so well, and showed such gallant conduct, it is almost invidious to particularize, but I wish to bring to Major-General Sir H. Barnard's notice, and through him to the Commander of the Forces, Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie, 1st brigade Horse Artillery, who so ably led; Major Tombs, who so gallantly fought

the 2nd troop of that brigade (the latter had his horse shot under him); Lieut.-Col. Custance, commanding the Carabineers; Lieut.-Col. Jones, who so gallantly led the 60th Royal Rifles; and Major Scott, who ably supported that regiment.

Mr. Greathed, the Commissioner, attended on me during the whole of the action. From this gentleman, and four of my own personal staff—Capt. Johnson, Staff Officer of the Force; Capt. O'Hamilton, officiating Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General; Capt. Russell, of the 51th; and Lieut. Barchard, of the 20th Native Infantry; my orderly officers, and Lieut. Waterfield, of the Commissariat Department—I received every assistance.

The casualties may not be considered great under the advantages we have gained; but with my small force I cannot afford to lose men. I have applied to Major-General Hewitt, commanding Meerut division, for a reinforcement, as I consider my present force much too small for the position I am placed in—liable to constant attacks from Delhi. Parties of horse have been seen from that quarter reconnoitring my position all the morning, and it is very harassing to the men to be kept so constantly on the alert.

I have, &c.,

A. WILSON,

Brigadier, Commanding Field Force.

No. 3.

Brigadier Wilson to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Ghazee-od-deen Nuggur, June 1.

SIR,—In continuation of my demi-official express of last night's date, I have the honour to report, for the information of Major-General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B., and, through him, of the Commander of the Forces, that the insurgents attacked me again yesterday afternoon, at about 1 o'clock, in force.

They took up a position extending fully a mile on the high ridge, on the opposite side of the Hindun, about a mile from my advanced picket, in front of the bridge, and commenced a fire with their guns from this long distance.

The guns of the Horse Artillery, supported by a squadron of Carabineers, immediately moved forward to reply to the fire, and the two 18-pounders under Lieut. Light moved to the bank of the river for the same purpose. The Rifles, leaving one company in camp, moved forward to the support of the picket at the bridge, supported by two guns of Major Scott's battery and a troop of Carabineers.

Perceiving that the Horse Artillery were exposed to a very heavy fire, I advanced two more guns of Major Scott's battery, under Lieut. Davidson, to support them.

For nearly two hours the action was one of artillery chiefly.

The Rifles clearing the village on the left of the toll-bar, and the fire of the enemy's guns slackening, I ordered a general advance, the insurgents retiring, continuing their fire until we drove them from their position and crowned the ridge, from which we could see them in full retreat to Delhi.

My men were so knocked up by the heat of the sun, by which many officers and men were struck down, that I could not follow them further, as I wished. I therefore withdrew the force into camp, after having first burnt a village on our right flank, from which the insurgents had given us much annoyance.

All the force performed their duty well and to my satisfaction; and in addition to those officers whom I brought to notice in my despatch of yesterday, detailing the action of the 30th, I wish to report favourably of Lieut. Elliot, of Artillery, who supported the Rifles with two guns of Major Scott's battery, in the most steady and determined manner; Lieut. Light also did admirable service with his 18-pounders. The Sappers and Miners under Lieut. Maunsell, whom I brought up in support of Lieut. Elliot's guns, performed most efficient service.

I have to regret the loss of Lieut. Perkins, of Horse Artillery, an invaluable officer, and a great loss to me.

I beg to inclose reports from the commanding officers, and a return of killed and wounded.

I regret to say that the insurgents were enabled to carry off all their guns, which appeared to me to consist of two heavy pieces, on the Delhi road, and five light guns, most probably the remains of Capt. de Teissier's battery; one of their ammunition waggons only was destroyed.

I have, &c.,

A. WILSON, Brigadier, Commanding Field Force.

(To be continued.)

Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friends who favour us with communications will greatly add to their obliging kindness by writing on one side only of their paper. All persons acquainted with the details of a printing-office know how much this promotes convenience.

THE LATE CAPT. DOUGLAS AND THE DELHI MISSION.—We have to tender an apology to our correspondent on the above subject for the non-insertion of his letter in our last issue. It has been accidentally mislaid, so that we are still unable to publish it. We can, however, assure him that we had no intention of reflecting on Capt. Douglas's character as an officer and a Christian gentleman, and we deeply regret that anything we may have said should have caused even a momentary pang to his widow. By a clerical error, we were made to quote the Archdeacon as our authority, whereas the letter in question was written by Dr. Kay, Principal of Bishop's College, Calcutta. After mentioning the murder of the Rev. Mr. Jennings and of the gentlemen belonging to the Mission, he added:—"Capt. Douglas, too, a warm supporter of the Mission, shared their fate." This letter appeared in the *Times* of the 15th July, and certainly justifies the remarks we considered it our duty to make.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON.

FRIDAY, October 16, 1857.

VOLUNTEERS FOR INDIA.

The atrocities committed by our Mahomedan and Hindoo soldiery have inspired the entire population of these Christian realms with an insatiable thirst for vengeance. No rank, no age, no sex is exempt from this morbid craving for retribution. There is never a linen-draper's apprentice in Holborn that does not shoulder the yard-measure and fancy himself a Sekunder. There is never a walking gentleman in Regent Street that does not cultivate a moustachio and burn to prove himself a Roostum. These heroes of Cockaigne are daily fooled to the top of their bent by a portion of the press, who bid them remember the deeds of the English yeomen at Crecy and at Agincourt. It might be somewhat difficult, indeed, to trace the analogy between the yeomanry of those days and the shopocracy of our own times. Nor would it be more easy to discover any resemblance in the character of the service required of the bold retainers who followed their lord to the field, and that which would now be demanded at the hands of the spruce drapers and adventurous cheesemongers who long to flesh their maiden swords in the bodies of the treacherous sepoys; but these gallant spirits care not to scan too nicely all the circumstances of the exceptional position they seek to occupy and ennoble. It is enough for them to have heard of battles, and to have read in history—as written by Sir Walter Scott or Mr. G. P. R. James—how a simple youth has oft-times won the golden spurs of knighthood, together with the heart and hand of a high-born damsel. Not on the Grampian Hills alone are young Norvals born and bred. They swarm for the nonce in Bond Street, Cheapside, and Tottenham-court Road. Their ardent ranks already fill the columns of the *Times* with daring aspirations and impracticable suggestions. Give them but an Arab steed and a trusty falchion, they will

carve a path to fame, and restore the fading lustre of the brightest jewel in the Imperial crown. Unhappily, we cannot sympathize with all this bombast, or mistake a flourish of penny trumpets for the neighing of the war-horse. We do not deny, that if a brigade of volunteers could at this moment be placed under the command of General Havelock, they might do good service to their country; but many months must elapse before our martial shopmen could reach the scene of action. At least two months would be needed to teach them the manual exercise and the simplest elements of discipline. Other two months would be lost before they could commence their march up-country from Calcutta, and it could not be until six months had expired from their enrolment before they found themselves under the walls of Delhi. By that time volunteers will no longer be required, or if required, will no longer avail. By that time the regular forces will have triumphed over the enemy, or the knell of British supremacy in India will have sounded. Besides, how are these volunteers to be employed? As scouts and intelligencers they will be useless, from their ignorance of the language. As outposts they will not be reliable, from their inexperience of military details. As a battalion in the field they will be less useful than half their number of regular troops, from their inferior training. And as bushrangers they will quickly perish from the effects of the climate and their new mode of life. Volunteers are, undoubtedly, invaluable as a defensive corps when their own country is in danger, and even in offensive operations in a foreign land when there is time to drill and discipline them like regiments of the line; but that is far from being the case in the present instance. To be of any real service, their immediate presence is imperative, but months must pass away before they will be efficient even for garrison duty. And what is the reward they modestly demand? Simply, that they may be placed over the heads of meritorious officers of the regular army. True, they only ask that this honour shall be reserved for those who distinguish themselves. But would they really be satisfied if, on the final suppression of the mutiny, a few ensigns' commissions were distributed among their number? And these, be it remembered, would, on the consequent reduction of the army, be placed on the unattached half-pay list. Having become gentlemen by the sword, they could no longer live by wielding the yard-measure, and then, perchance they might sigh for the happy days when, as gaily apparelled *gents*, they smoked their mild Hawannahs on Ampstead Heath, or danced *Partisan* quadrilles on the "Platform Monstre" of Cremorne. In truth, the occasion calls for no such Brummagem warriors, the British army asks the aid of no such auxiliary corps. There are regiments of well-trained militia ready to volunteer, to a man, for service in India, and to accept as a reward the privilege of remaining there. Such volunteers as these we hold in the highest respect; but we protest against any Germanized innovations in the constitution of the British army. It may very possibly differ in many respects from the Continental armies it has hitherto almost invariably defeated; but until victory deserts its colours, we cannot recognize the expediency of imitating those armies it has so seldom encountered without vanquishing. Let our peasants and artisans continue to recruit the ranks with a patient, courageous, and hardy soldiery; let the aristocracy continue to supply officers as distinguished for their

chivalrous valour as for their courteous and gentlemanly demeanour; and we care not if the British army continue to differ from the most perfect German model, even though it were the model of Saxe-Coburg Gotha.

OUR FUTURE POLICY.

SINCE the issue of our last number, a discussion has been carried on in the *Times* newspaper, which has excited much attention. A correspondent, under the signature "P.," took up the question of the future policy of this country towards India much in the same spirit in which we have treated it in successive articles. He pointed out that the real source of the discontent and disaffection which produced the general revolt of our native army, was the apprehension felt by the sepoys of a systematic design to make them Christians, and that this feeling was common to both Hindoos and Mussulmans, excited, perhaps, amongst the former, by emissaries of the Dharma Subha, and worked upon afterwards by agents of deposed sovereigns and of disappointed or injured chiefs and princes, so as to take the turn of a conspiracy and rebellion for the re-establishment of a native dynasty: the only assigned motive, however, for throwing off the *Angréz ka Raj*, or sovereignty of England, being this fear of conversion, either by direct proselytizing, or by indirect measures of education and progress, "P." argued that it behoved us to be cautious not to fall into a policy that would justify the designs thus imputed, and so bring the entire population of India to take up the same impression that had driven our sepoy army to revolt. He represented, as we have done more than once, that such a spirit in the people at large would be a much more difficult thing to deal with than a disjointed rise, such as we had seen, of segment after regiment, without combined action or any leader to direct the movement; that it would make administration quite impossible, and place in jeopardy and peril the life and property of every European in India, whether functionary or free settler; that the true policy of the nation was to seek to restore confidence, instead of adopting measures sure to alienate and increase mistrust, and of the effects of which we had now such sad experience: and this writer in the *Times* clenched his argument by referring to the Governor-General's recent proclamation, pledging this nation to the same non-interference with caste and creed that had characterized the past policy of the Government towards its native subjects. This proclamation having been approved and confirmed by the authorities empowered to speak for the public of this country, was a declaration and pledge for the future precluding the possibility of change: therefore, that the advocates for measures of a more Christian character than heretofore (meaning a more direct encouragement of proselytizing, and more adverse legislation against caste and against customs repugnant to our ideas), and those who agitated for education with the Bible read and scripture lessons taught in public schools supported from the State revenue, were seeking to lead the Government to commit a breach of faith, and laying the Governor-General and the public officers of India open to the charge of treachery and deceit,—a course destructive to confidence and fatal to their influence and position in the country they were sent to govern.

Now this is exactly the line of argument we have been endeavouring to enforce; and strongly have we entered our protest against the cry that has been raised from the pulpit and from the press, exciting the people of this country to take up the question of the present mutinies in a fanatical spirit, and to make them a reason for raising the banner of the Cross, and for avowing the determination to do everything possible, short of absolute compulsion, to make the whole population of India Christian. We can excuse indiscreet ebullitions of religious zeal in the young curates

who for the most part filled the pulpits of London on the recent day of humiliation for the deplorable consequences of the mutiny; but that the writers of editorial articles for the leading journals of this metropolis should forget their state-craft, in order to fall in with the impulses of the day, promoted by a party habitually given to raising cries to mislead—that these men should become the advocates of a breach of the national faith—that we should see the *Times*, the *Morning Post*, and other journals of wide circulation, advocating a change of policy in the Government to more Christianity and less of non-interference—and never one of them even noticing the proclamation of the Governor-General pledging the Government to no change, does indeed astonish us.

We have returned to the subject in order prominently to draw attention to the manner in which the discussion thus opened, under the signature "P.," has been treated in the *Times*. Each of the two letters of this correspondent was met on the following day by a leading article, not answering nor attempting to answer the arguments he brought forward, nor noticing at all the fact that the Government of India had, by proclamation, pledged itself to make no change of its policy, and had declared it never had intended to do so, but urging that the policy of non-interference and of respect for the customs and religions of the country had manifestly failed, of which failure the existing mutinies were proof; therefore that it behoved us to abandon that policy, and to try another with more encouragement to Christianity and less of respect for the native creeds. No one accustomed to deal with Indian questions could fail to see the shallowness of this mode of treating the subject. The logic of it stands thus:—The sepoys have cast off their allegiance and mutinied, and murdered man, woman, and child of the race that had entertained and paid them, because they feared they were going to be made Christians; therefore, in order to maintain and confirm the people at large in their allegiance, show them that you really do entertain the design so imputed to you by the sepoys unjustly. Now, unreasonable as this seems, we cannot say it is un-English. We have heard indeed an anecdote of our soldiers before Delhi which is all-fours with it in spirit. On the day of the attack upon the position outside the city, then occupied by the mutineers but now our own, a party of our troops surprised a number of sepoys in an inclosure, and they, seeing escape to be impossible, threw down their arms. Our soldiers, in their then fury at the recent atrocities committed at Meerut and Delhi, not content with taking their lives, which were justly forfeit, drew from their pouches a number of greased cartridges and made each of the victims swallow one before he was bayoneted. No reasonable man will attempt to justify this act of vengeance; yet is it not much the same in spirit as the course the *Times* advocates? "You are afraid of being made Christians, are you?" it says to the natives of India; "our conduct and policy make you fear this. Take and swallow more of these obnoxious measures, whether you like them or no." The insanity of the course lies in this; that this forcible swallowing of obnoxious measures is recommended, not as a punishment as applied by the rough soldiers, but as a means of conciliating and restoring confidence, and of maintaining allegiance and safely conducting our future administration of the country.

But pass we from the shallow reasoning of these articles. "P." was answered also by many correspondents of the *Times*, the most prominent of whom was a writer under the signature of "An Anglo-Indian of the New School." This advocate for the introduction of more Christianity into the Indian Government, attacked boldly the traditional policy which "P." had maintained we were bound to adhere to. That policy he declared to have produced no good hitherto, to have failed in its end of conciliating, as evidenced by the mutinies; and he further attempted to show it to be inconsistent, because, when Lord Glenelg was President of the Board of Control, a despatch went out declaring the Government not to be bound to maintain rites and customs based on a religion we did not believe, when they were injurious in a civil or social point of view, which was a justification of the policy of interference

which he only desired to be carried further. But most of all, this writer impugned the old traditionary policy as not being content with pure neutrality in matters of religion, but requiring further a practical abnegation of Christianity.

Incidentally this writer referred by name to Colonel Sykes as supporting the opinions advocated by "P.;" whereupon he was answered by that "E. I. Director and M. P." in a letter under his own name, which brought forth a letter from Mr. J. L. Thomas, late member of Council at Madras, avowing himself to be the author of the letter signed "Anglo-Indian of the New School," and citing facts and instances which he conceived to warrant his assertion that the old traditionary policy of non-interference with religion involved an abnegation of Christianity.

There was no answer in the *Times* from "P." to this and other letters on the same side. We cannot suppose that one who had shown himself so conversant with the subject in all its bearings would have retired from the controversy for lack of arguments; we must rather conclude that the *Times*, having taken its own side upon the question, has refused to give space in its columns for anything more on the other side. Let us then examine these arguments and assertions of Mr. Thomas, and see how far they will stand the test of such an examination, or the contrary.

He denies first that the traditionary policy of non-interference has been productive of good. Surely he cannot mean that the acquisition of India for the British nation is no good result of this policy, and that it is nothing to have maintained armies of different races and religions in perfect discipline and allegiance for more than one hundred years, and to have made them the instruments for establishing this dominion? Will Mr. Thomas or any Anglo-Indian deny that this was a fruit of the policy of non-interference with religion, and of the confidence felt by those who so served and obeyed, that the customs and traditions and faiths they prized were safe from any effort of the Government to effect a change or otherwise to interfere with them? Mr. Thomas cannot be so ignorant of Indian history as not to be able to contrast this policy with that of the Portuguese, whose victories under Albuquerque gained them no footing or political influence in India, only because that nation raised the banner of the cross, and made converts of all they conquered. But Mr. Thomas, like the *Times* editorial, refers to the fact of the present mutinies in evidence of the failure of this traditionary policy. He knows, however, that the reply is ready; namely, that the influence of the proselytizing party on the one hand, and of the men of progress on the other, has led to measures, if not implying a change of that policy, at least leading to the suspicion and well-grounded fear that it was to be changed, and that this produced the mutinies, and not the policy to which we did not strictly adhere.

This brings us to Mr. Thomas's chief argument, which we shall put for him in the strongest shape we believe it capable of taking. "What," he says, "was this traditionary policy of non-interference? Under it you put down suttee and infanticide, and were warranted by Lord Glenelg's letter in attacking everything injurious to society. We ask you only to persevere in this course, carrying your measures of progress and of education a little further in the direction of Christianity. All we insist upon is, that there shall no longer be an abnegation of Christianity, that is to say, disfavour shown to converts, and prohibition to proselytizing and to scripture teaching in schools supported by Government." Mr. Thomas will not deny that his argument is here stated fairly and for the best. Before we deal with it, we must examine what he means by the charge of an abnegation of Christianity, which he has thus brought against the old traditionary policy. In this letter, under his own signature, he has cited instances, at the head of which stands the fact that a sepoy of the Bengal army was expelled, as he calls it, from the ranks, because he had sought Christian baptism.

This charge was repeated and largely preached upon from the pulpits of the metropolis on the day of Humiliation, and not a few of the more inflamed zealots

treated the mutinies, with all their atrocities, as a judgment on the wicked East-India Company, for having so long pursued an unchristian policy, and so treated converts to Christianity. Now, how stand the facts? The frequent reference made to this case has produced a publication of the papers connected with it in the *Times* of last Saturday. It appears that so far back as in 1819, it was reported to Lord Hastings that a naik or corporal of a native infantry regiment had applied to the Rev. Mr. Fisher, at Meerut, to be baptized, professing himself to have adopted Christianity from sincere conviction. Mr. Fisher had acceded to his application, and there was much excitement in consequence in the native regiment to which he belonged. An inquiry was ordered, the native officers were assembled by the commanding officer, and the result communicated to the Government. Was the naik in consequence expelled, that is dismissed, and deprived of his bread, and so made a martyr to his new faith? No such thing; he continued for the rest of his life to be borne on the roll of his regiment, and to receive his full pay and batta, without being required to render any equivalent service. He lived and died at Meerut as a sepoy on leave, not allowed to join his regiment, because of the feeling entertained towards him by his fellow-soldiers, and because he was no longer of the class of men of which the regiment consisted. Instead of being a martyr for his new religion, he was especially favoured, and so favoured merely because he was looked upon as a sincere convert to Christianity. But he would rather have continued in the ranks and done duty as a soldier, yet was not permitted. Why should this be? No one at all acquainted with the constitution of an army will impute blame to the Government of 1819 for relieving a corps from the presence of one whose remaining gave offence to his fellow-soldiers, and was a ground of irritation or excitement. If ever the feeling of the men of a native regiment, whether Sikh or Goorkha, or Hindoostanee, should be such as to make them indifferent to the tenets and faith of those who stand with them shoulder to shoulder in the ranks, then of course there will be no reason for taking notice of any change of religion in a comrade; and assuredly there would, under no policy, present or future, be objection raised on the ground of conversion to Christianity, unless it was taken by the men of the regiment. But it is the deference shown in this instance to the sentiment of the Hindoos and Moslems, that is objected to as an abnegation of Christianity. Is it not, however, just the same thing as the objection that would be made to enlisting a native Christian in a corps of Hindoostanees? and what difference is there between such an objection and the objection to enlist a negro in a regiment of the Guards, otherwise than as big drum? Will this be cried out against as illiberal and unchristian? The Hindoostanee sepoys say: "Let this man, who is now a native Christian, enlist, or be transferred to a corps of Topases or native Christians; ours is a corps of Hindoostanees, and he is no longer one of us." It is unfortunate that the men should have such prejudices, and we believe they are at the present day by no means so strong as they were in 1819—thanks for this to the consideration shown by the Government under its old traditionary policy, and to the effect of non-interference in promoting liberality of sentiment—still, while they exist, they must be deferred to, as they were in this instance. Discipline and a good feeling in corps can never be maintained without some management and consideration for the feelings of the men commanded. Vellore and the present Bengal mutinies are examples never to be forgotten, of the consequences of refusing all consideration for such feelings—prejudices, if you will so call them, when entertained by the men you train and discipline as soldiers.

We maintain that the course pursued towards the sepoy convert of 1819 was no abnegation of Christianity, and had nothing to do therewith; it was a mere question of military discretion and management, and only so far connected with Christianity as that the feeling against the man in the corps had its origin in his conversion. The removal from the ranks would have been equally neces-

nary if the same feeling had been produced by any other cause; but in that case he would have been much less favoured than he was because of his conversion.

Mr. Thomas's next instance of abnegation is the salutes fired heretofore from British fortresses on the occasion of Hindoo and Mussulman festivals. These things never had place among the practices of Bengal, and have for some time been discontinued at Madras. They were remnants of the old time, when our relations with the Nawab of Arcot and Rajah of Tanjore stood on quite a different footing from any that have been established with the princes of India since the battle of Plassey. Seeing that they were discontinued in the time of the old traditionary policy, we wonder at Mr. Thomas referring to them; but it may be his object to swell a false cry, and pander to a particular party's view, and not to elicit truth and establish sound maxims of policy.

Again, the offerings to idols in the name of the Government, and grants from the treasury for idolatrous rites at times of famine and drought, and the connection of Government with Hindoo and other temples. These, Mr. Thomas knows, have all been discontinued for some time, in deference to the strong feeling against them excited by the evangelical party in this country. But how were they ever abnegations of Christianity? We entered into the contest for dominion in India proffering ourselves to the population as better stewards of *their* revenue, and better able to use it for *their* protection and benefit, than any previous rulers or any rival competitors. We were received by the people as such, and they readily paid to us what heretofore they had paid to Hindoo or Mussulman rulers. We took the revenue as it stood, encumbered by the obligation to maintain temples and to pay for rites established and desired to be maintained by those who paid us that revenue. Would it have been wise—would it have been just—to do violence to all those local feelings, and to tell the population, that, stewards as we were of their revenue, we could not reconcile it to ourselves to make any payment out of it for objects to which they attached religious weight? The time might, and eventually did come, when these, or some of them, were capable of being discontinued without exciting a bad feeling; but under the old traditionary policy, it was clearly wise and proper to wait till that time arrived.

The prohibition to making the Bible a class book in Government schools, and to reading and teaching the scriptures to Hindoo and Mussulman scholars in such seminaries, is the next fact referred to by Mr. Thomas as an abnegation of Christianity. But little weight will be attached to this in a country where, in the schools for Christian youths supported by this Christian Government, no Bible or religious instruction of any kind can be allowed, because of the differences between sects of Christians, and their fear that the instruction would be made a means of educating the youths to the particular tenets of the preceptor; much more justly may Hindoo and Moslem fathers fear that the religion of their children would be undermined, were the scripture of another faith made a class book of ordinary instruction in the schools to which they were invited to send them.

There is only one other point to be noticed, and we have done then with the charge that the traditionary policy of non-interference implied an abnegation of Christianity. Mr. Thomas complains that proselytizing civil servants have been proscribed and held out to the natives of India as offenders, and he refers especially to a despatch discountenancing and prohibiting their joining missionary societies or subscribing for purposes of conversion. Surely Mr. Thomas would not advocate the Government avowing one course of policy and permitting their high functionaries and servants openly and in the face of the world to contravene and subvert that policy. Unfortunately too many men of this proselytizing school have latterly found their way into high places; men who have proclaimed it to be their mission to convert, and who profess that their duty to God must override the obligation to follow out the policy prescribed by those they serve in India. We have seen too much of this in the conduct of Colonel Wheler, and its consequences, to think that the public of England is

prepared to approve of such double-faced proceedings. We recollect some of these over-pious functionaries avowing that they could not reconcile it to their religious feelings and convictions to administer oaths according to the forms of religions which they deemed false. Would the advocates of the policy of making our Government more Christian have yielded to this conscientious scruple, and desired the oaths to be taken on the Bible, whether it was believed or no? or will they admit that the non-interfering Government did wisely in immediately removing these men from the judicial office? There is but one rule and one principle for any government; and that is, to lay down its policy and to require *all* its servants to carry it out, regarding as a resignation, and removing every servant who contravenes it, or considers it as not consistent with his individual opinions and convictions. Much of the mischief—but that is far too mild a word—much of the horrors, disasters, and atrocities we have witnessed in India, must be set down to the easy fatuity of the Government in permitting men like Colonel Wheler to use the authority of their position and influence to do the precise thing which the Government had pledged itself not to do. Hence the mistrust, and the suspicion, and the charge against the Government of designs to convert, covertly entertained, though openly disavowed.

But Mr. Thomas, under the signature of "An Anglo-Indian of the New School," declared that it was of no use proclaiming and professing even neutrality in matters of religion, because so long as we were seen to be Christians, and promoted measures of progress, we should not be believed. Both the Hindoos and the Moslem, he said, must see, and indeed were already convinced, that education and intelligence were sure to undermine the existing religions, and so to lead to the people becoming Christian. Sorry indeed should we be to believe that the distrust engendered by past proceedings is such, and so deeply rooted, that the British nation and its Government in India can hope for no credence in any avowal of policy, no trust in any pledges it may give in matters of religion. We know the contrary of this to be the case, and we believe the bulk of the population of India to be fully convinced that the Government is to be trusted in its declaration of no intention to interfere with religion, and no design to change its traditionary policy. Therefore has that population taken no part with the sepoys in revolt—therefore have they assisted in apprehending and giving up the mutineers to justice—and God forbid that they should be so misled by writers such as this Mr. Thomas, or by missionaries and proselytizers and others, who proclaim it to be the mission of England to make India Christian, as to be brought to believe this nation and its Government to be thoroughly dishonest, professing one thing while they intend another. We have not yet come to this state, notwithstanding Mr. Thomas's efforts to produce it.

But the spread of intelligence and the measures of progress which must still be promoted even according to our views, these, it is urged, will always be looked upon with mistrust, and regarded as means and instruments of conversion. How get over that impression? We deny that any intelligent Hindoo or Moslem would object to scientific instruction on the ground that the truths of science were opposed to many articles of his faith or superstitious belief. Men of these religions are as keen seekers of knowledge, and equally acute reasoners, as any Christian professor of mathematics, chemistry, or political economy. The truths of these sciences they receive as Christians did the evidence that the earth moved round the sun, though supposed at the time to contravene Scripture. Their belief will be modified—their opinions will be made more liberal, by their minds being opened to these new convictions; the Hindoos will become like the enlightened Ram Mohun Roy, or the equally intelligent Dwarkeanath Thakoor, Vedantists. The faith in the Koran will be purified by new interpretations suited to the growth of intelligence; but we do not find that this teaching of science necessarily leads to the adoption of Christianity. If the belief is spreading amongst the natives, that, in promoting the spread of knowledge and the growth of intelligence, the Government has the *design* of converting to Chris-

tion, we owe that consequence to the indiscreet preachings and misrepresentations of missionaries and proselytizers. We have now before us the letter of a regimental colonel (the only one whose corps is still faithful and has been left with its arms), and he, after attributing the blame of the horrors witnessed to the zeal of proselytizers, expresses wonder that the Government did not prohibit the missionaries from wandering about and committing such "imprudences." "To give an instance," he adds, "of one of this fraternity at Benares, it will suffice to say that, when preaching in the public bazaar, and holding forth on the excellence of the Christian creed, he added:—The college which you see just finished is the great tree of knowledge, from whence the true religion is to spring, when you all will have your eyes opened. You will then knock down your temples, which the Devil has been permitted to raise for a while, and you will then all become Christians. To this end is our great mission." Can it be wondered at, if the unenlightened followers of the old superstitions should view education, and progress with distrust when it is so held up to them by these zealots? But we maintain that, in spite of these injudicious attempts to pervert and mislead the public mind upon the subject, there is no refusal in the population at large to seek knowledge and to master the sciences, through fear of religion being undermined. Let measures for this end be followed out honestly and with discretion, according to the rules and principles of the old traditional policy, and the population will still flock with confidence to the Government seminaries of education; and European civilization may yet be introduced without infringing on the observances, customs, and beliefs of either Hindu or Moslem, leaving each free to follow the leading of his own conscience and convictions, unbiassed by any influence or act of authority.

One word more and we have done. The advocates of this so-called Christian policy hold out that, while *encouraging* by all means conversion to Christianity, they will yet practise impartiality and perfect toleration. Will the public of England be content to hand over India to these zealous proselytizers, and believe that they will deal fairly with those who refuse to listen to their teaching? Is it in history—is it in human nature—that men with such convictions should be liberal and impartial in their judgments and proceedings, when questions of religion have to be decided and the interests of opposing sects come into collision? The people of England may depend upon it that there is only one safe course by which to re-establish confidence and maintain the national dominion in India; and that is, sternly to require that the Government shall not only be neutral and non-interfering with the religion of its subjects, but shall treat their faith, and customs, and observances, with the respect that is due to the knowledge that they are held in reverence and dearly prized by the bulk of the population which has accepted this nation for rulers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for opinions expressed by Correspondents.]

THE INVALID ESTABLISHMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—Permit me to draw your attention to the new Invalid Regulations. Perhaps you are not aware that the establishment is now divided into,

"1st. The invalid battalion. For officers who, although disqualified from further active service, are still equal to the discharge of garrison duties.

"2nd. The invalid pension list. For officers disqualified for both active and garrison duties."

Officers of the invalid battalion are available to be sent anywhere, where detachments of the Veteran Battalions are posted, and where Superintendents of pensioners are required—mostly hot stations, that is, stations in the plains. Officers of the Pension

List may reside where they please, in India. So far, so good. But now mark the difference between the two sets of officers. The pay of the latter is reduced to a minimum on which no gentleman can subsist in this country, while that of the former remains as before. The following is the scale laid down for the Pension List:—Lieut. col., Rs. 200 a month; major, 170; captain, 130; lieutenant, 100. Or the rate of full-pay pension to which they are entitled at the time of their transfer to the Invalid Pension List. Thus, after twenty or thirty years' service, an officer may suddenly, and without any fault on his part, be reduced to a worse social condition than when he commenced his career. The allowance to a lieutenant-colonel is only ensign's pay, and it is notorious that very few ensigns can contrive to make the two ends meet. How, then, can a man of superior rank, very likely burdened with a rising family, be expected to maintain even the appearance of respectability on such a miserable pittance? These Regulations act with peculiar severity against captains, who may be transferred to the Pension List before they have served their time for full-pay pension, and they are evidently excluded from counting service after their transfer. Those of the invalid battalion, on the other hand, are permitted to complete their service for the full pension of their rank, as has always been the case. Thus runs the order:—"Officers of the invalid battalion may retire on the pension of their rank after the prescribed period of service, or on the pension to which they were entitled on their removal to the invalid establishment. Officers on the Invalid Pension List may retire upon the rate of pension to which they were entitled when they joined that establishment." In these days of slow promotion lieutenant-colonels and majors, with scarcely an exception, have served their twenty-two years in India before they attain to those ranks; but captains and subalterns are not entitled to a pension under twenty years' service to the east of the Cape, and are consequently the greatest sufferers by the new rules. This innovation is, moreover, a breach of faith on the part of the Company. We entered their service with the understanding that, if our health failed, we should be invalided, and allowed to serve out our time in India on the established invalid pay. The Company have no right, therefore, to deprive us of that pay, or to make the rule retrospective. For the future, they are clearly at liberty to make what terms they please with those who have not yet taken service under them. Besides, the number of those who cannot perform garrison duty is so very small, that the savings to the Government will be quite insignificant, and not worth the odium due to illiberality. It is, indeed, hard upon officers whose only fault is that their constitution has broken down in the faithful discharge of their duty, that they should be deprived of their means of livelihood when too old to attempt a different profession. It is to be hoped, therefore, that, when the hardship of this order is pointed out to them, the Court of Directors, with their wonted liberality, will put the few officers who may unfortunately be disqualified even for garrison duty on the same footing, as regards pay and pension, as other invalid officers.

I am aware that the principle of the invalid establishment has been too often abused, and that in some instances the alternative has been offered of standing a court-martial or invaliding; but this abuse might surely be guarded against without running into the other extreme. Greater and more stringent precautions might be taken before admitting an officer upon the establishment; but the misconduct of a few is no excuse for injustice to the many.

Your obedient Servant,

A MADRAS FIELD OFFICER.

STAFF IN INDIA.

The *Herald* has authority for stating that the following is the last list settled for the staff in India. It will be seen that all the officers of which it is composed are men who have given distinguished proofs of their ability:—

BENGAL.

Commander-in-Chief, Sir Colin Campbell. Chief of the Staff, Major-General Mansfield. Lieut.-Generals: Beresford, from Madras; Ashburnham, from China. Major-Generals Wyndham, Havelock, Sir Robert Garrett (from China), Cotton. Dupuis commands the Royal Artillery. A major-general of cavalry remains yet to be selected. Deputy Adjutant-General, Packenham. Deputy Quarter-Master-General, Wetherall.

MADRAS.

Sir Patrick Grant, Commander-in-Chief. Major-General, Craigie.

BOMBAY.

Lieutenant-General, Somerset. Major-General, Sir Hugh Rose. Major-General Van Stau Benzee remains to command the forces at Hong Kong.

It is calculated that there is a general officer for every 5,000 men. This gives a force of 85,000 men for the whole of India.

LIST of SHIPS engaged by the EAST-INDIA COMPANY for the Conveyance of TROOPS to INDIA *via* CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, since the beginning of 1857.

Regiments or Detachments.	SHIPS.	Tons.	No. of Persons embarked.	When and where embarked.	Port of Destination.
3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade and 66th Foot.....	Barham	1148	124	Portsmouth, 1 July	Calcutta.
	Ulysses	934	288	" 9 "	
	Surrey	1089	339	" 15 "	
	Calabar	754	222	" 17 "	
	Cambodia	914	207	" 18 "	
2nd Dragoon Guards	Sutlej	1050	265	" 21 "	Kurrachee.
	Aliquis	1247	377	" 25 "	
	Monarch	1282	352	Gravesend, 25 "	
	Blenheim	1313	333	" 25 "	
	Sir George Seymour	850	227	Portsmouth, 14 "	
7th Foot	Seringapatam	870	218	" 20 "	Kurrachee.
	Ramillicia	740	212	" 20 "	
	Owen Glendower	989	263	" 20 "	
	Bucephalus	985	219	Gravesend, 1 "	
	Ellenborough	1031	218	" 8 "	
Detachments	Cressy	720	217	" 11 "	Calcutta.
	Octavia	1055	231	" 25 "	
	Bombay	1279	348	" 21 "	
	Albuera	887	227	" 21 "	
	Agamemnon	1430	250	" 11 "	
Detachments	Adelaide	640	212	" 10 "	Calcutta.
	Sir Robert Sale	741	285	" 28 "	
	Nile	1182	102	" 10 June	
	Amazon	791	238	" 10 "	
	Areta	678	214	" 18 "	
Ditto	Vernon	995	204	" 19 Aug.	Bombay.
	Prince Arthur	1166	300	Liverpool, 11 July	
	Roman Emperor	793	193	Gravesend, 18 "	
	Castle Eden	930	234	" 18 "	
	Defiance	954	406	Dublin, 4 Aug.	
Detachments	Sussex	959	348	" 7 "	Kurrachee.
	Louisiana	1263	432	" 1 "	
	Liverpool	1454	462	" 7 "	
	Tyburnia	1011	402	" 8 "	
	Walmer Castle	1200	402	" 31 July	
1st Battalion 1st Foot	Ballarat	713	278	" 14 Aug.	Ceylon, for orders as to Presidency at which the Troops shall land.
	Whirlwind	1003	340	Portsmouth, 29 July	
	Merchantman	1018	340	" 24 "	
	William Hammond	683	230	" 22 "	
	Alnwick Castle	1250	402	" 22 "	
3rd Battalion 60th Rifles	S.S. Carthage	820	198	Dublin, 1 Aug.	Calcutta. The "Victoria" calls in at Madras, to land Artillery there.
	S.S. Thebes	820	198	" 30 July	
	S.S. Caledonia	997	360	" 25 "	
	S.S. John Bell	1050	390	" 5 Aug.	
	S.S. United Kingdom	1066	390	" 4 "	
19th Foot	S.S. Robert Lowe	1297	420	" 28 July	Calcutta. The "Lady Jocelyn" called at Cork to take in a part of the Rifle Brigade.
	S.S. Scotland	1150	300	Woolwich, 1 Aug.	
	S.S. Sydney	1391	288	" 13 "	
	S.S. Australian	1391	290	Portsmouth, 14 "	
	S.S. Victoria	1877	408	Woolwich, 13 "	
20th, 34th, 42nd, 54th, and 90th Foot	S.S. Lady Jocelyn	2242	732	Portsmouth, 4 "	Bombay.
	S.S. Golden Fleece	2768	901	" 4 "	
	James Meines	2275	996	" 6 "	
	Champion of the Seas	2237	997	" 6 "	
	Foerunner	618	251	Gravesend, 4 "	
2nd Dragoon Guards and Artillery	Wasser Queen	968	360	" 4 "	Calcutta.
	Genghis Khan	1306	400	" 10 "	
	S.S. Sarah Sands	1300	354	Portsmouth, 15 "	
	S.S. Queen of the South	2250	732	" 29 "	
	S.S. Kharsene	1278	544	" 29 "	
44th, 60th Foot of Detachments	Hermilia	623	258	" 26 "	Madras.
	S.S. City of Manchester	1906	507	Gravesend, 24 "	
	Lightning	2090	654	" 27 "	
	S.S. Prince Albert	2090	..	Woolwich, 15 Oct.	
	Waterloo	898	300	Dublin, 27 Aug.	
54th Foot Head Quarters	Southampton	951	354	" 23 "	Bombay.
	Sedgemoor	965	354	Gravesend, 28 "	
	S.S. Hydaspes	2250	607	Woolwich, 17 Sept.	
	Alipore	811	308	" 1 "	
	Athletic	1056	185	" 1 "	
72nd Foot	S.S. Scotia	1020	327	Portsmouth, 4 "	Galle and India.
	Matilda Atheling	714	296	" 26 Aug.	
	Gloriana	1150	220	" 7 Sept.	
	Gosforth	1000	240	Gravesend, 22 "	
	S.S. Island	1150	301	Portsmouth, 23 Sept.	
Company's Recruits	S.S. Bahians	1520	422	" 3 Oct.	Kurrachee.
	H.M. 90th Regiment .....	..	..	..

Regiments and Detachments.	SHIPS.	Tons.	No. of Persons embarked.	When and where embarked.	Port of Destination.
H.M. 12th and 26th Foot....	S.S. Italian	784	201	Cork, 25 Sept.	Bombay.
H.M. 94th Foot.....	S.S. Austria	2192	718	Cork, 3 Oct.	Kurrachee.
H.M. 94th & 98th & Artillery	"	"	"	"	Kurrachee.
H.M. 51st and 33rd Foot.....	S.S. Calcutta.....	2245	806	Ports & Cork, 9 Oct.	Bombay.
8th Hussars, 17th Lancers, and	S.S. Great Britain.....	3209	1957	" 6 "	Bombay.
H.M. 56th & 33rd Foot ..	"	"	"	" 6 "	"
Company's Recruits	Malabar	647	140	Gravesend, 10 "	Madras.
Head Battery, Royal Artillery	Bengal	582	220	" 10 "	"
H.M. 7th Dragoons & Drums ..	"	"	"	"	"
Company's Recruits	"	"	"	"	Vessels not engaged.

PER OVERLAND ROUTE, *via* EGYPT.

Regiments or Detachments.	STEAMER.	No. of Men and Officers embarked.	When and where embarked.	Destination.
4th & 11th Companies Royal Engineers.....	S.S. Sultan (P.&O.S.N.Co.)	13 Officers 235 Men	Southampton, 2 Oct.	{ One Co. for Calcutta. One Co. for Kurrachee <i>via</i> Bombay.
2nd Companies of Royal Artillery	S.S. Australasian (R.M.S.P.Co.)	12 Officers 221 Men	Southampton, 12 Oct.	Calcutta <i>via</i> Point de Galle.
Royal Engineers.....	(P.&O.S.N.Co.)	Officers Men	Chatham, 14 Oct.	{ One Co. for Calcutta. One Co. for Kurrachee <i>via</i> Bombay.

S.S. These Letters denote Screw Steamers.
No Women or Children are included in this return.

DIRECT CADETS.—The following gentlemen passed the required examination for direct cadets on the 6th of October:—G. D. Bengin, Geo. Chrystie, Alex. England, John Finnis, F. F. Leslie, G. E. Harris, A. J. Hes, A. F. Orchard, J. E. B. Rogers, D. J. K. Sangster, and A. J. Wallace.

DIRECT ARTILLERY CADETS.—An examination took place at the East-India House, on the 13th inst., of fifteen gentlemen who had obtained nominations as direct artillery cadets. The examiners, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Smith, Lieut. T. Cooke, R.N., and the Rev. J. Cope, A.M., reported ten to have passed the examination, viz.:—E. Pottinger, Tillard, B. Pottinger, Low, Jackson, Grierson, Gillies, Clark, Abbot, and Hoyland.

EXPORTATION OF ARMS TO INDIA FROM THE CONTINENT.—According to Prussian journals, public notice has been given by the diplomatic agents of England in Germany and Belgium, that the introduction of firearms will no longer be permitted in India. The gunmakers of Liege and the German States have been driving of late a roaring trade with Calcutta, and are unprepared for the prohibition.

TWO CASES OF TORTURE AND EXTORTION in the district of Coimbatore have recently been brought to the notice of the Madras Government. In the first case the offenders were the monigar and moonsiff monigar of the village of Elatoor in Jattimungalum. Their names were respectively Timma Gounden and Oochoo Veera Gounden. It would appear that they entered after dark the houses of four villagers, tied their hands, carried them to the choultry, and kept them in confinement for five days. They in addition severely beat one of their prisoners. The four villagers were only released from confinement after the payment of ten rupees to the monigar. The magistrates of Coimbatore for the above offence fined the monigar thirty rupees, compelled him to restore the sum extorted from the villagers, and dismissed him from his office. The moonsiff was fined twenty rupees and reprimanded. In the second case of torture the offenders were the monigar of the village of Cooppanandum Polliem in the Coimbatore talook and another official. It would appear that they trumped up a false charge against one Roodna Bozen of stealing some coin. At midnight they came to search his house with two chucklers. They were unsuccessful in their search. Accordingly they returned to the master of the house, whom they had tied up, and upon his persisting in declaring his innocence mounted the chuckler, low caste men, upon his back and compelled him to run about with them, flogging him at the same time with a string of leather so severely that it eventually broke in pieces. They then confined the man for two days and demanded six rupees, which however he refused to give. Eventually he was set at liberty. The monigar was fined forty rupees, and dismissed, while the second prisoner was fined thirty rupees, and in default, sentenced to twenty-five days' imprisonment.

INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND.—We are happy to learn that the committee are not relaxing their efforts either for the augmentation of this fund or for the prompt relief of the sufferers. Ten thousand pounds were transmitted to the Relief Committee of Calcutta by the mail which left on the 10th instant. At the same time they sent the further sum of 1,000*l.* to Sir John Lawrence, in aid of the funds of the Lawrence Asylum. This institution was established by the late Sir Henry Lawrence, who subscribed 1,000*l.* annually to its support. It has also received support from the subscriptions and donations of civil and military officers in India. Many of these sources of income have been temporarily, and many more finally, dried up by the calamities which have recently occurred. The asylum is situated at Kussowlee, in the lower ranges of the Himalayas, and its object is to supply maintenance and education to the children of British soldiers who have lost either one or both of their parents.—*Times*.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 30. Flora McDonald, Howitson, Penang; Finchley, Hale, Bombay; Maria, Muller, Singapore.—Oct. 1. Euroclydon, Wright, Bombay; Sebastopol, Heyner, Maulmain (to Amwerp); Mountain Maid, Harley, Burnah; Lucy, Symons, Cape; H.M.'s steamers George, Cape;—2. Belvidere, Weatherley, Rangoon; Fortia, Robertson, Cape; Kalamien, Harrison, Mauritius; Ferria, Goldard, Ceylon; Gem of the Ocean, Thurston, Bengal.—3. Tyne, Johnson, Alga Bay; Conference, Webster, Manila.—5. Elizabeth Cicely, Wighton, Ceylon; Glenoe, Mackenzie, Foo-chow-foo; Nimrod, Pearce, Maulmain; Mary Anne, Cadwallader, Rangoon; Velocidade, Baird, Madras; Ville de Monte Video, Mitchell, Mauritius; Winterthur, Reynolds, Akyab; Begonia, Ingerman, Akyab; Hornet, Benson, Bengal; Emily, Schmitt, Akyab; W. A. Fitzmaurice, Bennett, Bengal; Lady Agnes Duff, Milson, Singapore; Indus (s.), Evans, Alexandria; Albion, Barnaby, Akyab; Lydia McHenry, Boone, Bombay; Queen of May, Fraser, Foo-chow-foo; Minosa, Kemp, Mauritius; Dennis Hill, Atkins, Maulmain; Salacia, Popham, South Australia; Prince, Trencose, Bombay; Courier, Gunton, Alga Bay; Mahout, and Marie, Schutz, Bengal; Eliza Carver, Smith, Ichaboe; Koh-i-noor, Guthrie, Bengal; La Belle Alliance, Richardson, Mauritius; Red Jacket, Hallaron, Melbourne; Agincourt, Crawford, Madras; California, de Wya, Sydney; Strathfieldaye, Brown, Maulmain; Aristides, Bouché, 14. Chieftain, Staniland, Alga Bay; Leona, Morris, Bombay; Mary Hardy, Beylaid, Manila; Lone Lake, Lakey, Cape; John Omer, Bengal.—15. Omer Pasha, Thomson, Sydney; Maury, Bouché, Foo-chow-foo; Akbar, Hutton, Singapore; Mutha, Walsh, Bengal; James McHenry, Henderson, Bombay; Express, Patterson, Alga; Caldera, Clyde, Akyab; Alliance, Hyelop, Coango.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Colombo, from SOUTHAMPTON (Oct. 4), to proceed per steamer Nubia, from Suva.—Per Maiana.—Lord Dalhousie's housekeeper, Mr. and Mrs. Borman, Miss Borman, Maj. Mannell, Mr. E. H. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Guadalupe and child, Lieut. Neare (Mr. Bonavia. For ALLEN-ANDRIA.—Mr. Davis, Mr. W. Bartlett, Mr. J. Bartlett, Mr. E. Tery, Mr. W. Massy, Mr. G. B. Stacy, Mr. W. D. Baxter. For ADEN.—Mr. McGuire, Mrs. Thomas, Maj. Westbrook, Mr. Coghan. For BOMBAY.—Lieut. Faulkner, Col. H. James, Mr. E. E. Anderson, Lieut. Gordon, Capt. Cooper, Mr. Hunt, Capt. Douglas, Paymaster Cockerell, Mr. E. Crawford,

Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. J. H. Hood, Mrs. Campbell and child, Mr. Macarty, Capt. McKenna, Mr. F. Hammond, Mr. C. Paul, Maj. Vacher, Mr. Robinson, Capt. Roome, Mr. E. A. Langley, Ameer of Scinde. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Glina. For MADRAS.—Mr. Coningham, Mr. and Mrs. Pycroft and infant, Mrs. Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Jenkins, Capt. and Mrs. Harkness, Capt. Baillie, Mr. Hannyngton, Mr. Mahony, Miss Elliott, Mr. A. Curtis. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. Chadwick, Rev. T. Crowther, Rev. P. Fairhurst, Rev. J. F. Browne, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. W. Morgan, Rev. W. Ross, Rev. W. Ferguson, Mr. Lack, Mr. A. Swinton, Mr. Segrandi, Mr. Lambert, Mr. Batt, Mrs. Macrae, Mr. Waterfield, Miss Rutland, Miss Cockle, Mr. and Mrs. Hobhouse, Mr. F. J. Alexander, Mr. L. Alexander, Mr. J. S. Drummond, Maj. Fitzgerald, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Sanderson, Capt. A. D. Turnbull, Mr. W. Elliott, Capt. O. J. Jones, Lieut. Bainbridge, Rev. E. C. Stuart, Maj. Hume, Mr. H. M. Smith, Mr. Dodd, Capt. Salisbury, Mr. Pennington, Lieut. Freemantle, Mrs. Durham and infant, Mrs. Morgan, Miss Fairbairn, Mr. J. H. Blunt, Mr. D. Crawford, Mr. J. Crauford, Capt. McNeill, Rev. C. Morgan. For SINGAPORE.—Miss Goodere, Mr. A. Middleton, Miss Graham, Mr. J. Gunne, Mr. Kinthoffer, Mr. J. Suceiras, Mr. Aleandis, Mr. V. Bondo. For HONG-KONG.—Mrs. Smith and child, Miss Charlesworth, Mrs. Cheverly and child, Miss Warren, Mr. Davenport, Mr. Phillips, Mr. J. Gibson, Miss Douglas. For SHANGHAI.—Miss Newby.

Per steamer Vectis (Oct. 12) from MARSHALLS.—For ADEN.—Mr. Horn. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Pollock, Mr. P. Barras, Mrs. Showell, Mr. H. T. Maclean, Col. St. John, Mr. G. Arbuthnot, Mr. O'Hulloran, Maj. F. Kune. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Vans Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. C. Smyth, Lieut. H. Graham, Maj. Waters, Mr. A. Drury, Mr. G. A. Ballard, Mr. R. E. Muster, Mr. Pugh. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. Knowles, Dr. Murray, Mr. G. McLeod, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. F. Jennings, Col. Mitchell, Col. Bygrave, Mr. J. Phillips, Capt. A. Angus, Mr. F. B. Pearson, Col. Bradford, Mr. R. P. Jenkins, Mr. Maddocks, Miss Tate, Capt. A. Blackwood, Miss Bourgeois, Miss McFarlane, Dr. and Mrs. Begg. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. Berenhat, Mr. Berara, the Bishop of Victoria, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Van Ruet, Mr. G. Schonech, Mr. and Mrs. Simons. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Birdseye.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CARNAC, the wife of Charles F. Bengal civil service, s. at Everton, near Lymington, Hants, Oct. 11.
 DRAPER, the wife of Commander J. S. I.N. retired, d. at Ilfracombe, North Devon, Oct. 12.
 DUKA, the wife of Theodore, M.D. Bengal establishment, s. at 70, Ebury-street, Eaton-square, Oct. 4.
 MIDDLEMAS, the wife of William, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, d. at 26, Drummond-place, Edinburgh, Oct. 9.
 STEVENSON, the wife of Capt. James, 26th Madras N.I. d. at 20, Albion-street, Hyde-park, Sept. 29.
 TURNER, the wife of Capt. Spence D. 21st Bengal army, s. at 18, Clarendon-square, Leamington, Warwickshire, Sept. 28.

MARRIAGES.

MELLIS, George J. 8th Bombay N.I. to Effie T. d. of Capt. Tallan, late H.M.'s 82nd regt. at St. George's Church Douglas, Sept. 7.
 NAPIER, Rev. John W. to Anna M. M. H. d. of Lieut. col. Francis Hunter, late of the Madras cavalry, at Taunton, Sept. 30.
 PHELPS, Rev. William W. chaplain Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, to Amelia M. d. of W. H. Hughes, at Christchurch, Lee, Blackheath, Oct. 6.
 PRENDERGAST, Lieut. col. William G. 8th Bengal light cavalry, s. of the late General Sir J. Madras army, to Eliza, d. of the late John H. Hensley, at Hove Church, Brighton, Sept. 30.
 READ, William, to Jessie M. d. of the late Dr. Henderson, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at All Souls, Langham-place, Oct. 3.
 TORR, Rev. T. J. to Eliza S. d. of the late Frederick Stainforth, Ben. civil service, at Clapham, Oct. 15.
 WATSON, Tom, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, to Annie, d. of the late John Horton, at St. John's, Notting-hill, Oct. 9.
 YOUNG, Capt. J. W. Indian navy, to Ann M. widow of the late Capt. James Stirling, at Neuchatel, Switzerland, Sept. 16.

DEATHS.

GUY, Capt. J. W. Hon. E.I. Co.'s navy, at 4, Markham-square, Chelsea, aged 68, Sept. 29.
 JONES, Lieut.-col. Edgar D. late of the Bombay army, at Sandgate, Kent, aged 48, Oct. 3.
 LADD, William H. capt. Hon. E.I. Co.'s late Maritime service, in London, aged 65, Sept. 26.
 MAYNARD, Robert, of the firm of Maynard and Harris, Leadenhall-street, at Tottenham, aged 67, Oct. 3.
 MILLER, Elizabeth A. d. of Leander, of Madras, at 15, Gloucester Terrace, St. George's-road, Belgravia, aged 14 months, Aug. 28; also, Ellen M. at Brighton, aged 16 days, Sept. 23.
 REYNOLDS, Louisa F. d. of F. C. P., archdeacon of Bombay, at Bath, Oct. 6.
 SALTER, Gen. J. F. C.B. Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at 5, Kensington-park-gardens, Oct. 12.
 SCOTT, Madeline, wife of Commander R. M.N. d. of the late Major gen. Bowes, Hon. E.I. Co.'s service, at Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Oct. 7.
 WILSON, Major gen. R. W. C.B. Bengal army, at Brighton, Sept. 15.

[In the Mail, for October 1, the name of Mrs. Roberts was accidentally inserted under this head, instead of under births.]

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Sept. 30, and Oct. 6 and 14, 1857.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. G. D. Wilkins; Mr. R. C. Raikes.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. G. Lumsden.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Col. W. G. Lennox, 22nd N.I.; Lieut. col. Jas. Fraser, 2nd gren.; Lieut. F. F. Rowcroft, 2nd gren.; Lieut. Jas. Vallings, 19th N.I.; Lieut. H. C. Currie, 6th N.I.; Col. G. C. Ponsobny, 2nd cav.; Capt. A. P. C. Elliot, 5th cav.; Lieut. A. W. Montague, 68th N.I.; Ens. H. H. Chapman, 37th N.I.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. C. R. Fraser, 30th N.I.; Lieut. S. F. Page, 2nd Eur.; Lieut. J. W. Stephens, 44th N.I.; Asst. surg. H. Giles; Asst. apothecary John Howard; Capt. J. C. Prescott, 10th N.I.; Lieut. E. W. Childers, art.; Brev. major E. V. P. Holloway, ret.; Brev. major A. G. Young, 43rd N.I.; Lieut. W. G. Farquhar, 1st N.I.; Lieut. R. Thompson, 48th N.I.; Lieut. J. de Haviland, 48th N.I.; Serg. A. Paterson.

Bombay Estab.—Major A. Price, ret.; and Asst. surg. H. Cook.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. H. Gardner, Indian navy; Lieut. H. Douglas, Indian navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. H. R. Maddocks and G. H. Freeling.
Madras Estab.—Mr. C. H. Ames; Messrs. T. D. Lushington, Edward Fane, and G. S. Forbes.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. G. E. Morris.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. G. E. Bishop, 71st N.I.; Capt. A. Blackwood, 59th N.I.; Lieuts. J. S. Gibb and E. J. Goodridge, art.; Capt. A. Wintle, art.; Lieuts. H. Maxwell, 1st Eur., A. D. Toogood, 2nd Eur., W. N. Lees, 42nd N.I., James Williamson, 49th N.I., and F. B. Foote, 71st N.I.; Capt. H. J. C. Shakespear, 16th N.I.; Lieuts. C. S. S. Taylor, and W. A. Mylne, art.; Lieut. W. H. Smith, 15th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Maj. A. B. Kerr, 24th N.I.; Lieut. G. C. M. Martin, art.; Asst. surg. H. T. Shaw; Lieut. H. McLeod, art.; Capt. A. A. Lighton, Invs.; Maj. J. Stewart, 7th N.I.; Lieuts. R. S. J. Prendergast, 2nd cav., A. R. Clephane, 24th N.I.; G. T. Dewar, 50th N.I.; Sup. surgeon R. Cole; and Surg. C. Timins.

Bombay Estab.—Majs. W. J. Morris, 9th N.I. and R. Wallace, 18th N.I.; Capt. J. McKenna, art.; Surg. H. D. Glasce; Lieut. Oliver Probyn, Invs.; Lieuts. J. B. Heathorn, art., W. H. J. Henderson, art. and C. A. Collier, 26th N.I.; Surg. R. H. Davidson, M.D.; Capt. J. W. F. Sandwith, 3rd Eur. and C. B. Fuller, art.; Lieuts. G. C. Grant, 6th N.I., R. M. Bonnar, 7th N.I., and F. W. Jones, 18th N.I.

MARINE.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. Dicey.
Bombay Estab.—Messrs. J. F. McCarty and E. S. Litchfield, I. N.; Lieut. R. W. Whish, I. N.

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. J. Hay, 6 months.

Madras Estab.—Mr. T. Clarke, 6 months.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. C. Kingcombe, 6 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. A. Tucker, C.B. 9th cav. 6 months; Lieut. Reginald Chaucey, 3 months.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. T. A. Cowper, 22nd N.I. 6 months.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. G. G. Balfour, and J. H. Mangles, 6 months.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. Lodwick, and Mr. Alfred Bond, master attendant at Balasore, 6 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. col. G. Wintle, 24th N.I., Major R. S. Simpson, 27th N.I., Capt. C. W. Ford, 42nd N.I., and Capt. S. D. Turner, 21st N.I., 6 months, from Oct. 8; Capt. D. A. Chase, 64th N.I., 6 months, from Oct. 15; Capt. R. T. H.

Barber, 63rd N.I., 3 months, from Oct. 8; Capt. G. Sinclair, 63rd N.I., and Capt. B. T. Stannus, 16th N.I., 6 months, from Oct. 8; Ens. R. C. Monay, 2nd N.I., 6 months, from Jan. 8 next; Col. J. S. Hodgson, 12th N.I., 6 months, from Oct. 8; Capt. B. M. Loveday, 15th N.I., 6 months, from Oct. 14; Capt. V. T. S. Hall, 12th N.I., 6 months, from Oct. 15; Lieut. S. C. D. Ryder, 14th N.I., 6 weeks, from Oct. 15; Lieut. J. Oldfield, 14th N.I., 6 months, from Oct. 15; Lieut. P. M. Syme, art., and Lieut. W. Fraser, 7th N.I., 6 months, from Oct. 8; Lieut. E. C. B. Rawstone, 9th N.I., 3 months, from Oct. 8; Surg. H. W. Tytler, 8 months, from Aug. 10 last; Vet. surg. W. McDermott, 6 months, from Oct. 15.

Madras Estab.—Brev. major W. H. Horley, engr., 6 months, from Oct. 15; Lieut. J. Burnside, 3rd N.I., 3 months, from Oct. 8; Capt. R. Canfield, 7th cav., 1 month, Capt. E. L. M. Evans, 51st N.I., and Lieut. C. D. Clementson, 14th N.I., and A. F. Tytler, 17th N.I., 6 months, Lieut. Arthur Raikes, 44th N.I., 3 months, from Oct. 8; Capt. A. L. Tweedie, 36th N.I., and Lieut. J. R. Gordon, 15th N.I., 6 months, from Oct. 15; Capt. E. J. Ferrers, 4th cav. 6 months, from Oct. 22; Lieut. J. H. L. Kerr, 26th N.I., 4 months, from Sept. 30; Brev. major F. Vardon, 25th N.I., 3 months, from Oct. 15; Capt. M. H. O. Smith, 1st cav., 6 months, from Sept. 15 last; Capt. the Hon. H. Arbuthnot, 3rd cav., 6 months, from Oct. 15; Capt. G. E. Taylor, 18th N.I., 3 months, from Oct. 8; Capt. W. T. Nicolls, 24th N.I., 6 months, from Nov. 22; Lieut. T. W. Dent, 11th N.I., 6 months, Lieut. R. C. B. Highmore, art., 3 months, and Lieut. C. P. S. Bensor, 38th N.I., 2 months, from Oct. 8; Asst. surg. H. Carnegie, 6 months, from Oct. 15.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. F. Grant, 3rd N.I., 6 months, from Oct. 8; Capt. H. Y. Beale, 12th N.I., 6 months, Capt. H. E. Jacob, 18th N.I., 3 months, and Lieut. A. G. Paul, 23rd N.I., 4 months, from Oct. 15; Lieut. R. A. Morse, art., 3 months, from Oct. 6; Asst. surg. A. Fyfe, m.d., 6 months, from Oct. 15; Lieut. G. St. George, 25th N.I., 6 months, from Oct. 8; Major J. D. Leckie, 22nd N.I., 6 months, from Oct. 15; Brev. major W. Kendall, engr., 2 months, from Oct. 8; Lieut. W. Buchanan, 3rd Eur., 3 months, from Jan. 8 next; Lieut. J. S. Whitehill, 29th N.I., 6 months, from Nov. 9; Lieut. G. Jervis, 9th N.I., 3 months, from Oct. 8; Lieut. R. Mallaby, 13th N.I., 6 months, from Oct. 15.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. J. S. Davies, 48th N.I.; Lieut. col. J. C. Haslock, 65th N.I.; Brev. major T. H. Sissmore, art.; Capt. H. R. Denny, inv.; Assist. surg. T. G. Wrench.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. J. T. Smith, eng.; Capt. T. W. Gibson, 2nd Eur.

APPOINTMENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. Francis Felix Mazuchelli, D.D., appointed an assistant chaplain on the Bengal establishment.

MARINE.

Home Estab.—Mr. Thomas Pakeman has been transferred from the situation of an extra clerk in the marine department to that of an established clerk in the same department.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 2, 1857.

6th Drag. Guards.—Lieut. C. W. Bruce to be capt. by purchase, v. Swinton, who retires.

1st Foot.—Capt. M. J. O'Connell, from half-pay 1st Foot, to be capt., v. Brev. Lieut. Col. T. M. Bryne promoted, without purchase, to an unattached majority.

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 9th, 1857.

2nd Dragoon Guards.—Capt. H. H. Steward, from 2nd West-India regt., to be capt. v. Mayne, appd. to 3rd lt. drags.

3rd Dragoon Guards.—Cornet and Adj. J. Don, to have rank of lieut.; Cornet N. Gould to be lieut. by purchase, v. Corregan, promoted.

6th Dragoon Guards.—Cornet G. T. Le G. Stoddart, to be lieut. without purchase, v. Ellis, deceased.

24th Foot.—Lieut. R. G. A. de Montmorency, to be capt. without purchase, v. Spring, died of wounds; Ens. G. Scott to be lieut. without purchase, v. de Montmorency; George C. Ross, gent., to be ens. without purchase, v. Scott.

84th Foot.—Lieut. David O'Brien to be capt. without purchase, v. Currie, died of wounds; Ens. H. T. W. J. Kenny to be lieut. without purchase, v. O'Brien; Ens. G. B. Wolsley, from 22nd foot, to be ens. v. Kenny.

BOOKS.

INDIAN PAMPHLETS.

What is to be done with the Bengal Army? By QUI HI. Effingham Wilson.

QUI HI is a bitter and acrimonious writer. He himself acknowledges the acerbity of his feelings, which he ascribes to the neglect and obscurity under which his modest merits have been allowed to languish. He appears to have been slighted by all the authorities, both civil and military, and has consequently nothing to say in favour of any one but himself. Even his brother officers fall under his displeasure, and are represented as being either themselves blackguards, or the willing companions of such. For himself, he preferred the solitude of detachment duty, and thus became better acquainted with the native character than is usually the case with Bengal officers—according to "Qui Hi." Without pausing to comment on the singularly bad taste that impels this pamphleteer to malign his former comrades as habitual drunkards, gamblers, and swindlers, we shall briefly notice the few topics on which he expresses opinions worthy either of refutation or support. Against Lord Dalhousie he cherishes an animosity so keen that he cannot even take the trouble to be accurate in his charges. Thus, when alluding to the awkward affair between the commandant of the 6th N.I. and Mr. Cockburn, of the civil service, he condemns the late Governor-General for not having indorsed the "wiggling" that gentleman received from his immediate superiors—unmindful of the fact that it was Lord Canning who then sat at the head of the Indian Government. His lordship's great fault he alleges to have been dishonesty as a statesman, mingled with avarice. And yet he does not appear to object so much to his lordship's policy, as to his neglect in securing sufficient means for carrying it out. Had he possessed a fuller knowledge of the constitution and requirements of the Bengal army, he might have used it as a "safe tool for supporting him in any course of injustice that did not affect its own interests—in the spoliation of every semi-independent rajah, or in spunging out the entire national debt." But Lord Dalhousie was only half a despot. He had still some regard for right, he still entertained some scruples about employing the minor portion of the community to oppress the majority. He even attached some value to financial considerations, and was anxious to make India profitable also in a pecuniary point of view. We shall probably be pardoned for not undertaking the refutation of such peculiar charges against the representative of a constitutional sovereign; and likewise for giving an entire assent to "Qui Hi's" proposition that the Governor-General should be a man possessed of Indian experience. We perfectly agree with him that in the ranks of the Company's civil and military officers may be found many men better calculated to govern India with wisdom, than the needy aristocrats who are sent out from this country to fill their exhausted coffers. But we do not quite perceive how this agrees with his subsequent recommendation to invest the entire government in the Crown, and to annihilate the Court of Directors. It seems more reasonable to expect a larger influx of poor cadets of noble houses, who would remain in the East no longer than was absolutely necessary for the accumulation of a certain amount of pelf. "Qui Hi," however, cannot see anything beyond the army. In his eyes, the sole object of government is to maintain an immense armed force, all the officers of which should belong to the staff corps. This idea pervades and vitiates his entire pamphlet, and neutralises whatever advantage might otherwise be derived from some of his suggestions for the re-organization of the Bengal army. The following extract contains the most sensible remark to be found throughout his ninety-six pages of querulous fault-finding:—

"If the fall of heathenism in India be a mere question of time, it is equally certain that the masses there must have some religion; and common sense suggests the policy of trying to bind them to us by a common faith, even were this not our imperative duty as Christians. It is notorious that the most disaffected of our native subjects are the philosophical Calcutta baboos, and, but for the cowardice inherent in every Bengalee, they would be the most dangerous. A consistent and manly policy is, therefore, not merely right, but expedient. Let us dismiss all missionary officers, civil or military,—preaching is not their vocation; and to these weak-minded zealots who neglect their legitimate duties, disobey the Government, and embarrass its action by this abuse of its authority, I would show no mercy. But, while punishing impertinent interlopers, let every encouragement be afforded to legitimate labourers," &c. &c. &c.

A Glance at the East. By A RETIRED BENGAL CIVILIAN. L. Booth.

THE writer of this little pamphlet appears to have retired from the Bengal civil service so long since as to have forgotten the plural of Mussulman. He always speaks of them as Mussulmen,

—would he call their wives and daughters Mussulwomen? It is also a little startling to learn that "want of prestige and misgovernment are synonymous;" especially as we are told in the next sentence that "the former is brought about by the latter." The fact is undoubtedly, but we do not quite understand how things that stand to one another in the relation of cause and effect, can be likewise synonymous. Equally unhappy is the inquiry—put by way of illustration,—“How would the people of England like their important business to be referred to India or China, for the authorities there to determine upon?” In other words, How would the people of England like to be subject to the King of Delhi or the Emperor of China? So long as we happen to stand in the position of masters of India, and do not propose to render the Governor-General entirely independent, it is quite clear that reference must continue to be made to the home Government on all questions of vital importance. The pamphleteer, having retired from the service of the Company, has made the notable discovery that the civil servants of that Company—probably judging of his fellow-labourers by himself—have not administered the public business in a manner to deserve the commendation, or justify the confidence, of their countrymen. He therefore proposes to abolish the Court of Directors, and to replace them by “one governing head in India, and one responsible controlling head in England.” He is in favour, however, of the expediency of retaining Haileybury College, and sensibly remarks that, “by a residence in it, its future rulers become acquainted with each other, and bonds of friendship and union are cemented which work well, not only for themselves in a foreign land, but for the people and the service in which they are engaged.” Not less judicious are his views with regard to the manner of men best adapted for the civil administration of India. The best man is not always the one who has carried off the greatest number of marks at a public competition, and exhibited a familiarity with the classic languages for which he will have no further use. Urgent duty often requires an Indian magistrate suddenly to mount his horse and ride forty, fifty, or even a hundred miles, with the least possible delay. A bookworm would find this much harder work than writing Greek Iambics, or tracing the derivation of some obsolete word. Knowledge of the native dialects, some acquaintance with practical science, good manners and gentlemanly deportment, and persevering industry, combined with a healthy and vigorous frame, constitute the real requirements of an Indian civilian. And these qualifications have certainly been possessed to a very unusual degree by the servants of the Company for many years past. The faulty point in the system has been the paucity, not the character, of the Government officials. Add, then, to their numbers, but do not subvert a system that has hitherto worked so well; for, assuredly, the civilians are not responsible for the mutiny of the Bengal troops.

Colonization, Defence, and Railways in our Indian Empire. By HYDE CLARKE. John Weale.

THERE is an ancient and well-known fable, that illustrates the impossibility of pleasing all parties. While one section of the community inveighs against the East-India Company for monopolizing the public works in India, another attacks them with still greater animosity for leaving too much to private enterprise. We must admit, however, that Mr. Hyde Clarke, who belongs to the latter party, is a courteous and gentlemanly opponent, though too exacting in his demands on the public purse of the Company. In this country, nearly all men are agreed as to the unadvisability of Government interference with private undertakings. And yet it is the fashion to abuse the Court of Directors, because they would not plunge into inextricable debt, in order to construct works which should rather have been due to British capital and enterprise. One adventurer is clamorous because the Government will not build him a silk-factory, and guarantee him against all loss; another demands money and labourers, to enable him to work a mine or cut down a forest; a third is dissatisfied that he cannot appropriate some thousands of acres, rent free, for the cultivation of tea, cotton, jute, or indigo. A new element of discontent is now furnished by railway projectors, engineers, contractors, and speculators. The surface of Hindostan is to be covered with a network of railroads, connecting all sort of places that have no desire to be connected, and even running some thousands of feet up the Himalayan mountains. The result proposed is the introduction and location of 50,000 English colonists on the hills, easy and rapid communication between the head of the Government and all his subordinates, and the cheap and speedy conveyance of the produce of the soil. No doubt all these objects are very desirable, and may even be possible of attainment, but it is also possible that they cannot be attained without an outlay of public funds which the present circumstances of the country would by no means justify. It is easy to allege that the grant of 100,000*l.* a-year would suffice for the completion of any particular line, but

we have had too much reason to be incredulous as to the accuracy of railway calculations, to permit us to accept this statement without hesitation. And even if it should prove mathematically correct, what is to be the limit to aid thus afforded? How many lines are to be assisted? How many private undertakings publicly supported?

India: the Revolt, and the Home Government. Robert Hardwicke.

THIS is by far the most sensible pamphlet on Indian affairs that has appeared since the commencement of the mutiny. The anonymous writer is evidently well-acquainted with the subject he has undertaken to illustrate, and is therefore able to speak with decision and authority where others darkly insinuate or feebly suggest, only too happy to cover their presumptuous ignorance beneath a load of turgid and unmeaning phraseology. The impertinent petition of certain third-rate lawyers and merchants residing in the city of Calcutta, is very summarily disposed of, and its gross misrepresentations ably refuted. The recent Act to restrain the licence of the Indian press is shown to have been necessitated by the seditious scurrility of the native, and the reckless antagonism of the English, journalists. The most experienced Indian statesmen, including Lord Metcalfe himself, have agreed in pointing out the contingencies that might arise to require the temporary suspension of the liberty of the press. The case thus foreshown has now actually occurred, and Lord Canning has acted in strict conformity with the opinions expressed by the ablest Indian authorities. In answer to the vulgar outcry against the Court of Directors and the double government of India, the constitution of the Court is explained, and also the true working of the system, whence it appears that, if there be any defects in the machinery, they are not to be imputed to Leadenhall Street. Even Lord Ellenborough, whose prejudices assuredly do not lie in favour of the Court, has freely acknowledged the beneficial distribution of its patronage, and the advantages derived from the mingled elements of its composition. It cannot be denied that a certain amount of delay in the despatch of business may sometimes arise from the double government; but, the more India is governed in India itself, the less will this evil be felt. By placing the Government of India in direct relation with the House of Commons, the danger is to be apprehended that questions of administration may be converted into political capital and degenerate into party war-cries. Mr. Disraeli has already favoured the public with a foretaste of what may fairly be anticipated, when an unscrupulous leader and an ambitious faction are struggling for power and place. The native mind of India is not fit for the agitation and excitement of parliamentary warfare. The only individuals who would really profit by such an innovation would be a limited number of sharp practitioners and needy barristers, rendered callous by the urgent want of briefs. “The native mind would be kept in a continual ferment, and the Government would be despised for its supposed impotence.” But whatever difference of opinion may exist on other points, there can be none as to the advisability of appointing “men of ability, activity, and wisdom,” to the command of the Indian armies. The Horse Guards, however, can with difficulty be induced to send out other than effete old gentlemen, whose only recommendation is their genteel poverty, and an experience which they have outlived. The Court of Directors are free from blame on this head, for they have ever strenuously remonstrated against the abuse of patronage perpetrated by the chief military authorities in this country. No doubt many causes have combined to produce the present insurrection, but “it is worse than folly to lay them to the charge of the East-India Company, which, after winning the country, handed it over to the Crown, and now shares with the Government the administration of its affairs.” In conclusion, we strongly recommend an attentive perusal of this little pamphlet to all who sincerely desire to form a correct judgment upon the existing phase of Indian affairs.

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer Colombo, October 3, 1857.

	Gold.	Silver.
Mauritius	£269	—
Bombay	10,000	£118,640
Ceylon	3,600	500
Madras	15,489	14,040
Calcutta	13,932	237,540
Penang	—	1,950
Singapore	1,500	86,557
Hong-Kong	—	67,588
Shanghai	—	32,000
	£44,790	£558,815

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 6th October, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 21st INSTANT, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

9,133 Hogsheads of EXPORT PALE ALE, and
16,701 Hogsheads of EXPORT LONDON PORTER,

for the use of the European Troops of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1858;

And that the conditions of the said Contracts (two in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 21st day of October, 1857, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 21st INSTANT, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

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JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 14th October, 1857.

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That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 28th INSTANT, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

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BELLIES;—also,
SERGE;

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JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, 14th October, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st INSTANT, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to the City of Calcutta, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with Conditions annexed.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

63 tons of Dead Weight (being 30 miles of Telegraph Cable).

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st INSTANT, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Madras, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

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310 tons of Measurable Goods.

36 tons do. do. Ammunition, for which a magazine must be built at the Owners' expense.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, 14th October, 1857.

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That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st INSTANT, before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards, O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards, N.M.

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The Stores consist of about

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JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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The Tenders to be made according to a form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House, with conditions annexed.

N.B. No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

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JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, 14th October, 1857.

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That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st INSTANT, before Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the freight of STORES from England to Bombay, in ships of the burthen of 400 tons register and upwards O.M., or 500 tons register and upwards N.M.

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JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, 14th October, 1857.

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That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st INSTANT, before Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from Liverpool to Bombay, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register, and upwards, O.M., or 500 Tons Register and upwards, N.M.

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N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about

250 Tons of Dead Weight (Telegraph Wire).

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 26th August, 1857.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next EXAMINATION of CANDIDATES for the appointment of ASSISTANT-SURGEON in the service of the East-India Company will be held at this House on Monday, the 11th JANUARY, 1858, and succeeding days; and that the probable number of vacancies in the Medical Establishment, to be then filled up, will be FIFTEEN.

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JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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LONDON:—Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, Printer, at the Printing-Office of COX & WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by LANCELOT WILD, at 13, Catherine Street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, both in the County of Middlesex.—Oct. 16, 1857.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

AND
REGISTER OF INTELLIGENCE
FOR

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST.

PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

Vol. XV.—No. 327.]

LONDON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1857.

[PRICE 1s.

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(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, October 29.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Sept. 25	Burmah (Rangoon)..	Sept. 2
Madras	30	Bombay	Oct. 3
Agra	19	Ceylon	3
		China (Hong-Kong)	Sept. 10.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE news received by this Mail is of a very chequered character. It is true that Delhi has fallen, and that the last of the descendants of Timour has closed his brief and shadowy reign amidst the roar of artillery and the shrieks of his slaughtered subjects. There can be no doubt that this will prove a heavy blow and great discouragement to the mutineers in every part of Hindostan. But there is equal reason to fear that the Mahomedans, driven to despair, will collect their scattered forces, and make a desperate stand in Oude. In that country there are innumerable forts which may be held by inferior numbers against considerable detachments, and many of which are impregnable except by heavy artillery. It was in such positions as these that the more warlike tribes in former days offered a determined resistance to British troops, and frequently inflicted a heavy loss upon their assailants. The subjugation of Oude and the final destruction of the mutineers is not likely to be effected in less than two campaigns, and those of a harassing and inglorious nature. It is also worthy of remark that the spirit of disaffection has manifested itself at several points within the Bombay Presidency, and that it has even broken out in the favourite hill sanitarium of the Punjab. In the north-east, too, there have been unmistakable symptoms of disquiet, and Assam is too near to Burmah not to excite unpleasant apprehensions. And there is yet another consequence to be noted with regard to the dispersion of the Delhi rebels. Every one of these fugitives goes forth as an apostle of rebellion, and carries into remote districts the germs of distrust and confusion. But sufficient for the day is the evil thereof, and for the present we are content to rejoice over the triumph of our arms at Delhi. No sooner had the long-expected siege-train reached the camp, than General Wilson at once determined to push forward the operations that must necessarily precede an assault. The heavy guns were speedily placed in position, and a tremendous fire of shot and shell was opened upon the devoted city. Within a very few days the Cashmere bastion and a large portion of the adjacent curtain were in ruins, and a practica-

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Nubia*, with a mail, left Calcutta September 25th, Sand Heads 26th, Madras September 30th, Point de Galle October 3rd, Aden October 12th, and arrived at Suez October 17th. The *Pekin*, with the Bombay mail, left Bombay October 4, Aden October 12th, and arrived at Suez, October 19th. The *Singapore*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong September 10th, Singapore September 19th, Penang September 21st, and arrived at Point de Galle September 28. The mails were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta October 23rd, and Marseilles October 27th. The *Colombo*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton, November 3rd.

DEPARTURES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via *Southampton* (from London), at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 4th and 20th. It is advisable to post letters in London on the previous evening; if the 4th or 20th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 3rd and 19th.

Postage (pre-payment optional), letters under $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 6d.

"	"	"	"	1 oz. 1s. 0d.
"	"	"	"	2 oz. 2s. 0d.
"	"	"	"	3 oz. 3s. 0d.
"	"	"	"	4 oz. 4s. 0d.
"	"	"	"	5 oz. 5s. 0d.

" Newspapers (stamped or unstamped, and not exceeding 4 oz. in weight) One penny each.

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Via *Marseilles*, on the evening of the 10th and 26th, for letters and newspapers, at any ordinary receiving-house in London. If the 10th or 26th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 11th and 27th, at the General Post-office, London.

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"	"	"	"	1 oz. 1s. 0d.
"	"	"	"	2 oz. 1s. 9d.
"	"	"	"	1 oz. 2s. 0d.
"	"	"	"	1½ oz. 3s. 3d.
"	"	"	"	1½ oz. 3s. 6d.

" Newspapers (stamped or unstamped, and not exceeding 4 oz. in weight) 3d. each.

The Mails for China are despatched under the same regulations, and at the same rate of postage, as those to India.

* * * The *Marseilles* mails of the 10th and 26th overtake the *Southampton* mails of the 4th and 20th at Malta; from which place they are conveyed by the same vessel.

ble breach yawned in the walls. The 14th of September was the day selected for the assault, and a spirited order of the day was issued, enjoining the men to preserve their ranks, and almost entreating them to spare the women and children: as for the armed miscreants who might venture to withstand their onslaught, death was to be their certain punishment. When all the preparations were completed, the signal was given, and in a short space of time the eager troops had effected a lodgment within the walls. But their work had only then commenced. The rebels, despairing of safety in flight, or inflamed with fanatical fury, fought desperately behind every barrier, and were driven slowly and sullenly from street to street. Many of them, indeed, and especially the cavalry, early retreated across the bridge, and thus deferred their doom for a while; but the greater number acquitted themselves in a manner worthy of their ancient fame, and met with a soldier's death. It was not until the morning of the 16th that the magazine, with its store of 125 guns, fell into our hands; nor was the city wholly won until the 20th, after six days of hard fighting. The slaughter of the enemy was enormous, and even the victors had to bewail the loss of 12 officers killed and 38 wounded, and 600 rank-and-file killed or wounded. Considering the numbers engaged, this was a fearful proportion, and told unmistakably of the obstinate nature of the defence. The next mail will furnish us with the full particulars of this glorious feat of arms, and until then we can do no better than follow Lord Elphinstone's example, and pledge "General Wilson and his brave army" in a loving cup.

Of Lucknow we can say no more than that the heroic garrison still held out. Their deliverance, however, was nigh at hand. Sir James Outram reached Cawnpore on the 14th Sept., and on the 19th General Havelock had not only crossed the Ganges, but had commenced a new series of successful skirmishes. Soon after Sir James Outram had started from Allahabad, a small body of mutineers passed over from the Oude territory with a view to harass his flank and impede his march. But they had reckoned without their host. The gallant Eyre was speedily detached to chastise their insolence. His approach filled them with terror, and they fled to their boats, but not with sufficient rapidity to escape the avenger. The cavalry, and then the infantry and the guns, came up with them as they were embarking, and destroyed them almost to a man.

From the lower part of Bengal the latest intelligence is, on the whole, satisfactory, and indicative of a change for the better. It must be acknowledged, however, that the authorities are entitled to a minimum amount of credit for this improvement. An insane passion for mercy appears to have taken possession of Lord Canning and his advisers, and Mr. J. P. Grant has inaugurated his assumption of power by liberating 150 of General Neill's prisoners. It is not surprising that such a premature and ill-judged exhibition of leniency should have raised a bitter outcry against the new Lieu.-Governor, and that Lord Canning himself should largely participate in the odium thus created. His lordship, indeed, has afforded the European community a peculiar cause for complaint and dissatisfaction. Apparently repentant of his former refusal to disarm the native population, he has now passed an act to disarm the Europeans. With the excep-

tion of the military, the volunteers, and the police, no man for the next two years may possess a gun, or pistol, or sword, without being duly licensed to possess such deadly weapons. It is obvious that this measure is directed solely against the Europeans, for they alone will have the honesty to give in a list of what arms and ammunition they may own, while the natives will scarcely take the trouble even to conceal their forbidden goods. Another unpopular act of the Government has been the temporary suspension of the *Hurkaru*, the oldest and perhaps the most respectable journal in Calcutta. It may be that some of the articles which have recently appeared in that paper have been personal, if not actually libellous; but that is not a sufficient offence to call for the interposition of a powerful Government engaged in an arduous and alarming struggle.

In the Punjab, generally, tranquillity continued to be preserved, nor is there much danger of its interruption in that quarter. The same cannot be said of Rajpootana, where General George Lawrence appears to have some difficulty in opposing a bold front to the enemy. A movable column, however, was marching to his aid, and he is not the man to wait for a superiority of numbers. An incident that has occurred during the fortnight under review encourages a hope that some of our missing countrymen may yet be restored to their sorrowing friends. The rajah of Shahguri is stated to have released and sent into Saugor several officers and ladies whom he had kept for three months in confinement and on short commons. These were Lieutenant A. C. Gordon, deputy commissioner, Lullupore; Captain Sale, 6th regiment Gwalior contingent; Captain and Mrs. Irwin and two children; Dr. O'Brien; Mr. Verria, a patrol; and Quartermaster-serjeant Carrol and his wife. On the other hand, Kurrachee has only been saved from becoming the scene of murder and desolation by the fidelity of two native officers, and the prompt energy of the commanding officer, Major McGregor. The mutinous regiment was the 21st Bombay N.I., but the 2nd European fusiliers, and the 3rd troop horse brigade of artillery, hemmed them in, and compelled them to lay down their arms. Thirty of the ringleaders have since been hanged, blown from guns, or transported for life. At Shikarpore some native artillerymen nearly succeeded in seizing the guns, but their more faithful comrades, aided by a body of police, killed three of them and put the others to flight.

In the Madras Presidency order universally prevailed. With the exception of the 8th cavalry, there have been no symptoms of mutiny, though in our last issue we were misled by a correspondent into the belief that the 50th regiment had conspired to murder their officers at Nagpore. It appears that that corps was then actually at Bangalore, and free from all taint or suspicion. The neglect of the native officers of the 8th cavalry to acquaint their European superiors with the real spirit and state of their troops, has very properly drawn down upon them the marked displeasure of the Government. The senior native officer present with each troop has, therefore, been summarily dismissed the service, as well as the jemadar adjutant and the regimental havildar; all promotion and recruiting in the corps have likewise been suspended.

It only now remains to announce the death of Mr. John Russell Colvin, Lieut.-Governor of the North-west Provinces. This able and zealous public officer died of

dysentery in the fort of Agra, on the 9th of September, engaged to the last moment of his life in the discharge of his official duties.

From China there is little to report, save the notification of the blockade of the river and port of Canton, "by a competent naval force of her Britannic Majesty:" this measure to have effect from the 7th of September.

PASSENGERS BY THE PRESENT MAIL. ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Barroughs and two children, Mr. Hubbe, Lieut. McCausland, Mr. and Mrs. Frost, Mrs. Egerton.

From MADRAS.—Col. Pears, Capt. and Mrs. Molesworth, Capt. Tireman.

From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Bishop and two children, Capt. Weston and child, Mrs. Scott and two children, Mr. Sangster, Lieut. Wauchope.

From HONGKONG.—Mr. Hitchcock, Lieut. Graham, Commr. Turner.

From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Melbourne, Mr. Menzie.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Colombo*, Nov. 3. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, infant, and child; Lieut. Pixley, Mrs. Sampson, Mrs. Swiney, infant, and two children; Mrs. Norris, Mr. Heathcote, Mrs. O'Donnell, Capt. Dunbars and child, Miss Pittar, Capt. Winchcliffe, Mrs. Banbury, Mr. Newell, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Maxtons, Capt. Murray, Mr. McMarnes, Mr. Sparkes.

From MADRAS.—Mrs. Innes, child, and infant; Mr. Morris, Lieut. Taylor, Miss Woodbridge, Maj.-Gen. Stratton, Miss Darke, Mr. and Mrs. Parker, child, and infant; Dr. Newell (died at sea), Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Levien, Mr. Affleck.

From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Drummond and two children, Mrs. Younghusband, Mrs. Baker, Miss Graham, Lieut. Taylor, Mrs. Galway and infant, Mrs. Trevor, Mrs. Muter and child, Mrs. Steinhouse and two children, Mrs. Cloete, Mrs. Wallace and three children, Mr. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Owens and three children, Mrs. Baugh and two children.

From CEYLON.—Mr. Brown, Lieut. Hasted.

From HONGKONG.—Ens. Telford, Mr. Woodgates, Lieut. Collinson, Lieut. Prince, Commr. Chambers, Mr. Williams, Mr. Antey, Mr. Gerrard.

From SINGAPORE.—Capt. Morris.

From PENANG.—Mrs. Beaddell and three children.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

BENGAL.—Capt. H. Belson, 53rd N.I., murdered by the insurgents at Cawnpore; Ensign Evelyn C. Hill, H.M.'s 32nd regt., killed at Cawnpore; Lieut. P. H. Jackson, 67th N.I., murdered by the insurgents at Cawnpore, aged 29, June 27; Capt. W. A. Crommelin, B.N.I. at sea, on board the st. *Chusan*, Sept. 26.

MADRAS.—Lieut. J. A. Grant, 35th Eur. regt., at Cawnpore, Aug. 22; Capt. J. W. Hay, H.M.'s 70th regt., at Madras, Sept. 14.

THE European inhabitants of Calcutta have memorialized Government on the subject of an Arms and Ammunition Act (No. 1199 of 1857) passed by the Legislature on the 21st Sept. By this Act it is unlawful for any European or native, not specially licensed, to retain arms in his possession, under a penalty not to exceed 500 rupees. The duration of this extraordinary measure is fixed at two years, and its operation may be extended to any district, at the pleasure of the Governor-General in Council. Its effect will be simply to disarm the Europeans, while the natives will conceal both weapons and ammunition.

THE MUTINIES.

LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED, AND ESCAPED.

(Continued from Allen's Indian Mail, Oct. 16, for which Paper it has been expressly compiled.)

ANSON, Capt. A.D.C. wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
ATKINSON, Lieut. W. 52nd foot, wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
BANNERMAN, Lieut. C. B. 1st Bombay grenadier N.I. (Belooch battalion) killed before Delhi, Sept. 5.
BAYLEY, Capt. J. A. 52nd foot, wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
BAYNES, Capt. 8th foot, wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
BOILEAU, Lieut. 16th grenadiers, wounded at Hissar, Aug. 19.
BOISRAGON, Hummaon batt. wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
BRADSHAW, Lieut. J. H. 52nd foot, killed before Delhi, Sept. 14.
BROWNE, Lieut. J. H. 33rd N.I. killed before Delhi, Aug. 6.
BROWNE, Lieut. R. late of the 56th N.I. of cholera, occasioned by fatigue, at Cawnpore, Aug. 22.
BROWNLOW, 1st Lieut. engr. wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
CAMPBELL, Lieut. col. 52nd foot, wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
CAMPBELL, Brev. major J. H. art. wounded before Delhi, Sept. 11.
CARNEGIE, Lieut. H. L. art. slightly wounded before Delhi, July 14.
CAROL, Qr. mr. sergt. and wife, arrived at Saugor Sept. 14.
CHANCELLOR, Capt. A. 75th foot, wounded before Delhi, Sept. 12.
CHESNEY, Lieut. G. T. engr. wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
CLARKE, Lieut. Longueville (late of the Gwalior contingent), severely wounded near Hattrass, Aug. 21.
CUNLIFFE, C. W. killed in June, by the mutineers, at Byramghat.
CUPPAGE, Lieut. B. 6th cav. wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
CURRIE, Lieut. P. J. 60th rifles, wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
DUNDAS, Lieut. J. D. H.M.'s 60th rifles, slightly wounded before Delhi, June 19.
EARLE, Lieut. E. L. art. wounded before Delhi, Sept. 12.
EATON, Lieut. H. P. 60th rifles, wounded before Delhi, Sept. 9.
ELKINTON, Lieut. 61st, dangerously wounded before Delhi, Aug. 24.
ELKIRK, Lieut. H.M.'s 61st regt. wounded before Delhi, Aug. 24.
FAGAN, Capt. R. C. H. B. art. killed before Delhi, Sept. 12.
PARQUHAR, Lieut. col. R. 1st Belooch batt. wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
FITZGERALD, Lieut. J. P. S. 75th foot, killed before Delhi, Sept. 14.
GABBETT, Lieut. H.M.'s 1st rifles, wounded before Delhi, Aug. 24 (since dead).
GAMBLE, Ens. C. H. F. 38th L.I. wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
GILLESPIE, Lieut. A. art. wounded before Delhi, Sept. 11.
GORDEN, 2nd Lieut. D. W. art. killed, June 8, 1857, Jhansi.
GORDON, Lieut. A. C. dep. commr. Jullutpore, arrived at Saugor Sept. 14.
GRANT, Capt. (Havelock's volunteer cavalry) died of cholera, brought on by fatigue at Cawnpore, Aug. 22.
GRAYDON, Capt. W. 16th grenadiers, wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
GREATHEAD, 1st Lieut. W. H. H. engr. wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
GREVILLE, Capt. S. 1st Eur. fus. wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
GUSTAVINSLE, Mr. H. sappers, wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
HALLIDAY, Capt. W. L. 56th N.I. killed in the intrenchments at Cawnpore; also Emma Lætitia, his wife, and, on the 27th, Edith Mabel, their daughter.
HAY, Capt. J. C. 60th N.I. wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
HILDEBRAND, Lieut. F. H. art. killed before Delhi, Sept. 5.
HOVEDEN, Lieut. J. H. J. engr. wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
HUMPHREYS, Lieut. 4th Punjab inf. died of wounds received before Delhi, Sept. 14.
HUTTON, Lieut. T. B. 61st, severely wounded before Delhi.
IRELAND, Asst. surg. W. W. dangerously wounded before Delhi, Aug. 26.
JAWIN, Capt. and wife, and 2 children, arrived at Saugor Sept. 14.
JACOB, Maj. 1st fusiliers, died of wounds received before Delhi, Sept. 14.
JELlicoe, Capt. F. G. 53rd N.I. killed at Delhi, June 27.
KNOX, 2nd Lieut. J. H. art. died Aug. 16, 1857, Meerut.
LAMB, Lieut. J. H. art. of a wound received in action at Agra, Aug. 24.
LAMBERT, Capt. G. C. 1st fusiliers, wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
LOCKHART, Lieut. D. B. 7th N.I. wounded before Delhi, Sept. 10.
LUMSDEN, Lieut. 68th N.I. (Coke's corps), killed before Delhi, Aug. 24.
MARSH, Ens. H. L. 16th grenadiers, killed in action near Hattrass, Aug. 24.
MASON, Capt. Monck, political agent at Joudpore, murdered about Sept. 24.
MASTER, Lieut. G. A. killed at Cawnpore, June 27.

MAUNSELL, Lieut. F. R. engrs. wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
 MCBARNETT, Capt. G. G. 55th N.I. killed before Delhi, Sept. 14.
 MCGILL, Lieut. J. S. D. H.M.'s 60th rifles, slightly wounded before Delhi, June 19.
 MUMFORD, Mr. (Havelock's volun. cav.), died of cholera, brought on by fatigue at Cawnpore, Aug. 22.
 MURRAY, Lieut. 42nd N.I. (Guide corps), killed before Delhi, Sept. 14.
 NELSON, Vet. surg. murdered at Ferozepore.
 NICHOLSON, Brig. gen. wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
 NICHOLSON, Lieut. (Coko's regt.), wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
 O'BRIEN, Dr. arrived at Saugor Sept. 14.
 OLDFIELD, Ens. 5th fus. wounded in the face by a rifle-ball at Arrah, Aug. 2.
 OWEN, Lieut. A. G. 1st fus. wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
 PEMBERTON, 2nd Lieut. D. S. sappers, wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
 PHILLIPPS, Ens. E. L. 11th N.I. slightly wounded before Delhi, June 19.
 POGSON, Lieut. W. W. 8th foot, wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
 PRIOR, Lieut. 1st Punjab inf. wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
 REID, Major C. 10th N.I. Sirmoor batt. wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
 ROSS, Capt. Carbineers, dangerously wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14, since dead.
 RYVES, Lieut. W.C.L. 12th N.I. killed, 6th June, Thansi.
 SALE, Capt. R. 9th N.I. arrived at Saugor, Sept. 14.
 SALKELD, 1st Lieut. P. engrs. wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
 SHEBBEARE, Lieut. R. U. Guides, wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
 SHEEHY, Capt. W. 81st, at Cawnpore, Sept. 8.
 SMITH, 2nd Lieut. R. H. art. died 8th Sept. 1857, Allahabad.
 SOMERVILLE, 2nd Lieut. W. T. art. died of wounds received before Delhi, Sept. 14.
 SPEKE, Lieut. E. 65th N.I. wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
 STIRLING, Walter A. killed at Cawnpore, June 27.
 TANDY, J. O'Brien (volunteers), killed in action near Hattras, Aug. 24.
 TANDY, 2nd Lieut. F. L. engrs. killed before Delhi, Sept. 14.
 TYTLER, Lieut. 60th rifles, died of wounds received before Delhi, Sept. 4.
 VERRIA, Mr. Patrol, arrived at Saugor Sept. 14.
 WATERS, Capt. G. C. H. 60th rifles, wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
 WEMYSS, Lieut. H. M. 1st fusiliers, wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
 WHEATLEY, Lieut. C. 54th N.I. killed June 17, 1857, by a cannon-shot while on duty at the main picket.
 WILLOCK, Capt. F. G. 6th L.C. from internal injuries sustained by his horse rolling over him when engaged on the duty of reconnoitring the enemy's movements before Delhi, Aug. 22.

ALTERATION IN EXCHANGE.

East-India House, 21st Oct., 1857.

East-India Company's Bills from 2s. 1d., on Calcutta and Madras, and 2s. 1½d. on Bombay, to 2s. 2d. and 2s. 2½d. respectively.

THE Calcutta volunteer infantry guards mustered in nearly full force on Tuesday evening, the 15th September, upon the Kidderpore-road, to be reviewed by the Governor-General. His Lordship was accompanied by the Commander-in-Chief, and both were attended by their respective staffs. Lady Canning was also present in an open carriage. The manoeuvres arranged for the occasion were as extensive as the limited extent of the ground would permit, and were executed in a highly satisfactory manner, to the great delight of an immense concourse of persons, who were assembled upon the occasion, of all classes, in every kind of vehicle, on horseback, and on foot.

At the conclusion of the proceedings the officers were called to the front, and addressed by Lord Canning, who expressed himself highly gratified by what he had seen; observing that he had expected a great deal from having seen the progress made by the cavalry, but the proceedings of that day had surpassed his expectations, and his opinion of them was borne out by a great military authority. His Lordship added that he should call the corps out again on an early day, for the purpose of presenting them with colours. The message was communicated to the volunteers by Major Davies, and received with loud cheers, to which some hearty ones were added in honour of the major himself, who is deservedly popular in the corps, in whose instruction he manifests uniform care and interest.

BENGAL.

THE MUTINY.

AGRA.—The following telegraphic messages have been received in Calcutta:—

4th September.—Everything here is going on so monotonously, that there is nothing to write about. Montgomery's party is still at Allyghur, where everything is quiet, and Mr. Cocks is administering justice and collecting revenue as if no disturbance had ever taken place. Ghose Mahomed Khan, the head man of the rebels of that district, is at Malaghur, with, it is said, a large congregation of Ghazees and other fanatics, who some day may be mad enough to make a rush upon Allyghur; but, as we have secured the co-operation of a loyal zemindar, who is at the head of a force of well-disposed natives, including 2,000 horse, their chance of success is but small—that is, if the zemindar's men only fight as bravely as they talk, regarding which I offer no opinion.

We hear nothing new from Gwalior, but every day the mutineers delay coming to Agra, the more secure we become; but should they come (although by no possibility could they get into the fort), they might cause us much annoyance, for were they to encamp out of reach of our guns on any side, our servants would bolt, and we should get no out-of-door supplies. We are too weak to go out and drive them away, so they might sit down and vex us without fearing any molestation from us. We are thriving under the new régime. Brigadier Cotton gives satisfaction to every one, and we have confidence in his pluck and ability. With a few exceptions we are healthy here, except children, who mope like new-caught birds in a cage; but no doubt liberty and fresh air will restore them to health.

September 8.—Mr. Colvin, the lieutenant-governor, is very dangerously ill—he had been suffering for some time from bowel complaint; but yesterday the disease took an unfavourable turn. The medical attendants consider his situation to be most critical, and have strictly prohibited him from attending to any business. Under these circumstances, pending the receipt of the Governor-General's order, Mr. G. A. Read, the senior civilian, will conduct the duties of the Government.

Sept. 9.—Mr. Colvin, the lieutenant-governor, sank rapidly since the despatch of last message, and died this afternoon at half-past four.

The latest authentic news from the Chumbul up to the 8th of September, is, that the river has risen, and that the main body of the mutinous infantry, cavalry, and guns had not yet crossed; that their advanced guard continues at Dholpore, with two guns; that at present, of the two streams between Agra and the Chumbul, one is certainly unfavourable, and that the boats have been destroyed.

THE LATE MR. COLVIN.—Another of our most distinguished men has been removed. John Russell Colvin, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, is dead! We need not pay even a passing tribute to the worth of this great and good man, for no words of ours can add to the estimation in which he was universally held by all classes of society, nor lessen the affliction which his death will occasion, not only to the members of his own family and among his personal friends, but to those who, with ourselves, regard the loss of such a man at this moment as a national calamity; for although Mr. Colvin's career was not uniformly successful, it will be no easy matter to find an Indian statesman to succeed him, having equal grasp of understanding, the same capacious views, and great experience, and moreover one who possesses in an equal degree the confidence of the supreme Government, and the respect of his subordinate co-adjutors. Mr. Colvin was first taken seriously unwell on the 3rd July, but soon recovered. About a week or ten days since he was attacked with dysentery, but was considered in no immediate danger till two days ago, from which time he gradually sank, until his death, yesterday afternoon. His remains were interred in the fort of Agra this morning, with military honours, minute guns firing from the ramparts during the performance of the burial service, at which the whole population of the fort, military and civil, assisted. Mr. E. A. Reade, the senior civil functionary on the spot, has temporarily assumed the civil administration of the N.W. Provinces.—*Mofussilite*, Sept. 10.

ALLAHABAD.—The writer of the subjoined extract was at Allahabad on the 4th Sept. "Thousands of coolies are busy building breastworks, digging ditches and demolishing that part of the city nearest the fort. The trees which line the various avenues leading from the fort have had their lower branches lopped off, so as to afford less cover to an attacking force, and a well-finished breastwork runs from the fort gate to Kidgunge, encircling the ghaut where the steamers anchor, and the Government g-downs. At the ghaut lay the *James Hume*, *Mirzapore*, *Nemesis*, *Calcutta*,

and *Jumna* gun-boat. The ghaunt was crowded with hackeries, guns, tumbrils, arms, all the paraphernalia of war, for the steamers had brought Major Eyre's battery and a portion of H.M.'s 5th and 90th regiments. Most of these officers and men wore the Crimean medal, and all were anxious to get at the niggers.

Letters from Allahabad state that the Lieut.-Governor has intimated to Colonel Neill that the work of retribution is not to be proceeded with, in any case, without reference to him. To this Colonel Neill has replied that martial law has been proclaimed and that he shall take his own course.

Dr. and Mrs. Corbyn had a most providential escape from Sultanpore (Oude). He was attached to Colonel Fisher's corps. The day before he was killed, Colonel Fisher directed Dr. Corbyn to escort the ladies from the station to Allahabad. They were pursued by the police and sowars, and were only saved by the fleetness of their carriage horses. On reaching Purtaburh they heard of the mutiny at Allahabad. The police and sowars at Purtaburh also mutinied, and the fugitives were concealed in a cowhouse for a week, fed and sheltered by a Hindoo zemindar, Ajeeb Sing, who eventually sent them into Allahabad.

"9th Sept.—A friend has just come in, and reported that five regiments of infantry and two of cavalry had arrived from the westward, and taken position at a place called Mouza Aounta, about twenty miles from us. The Tehseeldar of Saroun, a place ten miles hence, across the Ganges, with his *amlah*, many of them wounded, came in this morning from their district. The Tehseeldar of Karee, sixteen miles across the Jumna, has come in with the treasure in his charge. M'Gowan, our postmaster, has sent me, for perusal, a report from Bhowanee Deen of Sohagee district, about thirty miles to the westward across the Jumna, Surburokar, in which he states the treasure sent to Rewah has been returned; a large party of mutineers had left Kheeree (thirty-six miles from us) for Kuttra, where the Rewah troops under Hinde met, engaged, and were worsted by the mutineers, who, after dispersing the Rewah troops, were advancing on Rewah! This is a serious matter, and we pause for confirmation or contradiction of the report. After sending 1,300 men with General Outram to reinforce General Havelock, we have but 170 left in our garrison, of whom one-half are in the hospital! The *Koladyne* left three days ago to bring up Captain Peel's marines, who, if not stopped at Mirzapore, may be expected in a week from this."

AHMEDABAD.—A futile attempt to get up a rising of the troops at Ahmedabad was made by some men of the 2nd N.I. Grenadiers on the night of the 15th September. A letter from that station says:—"It appears that some ten or twelve men of 2nd Grenadiers went to the gun-sheds, either with the intention of seizing the guns or of inciting the Golundauze to join them. The guard of the latter, however, turned out and threatened to shoot the first man who came a step nearer. The whole of the Golundauze then turned out, drew out the guns, harnessed the horses, and got ready for action. The men of the 2nd then went to the quarter-guard of the 7th N.I., and were there received with the same threats of being instantly shot unless they took themselves off. Finding it a failure, they dispersed. The roll-call was taken, and every man of the artillery and the 7th was found to be present, but two of the grenadiers were missing, and eight or nine of the same regiment were made prisoners. Some of the muskets were found to be loaded. This, is all that is yet known, but an inquiry is to take place to-day. The Golundauze and 7th appear to have behaved well. Some native officers of the 2nd gave information that something was wrong, and the military authorities were on the *qui vive* to prevent disturbance."

ALLYGHUR.—We have great pleasure in giving prominent insertion to the following extracts from Garrison Orders, containing copy of a portion of Major G. J. Montgomery's despatch to Brigadier Cotton, relative to the gallant action fought at Allyghur on the 22nd ultimo, introduced by a well-merited laudatory notice from the brigadier:—

"Lieut.-Col. Cotton, commanding at Agra, has much pleasure in publishing to the garrison, the following extracts of a despatch from Major Montgomery, commanding a detachment at Hattass. Major Montgomery in command of a party consisting of 3 guns and 61 artillerymen, 154 of the 3rd European regiment, of all ranks, and 22 militia cavalry, with a party of Jat horse, on the 24th ult. attacked and totally routed, near Allyghur, a force of the insurgents, numbering from 5,000 to 6,000 men under Ghose Mahomed Khan, Naib Subah of the king of Delhi. The defeat was most signal, and the lieut.-colonel commanding offers his congratulations to Major Montgomery on his able conduct in the field. He assures the troops of his high appreciation of the gallantry of all, and he will have great satisfaction in forwarding Major Montgomery's report for the information of the Commander-in-Chief."

The following is the major's report:—

"Having secured the baggage, &c.—my greatest care and anxiety—I commenced the action by attacking with the militia cavalry, under Lieut. De Kantzow, and the Jat horse, a large body of cavalry, chiefly irregulars, who threatened our left and rear. This duty was most gallantly and promptly performed, and our left and rear having thus been cleared from the enemy's cavalry, who were driven back to the rear of their main body, I brought the guns into position, under cover of skirmishers, and opened fire, which was sharply replied to by the enemy from behind the garden-walls, against which I found artillery of little avail.

"Information was now brought to me by Mr. P. Saunders, who considerably and kindly placed his services at my disposal, that the enemy were in great force on the right of the garden. I immediately directed Captain Murray to move round to the right with the Jat Horse and cut off the enemy on the general assault, and carrying their position with the infantry, at the same time ordering Lieutenant Griffin to move up two of his guns in the same direction. This movement took some little time, evidently occupying the attention of the enemy, and enabling me to make arrangements for the assault. Leaving a sufficient number of men under Captain Stroker to protect the gun on the left, and all being ready, I gave the word 'Forward,' and went to the front accompanied by Lieut. Clarke, and followed by No. 8 Company of the 3rd European Regiment under Lieut. Blake. On reaching the garden-wall, a large party of fanatical Mussulmen, headed by Moulvees, rushed forward sword in hand from the right corner, and there ensued a most desperate hand-to-hand encounter, which terminated in their total destruction, and where we met with our chief loss. Lieut. Griffin moved up his two guns, and getting well to the right, opened fire with terrible effect on their reserve, killing great numbers, and completely dispersing the remainder. Captain Murray at the same time, taking advantage of an opening in the wall, dashed forward with part of the Jat Horse, entered the garden, and cut up the Ghazees who remained in it, among whom was the chief Moulvee, Abdool-zaleel, who was cut down in a hand-to-hand encounter with that officer. The field was now our own, after two hours' fighting, the enemy having been completely routed and dispersed in all directions, leaving at least 300 dead, thus terminating a decided victory against great odds, and with comparatively small loss on our side, considering the strength of their position, and the number of Ghazees who fought with the utmost desperation and contempt of life.

"My best thanks are due to the civil authorities, and to all the officers and men under my command. To Capt. Stroker, second in command, who in quarters and in the field has rendered me every assistance, and to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the 3rd European regiment, who behaved with the valour of British soldiers. To Lieutenant Griffin, non-commissioned officers, and men of the artillery, for the promptitude with which my orders were carried out, and to whose energetic exertions I attribute, in a great measure, the success of the day. To Lieut. De Kantzow and the Militia Cavalry, who with the Jat Horse, under Captain Murray, rendered important service by successfully attacking and dispersing a large body of Irregular Cavalry at the commencement of the action. Of the conduct of the Militia Cavalry both in the field and quarters, I cannot speak too highly. To Assistant Surgeon Mackellar, for his judicious medical arrangements, and his assiduous and humane attention to the wounded. To Lieut. Blake, 3rd European Regiment, and Lieut. Clarke, of the late Gwalior Contingent, who behaved with conspicuous gallantry, the latter being severely wounded. Ensign O'Donnell, 67th Native Infantry, who during the march and in the field assisted me very greatly. Mr. Volunteer Hennessey, who greatly distinguished himself, shooting five men, and as he was also present in the action of the 5th July, and is the son of an old and deserving officer, I respectfully solicit that the services of the youth may specially be brought to the notice of Government with a view to his obtaining military employment.

"I beg to bring prominently forward the praiseworthy conduct of the Rev. Mr. Keilner, who gratuitously accompanied the detachments, and for whose humane and unremitting attention to the wounded during the action, and under fire, too much praise cannot possibly be bestowed. I am also greatly indebted to Mr. Cocks for his cordial co-operation and assistance on all occasions, particularly on the day of the action, and for the very accurate information he obtained when the most conflicting and contradictory accounts were spread abroad, evidently with the view of discouraging and throwing difficulties in the way of an advance; also to Mr. Paterson Saunders, and Messrs. Lane and Colvin, of the civil service, whose services I cannot speak too highly of in carrying orders throughout the heat of the action; to Captain Fanshawe, in charge of the carriages, &c. for his admirable management in providing ample carriage for the detachment, and

energetic exertions in the postal department, as also for the very accurate information he has at all times procured; to Mr. Daniell, C.S. to whom was assigned the responsible duty of protecting the baggage with the Jat matchlock men.

"I deeply lament the loss of J. O'B. Tandy, Esq. and Ensign M.ersh, 16th grenadiers, both of whom were volunteers—the former fell whilst attempting, quite alone, to enter the walled enclosure."

We (*Allen's Indian Mail*) have been favoured with the following interesting letter from a gentleman serving with the volunteer force:—

We left the fort on the 20th August—three companies of Europeans, three guns (two 9-pounders and one 24-pounder howitzer), and thirty-five mounted volunteers—to take possession of Hattass, which was menaced by a fellow named Ghose Mahomed, who had taken possession of Allyghur, and proclaimed himself subahdar of the king of Delhi. He had collected 400 sowars, of sorts, from contingent cavalry and others, and about 1,500 foot sepoys, Mahomedan Ghazees, &c. &c. Arrived at Hattass, we found he was determined to fight us, and so we marched to Sarie on the 23rd. We again took the field early next morning, and discovered their horse at Malrak, who immediately fell back. Near Maun Singh's garden, where their infantry were posted, they made a stand, and we drew up in order of battle. Then we commenced at them with our guns, when the cavalry bolted; but their foot kept up a sharp fire from the garden, and our guns failed to make much impression on them. I then rode to the rear of the garden, and saw the enemy were masked by the wall. I went back to Major Montgomery, who commanded, and informed him of what I had seen. He instantly sent a couple of guns, a company of Europeans, and a few volunteers, and we were in their rear in five minutes. The guns quickly opened upon them and absolutely mowed them down. The fellows fled by hundreds, and as they had a clear plain of more than half a mile to cross before they reached shelter, a great number were killed. In the meantime, however, some fifty or sixty fanatics, headed by the Moulvie of Allyghur, who had sworn to die (it was the Mohurrum), jumped out of the garden and attacked us in front, hand to hand, with their swords. It was here that Tandy fell, fighting among the foremost. But the skinnishers—for our main body stood firm—with the exception of twelve or fourteen, took to their heels, and left us to fight the battle for a short time by ourselves. You never saw such a fierce *mêlée*, every man of us slaying at three or four of them. The European soldiers who remained with us fought like devils, and in a short time the others rallied and came up—and not a fugitive was left alive. The enemy lost at least 300 men, most of whom were killed in the rear of the garden, and very soon afterwards not a scoundrel remained in sight. What do you think of a fight like that with Mahomedans, Mewhatties, &c. &c., who had nothing to do with the Company's mutineers? And yet it is asserted in Parliament that it is only a sepoy mutiny! We took possession of Allyghur, and held the district in awe. We killed their Moulvie and principal men, and not a Mahomedan was to be found in Allyghur when we marched in. As usual I escaped without a scratch, though in the very thick of the fight. The lieutenant-governor, Mr. Colvin (who, alas! was buried to-day—his constitution broken up by anxiety, overwork, and long confinement in the fort), was good enough to write me a letter, in his own handwriting, after the fight, expressing his warm approbation of my share in the work. I was also appointed Hon. A. D. C. to Brigadier Polwhele, the day of the bloody battle of the 5th July. The fellows are fighting with ropes round their necks, and we hang or blow away from guns every mutineer and traitor we catch. Of the mutineers of the 51st regiment, 785 were shot out of 871, and the rest are being brought in by twos and threes. 237 of the 26th N.I. were caught, tried, and shot; and so on all over the country. No one either gives or asks quarter.

ASSAM.—The insurrection appears to have spread to Assam, and the 1st Assam battalion openly canvass the restoration of the Ex-Rajah, we suppose, Poorunder Singh. The magistrate of Seebager has invited all planters to take refuge in that station, and we believe that the majority, leaving all their effects, have deemed it prudent to be guided by his advice. The 2nd battalion at Gowhaty are said to be equally mutinous, and there is reason to fear that Assam will give us yet a great deal of trouble. A few policemen and others, mustering in all about 100 men, have been sent round from Bengal. It is a matter for surprise that an outbreak has not occurred in Assam before this. The A-samese are not an unwarlike race, and the two battalions, each 1,000 strong, are composed mainly of Poorbeas. The King of Delhi is still looked upon as the titular sovereign in many parts of the country. Nearly the oldest titles to land are documents granted by that sovereign or the local Governor of Rangamutty.

The better classes in Assam have hardly yet become reconciled to our rule. The resumption of the Liksoos, or land held by the great officers of the state during the time Assam was under native government, in Upper Assam, and the emancipation of the slaves together with the alienations of land in Lower Assam reduced all the better classes, at the time, to great distress, and they have never recovered their former importance. Both the resumptions and the emancipation of the slaves were necessary and beneficial to the people at large, who are more contented and richer than by far the majority of the peasantry in India; but the doing justice to the many has raised us up some enemies, who may take occasion of the present disturbances to work us harm. In the mean time the Europeans are quitting the open country, and taking every precaution which their limited means can furnish to secure their safety.—*Friend of India, Sept. 17.*

September 10th.—"The first intelligence: that a conspiracy had been discovered in Upper Assam came upon us like a thunder-clap, and immediate and energetic measures were judiciously adopted at all the stations, and the crisis, we now trust, has passed. Colonel Hannay has entrenched himself with his Goorkhas at Debrooghur, and sent off his Hindoostanee sepoys to Jorhat, where there are no European residents. Actual mutiny has not broken out at any station, but all feel that they are on a volcano. All is outwardly quiet just now, and every one tries to feel secure, although great alarm actually exists, for there is not a European soldier in the province. It is said that Kooar Sing is the instigator of the plot discovered here.

"The ladies have left Nowgong for Gowhaty. There a volunteer force has been formed, consisting of the residents and some few natives in high position.

"In Assam the 2nd battalion, containing fewer up-country men, is said to be most trustworthy. The 1st battalion, who lately volunteered, are said to be dangerous. Residents in outposts of Upper Assam are flitting, and tea cultivators dropping down stream. We learn that in Lower Assam, a volunteer guard is raised, among whom some of a batch of new rifles are distributed for service. An occasional steamer would be useful in many ways."

AZIMGHUR.—"August 19.—The Goorkha force had their first opportunity of showing their warlike powers, and, I trust, of thereby counteracting all the unfounded reports which have been spread abroad of them. For two or three days rebels, said to be of Mahomed Hossein's party, had been collecting in our rear; but not wishing to throw away either Goorkha lives or ammunition, deeming both more adapted for more active service, they were not attacked; however, the rebels having co-operated with a village a few yards from our camp at Glugga, opened fire, on the morning of the 19th, on all four sides of the tope in which the Goorkhas were encamped. The elephants were mostly laden, and ready to march. At the report of musketry from all sides they took fright, running right through the camp, and knocking down the tent of Col. Pulwan Sing, commanding the force. The little Goorkhas deserted their breakfast, and stood to arms as sharp as Europeans. Not a word was heard among them; they brought one of the guns to the front, and opened fire; the remaining Goorkhas then went out, and on all sides succeeded in driving the whole number of rebels off, while the village was burnt, and the rebels therein shot or cut up with the 'kookries.' Instances were seen of some of the Goorkhas charging, seizing with one hand the matchlock of the rebel, while with the other he playfully used his kookree. Another Goorkha was known to have killed five men with his own hand. Whoever says the Goorkhas cannot fight, had better make himself over to the tender mercies of a Goorkha's kookree. They have invariably reported every man who has come into camp on a tampering expedition; and all officers attached to the force unite but in one wish and opinion, that the sooner they are actively employed the better.

BELLARY, Sept. 22nd.—A letter from a friend at Kurnool states that Colonel Whitlock has left that station with the column (with the exception of the two companies of the 74th Highlanders, who have been directed to remain there) for a town about 25 miles from Kurnool called Morecondah. There is a strong fortification at this place, and it has been for some time past the headquarters of a gang of marauders (Rohillas and Arabs), who have committed some daring robberies in the villages and towns between Kurnool and Cuddapah. Colonel Whitlock intends destroying this fort, and after this is done, he will proceed to Hyderabad. It would be well if the various forts which the Colonel will meet with on his way to Hyderabad were all similarly dealt with.—*Athenæum.*

BENARES.—A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* thus describes the new fortifications at Rajghat, near Benares:—

"All your readers who have travelled up-country will recollect

the bluff bank and plateau on which Mr. Gordon's house stands. Well, from the points where the bluff abuts upon the Ghat at which you land, down to the Nala beyond Mr. Gordon's house, the plateau swarms with coolies; buildings, breastworks, pulling down houses, filling holes, levelling hills: all busy in setting up a fort which is destined henceforth to hold Benares in check, and to stand a perpetual threat to the time honoured shrines of the scoundrels who have declared such an unholy crusade against the Christian. As you reach the crest of the road leading to the plateau, you remark a couple of heavy guns peeping over the parapet of a bastion, and looking along them you can easily imagine what swift destruction they could inflict on the swarming city lying below. Inside the fort there are *Seikhs* encamped; a battery of guns stand ready; and there are lots of European artillerymen very hot and very busy with warlike *matériel* of all sorts. It would do some of your *insouciant* interossals good to see the stir and bustle of the plateau of Rajghat. The position is undoubtedly a strong one, but I think it unnecessarily large. Poor old Gordon, who, during a residence of thirty years there, spared neither labour nor money in improving and beautifying his little estate, must feel deeply the wholesale and sudden devastation of this miniature Eden. The old man has a poetic soul, and from a bold plateau created knolls, and dells, and bowers, tastefully planted, and enriched with some of the choicest children of Flora. All these are rapidly passing away beneath the unsparing hand of the engineer; and, poor old fellow, while the stern necessity of war lays his 'old house' desolate, the dearest members of his family have been torn from him by the red hand of rebellion, and—*sleep at Cawnpore*. Here, indeed, is a case of desolation. Had my Lord Canning stood beside me and heard poor old Gordon's tale, much of that squeamish distaste of doing summary justice on these human wolves—the mutineers—would rapidly evaporate.

"Benares yields one a pleasant contrast to Calcutta. In Calcutta the native population is insolent, and carries a defiant front towards Europeans. In Benares, thanks to Neill, and to Gubbins also, the nigger has discovered that the *Feringhee* has a gauntlet under the silk glove, and that he can smite heavily with it. Consequently, from the oily Baboo down to the skinniest cooly, you are treated as you pass, not only with respect but servility, and *salaams* and obeisances are tendered on every hand."

CANPPORE.—OFFICIAL.—Copy of a despatch from Maj. V. Eyre, artillery, commanding a detachment, to Col. Napier, military secretary to Maj.-gen. Outram, K.C.B., camp, Koondhun Puttee, 11th Sept. 1857.

Sir,—I am happy to have it in my power to report, for the information of Maj.-gen. Sir J. Outram, K.C.B., that the expedition he did me the honour of entrusting to my command has been attended with entire success, and the daring invasion of this territory from Oude has been signally punished.

I arrived at Hutgoan last evening at dusk, where I was joined by Capt. Johnson's troop of the 12th irregular horse, forty in number. As they had marched twenty-four miles, and were in need of rest, I halted until half past one, a.m., when we had the advantage of moonlight to pursue our march to Koondhun Puttee, where we arrived at daybreak.

The Oude rebels having been apprised a little previously of our advance, had fled precipitately to their boats, about half a mile off. I ordered the cavalry under Capt. Johnson and Lieut. Havelock to pursue them, and followed up myself, with all practicable speed, with the infantry and guns. We found the cavalry had driven the enemy into their boats, which were fastened to the shore, and were maintaining a brisk fire on them from the bank above. On the arrival of the detachments of H.M.'s 5th fusiliers and 64th foot, under Captains Johnson and Turner, the fire of our musketry into the densely-crowded boats was most telling, but the enemy still defended themselves to the utmost, until the guns, under Lieut. Gordon, opened fire, when the rebels instantly threw themselves, panic-stricken, into the river. Grape was now showered upon them, and a terrific fusillade from the infantry and cavalry maintained, until only a few scattered survivors escaped. Their number appeared to be about three hundred. Previously to their plunging into the river, they threw their guns overboard and blew up one of their boats, which had been boarded by a party of infantry, whereby, I regret to say, one man of H.M.'s 5th was killed and ten more or less injured, of whom five were Europeans and five natives. All the officers mentioned above distinguished themselves highly, and the conduct of the men was all that could be desired.

Lieut. Impey, of the engineers, and Mr. Volunteer Tarby have likewise, by their zeal and usefulness, merited my thanks and commendation. (Signed) VINCENT EYRE, Major, Commanding Field Force.

P.S.—Having heard of another party of rebels at a ghat higher up the river, I have despatched the cavalry to reconnoitre.

The son of the Goorseraï chief Tantia, who holds the Fort of Calpee, had sent in Messrs. Griffith and Passana. Notwithstanding this service, the Mahratta chief is hostile to our Government.

In a letter of the 6th instant, Mr. Sherer writes that "intelligence is confirmed of the Nana being in durance at Futtehpoore Chourassee; but I question whether Jursa Singh's son, being a Thakoor, will give up a guest, though I dare say he will bully him."

Extracts from Mr. Passana's letter, dated Cawnpore, 16th of September:—

"On the approach of the Jhansie mutineers, I left Oorai with my family and Griffith's, on the evening of the 14th June. My poor mother, who I thought would be safe in disguise, was pointed out by some of our own Burkundazes and cruelly murdered. Fleming, who had been wandering about in a state of distraction, was found near the camp of the mutineers and murdered. Mr. Double and his family were brought over from a village where they had taken refuge; the mutineers took them on to Chowk, near Calpee, and are said to have released them, but they died from heat and fatigue. Mr. D.'s son alone was found alive. The Goorseraï Rao has assumed possession of the district, appointed his own officers, and is levying forced loans from all the mahajuns and men of substance; his eldest son, who has taken Calpee and other pergunnahs as his share, is said to have realized upwards of 30,000 rupees from the town of Calpee alone.

"We unfortunately fell into the hands of the company which had escorted treasure to Gwalior. We had put up at Koodaree. They encamped at Baugra, and hearing of us, made a dour, plundered all our property, and made us prisoners for six days; as soon as we got out of their hands, we were detained by the Rao's people at Oorai, and made over to the mutineers from Lullutpoor. But by the mercy of God our lives were spared. The Rao's son, Tantia, at Calpee, then seized us, and was sending us to the Nana at Cawnpore, but the defeat of the Nana prevented him; since then we were treated with civility and taken care of as prisoners. I managed to communicate with General Neill at Cawnpore, who wrote several letters to the Rao to send us over to Cawnpore. After a deal of hesitation and delay he did so at last, and we arrived here on the 4th."

The H.C.'s steamer *Berhampootee*, whilst on her way to Cawnpore, stopped off a village called Nursingur (about forty miles above Allahabad) for fuel. The zemindar, in company with the villagers, fired into her, the commanding officer ordered fifty of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, under command of a senior lieutenant, to land; and on the men reaching about 100 yards from the bank, they were fortunate enough to defeat 200 rebels and to capture four guns with ammunition, besides taking the zemindar prisoner, all within an hour.

The expedition against Blittoor, in the early part of August, was commanded by Major Stephenson, of the 1st Madras fusiliers, on which occasion they took from Blittoor twenty-one guns, three elephants, sixty-three cows, 120 bullocks, the Nana's carriage and horses, saddle-cloth of gold, and jewel-hilted sword, and abundance of silver in rupees and images.

We have been favoured with the following interesting intelligence by an officer with General Outram's force, who writes on the 12th inst. from the camp at the eighty-sixth milestone beyond Allahabad:—

"Sir James Outram, with head-quarters of the 5th fusiliers, 500 of the 90th foot, and detachments of H.M.'s 64th and 84th foot and 78th Highlanders, will reach Cawnpore on the 18th inst. We are now (12th Sept.) three marches from that place. When about fifty miles from Allahabad, it was ascertained that a rebel force of 400 men, with two guns, had crossed the river to our side. A detachment of about 200 men, with two guns, was despatched on elephants to look for them. They came up with the rebels when re-embarking, killed 200, and compelled them to throw their guns into the river, to escape the fire of our guns. This will tend to keep them on the Oude side of the river, and to render the communication between Allahabad and Cawnpore more secure.

"Sir James Outram, with the 90th foot, and the detachment which punished the rebels, is one day's march in rear of the 5th fusiliers, the Highlanders, the 64th, and the 84th.

"The detachment which so effectually punished the rebels as above, was under the command of Major Vincent Eyre, who so distinguished himself at Arrah."

CHUPRAH.—A correspondent at Chuprah writes on the 12th of September:—

We have 100 *Seikhs* now in the district, 25 here and 75 at Sewan. The left wing of the 17th M.N.I., 275 strong, is also expected to reach this in a day or two, en route to the latter place,

to guard the frontier against the descent of the Goruckpore rebels, said to be some 6,000 in number, mostly unarmed rabble. There is not much fear, however, of their paying us a visit for some time yet, as Mohumud Husen is quite taken up with levying black mail and feathering his nest at present; and should the force (consisting of 200 Europeans, two guns, and a Madras corps) recommended to be sent up by Major-gen. Outram for the re-occupation of Goruckpore arrive in due time, our apprehensions from that quarter will be effectually relieved.

River dacoities have grown rather frequent now-a-days. A boat, with property to the value of about Rs. 600, belonging to Mr. Dixon, the sub-deputy opium-agent of Burubra, was *looted* the other day on the Gunduk. Rice, and all other articles of consumption, are selling at famine prices; and cholera, which abated for a time, is again virulently raging.

DELHI.—The following particulars of the siege operations are taken from official reports and letters:—

Sept. 4.—The siege train arrived this morning, together with a detachment of H.M.'s 8th foot, and a wing of the Belooch battalion.

Sept. 5.—Active preparations are going on for offensive operations. Lieut. Tytler, 60th rifles, and Lieut. Somerville, artillery, have both died since last message was sent.

Sept. 6.—200 men of the 60th rifles and 100 artillery recruits from Meerut arrived to-day. The 4th Punjab infantry comes in to-morrow.

Sept. 8.—Wilde's rifles and the Jheend rajah's troops came in to-day. Last night the new advanced light-gun battery was armed, with the loss of one man wounded. To-might further operations will take place towards establishing offensive batteries.

Sept. 8.—Last night parties of our troops took possession of the Koodsea Bagh, within 320 yards of the city walls, and batteries for ten guns were established at about 650 yards from the Moree bastion, to put a stop to its fire and that of the Cashmere bastion. Everything was successful, and the batteries are firmly established in their advanced position, our loss up to this time being under fifty killed and wounded. Lieut. Hildebrand, artillery, and Lieut. Bannerman, Belooch battalion, killed. An accidental explosion took place in our park, but fortunately only four natives were killed. The Jummoo contingent arrived to-day.

Sept. 9.—Since last message, the Cashmere and Moree bastions have been severely pounded by our near advanced batteries, and we shall shortly have more batteries at work much closer to the walls. Notwithstanding that, the enemy have kept up a heavy fire, particularly of grape and musketry: our casualties have been small since yesterday.

Reports state that some of the 10th light cavalry mutineers had reached Delhi, in somewhat sorry plight; that they were abused by the mutineers, as being abettors of the English, when the first Ferozepore outbreak took place. They were denied admittance within the city gates, and told to remain outside.

General Van Cortlandt reports from Hansi, on the 6th instant, that an insurgent village in the neighbourhood had been successfully surprised that morning by a party of horsemen, under Messrs. Ford and Pearce, and that a pensioned subadar, named Goor Buksh, one of the chief instigators of the mutiny in the Hurrianah regiment, and twenty-five of his party, were killed and wounded, after a stout resistance. Our loss, one killed and sixteen wounded, two severely. Messrs. Ford and Pearce speak highly in praise of their men in this little affair.

Sept. 10.—We have now two batteries for heavy guns constructed in front of Ludlow Castle, and ready to open to-morrow morning. We have also a heavy mortar battery completed in the Koodsea Bagh, and have possession of the Custom-house, in the compound of which another heavy battery is being constructed about 200 yards from the city wall. The enemy keep up a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, and have made some unsuccessful demonstrations with their cavalry. Our loss during the last twenty-four hours has been fifty killed and wounded, including Lieut. Eaton, 60th rifles, wounded. One of our recently erected heavy batteries caught fire to-day, and was rendered unserviceable, but this is of no consequence, as the guns were to be withdrawn and taken elsewhere to-night.

Sept. 11.—Sixteen heavy guns and howitzers, and ten large mortars, opened this morning on the Cashmere and Water bastions and adjoining curtains, and have maintained an effective fire all day. Last night and to-day one or two sorties have been made by the enemy without any result, notwithstanding the proximity of our batteries to the walls. Our losses are not heavy. To-morrow morning eight more heavy guns and twelve five-and-a-half inch mortars will open from the Custom-house compound. Lieut. Lockhart, 7th N.I. attached to the Sirmoor battalion, wounded yesterday afternoon, and Lieut. Gillespie, of artillery, this morning.

Sept. 12.—Last night the batteries continued their fire at intervals, and have fired all day. The Cashmere bastion and half of the adjacent curtains are in ruins. The Moree bastion is also nearly unserviceable. At 1 p.m. to-day, Maj. Scott was able to open with four 18-pounders on the Water bastion within 200 yards, and two light mortars, under Capt. Blunt, about 250 yards, at the same time. The enemy's musketry-fire is still kept up with vigour,

but our casualties are less numerous than might have been expected. Maj. Campbell, of artillery, was wounded last night. Yesterday evening a body of the enemy's horse attempted to carry off our camels; they were routed by some of our cavalry, and twenty-five of them killed, including two native officers.

Sept. 13.—Telegraph communication is now open to Delhi. Our batteries are keeping up a heavy fire on the city, and this morning the enemy's expense magazine in the Water bastion was exploded by our fire, also the wagon of a light gun which enfiladed our batteries from the Talloewara suburbs. Our loss was under fifty killed and wounded yesterday. Capt. Fagan, of artillery, an officer who has earned the admiration of the whole force by his constant cheerfulness, energy, and courage, was killed at the Custom-house battery yesterday evening. Capt. Chancellor, 75th foot, and Earle, artillery, have been wounded.

The following extracts are from Mr. Greathed's letters:—

Sept. 12.—It was before reported that the 18-gun battery No. 2, in front of Ludlow Castle, had, with the aid of the heavy mortars, quickly silenced the Cashmere bastion.

That bastion has not since replied, and heavy salvos are continually directed against it. No. 1 battery continues to fire into the Moree: it is a heap of ruins, but the gunners manage to fire light guns from different parts.

No. 3, at the Custom-house, has not yet opened. Some alterations had to be made in it. It is expected it will be ready this evening.

The enemy have not made any more sorties, but they keep up a brisk fire of musketry in front of the bastions from rifle-pits, and among the jungle, and they have a flanking fire from field-pieces on the right, and from a heavy gun and mortar on the other side the river; Seelymghurh and the Water bastion also fire on the left and centre batteries. Rockets are occasionally fired from a martello tower in front, and there are single light guns on two others.

All this does not retard the progress of the siege, or lead to any interruption of fire. And though the delay about No. 3 is certainly a disappointment, there is still every reason for congratulation. A position has been seized and maintained for breaching purposes, which, if worked up to according to rule, would not have been ours for some time, and our fire is very destructive.

A party of the enemy's cavalry, 200 in number, got across the cut of the canal yesterday, to cut off our camels. They retired on seeing a force coming against them, and might have got off, but they were met by eighty of the Guide cavalry under Capt. Sandford; and two ressalidars and twenty-five sowars were killed on the field. The rest got off to Delhi.

The sense of impending danger has roused the energies of the Pandies, and they talk of nothing but defence, and are making dumdummas near the magazine, and between the Cashmere and Cabul gates. But experience has hitherto shown that those energies fail when the moment of action arrives; and I think it is generally a source of congratulation that the rebels are not availing themselves of the many avenues of escape. The population appears quiescent.

Major Campbell, of the artillery, was wounded by a grape-shot in the leg in battery, and Lieut. Lockhart is also wounded. The enemy was quieter last night, and the casualty return for the last twenty-four hours is, I hope, moderate. The erection of No. 3 costs a good many men.

Sept. 13.—After I wrote yesterday, the left batteries opened against the Water bastion and curtain, with one gun bearing on the causeway leading to the bridge, and have continued in full play. They have to endure a warm musketry-fire from the walls, and shot and shell from Seelymghurh, and from across the river.

The army has suffered a severe loss in the death of Capt. Fagan, of the artillery. He was an admirable officer, and has been the life of the camp. His daring was unbounded, and he could not be restrained from exposing himself over the breastwork to observe the line of fire from the new battery, and was shot through the head.

The other casualties are Lieut. Earle, artillery, and Chancellor, 75th, wounded. The loss among the men is held to be moderate.

The centre batteries have continued an increasing fire against the Cashmere bastion and curtain, and the mortars keep up a searching fire on its neighbourhood. No. 1 still grinds away at the Moree.

The enemy have mounted a heavy gun in two places on half-moons in the wall, and are persevering in their enfilade from the right, and are doing their best to defend the place.

The officers never leave the batteries, which are open to the sky. But the only men who are dispirited are those whom sickness or wounds keep in camp.

Sept. 14.—Delhi was stormed this morning, and the British forces are in possession of the line of defences from the Water bastion to the Cabul gate, including the Cashmere gate and bastion, and the Moree gate and bastion, the English church, Skinner's house, the college, and the grounds about. Preparations are being made to turn the guns from the captured bastions on the city, and to bring up other guns and mortars to commanding points.

The enemy for the present retain the Lahore and other bastions, the Palace, Seelymghurh, and the chief part of the city; but our hold of the position that has been secured appears firm, and the fall of the remainder is to be expected.

Gen. Nicholson, Col. Campbell, 52nd, Maj. Reed, Sirmoor batt.

are among the wounded officers, who are numerous. Lieuts. Bradshaw, 52nd, and Fitzgerald, 75th, were killed.

A body of troops was observed to march off by the bridge, but pursuit is impracticable until Seelymghur and the river front have been occupied.

The chief losses were experienced in attempting to reach the Jumma Musjid, and to penetrate beyond the Cabul gate.

The following description is from a letter from Col. Becher:—

"The troops entered at the breach near the Cashmere gate without serious opposition, and gained possession of the large buildings in its neighbourhood, and advanced along the ramparts to the Moree bastion and Cabul gate; in progress to which the resistance was very obstinate, and the loss consequently has been severe. But we are advancing gradually within the city.

"Large bodies of the enemy have been seen retreating both in the direction of the Kotub and over the bridge. Arrangements are making for batteries to be made in the city, and their heavy guns have been turned against them."

GENERAL WILSON'S ORDER TO THE TROOPS AT DELHI, ON THE EXPECTED ASSAULT.—The force assembled before Delhi has had much hardship and fatigue to undergo since its arrival in this camp, all of which has been most cheerfully borne by officers and men. The time is now drawing near when the major-general commanding the force trusts that their labours will be over, and they will be rewarded by the capture of the city, for all their past exertions, and for a cheerful endurance of still greater fatigue and exposure. The troops will be required to aid and assist the engineers in the erection of the batteries and trenches, and in daily exposure to the sun, as covering parties. The artillery will have even harder work than they yet have had, and which they have so well and cheerfully performed hitherto; this, however, will be for a short period only, and when ordered to the assault, the major-general feels assured, British pluck and determination will carry everything before them, and that the bloodthirsty and murderous mutineers, against whom they are fighting, will be driven headlong out of their stronghold, or be exterminated; but to enable them to do this, he warns the troops of the absolute necessity of their keeping together, and not straggling from their columns. By this can success only be secured.

Major-General Wilson need hardly remind the troops of the cruel murders committed on their officers and comrades, as well as their wives and children, to move them in the deadly struggle. No quarter should be given to the mutineers; at the same time, for the sake of humanity, and the honour of the country they belong to, he calls upon them to spare all women and children that may come in their way.

It is so imperative, not only for their safety, but for the success of the assault, that men should not straggle from their columns, that the major-general feels it his duty to direct all commanding officers to impress this strictly upon their men, and he is confident that, after this warning, the men's good sense and discipline will induce them to obey their officers, and keep steady to their duty. It is to be explained to every regiment that indiscriminate plunder will not be allowed; that prize agents have been appointed, by whom all captured property will be collected and sold, to be divided according to the rules and regulations on this head, fairly among all men engaged; and that any man found guilty of having concealed captured property, will be made to restore it, and will forfeit all claims to the general prize; he will also be likely to be made over to the provost-marshal to be summarily dealt with. The major-general calls upon the officers of the force to lend their zealous and efficient co-operation in the erection of the works of the siege now about to be commenced; he looks especially to the regimental officers of all grades, to impress upon their men, that to work in the trenches during a siege is as necessary and honourable as to fight in the ranks during a battle. He will hold all officers responsible for their utmost being done to carry out the directions of the engineers, and he confidently trusts that all will exhibit a healthy and hearty spirit of emulation and zeal, from which he has no doubt that the happiest results will follow, in the brilliant termination of all their labours.

We now return to the official bulletins of the Lahore Government:—

Sept. 15.—We continue to hold the city from the College to the Cabool gate, and the enemy holds the magazine, which we are now shelling. The palace is also being shelled. Many of the mutineers had fled yesterday. The following officers were killed:—Lieut. Tandy, engineers; Lieut. Fitzgerald, 75th foot; Lieut. Bradshaw, 52nd foot; Capt. M^r Barnett, 53th infantry; Lieut. Murray, Guide Corps; Major Jacob, 1st fusiliers, has died from his wounds. About thirty officers have been wounded, including Brig.-Gen. Nicholson; Lieut. Nicholson, of Coke's regiment; Greathed, Maunsell, Chesney, Salkeld, Brownlow, Hovenden, and Medley, engineers; Waters and Curtis, 60th rifles; Ross, of Carabineers (dangerously); Anson, a.-d.-c.; Baynes and Pogson, 8th foot; Greville, Wemyss, and Owen, 1st fusiliers; Reid, Sir-moor battalion; Boisragon, Kumaon battalion, and several others whose names have not yet been received; but our total loss is estimated at 500.

Another message (hour not given) states that "the captured guns on the Mooree and Cabool bastions are also in play on the Burn bastion and Lahore gate—new positions occupied by mutineers. Some cavalry and infantry have left since yesterday even-

ing, but the garrison still shows every intention of disputing our further entrance."

Sept. 15, 8 p.m.—"All well. We have made a breach in the magazine, and storm it at dawn. The enemy's musketry-fire is much reduced."

No official account has yet been received of the successful attack by a portion of General Van Cortlandt's force on the rebel village of Mungella, but a number of the 10th cavalry men have been killed, and thirteen of them, with some others, made prisoners, were immediately executed on the spot. About 20,000 rupees' worth of plunder is said to have fallen into the hands of our men, and eighty horses and some two thousand head of other cattle.

Sept. 16.—"The magazine was stormed at daylight by 61st foot, Belooch battalion, and part of Wilde's regiment. We had only a few wounded, and the enemy about forty killed. One hundred and twenty-five guns were taken in the magazine.

Our mortars continue to play upon the palace from the magazine inclosure. The enemy entirely abandoned the Kishengunge battery, and we have found it, in position, five 18-pounder mortars, making a total number of pieces of ordnance taken in and before Delhi upwards of 200.

The battery across the river opposite Kingurh is also reported to have been abandoned by the mutineers, who are in detached groups fighting from the tops of houses: their organization into regiments is fast being broken up.

Dewan Hurree Chund, the commandant of the auxiliary forces of his Highness the Maharajah Runbheer Sing, died of cholera yesterday. His death is much to be regretted. He was the trusted servant of the Maharajah, and a man of great experience.

A supplementary list of casualties received yesterday mentions Capt. Ross, Carabineers, and Lieut. Humphreys, 4th Punjab infantry, died of their wounds.—Wounded, Sept. 14: Pemberton, H. Gustavinsle, sappers; Cuppage, 6th cavalry; Bayley and Atkinson, 52nd foot; Shebheare, Guides; Graydon, 16th grenadiers; Spece, 65th N.I.; Lambert, 1st fusiliers; Gambie, 38th L.I.; Hay, 60th N.I.; Prior, 1st Punjab infantry.

General Van Cortlandt reports the destruction on the 13th September, by a portion of the Hurrianah irregular force, under his command, of the insurgent village of Mungulphore. The rebels drew up a force of from 700 to 800 horse, from 400 to 500 infantry, and some guns to defend the village; but after the exchange of a few shots, they broke, and fled with the utmost rapidity, leaving their camp in our hands just as it stood, some ammunition, and five cart-loads of sepoy's things; such as coats, pantaloons, &c. &c."

The following was received by express from General Roberts, commanding the forces at Ahmedabad, who dispatched the intelligence to the Governor of Bombay on the 29th of September:—

"By express through Dr. Derinzy, residency surgeon, Jeypore, 23rd September, 5 a.m. We have this moment received information from the Durbar, of our troops having occupied the entire city of Delhi, on Sunday last, the 20th. The vakeel of the Jhujiur Nuwab had been here a little while before, with the same intelligence, so you may rely upon it. The king is said to be in the Durgh Nizam-ooddeen, about six miles from Delhi. He and his two sons escaped disguised as women, and the women of the zenana in men's clothes.

"It was reported at Ahmedabad, upon the strength of letters from Ajmere, that the King of Delhi had been captured."

Mr. Cocks writes as follows from Hattass, on the 17th:—

"A man I sent to Khoorja for news has just returned, and says that two and a half regiments have reached Khoorja, being fugitives from Delhi, and swearing they are off to Lucknow where is their home, and where they will die. The Sepoys are very badly off for arms, and even for lotas, although they have money."

DINAPORE, 6th Sept.—This place is pretty quiet, but people are finking from there being only two guns, and about three hundred European troops. There are two guns and 100 Europeans at Bankipore, and 100 Europeans at the Opium Godown at Patna; the distance from each party is so great, that in the event of an attack, it will be each party for themselves, and God for us all. If Dinapore should go, all Behar will go with it, and, I should say, Calcutta would not be in a very enviable position, since all communication between it and the north-west would be cut off, and the steamers rendered useless. In peaceable times, Dinapore had one European and three native regiments, with a battery of six guns.

Letters from Dinapore mention that the soldiers of H.M.'s 10th regiment have released the two men who were still in confinement, owing to the part they were supposed to have taken in the late affray, and that the soldiers have expressed a determination to take their released comrades under their own protection.

The *Hurkaru* publishes an account which, in some measure, explains the conduct of the men of the 10th in attacking the sepoy who remained behind at Dinapore. A detachment of Europeans had, on the day the attack was made, been ordered to disarm the native horse artillery at Digah, they were in a mutinous state. During their absence, the sepoy of the 40th N.I. were overheard by a Seikh, who happened to be passing, to say that as there were no Europeans in the station but those on guard, it would be a capital opportunity to seize the battery. The Seikh

told the 10th on their return, who, despairing of any peace so long as the sepoys remained in the station, and knowing that it was useless to report matters, determined to take the law into their own hands, and kill all the sepoys. About 20 Europeans left their barrack about 9 P.M. to carry out the resolution of the whole body; but though they conducted their operations with the utmost despatch, the sepoys raised such cries that the men of the 10th only had time to kill about seven, and inflict mortal wounds upon twelve more. The surviving sepoys have left Dinapore on leave, and the Europeans at that station are relieved of these spies.

DIVISION ORDERS.—Major-General Sir James Outram has perused with feelings of the utmost horror and indignation, the proceedings of a Court of Inquest held at Dinapore, on the 17th instant, from which it is too evident that certain European soldiers of H.M.'s 10th foot have stained their hands with the blood of inoffensive men of the 40th N.I., who had laid down their arms in submission to the orders of the British Government, and had reposed on the good faith of that Government, which has thus been compromised by the cowardly acts of assassination committed by its own soldiers.

Unfortunately, the individual perpetrators of this atrocity have not been detected.

Until this has been done, this disgraceful stigma must attach to the whole regiment.

It is with pain that the major-general records such a sentence against a corps which once had so high a character.

The major-general having been compelled by the exigencies of the service to depart from Dinapore before the inquiry could be brought to a final close, and deeming that so grave an offence can only be adequately dealt with by higher authority, refers the proceedings for the orders of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Until these orders are received, the regiment will attend hourly roll-calls in barracks during the day, and be visited by an officer at uncertain hours during the night, to ascertain that no men are absent.

DARJEELING.—A letter from Darjeeling states that all was quiet in that quarter, but that anxiety was felt for more troops. There are no troops in the station, save 140 convalescent European non-commissioned officers. The writer recommends that a strong depot of artillery should be formed at Kurseong—which would keep Julpigoree in check—and that more European troops be sent up. But for anything of this kind, notwithstanding the vicinity of Bootan, and the large number of women and children in the station—we are afraid our correspondent must wait for some time. If the rumours which reach from the Assam country should turn out well founded, Darjeeling will be no place for European women and children. The question indeed is, is it a fit place for them now?

GYA.—It having come to the knowledge of Mr. Samuells that a considerable force of the rebels were moving in the direction of Gya, he ordered Rattray's men to advance and attack them. In reply to the peremptory orders it was pointed out, that Rattray's force, consisting of about 200 men, stood no chance against the rebels, who numbered about 800, including 300 cavalry and some guns, and that to assume the aggressive would be most dangerous. A remonstrance of this kind, the Commissioner of Patna considered an act of insubordination, and the offended dignity appealed to the Lieut.-Governor for support, of course. His Honour could not but uphold the dictum of Mr. Samuells, and a telegraphic message peremptorily ordered the advance of Rattray's men in accordance with Mr. Samuells' request. They advanced—returned defeated with a loss of about forty men in killed and wounded, and blessed their stars for having escaped altogether.

By latest intelligence received from Gya, we learn that up to the latest date of the quarter for receiving revenue deposits at that collectorate, no deposits have been made by the zemindars. The prospects of the opium revenue for the ensuing year appear to have been blighted.

Mr. Money has applied for more troops. The rebels, with horses, *tatoos*, and two elephants, have proceeded towards Teekaree.

The Gya people went out against the 5th cavalry, but the latter were too numerous for them. Our side, consisting of 200 men, lost twenty in killed alone. The rebels got into Gya before we could return; they did not loot, but they released all the prisoners. They were off to the Soane, to try and cross at Daood-nuggur.

Ummur Singh, Koor Singh's brother, is badly wounded. He is anxious to cross over to Jugdeespoore, to dig up some treasure there. He has about sixty sepoys, and his people are suffering from fever and want. Hanton is guarding the Soane on the grand trunk-road with sixty Sikhs and two guns.

The Rewah troops have (nearly all) mutinied, and are parleying with the rajah, who has shut himself up in Bandogurh.

Another correspondent thus writes:—

"The sowars have had a brush with Capt. Rattray's small force at Gya. The gallant leader, of the Sikhs was sent to Gya to stop their crossing the Fulgo river. He did so, and was taken at certain great disadvantages. Before he had crossed, the sowars dashed up; the firing continued from nine to two o'clock in a dark night; but the rebels succeeded at least in crossing the river. Our casualties were small, however.

"The rebels entered Gya; the Europeans had to take shelter in a fortified house prepared for that purpose; but, for all that, the rascals succeeded in raising a regular confusion throughout the city, in which a moonsiff and darogah lost their lives. The sowars then took the way to Teekaree, where they compelled the rajah and ranees to treat them very kindly; the former was obliged to give them something in cash, and the latter to furnish provisions to them.

"Modhnarian Singh, the Rajah of Teekaree is dead. He departed this life the day the sowars left his town."

Gya is in a sad state of desolation, almost all the property is destroyed. The prisoners actually sold gentlemen's buggies to each other for three and four annas each. Books cast into the compound and ruined by the rain, pianos smashed, furniture destroyed, and empty bottles even broken and collected in heaps on the road."

HYDRABAD.—The Mohurrum has passed, and there has been no disturbance. Solarjung paid devoted attention to provide security for the Residency, by posting numerous guards within the city and in the suburb between it and the Residency, and at all places of great resort. Shumshool-oomrah, on the last day of the ceremonies, had the rear of the Residency occupied by a guard of 150 horse and foot, to prevent insurgents from the city making a detour upon the Residency from that side; the political effect of this not very strong support was good—it showed that this respectable man was with us. The Residency has been fortified in a manner, and they were prepared with their means, such as it was, to make a stout defence. The Residency was not to be abandoned; our *prestige* must not be lowered, especially here, for though 20,000 were to beat 500 of our men, the prevailing opinion would be, and they will become presumptuous from it, that their city contains a class of soldiers superior to the English. Col. Davidson has been vigilant, and carries along with him the sovereign and the minister, and the highest noblemen, the relations and counsellors of the sovereign, Shumshul-oomrah. Solarjung's devotedness to provide for the security of the Residency was seen in the incessant attention paid to this object, and in the judicious arrangements made by him for that purpose. He has intelligence enough to understand that the permanence of the sovereignty in the present dynasty depends upon the continuance of the alliance with the English, and in its possessing, I will not say a paramount, a directing influence in the State. I wish this could be better understood here than it is. We have the example before the accession of the Nizam-ool-Moolk to the musnud of four sovereigns being assassinated in the short space of thirteen years.

The brigadier, Colonel Coffin, is placing himself in a strong posture of defence, and otherwise making good arrangements to meet such difficulties as may occur incidentally. Twenty-eight guns are placed in position at the artillery barracks, which are being intrenched, and where we have 184 European artillerymen, and other guns are posted elsewhere. A few Enfield rifles, which were lying idle in the arsenal, have been made over to the 3rd European infantry, and, what is better than all, the foot artillerymen are being taught to ride; they have already been taught gunnery; so that in case of necessity, they might assist in the management of the horse artillery battery. It was impossible that the repeated defections of the regiments in Bengal, trusted by their officers, should not put us upon our guard, and make us resort to extraordinary precaution, although events in the end might show that they were unnecessary.

HYDERABAD IN SCINDE.—Sept. 11th.—The Battery at Hyderabad, Scinde, was disarmed on Wednesday the 9th. This was thought necessary on account of information given by the Subadar Major to Lieutenant Battiscombe, of some plotting going on among the men. The energetic measures taken by Brigadier Morris quite foiled their plans. A parade of the battery was ordered at 4 o'clock at the extreme end of the lines. After the gunners were inspected by the Brigadier, they were disarmed, their swords taken from them, and the guns were removed to the Fort, where there is a party of Europeans, and where all the European inhabitants are located. The gunners were completely surprised, and of course did not offer the slightest resistance. Our active engineer, Lieutenant Merriman, is putting the fort into

a state of complete repair, and we have now, we trust, no further cause of alarm.

The authorities at Kurrachee have acted with the greatest promptitude. The half of the newly raised Volunteer Battery, and a detachment of the Fusiliers, were at once despatched to the scene of disturbance.

JHODPORE.—Captain Monck Mason, political agent at Jhodpore, writes on the 12th September that all is quiet at Rajpootana. A terrific thunder-storm had occurred at Jhodpore on the 10th. A Hindoo temple in the fort had been struck by lightning, and three powder magazines exploded; great damage to the fort, and great loss of life. The property destroyed in the city valued at five lakhs, while the loss of the rajah is estimated at six lakhs. Two hundred and thirty dead bodies had been dug out the next day from the ruins, and the medical officers of the agency were doing all in their power to render aid to the wounded.

KISHNAGHUR.—The following is an extract of a letter from Kishnaghur:—

"I am glad to inform you that this district continues in the most quiet, orderly state, and not the least symptom of discontent or disaffection on the part of the people. In the adjoining district of Jessore this is equally the case; and I understand also it is much the same in that of Moorsshedabad. It would seem some people are alarming themselves about sepoys passing down the rivers in boats. I believe the story to be without foundation; and residents on the banks of the Bhagerutty, Jellinghee, and Matabangah, can find no trace of such a tale being true. A gentleman also who holds large property in Jessore reports to me that the tale about sepoys coming down the Coomra and Gosaie rivers is pure nonsense. Some timid people have been much alarmed with the story, and have thought of sending their families to Calcutta; whereas I believe the whole consists of one of those mischievous rumours that have lately got abroad—nobody knows how—and without a particle of truth to recommend it."

Our indigo season is just terminating most unfavourably, and with fully a quarter in many of the large concerns below what was confidently expected two months ago. I have seen most incorrect reports in the papers as to what the different factories in this district have made. The following is, I believe, a pretty accurate list of the outturn in some concerns:—Mechindipore, about 1,450 mds.; Katchkatta, about 800; Lokonatpore, about 750; Sindoorie, about 800; Khalbalya, about 700; Mullnath, about 800; Katgarrah, about 350; Putkabarry, about 800; Hurrah, about 435; Sonadah, about 280; Moisingunge, about 450; Moiseda and Kissenpore, about 340; Culna, about 540; Gobraungunge, about 200; Banshareah and Hanskolly, about 650; Katullea, about 400; Baimoodie, about 425; the Barasset concern, about 200. The rice crop, I am happy to say, is most favourable; a great blessing, as the high price of the article lately has been a sad tax upon the people, and has been the cause of much misery.

KURRACHEE.—Sept. 14.—"You will be sorry to learn that the 21st regiment N.I. were disarmed here last night at twelve p.m., in consequence of information given to Major McGrigor by two subadars of his regiment, last night at half past eleven, that the whole of the regiment had arranged to loot the treasury, arsenal, magazine, and the camp bazaar, at twelve p.m. Major McGrigor immediately assembled his officers, and then rode to the 2nd Europeans, of whom four companies are here at present, and then to the artillery, and got them ready. Measures were taken to get the European ladies of the station assembled at the mess-house of the 2nd Europeans. The men of the 2nd Europeans and the artillery were marched to the lines of the 21st, and just as they were coming near, a bugle was sounded from the 21st N.I. for the men to assemble, as arranged by them, to loot the station. They were surprised to find themselves surrounded by the men of the 2nd and the artillery, and ordered to pile arms, which they did, after which the lines were searched, and it is reported a very large number of swords, cutlasses, and hatchets (very sharp), were found, and many of the muskets ready loaded. It is now found that about twenty-five of the men of the 21st have run away yesterday with their muskets, and the police have gone in search of them."

The following is an extract of a letter from Kurrachee, dated 23rd September:—

"Many arrests have taken place amongst the sepoys of the 21st N.I., subsequent to the date of my last letter; seven have been hanged, and one transported for life, on account of his extreme youth. This evening one was blown away from a gun, and nineteen were sentenced to transportation for the term of their natural lives. The man blown away was the ringleader, and held the rank of havildar in the 21st. This man deserted his corps on

the night of the 13th, when the regiment was disarmed; he, with two others, was apprehended about twenty miles west of Kotree. They had their muskets with them ready loaded, but by a stratagem on the part of the police authorities, they were first disarmed and then arrested; which was effected on the 17th, four days after the 21st was disarmed. This gives a total of forty-three mutineers disposed of, namely, fourteen hanged, three brought in with their heads cut off, four blown away from guns, and twenty-two transported."

We understand that orders have been received for fortifying the arsenal at Kurrachee without delay. Fort Bukkur is also being put into thorough repair for the reception of ordnance stores.

Some of the Christians living in the vicinity of the sepoy lines quit their homes every night, and seek shelter in more secure places. We are anything but safe. No one is to be out after ten p.m. under pain of imprisonment. A volunteer corps has been raised of gentlemen and non-military men, including clerks and others; they patrol the camp all night. The services of the seamen belonging to the vessels in harbour, three of which are French, are put in requisition for guarding the treasury and other duties. About twenty-five individuals have already enrolled their names as volunteers, all bachelors, the married men having been advised to remain at home to protect their families. The volunteers have been supplied with arms from the Government stores.

A wing of H.M.'s 4th regiment (King's own) has since arrived in Kurrachee, and confidence has been completely restored.

LUCKNOW.—The *Hurkaru* has been favoured with the following account of the proceedings at Lucknow, from the beginning of May to 23rd July, 1857, by "a Sufferer":—

"While insurrections of the worst type were raging at Meerut, Delhi, Muttra, &c. the aspect of the British Government in Oude looked daily more gloomy. Preparations to meet the melancholy occurrences in the metropolis were vigorously made. Grains of all sorts were daily purchased and stocked; fuel piled; and commissariat and magazine stores collected and laid in. The old castle Muchibhowun was repaired, armed, and manned. The residency premises were fortified with all engineering skill. All European soldiers and officers, together with about 200 native and Sikh sepoys, were concentrated into the Residency; free quarters to all Christians (living in the city and suburbs), were liberally given in the edifice. A voluntary corps was raised (composed of clerks, gentlemen, and unposted military officers, who had been thrown out of the service on account of mutiny), armed and drilled. The police force was augmented, and nocturnal patrolling ordered. In short, Sir Henry Lawrence adopted all measures to avert the impending danger which prudence could dictate.

On the night of the 19th of the month, portions of the three native regiments cantoned at Mundgaon revolted; burnt down their officers' bungalows; plundered all they could reach; shot down all who opposed them, and ultimately joined the rebels in Delhi.

The telegraph and electric communications in the surrounding countries were cut off. To keep them open the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces requested Sir Henry Lawrence to depute some discreet officers and troops to Allypore. Captain Hayes and five other officers, together with two troops of Oude Irregular Horse, were ordered to proceed towards the above station. The troopers nearing their destination put all their officers to death, and proceeded to Delhi to join the mutinous yelet Delhi Royal Army.

Captain Weston, superintendent of military police, was sent about this time to Mullyabad, a village about nine miles from Lucknow, to suppress an *émeute*; he finding the inclination of his troops to fraternize with the rebels, retreated in all haste to Lucknow.

The local regiments stationed in the districts began about this time to mutiny also, taking possession of the Government treasure, ammunition, guns, and arms, placed for security under their guard. They killed some officers, ladies, children, Christians, and Bengali baboos, and plundered their property: those who escaped their rage went over to Lucknow or elsewhere under various disguises.

In the middle of June, intelligence of the gathering of the mutinous regiments and rebellious zemindars at Nawabgunge reached Sir Henry Lawrence, who sent escorts to reconnoitre their position and movements; nothing further was done for want of sufficient troops.

On the 29th June, a report of the march of the insurgents to Lucknow was brought in again. Sir Henry Lawrence issued out of this city with 200 Europeans, 6 guns, and some police burkundazes, and planted a battery at Kookral to check their progress; but their number being overwhelming, lost the guns, and retreated to Lucknow. On the way, about 104 Europeans were killed. On arriving at the iron bridge over the Goomtee (near the city),

he endeavoured again to oppose their passage over the bridge; but the rebels, crossing the river at several fordable places, penetrated into the heart of this city. Sir Henry, finding his plan frustrated, entered into the Residency, and stood the siege.

The rebels, after taking possession of the city, opened trenches round the Residency, and kept up a continuous fire of musketry and guns. At times combined attacks of all mutinous regiments and rabble troops were made upon the Residency, but were heroically met by the Europeans and repulsed with slaughter. The shells made great havoc among the rascals, and struck their hearts with terror.

The number of the rebels was about 125,000 men: among them there were 14 regiments of mutinous sepoys, 3 *resalals* of irregular horse, 4 troops of local horse artillery; the remainder all rabble troops; these are imperfectly armed, ill paid, and ill provisioned. The men are no doubt courageous.

The most conspicuous among the rebels were Rajah Goorbuccus with about 20,000 followers.

Nowab Ally with about 4,000 followers.

Pathans of Malzabad about 3,000 in number.

The Amirs or Mahomedan nobles, begums, and wealthy mahajuns supplied the rebels with provisions.

Killing and plundering the Christians and Baboos were the order of the day. The bloody acts continued for some days. Plundering extended over the commercial class of men also.

On the 30th of June, one of the young sons of the ex-king, named Birjis Kadur Buhadoor, sat upon the *guddee* as a minister to the king of Delhi. Tom-tom was beat to this purport:—His naib or deputy was named a *shuruf-ood-dowla*, formerly a minister in late Nusr-ood-dowla's time. He held the reins of government; re-enlisted the disbanded regiments of Wajid Shah; invited the petty rajahs and great zemindars to join him with all their followers; issued orders to the zemindars and villagers, &c. to kill all Europeans and Baboos passing through their villages; and held out alluring promises to the annihilation of the Europeans and their dependents.

Since the annexation of that country by Lord Dalhousie, dark conspiracies had been fostered with secrecy and diligence by the dethroned princes, wealthy and great zemindars, and the sycophant nobles and dismissed courtiers. Secret and seditious correspondence among them was always carried on. Attempts were at times made to excite the people by means of fanatic Moulvies, or disguised emissaries; and at times they were promptly smothered; but never finally extinguished by the local authorities. Inquiries were some times made to discover the miscreants; but the native agency through which they were conducted, being interested in the country, and bribed for misrepresentation, the object was always defeated. The little though troublesome affair of the late Fuzul Ally, had a kindred connection with this conspiracy. He was secretly supplied with men and money by the conspirators to perpetrate atrocities on the north of the provinces. Nobody informed the British officers of the whereabouts of this desperado, not even a single peasant, although all of them had a thorough knowledge of his movements. A day or two before the horrible tragedy of the life of the late Mr. Boileau, deputy commissioner of Barraitch, deliberately perpetrated by Fuzul Ally, the rajah of that place, to show his innocence, went into Lucknow to pay his respects to the Burra Sahib. This rascal was at the bottom of the murder, and had supplied men and money to Fuzul Ally for the purpose.

Since the outbreak of the insurrection, the people have been led to believe that the English had intended to convert all the Hindoos and Mahomedans into Christians; mills in Lucknow were consequently stopped, and some boat-loads of *atta*, mixed with finely-pounded bones, were imported, and introduced into the market. Now, as the insurgents have committed excessive outrages, and are afraid of the just vengeance which awaits them, they have given the people to understand that the English soldiers will spare no black man of the realm; they ought, therefore, to allow no Englishman to pass alive through their country. Some thousands of men, under Rajah Goorobuccus Sing, and four or five mutinous regiments, have posted themselves on the shore opposite to Cawnpore Ghaut of the Ganges, and thrown trenches round them to resist the landing of the English troops.

The rebels are well armed for close fighting. They are brave men, no doubt; but they won't stand the platoon-firing of the English soldiers: they are, moreover, afraid of the bursting of the fatal shells, the effects of which they have witnessed with horror in Lucknow. They have guns of various calibres, and muskets mostly matchlocks; a few only with flints. The powder they use is of very inferior sort; it is not readily ignited. They have no regular magazine for it, the article is expensive; they cannot afford to buy it in large quantities. They would have had no arms to handle in the present crisis, had the British Government held do-

miciliary searches for them after the annexation of the country, as in the Punjab, and wrenched every one of them from the owners.

In the present excited state of the country, I do not think a few regiments of Europeans can penetrate into Lucknow to afford relief to the besieged brave English soldiers and officers in the Residency, keeping up the communication with Cawnpore on the rear.

The passage *via* Gogra is beset with danger; besides the shallowness of the river after rains, the whole line of the bank on the Oude side is studded with mud forts of zemindars, mounted with guns, and a vigilant watch is kept up in them day and night.

MEERUT.—The operations of the "demonstration" column, had been successful on the evening of the 10th Sept., in repelling with loss the Malagurh insurgents on this side of Hauppur. The guns of the rebels were silenced, and one of them disabled; but, in consequence of the darkness, we were unable to follow up the defeat. It was subsequently discovered that they had sixteen killed, besides many wounded. They had abandoned their guns and fled for some distance; but, on hearing that we had retired, afterwards carried them off. We met with no less. The Jat population, almost without any support from us, seem sufficient to keep Wuleedad Khan in check.

MIRZAPORE.—The town of Mirzapore is barricaded, and all business is suspended. A large number of the railway boats have been plundered, and but very little grain is carried to Mirzapore, on account of the unsafe state of the river.

MOOLTAN.—By a letter from Mooltan dated 13th Sept., we learn that on that date, a movable column was ordered to be in readiness at a moment's warning, to proceed on service, composed as follows:—30 artillery with 2 guns; 100 fusiliers; 200 Sikhs; 150 Mooltan horse; the whole under the command of Lieut. Taylor, 1st fusiliers. The destination of the force was not known.

MURREE.—The hill sanitarium of Murree has been threatened. A number of men of some of the adjacent villages, allured by the hope of plunder, assembled to attack it. They had, however been repulsed, and assistance sent up from Rawulpindee.

Elsewhere all remains quiet in the Punjab.

A small force of Europeans, Sikhs, and police, is reported to have moved out from Murree, attacked and dispersed an assemblage of the villagers, and destroyed their villages. A few of the villagers were killed, and we had one European wounded.

The disturbance at Murree, which was confined to the inhabitants of a few villages in the vicinity, incited by the desire for plunder, has been put down. A few of the culprits were shot. Further reinforcements are not deemed necessary.

NAGPORE, August 31.—The Mohurram has passed off quietly. A Mahomedan Jemadar of the Rissalah, convicted by a court-martial, was hanged on the 27th instant, during the festival. Five other native officers have been hanged; and all the others (except five, who were absent on leave), together with 37 non-commissioned officers and troopers, have been expelled the regiment. The Havildar of the Irregular Cavalry and three city rebels, one of whom was a Moolkee Sowar, have also been hanged.

All right at Sumbulpore to the 27th inst. Seventy-two picked Sowars, under Lieut. Napier, of the 3rd Irregular N.I., have been sent from Raepore to join the 2nd Company of the 40th Madras N.I. marching from Cuttack to its aid.

NAGODE.—The following is from Nagode, dated September:—"As we received our Calcutta daks of the 1st and 3rd to-day, *via* Mirzapore, I presume that the rebels have left that ghaut at all events; and I therefore write a line to tell you what is going on in these parts, which will, I have no doubt, reach you sooner than the letter I sent you yesterday, *via* Nagode. The rebels who passed up in this direction some ten days ago are, we hear, still at Banda; they consist of the 7th, 8th, and 40th regiments (at least what Major Eyre's gallant little force left of them). They are supposed to be waiting for the party which ascended the Kutra Pass the other day, and which party, we are told, were so hard up for ammunition, that they kindly proposed taking Nagode *en route* to Delhi, in order to send to the 50th to bring their magazine and treasure, and all go together to Delhi; a very nice arrangement: but when the rebels had got within six miles of Rewah, and the Rajah of that place had told the political agent, and the other officers there to leave, as he could not protect them, and he himself had sent his zenana, and the townspeople and their women to a place of safety, they, *i. e.* the rebels, in the, to us, most mysterious manner, turned round and went back again.

"The party is supposed to consist of the Ramgurh battalion and Kooer Sing's rabble, and is reported to be about 4,000 strong. They still, I believe, have a hankering after the Nagode magazine

and six-pounders, and talk of coming this way. The night before last, a native went up to a native officer of the 50th, and said that the Shahghur rajah would be much obliged if he would bring the regiment to help him to fight the Punnah rajah (who is our ally). The native officer put him into confinement, and the next morning he was told that he would be strung up if he did not tell all he knew. He then said that there were two other men with him, and that they had the paper for the regiment to sign; these two men are not to be found, they having run away directly they thought the place was getting too hot for them. I believe the Shahghur man offered fifteen rupees a month to the sepoys, and all sorts of chances to any one."

The 52nd Bengal light infantry companies left at Jubbulpore have decamped, and passing through where a detachment of the regiment were, under Lieutenant MacGregor of that corps, made that officer a prisoner. On this intelligence reaching Dumoh, the two companies of the 52nd Bengal light infantry with the Madras column were at once disarmed by Colonel Millar. The 50th Bengal light infantry, being told to prepare to proceed against Kooer Sing (supposed to be marching to attack Nagode), appeared delighted so to do, and assisted their officers in destroying all surplus ammunition and muskets. They marched out of cantonment with their officers for a mile or two, and then a voice from the ranks gave the order to "halt," and the officers were told to make themselves scarce, as their services were no longer required. The officers have arrived at Jubbulpore, and the 50th Bengallees have returned to Nagode and burnt down all the public buildings. Part of the Madras column have had a brush with the Boondelaha, killing fifty, and taking three guns and thirty-two prisoners, of whom twelve have been strung up on the nearest trees. The 4th Light Cavalry crossed the river here yesterday, en route to Jubbulpore and Delhi. The 6th Light Cavalry, which have arrived here from Jaulnah, hope soon to follow. We have not had a murmur of disaffection in any of the Madras troops here, notwithstanding the blundering *Hurkaru* states that the 50th Madras Native Infantry have partially mutinied at Nagpore, the 50th Madras Native Infantry being at Bangalore, only 700 miles from Nagpore, and never having shown the slightest bad feeling. To improve matters, too, that wiseacre of the *Friend* states that no doubt the 32nd and 26th Regiments will coalesce with the 50th.—*Bombay Times*.

PATNA.—The following is an extract from a letter dated Patna, 3rd September:—

"We are all quiet here thus far, I am thankful to say, and have passed peacefully through the dreaded Mohurram. Just now our fears are excited on account of the 5th Irregulars who are said to be close at hand; if so, may God protect us, for they are a cruel set. The Opium Godowns and the Magistrate's Cutcherry are being rapidly fortified, as well as boats in readiness for flight.

Patna and Dinapore are still safe and peaceable for the present; but the people are actually disgusted at the continuation of an alarming state of things. It is highly desirable to restore peace and tranquillity in this province as speedily as possible. One thing also most indispensably requisite is the immediate removal of Moonshie Ameer Ally. The Mahomedans are gaining courage every day.

RAJPOOTANA.—Our Neemuch correspondent writes as follows, under date the 7th instant:—

"A portion of the force from Nusseerabad has gone out to intercept the mutineers of the Joudpore legion, under the personal command of General Lawrence. They made thirty-six miles in the first march, which shows that the grass is not likely to grow under their feet, at all events."

CAMP BEAUR, 13TH SEPT., 1857.—We are still at this place. We tried to march three days ago, but, after being out some hours in a drenching rain, had to return, the road being impassable. The rest of the horse artillery and fifty more Europeans came out yesterday from Nusseerabad. The force now consists of a troop of horse artillery, three guns, two howitzers, two small mortars, two squadrons of lancers, 200 of the 83rd regiment, and 200 of the Mhairwarra battalion. We are to march again to-morrow, and ought to be before Sooh, where the mutineers are, in four or five marches. From spies, &c., we learn that the enemy are about 2,000, including 600 regulars, with eleven guns. The raja of Joudpore had a force of irregulars besieging them; but their camp was attacked, and they were totally dispersed, losing all their guns, some seven or eight. The mutineers are in great feather after this; and I should not wonder if they come out to give us battle when we get near.

A Deesa letter of the 28th August informs us that all was quiet at that station. A detachment of her Majesty's 83rd Foot from Nusseerabad and Ajmere, with two guns of the second troop H.A., and a party of the 2nd Light Cavalry, had a brush with the mutineers of the Joudpore Legion at Soojut. One man of the infantry

was killed, and a number wounded. On escalating the walls of the fort, it was discovered that the rebels had evacuated it, and fled to the jungles.

Extract of letter dated Ajmere, 13th of Sept., 1857.—"The Thakoor of Awah, a place 34 miles S.E. of Pullee has shewn his teeth and taken command of the Joudhpore Legion mutineers, consisting of 350 infantry, 180 cavalry, and two 9-pounder guns. The general has been detained at Beawur by rains, but marches from there to-day with five guns, Petrie's Troop H.A., 200 of the 83rd Queen's, 250 Mhair, 240 Lancers, and three Companies of Bheels; so he ought to give the scoundrels a good thrashing. The Kotah Contingent officers reached Nusseerabad on the 11th inst., and have proceeded to Beawur to join the general.

SIMLAH, August 13.—"Our volunteer corps is composed of four companies, respectively commanded by Captains Mackenzie, Jenkins, Campbell, and Ross. The volunteers mustered in the first place upwards of 100, but have received several additional members lately, principally refugees from below: they have already made a tolerable proficiency in, to what is to most, their new vocation of arms, being drilled thrice a week. Our energetic Commissioner, Lord W. M. Hay, has called in contingents, amounting to nearly 300 men, from some of our faithful allies the hill chiefs; and to crown the whole, we have about 100 men of the Nusseeree battalion, principally Goorkhas, so that the numerical strength of our protective force may fairly be reckoned at upwards of 500—a force amply sufficient, aided by the difficulties of approach, and the natural strength of our mountain retreat, to repel four times, or even more, that number of Poorbeah marauders, should they think it worth their while to visit our mountain fastnesses: for the Goorkhas have regular muskets and their darling *kookrees*; the contingents have matchlocks and tulwars; the volunteers have fifty stand of regular arms, the remainder being fully supplied with double-barrelled guns and fowling-pieces, with a goodly sprinkling of pistols and swords. We have, besides two 6-pounders to defend the strong position of the Simlah bank, together with the residences of the Rev. Mr. Mayne, and Lady Campbell, two houses contiguously situated on the same hill, which have been chosen as places of refuge, affording, as they do, ample accommodation for all the European families in the station.

"Report says a Brahmin of great reputed sanctity, residing at Subathoo, not long since wrote to the rajah of Puttiallah, proposing to massacre all the Christians in Dugshaie, Kussoolee, Subathoo, and Simlah, if he would give him the assistance of a few thousands of his troops. The rajah sent him a written reply, to the effect that the proposition was acceptable, and that the *bairagee* would learn all particulars regarding his wishes if he would follow the sower who bore him the letter. The *bairagee* followed the emissary immediately, who conducted him at once to Mr. Barnes, the commissioner at Umballah, that being the destination intended for him by the rajah. So far is report; the following, however, is known to be perfectly true—that Mr. Barnes found the proofs of the Brahmin's intended cold-blooded treachery so strong, that, without going through the farcical form of a trial, he hung him up at once; and so perished one who, but for the friendship of the rajah of Puttiallah, would have attempted the massacre of those who had trusted him for years past, and under whose rule he had amassed riches, for he is said to have been a very wealthy man.

"The district round Shaharunpore, continues disturbed and settles down but slowly, though Mr. Spankie, the magistrate, still holds his own bravely.

"The common necessities of life, which I hear are scarce at some of the stations, we have here in abundance, and the prices are scarcely higher than at any other time, though we have to pay cash before the sellers will consent to part with their wares. European articles, however, are becoming exceedingly scarce.

"Sufficient praise cannot be bestowed on the untiring zeal of our Deputy-commissioner, Lord William Hay, whose judicious arrangements and energy have as yet preserved our station from any disturbances, except those which originated in the imaginations of the timid."

September 10.—The insurgents, or at least the infantry portion of them, with their guns and treasure, have left their head-quarters at Dorundah, and proceeded towards Palamo, near Korundah, but the cavalry are still at Dorundah, and appear to be faithful. Our Madras and Sikh troops have pursued them, and may very likely overtake them. Major Simpson, the Principal Assistant Commissioner of Hazareebagh, I hear, has resumed his office, and all the civil officers at Chota Nagpore have joined their respective posts. Everything is quiet at present.

A nawab residing at Nagpore, a man of considerable influence, and possessed, it is said, of twenty-four lakhs of rupees, has been hanged. He was implicated in the rising that was to have taken

place on the 13th of June, and was executed on the 16th of August, for having offered a large sum of money to his caste-men if they would exterminate every European residing at Nagpore. The drill naique attached to the Nagpore irregular force was hanged on the 14th of August, for having offered to make over the guns of his battery to the insurgents. He was a man possessed of considerable influence amongst his comrades, and a thorough villain. On the drop he abused the officer in command of the Seetabuldee hill, and the hangman for not being more expeditious in sending him to paradise. We think that in such cases a flogging would not be inefficacious. The sepoys at Nagpore are thoroughly knocked up with hard work. They mount guard by day and picket the following evening. There are not above sixty-four European troops at Nagpore; twenty-four are stationed in the residency, and forty in the Seetabuldee hill. Two guns, under the escort of a lance tinda, have been sent to Hoshungabad, which is about 150 miles from Nagpore. There is some fear lest these guns fall into the hands of the rebels, since they will have to pass through a most turbulent district. A conspiracy has been discovered at Baitool. Baitool is 105 miles from Nagpore. The ringleader, a Moulvie, and ten of his followers have been apprehended. The officer in command at Baitool has sent to Nagpore for guns. They cannot be sent until the return of the escort from Hoshungabad. At Kamptee a regiment called the Sebundee corps has been raised. They are armed with the muskets that formerly belonged to the old rajah, and it is expected will do good service. The movable column started from Jubulpore on the 21st of August, which place they reached on the 2nd. Sergeant Bregan, late of the 17th N.I., an overseer of the road, blew his brains out. He was considered a sober steady man.—*Friend of India.*

UMBALLA.—The *Englishman* publishes the following extract from a letter, dated the 20th August:—

"Of the 5th N.I. of this station, there remain here but two or three companies; but they can do no harm, having been all disarmed. The 4th lancers, native cavalry, have been all disarmed and sent away; only twenty men have been kept to work as sowars to carry about letters, &c.

"There are a few hundred of the cavalry and infantry belonging to the Rajah of Puttealla; but our only dependence is on the three companies of the 8th Queen's regt. about 250 men. There are about ninety more Europeans of this and other regiments here, but most of them are sick and wounded men returned from Delhi. We have had fortifications erected round the new church, and four guns have been mounted on the towers of the new fortification. We have six guns now, and a few European artillerymen. The authorities have hanged a great number of the sepoys, and numbers of the native officers and sepoys have been blown from the mouths of our cannons. Eli Bux, a rich, noted merchant, a Vakeel, and some others, were publicly whipped by order of the authorities, for using seditious language, which had the good effect of quieting and frightening the natives in our bazaars, city, and neighbouring villages. The mutinous regiments that openly broke out in Jullundur and elsewhere, passed close to Umballa, and got into Delhi, but none dared to come into the station."

H.M.'s REGIMENTS IN INDIA.—The General commanding-in-chief has directed, with the approbation of Her Majesty, that the subaltern officers of regiments and battalions of infantry in India, including the rifle brigade and the light infantry regiment, are in future to consist of fourteen lieutenants and ten ensigns, exclusive of the adjutant; until the lieutenants at present serving in those regiments or battalions shall have been reduced to fourteen, every alternate clear vacancy among the lieutenants will be allowed to be filled up as usual, and one out of every two clear vacancies will be absorbed, in order that an ensign may be appointed in lieu of a lieutenant, to complete the establishment of the subalterns of the corps.

CAPTAIN R. J. EVANS, of H.M.'s 29th foot, has been appointed "disembarkation officer," with the rank of deputy assistant quarter-master general, on a staff salary of rupees three hundred (300) per mensem, with effect from the 4th September. His duties are to attend to the wants and comfort of the troops as they arrive from England.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL has sanctioned a monthly allowance of 300 instead of 200 rupees for Meer Abdool Hossein Khan, a son of the late Meer Abbas Ali Khan, and a like sum for the widow and her surviving infant son Ahmed Hossein Khan, making thereby a total disbursement of 600 rupees per month until the children respectively attain their majority when their allowances may be reconsidered. His lordship also permitted the family of the late Meer Abbas Ali Khan to return to Scinde, and draw their stipends there and sanctioned 2,000 rupees for their road expenses.

ALI NUCCKI KHAN, the ex-minister of Oude, now a state prisoner in the Fort, is now allowed to inhale the fresh air of the Strand, but the king is still in close confinement.

HOW TO DIE HAPPY.—The *Englishman* has received a letter from Raneegunge. The writer affirms, that seventeen years ago he heard an old Moulvie, who had been in the service of Government for twenty-two years, declare to "Nat. Smith, the judge of Rungpore," that he could not die happy. The Moulvie was asked the reason, and replied, "Every good Mussulman bates Europeans, and if I could see the throat of every European in India cut, I should die happy."

GOLD AND SILVER.—The *Friend of India* of Sept. 17 says: "The specie sent from England by the last nine Indian mail-packets amounted to 6,924,060*l.*, or upwards of 100 tons of gold and silver."

THE SONTHALS.—A private letter from Hazareebaugh, dated the 6th of September, affirms that a body of Sonthals had assembled at a place called Mandoo. A detachment of the Ramgurh cavalry were sent out against them. The Sonthals were found, some 300 strong, besieging a house, in which were from thirty to forty people. The Sonthals bolted on the appearance of the sowars, but a few prisoners were taken, and some three or four killed.

THE MHARWARRA BATTALION.—It would appear that there are many Poorbeas in the Mharwarra battalion; indeed, it is difficult to find where Poorbeas are not. A court-martial was recently held upon two Poorbeas of that corps for holding treasonable correspondence with the Delhi mutineers. In the trial it was proved beyond a doubt that the soubadar of the regiment had connived at the treason. The soubadar was sentenced to be dismissed the service, and the two Poorbeas were imprisoned. A few days after the imprisonment of these men, the prisoners rose, the guards were of course not at hand, and the prisoners got off. They were eventually pursued; two of the sowars were wounded, and some twenty of the prisoners killed; and thus 20 lives at the very least were lost for showing mistaken leniency in sparing two. On the whole about 26 prisoners are said to have escaped, and amongst them are the two Poorbeas. The Nusserabad and Ajmere outbreak occurred on the same day, and the soubadar had been dismissed before the *émeute*.

THE SHIP *Jamroo*, from Calcutta to Bushire with coal, was scuttled at Galle, on the 28th Aug. The coal had by some means or other ignited, and the captain, having batted down the hatches, managed to reach Galle. He had previously used every exertion to put out the fire and preserve the vessel. She was sunk in about four fathoms water.

CIVIL FURLONGS.—The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has resolved that no furloughs shall be granted to the members of the civil service in the Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, during the season 1857-58, except to applicants on medical certificate.

DEATH OF CAPT. W. A. CROMMELIN.—We regret to announce the death of Capt. W. A. Crommelin, of the Bengal infantry, which melancholy event took place at sea, on the 26th Sept., on board the P. and O. Company's steamer *Chusan*, while on the passage from Kurrachee. Capt. Crommelin served in the Sutlej campaign (medal), and in the Punjab campaigns, being present at the actions of Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat (medal).

A PERSON who styles himself the Rajah Ram Chunder Sing of Jointiah has forwarded a petition to Government offering his services and assistance to Government in raising the revenue of the province of Orissa.

NAUTES.—We (the *Hurkaru*) have heard from a creditable source that the Sobha Bazar Rajas have resolved to give no nautches at their residences during the ensuing Durga-puja. Our informant says:—

"The rajas, in common with the respectable portion of the native community, feel the most intense horror and disgust for the ruthless massacres and ravages committed by the rebels, and the distress and anarchy which they have brought on the country. It will be interesting to our readers to learn the origin of the nautches given by the rajas to their European guests during the Durga-puja, and which have been continued from year to year without interruption for a century. After the battle of Plassy, the late Maharaja Nubkrishna Bahadur, who was then moonshee or secretary to Lord Clive, and had taken some part in it, was desirous to give a bal and supper to his lordship and the chief members of the English community in honour of that glorious action, and he thought that there could not be a better opportunity to celebrate it than the great approaching festival of the goddess Durga, which is held in universal estimation by the Hindus of Bengal. We cannot, therefore, but feel gratified at the motives which induced the first raja to give the entertainment, and the present ones (his grandsons) to suspend it at this critical season."

LORD CANNING has forwarded a kharita to the Rajah of Rewah acknowledging his valuable co-operation, and accredited the Political agent to the court of the Rajah of Rewah temporarily on a salary of 800 rupees per month.

THE Government has sanctioned a reward of Rs. 100 for every European taken safely into Rewah.

THE native population, Hindu and Mahomedan, of the villages around Barrackpore, viz., Pulta, Nubabgunge, Muneerampore, Dhitara, Nona, Chununpooker, and others, were disarmed, probably by order of the magistrate of Baraset, on Sunday and Monday, the 13th and 14th of September. Similar measures have been taken in other parts of the Baraset district.

LETTERS have been received from Major Lumsden, at Candahar, of the 13th of August, which report that his party was all well, and was being well treated, and that Herat has been completely evacuated by the Persians.

HIGHWAY robberies, we are informed, are of frequent occurrence on the hilly portion of the grand trunk road. The deputy magistrates on that road have been made aware of the necessity of their being constantly on the alert, and giving their personal superintendence to the proper performance of the duties of the grand trunk road police.

THE 70TH.—We learn that the sepoys of the 70th N.I., on duty at Government House, made over a Mahomedan who was endeavouring to tamper with them, and this man is now under trial in Fort William. Strange to say, he states that since his arrival from the upper country he has been residing with the moonshee of the 70th N.I., who can speak to his character. The prisoner is also a moonshee by profession. Another fellow is under trial, having been found in the batteries, surveying the position of the guns in Fort William.

SUSPENSION ON THE HURKARU.—The Government having taken offence at certain articles which appeared in the *Hurkaru*, that paper was suspended for a week. At the earnest solicitation of the proprietors the licence was then restored.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

Fort William, Aug. 11, 1857.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the undermentioned rules for the admissions of officers to the Civil Engineering College of Fort William:—

1. European commissioned officers, of her Majesty's or the Hon. Company's armies, under the rank of a field officer, will be permitted to study at the Civil Engineering College of Fort William, on the following terms:—

2. Candidates must be qualified by acquaintance with their military duties, and by having passed the examination in the Hindoostanee language contemplated by G.O. G.G. of the 9th Jan., 1857.

3. Applications should be addressed through commanding officers of regiments to the Principal of the College, who, after satisfying himself that the candidates are likely to profit by the course of study, will forward their applications for the approval of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and this being obtained, the fitness of the candidates will be tested by written examinations in the following subjects—

Arithmetic.

Algebra to quadratic equations included.

Geometry, I. to IV. books of Euclid inclusive.

In the case of officers not at the Presidency, examination papers will be forwarded to the executive engineers of stations, or, in their absence, to officers commanding the corps to which the candidates belong, and they will be requested to have the answers written in their presence, and to transmit them to the Principal, with as little delay as possible.

4. Admissions to the College will take place on the 1st June of each year. Applications should be forwarded so as to permit of candidates joining not later than that date after leave formally granted in general orders.

5. The number of yearly admissions is limited to (5) five. In the event of more than five candidates reaching the standard prescribed, those who have passed the best examination will be recommended to be permitted to study at the College; the remainder will have the option of joining the College as vacancies occur.

6. The duration of the first permission to study at the College will be till the 31st October following admission; but, if the progress of the student be satisfactory, and his conduct exemplary, the Principal will forward his application to head-quarters for permission to remain at the College and complete the course, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council.

7. The Principal of the College may, at any time, recommend

to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that an officer be remanded to his regiment.

8. Officers studying at the College under these rules will be required to pay Rs. (16) sixteen a month to the College library fund.

9. Officers who obtain permission to study at the College will be considered "absent on duty," and will be so reported in the regimental returns. They will obtain quarters in Fort William, if available, Co.'s Rs. (25) twenty-five per mensem being deducted from their pay on account of house-rent.

POLICE OF CAWNPORE.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, Sept. 11.—The order issued by Brigadier-General J. G. S. Neill, commanding at Cawnpore, dated the 9th ultimo, authorizing the superintendent of police to entertain sixty sowars, with a due proportion of native officers, for the police force there, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

RATES OF INTEREST OF SAVINGS BANKS.

Fort William, Financial Department, Sept. 11, 1857.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, subject to the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, the present rates of interest allowed to depositors in the several Government savings banks, viz., 3 per cent. per annum to civil and 3½ per cent. to military depositors, be raised to 4 per cent. per annum on sums lodged by all classes of depositors. The alteration of rate to take effect retrospectively from the 1st instant.

STAFF TO THE ARMY IN THE EAST INDIES.

Fort William, September 18, 1857.—With reference to Government General Order No. 1,178, of the 15th instant, notifying the appointment of a chief of a staff to the army in the East Indies, the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council is pleased to place that officer on the same footing, as respects pay and allowances, as a major-general serving on the staff.

The chief of the staff is allowed the services of a deputy assistant adjutant-general, on the allowances of a deputy assistant adjutant-general of a division.

JOHN RUSSELL COLVIN.

Fort William, Home Department, Sept. 19, 1857.—Notification.—It is the melancholy duty of the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council to announce the death of the Hon. John Russell Colvin, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-western Provinces.

Worn by the unceasing anxieties and labours of his charge, which placed him in the very front of the dangers by which, of late, India has been threatened, health and strength gave way; and the Governor-General in Council has to deplore with sincere grief the loss of one of the most distinguished amongst the servants of the East India Company.

The death of Mr. Colvin has occurred at a time when his ripe experience, his high ability, and his untiring energy, would have been more than usually valuable to the state.

But his career did not close before he had won for himself a high reputation in each of the various branches of administration to which he was at different times attached, nor until he had been worthily selected to fill the highest position in northern India; and he leaves a name which not friends alone, but all who have been associated with him in the duties of Government, and all who may follow in his path will delight to honour.

The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council directs that the flag shall be lowered half-mast high, and that 17 minute guns shall be fired at the seats of Government in India upon the receipt of the present notification.

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,

C. BEADON,

Sec. to the Government of India.

TRANSFER OF PERGUNNAHS.

September 22nd, 1857.—Under the provisions of act No. XXI. of 1836, the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the transfer of so much of pergunnah Teleggherry, in the Sonthal pergunnahs, as lies on the left bank of the Ganges, from zillah Bhagulpore to zillah Purneah; and of so much of pergunnah Bahadoorpore as lies on the left bank of the Ganges, from Zillah Bhagulpore to the district of Malda; and of all the villages on the right bank of the Ganges to the south-east of the Sonthal pergunnahs, from Zillah Bhagulpore to Zillah Moorshedabad.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ASTELL, H. G. to offic. as judge of Jounpore, Sept. 4.
 AULD, S. J. to be asst. mag. in Rajshaye and Chumparun.
 BALMAIN, W. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Mirzapore.
 BARNES, C. H. to be an asst. mag. Sept. 4.
 BASHFORD, T. to be asst. mag. in Rajshaye and Chumparun.
 BELL, J. to be asst. mag. in Rajshaye and Chumparun, Sept. 10.
 BERKELEY, V. to exercise powers of dep. mag. and dep. coll. in Zillah-Azimghur, Sept. 8.
 BIRD, F. M. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Azimghur.
 BRODHURST, W. H. to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Purneah.
 CAMPBELL, T. to be a dep. mag. and dep. coll. in districts of Bancoorah, Kaunbhoom, Hazareebaugh, Behar, and Shahabad, and to exercise full powers of mag. and coll. in those districts.
 CARNEGY, P. to offic. as dep. mag. and dep. coll. in Zillah-Jounpore, with full powers of mag. v. T. Threipland, killed, Sept. 17.
 COCKBURN, J. to be asst. mag. in Rajshaye and Chumparun.
 COCKS, A. to be comm. supt. of police and sess. judge in district of Ally Ghur, Aug. 18.
 COLVIN, E. vested with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. within limits of Ally Ghur, Aug. 18.
 COSSERAT, L. to be asst. mag. in Chumparun, Sept. 10.
 DANIELL, C. J. vested with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. within districts of Ally Ghur, Aug. 18.
 DAVIES, W. R. to be a dep. mag. Sept. 3.
 DEVERELL, G. T. to be asst. mag. in Rajshaye and Chumparun.
 EDMONSTONE, G. to be a comm. for trial of offences, Sept. 14.
 FANE, H. P. mag. and coll. of Jounpore, to be mag. and coll. of Benares, Sept. 4.
 FINNEY, R. to be sudder-ameer of Chittagong, and moonsiff of sudder station of that district, Sept. 9.
 GARSTIN, J. W. dep. mag. to be a dep. coll. in Shahabad, Sept. 3.
 GRANT, W. C. to be a dep. mag. Sept. 3.
 HAMILTON, G. B. to offic. as assist. to supt. of carriage and supplies for troops marching within limits of provinces under lieut. govt. of Bengal, to exercise powers of coll., Sept. 21.
 HAMPTON, G. B. to be a dep. mag. Sept. 3.
 HEYWOOD, R. O. offic. coll. of Sylhet, to offic. also as mag. of that district, Sept. 10.
 HOLLWAY, H. to be asst. mag. in Chumparun, Sept. 10.
 JAMES, W. R. placed at disp. of dep. comm. of Jubbulpore, vested with powers of jt. mag. Sept. 10.
 JENKINSON, E. G. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Jounpore.
 LANDLE, W. to be an asst. mag. Sept. 4.
 LARKINS, T. P. to offic. as salt agent of Chittagong.
 LIND, F. M. mag. and coll. of Benares, to be mag. and coll. of Jounpore, Sept. 4.
 LITTLE, M. to be a dep. mag. Sept. 3.
 LUSHINGTON, S. to offic. as registrar of sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut, Sept. 19.
 MACLEOD, J. C. to be a dep. mag. Sept. 3.
 MACNAGHTEN, G. asst. mag. and coll. of Cawnpore, vested with powers of jt. mag. while accompanying troops fr. Allahabad to Cawnpore, Sept. 4; and for trial of offences against the state.
 MARRIOTT, R. ret. fr. furl. and re-att. to N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Gude, Sept. 15.
 MAYNE, F. O. to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. in dist. of Allahabad, Mirzapore, Juanpoor, and Benares, Sept. 17.
 MONEY, W. J. to act as private sec. to Sir J. Outram, Sept. 10.
 MONEY, A. to be mag. and coll. of Behar, Sept. 7.
 O'RILEY, E. mag. of Rangoon, res. ch. of office, Aug. 21.
 POGSON, W. R. to be a dep. mag. Sept. 3.
 PRINSEP, H. T. to offic. as mag. of Midnapore.
 PROBYN, W. G. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Mirzapore.
 RILEY, E. O. mag. of Rangoon, res. ch. of office, Sept. 21.
 ROSS, J. R. B. to be a dep. mag. Sept. 3.
 SARSON, W. to be a dep. mag. Sept. 3.
 SIMSON, F. B. to be a mag. of Tirhoot, to continue to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Noacolly, Sept. 7.
 SIMSON, J. to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Mirzapore.
 SLADE, J. to be asst. mag. in Chumparun, Sept. 10.
 TRIPE, A. to be an asst. mag. in Chumparun, Sept. 10.
 WARD, J. R. to offic. as supt. of carriage and supplies for troops while marching within limits of provinces under lieut.-govt. of Bengal, to ex. powers of a coll. in all dis. of those prov.
 WEBSTER, H. B. to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Allahabad.
 WEMYSS, J. to be asst. mag. in Rajshaye and Chumparun, Sept. 10.
 WIGRAM, P. to be asst. mag. and coll. of Allahabad, fr. Aug. 6.
 WRIGHT, W. to be sudder ameen of Burdwan, Sept. 9.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

EGERTON, P. H. 3 mo.
 PATERSON, W. S. 15 mo. on m.c. fr. Aug. 13.
 SMYTH, C. C. 1 mo.
 VAUGHAN, T. C. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

MOORE, Rev. T. and chap. to offic. as chap. of Benares..
 VIRET, Rev. F. C. to Oct. 15, in ext.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLGOOD, Lieut. G. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. ret. fr. furl. att. to qr. mr. gen's off. Fort William, Aug. 1.
 ARROW, Maj. W. G. com. 2nd inf. trans. to 1st inf.
 AULDJO, Lieut. J. R. to offic. as adj. 36th N.I. v. Bagshaw, dec.
 BAILLIE, Lieut. J. 26th L.I. ret. to duty.
 BASDEN, Capt. C. B. to offic. as adj. 61st N.I. v. Kemp, to Delhi, July 1.
 BASEVI, Lieut. G. H. 27th N.I. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. Sept. 15.
 BROWN, Lieut. W. T. art. offic. dep. com. of ord. Allahabad div. to act as exec. off. v. Innes.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. W. 51st N.I. resigned app. of asst. commissr. in Punjab, serv. repl. at disp. of govt. of Fort St. George; to do duty with 5th police batt. in Jhelum div. Sept. 9.
 CHAMPNEYS, Lieut. col. E. G. J. to be mil. auditor gen. in suc. to Goldie, dec. Sept. 8.
 CHAPMAN, Capt. to ass. ch. of adj. offic. yeomanry cav. Sept. 8.
 CLARKE, Lieut. C. 2nd Eur. Bengal fus. fr. furl. to do duty with detach.; to report himself to off. com. Chinsurah depôt.
 CLAYTON, Lieut. col. H. 4th L.C. to be col. in the army, fr. June 19.
 CLERK, Lieut. E. offic. dep. comm. in district of Jubbulpore, to be a comm. Sept. 9.
 CONDE, Cornet W. to offic. as adj. to yeomanry cav. on dep. of Chapman, on duty to Berhampore, Sept. 8.
 CORFIELD, Brev. col. F. B. 2nd N.I. returned to duty, Sept. 11.
 CUNIFFE, Capt. F. 1st Eur. Bengal fus. to ch. of Eur. inf. recruits, expected to arrive at Jullund; to report himself to off. com. Chinsurah depôt.
 DANGERFIELD, Lieut. G. offic. mag. of Rangoon, res. ch. of office, Aug. 22.
 DAWSON, Lieut. J. placed at disp. of mil. dept. fr. Sept. 30.
 DWYER, Capt. H. A. 59th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qu. mr.
 FERRIS, Capt. W. S. to be 1st asst. aud. gen. v. Maj. Ramsay.
 FORLONG, Ens. W. J. 55th N.I. do du. at musketry depôt, Dum-Dum, to do du. with 31th N.I. at Barrackpore.
 FRASER, Lieut. col. H. engs. to be col. in the army, fr. April 14.
 FRASER, Col. H. to be ch. commr. of N. W. prov. Sept. 19.
 GERRARD, Lieut. col. J. G. rem. fr. 14th to 27th N.I.
 GLUBB, Lieut. O. M. 37th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of lieut. gov. central provs.
 GOODWYN, Brev. maj. A. G. eng. pl. at disp. of public works dept. Sept. 15; to be supg. eng. central provs. v. Yule.
 GRAME, Lieut. C. H. E. 5th N.I. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. Sept. 8.
 GRINDLAY, Capt. R. F. 8th N.I. 2nd class exec. eng. 7th div. grand trunk road, removed fr. appt. fr. date of being relieved, but to remain at Umballa to bring up arrears of accounts, when he will be pl. at disp. of mil. dept. for regt. duty, Sept. 18.
 HARVEY, Capt. G. 2nd asst. to com. of Alysore, pl. at disp. of govt. of Madras for regt. duty, Sept. 10.
 HASTINGS, Capt. Hon. E. P. R. supt. of Buxar stud, to be an asst. mag. in dist. of Shahabad, Sept. 16.
 HIGGINSON, Lieut. T. E. L. adj. 2nd inf. to cont. to offic. as com. dur. abs. of Capt. Holland, or until further orders.
 HOLLAND, Capt. L. H. com. 1st inf. trans. to 2nd inf.
 INNES, Capt. P. R. to offic. as supt. of Allahabad cantonment abkaree mehal, dur. abs. of Haslewood, rec. ch. Aug. 18.
 JENKINS, Lieut. C. V. 47th N.I. to be adj. Sept. 10.
 JOHNSON, Lieut. A. B. 5th N.I. asst. commr. Punjab, returned fr. furl. Aug. 29; serv. repl. at disp. of C.-in-C.
 KEATINGE, Capt. R. A. dep. commr. and pol. agent in ch. of Nemar, to be a commr. Sept. 8.
 KEIGHTLY, Capt. C. H. to offic. as commr. for suppression of dacoity, Sept. 10.
 KEMP, Lieut. E. T. to offic. as adj. 61st N.I. v. Obbard, June 15.
 MAINWARING, Capt. R. R. 7th N.I. to ch. of drummers of N.I. regts. at Dinapore.
 MALLESON, Brev. capt. G. B. to be 2nd asst. aud. gen. v. Capt. Ferris.
 MARTIN, Lieut. J. P. Jun. asst. to commr. of Assam, at Kamroop passed exam. in vern. lang.
 MILLS, Capt. H. 2nd N.I. to act as interp. Sept. 10.
 MORRISON, Brev. maj. J. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. 30th N.I. v. Pierce.
 OUTRAM, Maj. gen. Sir J. K.C.B. to be chief comm. in Oude, v. Lawrence, dec.
 PARSONS, 1st Lieut. N. T. 1st Eur. fus. ret. to duty, Sept. 10.
 PELLE, Lieut. F. W. exec. eng. 2nd class, from Patna and Gyah road, posted to Ramghur div. Sept. 18.
 PIERCE, Lieut. T. 20th N.I. placed at disp. of comm. of Ajmere for emp. as asst. Sept. 8.
 PLUMBE, Lieut. col. T. rem. fr. 27th to 26th N.I. to join at Meean Meer.
 POWLETT, Lieut. P. W. 58th N.I. to do duty with 5th police batt. in Jhelum div. Sept. 9.
 RAMSAY, Maj. R. to be dep. aud.-gen. v. Lieut. col. Champneys, app. aud.-gen.
 RATTRAY, Capt. T. com. Seikh pol. batt. to be a commiss. for trial of crimes and offences, Sept. 10.
 REAY, Lieut. C. 32nd N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Sept. 9.
 RICHARDS, Maj. W. H. pol. agent at Bhopal, to be a commr.

SISSMORE, Capt. E. sen. asst. to commissr. of Chota Nagpore, serv. pl. at disp. of govt. of India, Aug. 24.
 STEWART, Lieut. J. art. to off. as dep. commr. of ordnance.
 STEWART, Lieut. W. F. 45th N.I. Sealkote, serv. pl. at disp. of offic. dep. commr. for special duty, Aug. 30.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. col. J. L. on furl. rem. fr. 26th to 14th N.I.
 THOMSON, Lieut. W. B. offic. dep. commr. in zillah Seonee, to be a commr. Sept. 9.
 TURTON, Lieut. col. J. art. to be col. in the army fr. Jan. 21.
 WADDINGTON, Lieut. H. F. dep. commr. in Mundla district, to be a commr. Sept. 9.
 WALSH, Brev. maj. C. G. 14th N.I. ret. to duty.
 WHEELER, Capt. T. 1st Eur. fus. pl. at disp. of mil. dept. Sept. 18.
 WHITE, Lieut. M. J. 26th L.I. Sealkote, serv. pl. at disp. of offic. dep. commr. for special duty, Aug. 30.
 WOOD, Capt. E. G. 2nd cornet of cav. reg. to off. as cornet dur. abs. of Capt. H. Shakspear, or until fur. ord.
 YULE, Capt. H. sugg. engr. central provs. to be under sec. to Govt. of India in pub. works dept. v. Strachey.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

MORRIS, R. Sept. 11.

INFANTRY.

CORBYN, E. C. Sept. 9. MACDONALD, L. Sept. 4.
 DANIEL, L. C. de L. Sept. 7. RIPLEY, F. T. Sept. 11.
 DURAND, C. J. Sept. 11. SZEZIFANSKI, H. C. A. Sept. 9.
 HILL, G. S. Sept. 11. WATERFIELD, H. G. Sept. 11.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. E. G. asst. commr. of Mooltan, 2 mo. in ext.
 DANKERFIELD, Lieut. G. asst. commr. at Rangoon, 1 mo. to Amherst.
 ROGERS, Capt. T. E. supt. of marine, leave canc.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARBER, Surg. J. art. to offic. as supt. surg. of Sealkote circle, v. Graham, dec.
 CLARKE, Asst. surg. W. F. 2nd Punjab inf. to med. ch. of jail dispensary and civ. establs. at Dera Ghazie Khan, fr. Asst. surg. H. Thom.
 GARDEN, Asst. surg. A. pl. at disp. of officer commanding at Allahabad, Sept. 17.
 HOMAN, Surg. S. A. 51st N.I. Jullundhur, to aff. med. aid also to 33rd N.I. July 16.
 KENDALL, Asst. surg. B. field hosp. Cawnpore, to rec. med. ch. of detach. of 90th foot, proc. to upper provs. v. Farrell, m.c. Sept. 10.
 RANSFORD, Surg. J. art. to offic. as supt. of Peshawur circle.
 RIND, Surg. M. McN. 49th N.I. to offic. as supt. surg. of Sealkote circle, v. Barber, July 20.
 SAUNDERS, Surg. G. 7th N.I. to afford med. aid to staff at Dinapore.
 WILSON, Asst. surg. to offic. as civil surg. (temp.) v. Dr. Bryden, res. Sept. 16.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

DICKINSON, J. C. Sept. 4.

SMITH, W. C. M.D.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.

Col. W. R. Mansfield, unattached, ass. the office of chief of the staff of H.M.'s and the E.I.Co.'s forces, Sept. 10.

CAVALRY.

6th Dragoon Guards, Capt. J. Forster, 6 weeks, to rem. at Simla, on m.c.; Lieut. J. N. Buchanan, 3 mo. fr. May 15, to London, on m.c.; Cornet C. le G. Stoddart, to be lieut. without purchase, fr. July 21, v. Ellis, dec.

INFANTRY.

8th. Lieuts. D. Beere, E. N. Sandilands, T. Aldridge, T. G. Souter, to be brev. capt. fr. May 22; Lieut. J. V. Webb, fr. April 10 to July 2, in ext.—24th. Asst. surg. J. Sawyer, to med. ch. of detach. of 27th Foot, at Rawul Pindee.—53rd. Lieut. H. Heisham to act as paymr. and qr. mr. to left wing at Raneeunge; Lieut. W. H. J. Clarke to act as adj. to left wing at Raneeunge; Brev. maj. T. French, to England, on m.c.; Lieut. G. H. Cox, re-placed at disp. of mil. dept. Sept. 18.—61st. Capt. R. Greig, to act as paymr. to left wing; Lieut. S. M'Donough to act as adj. to left wing at Ferozepore.—74th. Col. J. M'Duff to be a brig. of 2nd class, v. Franklin.—75th. Col. A. Jardine, 2 mo. to Kussowlie, on m.c.; Capt. R. Dawson, 6 mo. fr. June 7, to Kussowlie, on m.c.; Asst. surg. W. S. Wylock, 3 mo. fr. June 7, to Kussowlie, on m.c.; Ens. H. Hurford to be lieut. without purchase, fr. July 19, v. Crozier, killed in action; Ens. G. H. Row to be lieut. without purchase, fr. July 20, v. Rivers, dec.—84th. Lieut. F. A. Davidson to be capt. fr. July 21, v. Currie, died of wounds; Ens. F. A. Magrath to be lieut. without purchase, fr. July 21, v. Davidson, prom.—87th. Brev. maj. L. H. Hamilton, fr. Sept. 20, to remain at Calcutta until an opportunity offers of rejoining his reg. at Peshawur.—90th. Ens. S. R. Handy to join depôt at Dum Dum.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

BEANLAND, wife of J. G. s. at Chinsurah, Sept. 8.
 BLACK, Mrs. A. s. at Howrah, Sept. 3.
 BOYLE, wife of H. L. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 22.
 BURGE, wife of Rev. M. R. s. at Dinapore, Aug. 9.
 BURNE, wife of Capt. H. K. 2nd gren. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 19.
 CARNEGIE, wife of P. asst. commr. Oude, s. at Benares, Sept. 6.
 COCKERILL, wife of F. R. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 4.
 D'ABRUE, wife of J. R. d. Sept. 4.
 DUVAL, wife of Lieut. J. d. at Pegu, July 28.
 EMERSON, wife of Lieut. J. 26th L.I. s. at Dinapore, Aug. 28.
 FINK, Mrs. R. A. d. Sept. 3.
 FRANCIS, Mrs. C. S. d. Sept. 12.
 GOTTLIEB, wife of F. H. s. at Singapore, Aug. 14.
 JACKSON, Mrs. E. s. Sept. 17.
 MAEPLES, Mrs. E. M. d. at Singapore, Aug. 9.
 MORRISON, wife of M. B. s. at Nauthpore, Purneah, Sept. 9.
 PALMER, wife of N. P. s. Sept. 21.
 SCOTT, wife of W. s. Sept. 12.
 SMITH, wife of A. (twins), s. and d. at Berhampore, Sept. 11.
 WILLS, wife of F. F. d. Sept. 22.
 WRIGHT, Mrs. G. T. s. at Singapore, Aug. 9.

MARRIAGES.

BEHREND, G. F. to Olga C. d. of the late G. Matveieff, at Calcutta, Sept. 7.
 BOWENS, T. W. to Victoria A. d. of the late G. H. Swaine, at Calcutta, Sept. 9.
 GAUTHER, H. A. G. to Amelia W. d. of the late J. Ward, at Midnapore, Sept. 17.
 MAGUIRE, Qr. mr. serjt. T. 43rd L.I. to E. Caston.

DEATHS.

BARBER, F. B. at Gyah, aged 46, Sept. 6.
 BARBER, Ellenor M. d. of F. B. at Gyah, Sept. 6.
 BELSON, Capt. H. 53rd N.I. murdered by the insurgents at Cawnpore; also Amelia his wife, and Harry Belson, Louisa Belson, Edward Cooke Belson, William Belson, and Frank Belson, their children.
 BERRILL, Thomas A. murdered by the insurgents at Cawnpore, aged 24; also Henry, s. of R. of Allahabad.
 BERRILL, W. army commissary depart. murdered by the insurgents at Cawnpore, aged 53; also his wife, aged 50, and Bella, his d. aged 14.
 BURROWS, Robert, at Dinapore, aged 28, Sept. 4.
 BUYERS, wife of Rev. W. at Benares, Sept. 3.
 CAMPBELL, Margaret, murdered by the insurgents at Cawnpore, d. of the late Capt. R.
 CARNIE, Alexander, at Calcutta, aged 60, Sept. 5.
 CLARKE, Emily, d. of the late G. F. at Calcutta, aged 15, Aug. 14.
 COLVIN, Hon. John R. lieut. gov. N.W. provinces, at Agra, Sept. 29.
 COOKE, Ralph B. murdered by the insurgents at Cawnpore, aged 18, June 27.
 COURT, Edward J. P. s. of H. M. at Calcutta, Sept. 4.
 DIXON, W. G. s. of late Serj. maj. G. Sept. 13.
 FORSTER, Fitz-Roy, s. of Col. aged 16.
 GLASGOW, Eliza, murdered by the insurgents at Cawnpore; also, Henrietta, d. of the late Capt. W. 61st N.I.
 GRISSENTHWAITE, T. B. Sept. 14.
 HARRIS, s. of Capt. murdered by the insurgents at Cawnpore, aged 2 years.
 HILL, Ens. Evelyn C. of H.M.'s 32nd regt. killed at Cawnpore.
 HILL, Mary, wife of Ens. Evelyn C. killed at Cawnpore.
 HUTCHINSON, Robert J. R. S. inf. s. of R. F. at Calcutta, Aug. 9.
 JACKSON, Lieut. P. H. 67th N.I. murdered by the insurgents at Cawnpore, aged 29; also, Jane Amelia, his wife, aged 24, June 27.
 JACOB, J. M. killed at Agra, July 6.
 KILLWICK, Sophia, wife of F. A. at Purneah, Sept. 29.
 MCGUINNESS, Joseph S. s. of C. at Allipore, aged 9, Sept. 16.
 MONTAGU, Charles G. W. s. of A. W. at sea, Aug. 28.
 MONTAGU, John A. W. s. of A. W. at sea, Aug. 27.
 REID, William B. s. of Lieut. Col. C. S. art. aged 19, at Dum Dum, Sept. 9.
 SHEEHY, Capt. W. 81st foot, at Cawnpore, Sept. 8.
 THOMAS, G. at Calcutta, aged 69, Sept. 11.
 WAGENRIEGER, John H. at Debrooghur, Upper Assam, Aug. 22.
 WATSON, Lucy A. d. of late Lieut. col. A. J. at Barrackpore, Sept. 18.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 12. Steamer Baltic, Durham, Akyab; North, Boyd, Liverpool; Moses Taylor, Smith, Madras; Ring Dove, Nittmen, Adelaide; Daylight, Dickson, Sunderland; Steamer Lightning, Durham, Hong-Kong.—14. Ocean Chief, Brown, Melbourne.—15. Queen of Sheba, Reid, Melbourne.—16. Mary Harrison, Baxter, Plymouth; Sans Pareil, Key, Hong-Kong.—17. Pantaloon, Flood, Mauritius; L'Grand Bey, Noel, Bombay; Avotic, Lane, Liverpool; Matilda, Roche, London; Advance, Dalison, Liverpool; Steamer Cleopatra, Cory, Portsmouth.—19. Mauritius, Cruikshank, Portsmouth; Adventure, Tacy, Portsmouth; Tubal Cain, Hodge, Madras.



Belgrave, Wharton, Madras.—20. Asiatic, McLeod, Melbourne; Niob, Sterer, Boston; Syren, Foster, Boston; Belleisle, Rodd, E.N. England.—23. Devonshire, Steere, Mauritius; Elizabeth Kimbal, London, Byston; Spirit of the Times, Poleon, Liverpool; Wellesley, Smith, London; Comorin, Roddock, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Nubia, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Ardagh, Col. Corfield, Capt. Bacon, Capt. Hale, Maj. Hawthorne, Mr. Buist, Capt. Ward, Lieut. Trenchard, Mr. Walker, Capt. H. Lane, Lieut. Ross, Capt. Cox, Capt. Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. Bow, Capt. S. Rogers, Lieut. Collum, Maj. and Mrs. Goodwyn, Lieut. Smith, Capt. E. Smyth, Lieut. Lowe, Lieut. Savage, Lieut. Gibbons, Lieut. Hardy, Capt. Grubb, Mr. Waterfield, Messrs. Hills, Durand, Ripley, Morris, Southey; Lieut. Lucas, Hon. Lieut. Bushman, Mr. Gudin, Mr. Lockie, Mr. Miller, Mr. Biddulph, Col. Parsons, Capt. Metcalfe, Dr. Hastings, Lieut. Stewart, Mr. Murray, Mr. O'Grady, Lieut. Ryan, Capt. T. E. Rogers, Mr. Malyon, Lieut. Johnstone, Mr. Auschitzky, Mr. Wilson, and Gen. Mansfield. From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Le Gyt, Mr. Nuthall, Mr. and Mrs. Gaby and infant, and Ruttonjee and Mr. L. O. N. Snow. From MADRAS.—Mr. Healey, Mr. Ford, Mrs. Davis and 2 children, and Lieut. Tytler. Per steamer Tynemouth.—Lieut. Hunter, H.M.'s 81st regt. Per Hero.—Mrs. W. Sutherland. Per Steamer Baltic, from RANGOON.—Mrs. Brown and 2 children, Mrs. Dodd and child, Capt. Voyle, Capt. White, 40th B.N.I.; Lieuts. Mand and MacEllaster, M.N.I.; Mr. Kernan; Messrs. Stewart, Beman, Dickenson, Peel, and Phillips. Per North.—Mrs. Boyd. Per Moses Taylor.—T. Machel. Per steamer Lightning.—Lieut. J. D. Vine, Ens. J. Briggs, Capt. A. J. Clerk, Lieut. E. D. Malcolm, J. K. Bairn, Esq.; and Messrs. G. Pehmoller, D. Henry, and E. Westerhout. Per Daylight.—Mrs. Dickson. Per Ocean Chief.—Mr. and Mrs. Myville, Miss G. Taylor, and J. Dry, M.D. Per Tubal Cain.—Doreton, Lieuts. Ward and Guthrie, and Surg. Whitlock. Per Belgrave.—Messrs. Bond and Holmes.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 11. Trafalgar, Richardson, Hong-Kong; Sylvie Sophie, Leymarie, Bourbon; Vanguard, Detuar, Melbourne; Ewelta, Esmile, London.—12. City of London, Brown, Mauritius; Sigisbert Oezard, Gault, Mauritius; Lalla Rookh, Simmon, Australia; Berkshire, Williams, Boston; Quito, Loir, Bourbon.—13. Stamboul, Reid, London; St. German, Phoenens, Bourbon; W. J. Morris, Taylor, New York; Sillery, McWha, Hong-Kong.—14. Flying Dragon, Little, New York; Olutha, Broadfoot, Liverpool; Eugene et Marie, Blay, Bourbon; Emma, Underwood, Hong-Kong; Atalanta, Colley, Boston.—15. Ross, Isnard, Bombay; Travancore, Voisin, Bourbon; Royal Lilly, Scott, Adelaide.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Sept. 24, 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 4 per cent.	dis.	14 0	to 16 nom
Third Sica 4 do.	dis.	20 0	to 32 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	dis.	20 0	to 32 0
Public Works, 5 do.	dis.	14 0	to 15 0

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	2400 to 2450
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	190 to 200
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400)	300 to 350
India General Steam Shares	1170 to 1180

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	9 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	11 per cent.
Do. under 20 days to run	5 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	10 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	10 per cent.
On deposit of goods, &c.	11 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, each Co. Rs. 4000	2400 to 2450 prem.
Agra and U. S. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	190 to 200
North-Western Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400)	300 to 350
India General Steam Shares	1170 to 1180

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each Rs. 10	0 to 10 10
Doublons	..	31 8 to 30 0
Madras Gold Mohurs	..	16 3 to 16 0
Old Gold Mohurs	..	20 4 to 20 0
New Gold Mohurs	..	14 8 to 14 8
China Gold Bars	per sa. wt.	15 0 to 15 10
Gold Dust	..	13 0 to —
Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100	..	104 4 to 104 0
Spanish Dollars	per 100	221 8 to 222 12
Mexican ditto	..	220 12 to 221 8

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 3½ to 2 3½
Do. with documents, do.	2 3½ to 2 3½
American Bills under credit, do.	2 3½ to 2 3½
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	2 0 to —
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	2 0 to 2 0½
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2 0 to 2 0½

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 3l. to 4l. 10s.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, Sept. 23, 1857).—The Produce Market has been since our last in a very inactive state; the great difficulty

in placing bills, and the restrictions imposed by the Bank of Bengal in granting accommodations, coupled with the great scarcity of produce, and the ruling high prices, have withdrawn buyers from the market.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Sept. 23).—Sales of Piece Goods and Twist have been to a limited extent during the last fortnight, owing principally to the native holidays, which commenced on the 23rd. The reported transactions have been for some pressing demand from lower Bengal, and for local requirement. Mule Twist has slightly given way in price, excepting the fine quality, which maintains former rates; but we observe no particular change in prices of Piece Goods generally. We look for better business after the holidays, as dealers do not like to hold large stocks. Metals.—The market continues in the same inactive state as before, and there is no prospect of early improvement.

MADRAS.

THE RIFLE COMPANIES of the 1st, 5th, 16th, 24th, 36th, 49th, and two companies of the 34th Madras N.I. have been temporarily formed into a corps for service in Bengal. The corps is to be called the Madras rifles. Brevet Major Carr, of the 16th N.I., is appointed commandant of the Madras rifles, drawing the same pay and allowances as an officer commanding a regiment of the line. The staff allowances of the adjutant and quartermaster will be as in the line, and these officers will be nominated by the commandant of the corps. A jemadar adjutant, havildar major, and bugle major will also be nominated. The sergeant-major of 36th regiment N.I. and the quartermaster-sergeant of the 16th N.I. are attached to the Madras rifles. Companies ordered to join the Madras rifles will be completed to 100 privates, each with one additional havildar and one naïque. They are to proceed fully equipped for field service, carrying with them all the rifle ammunition in regimental charge. They will be provided with a uniform. Corps sending rifle companies will recruit ten privates in a company, in all ninety privates—the 34th L.I. will recruit double this number.

THE MOPLAHS AGAIN.—The Englishman states that two Moplahs had been apprehended at Jackatalla. They were spies, and had been sent to ascertain the number of Europeans at the station. They state that 400 Moplahs have assembled and are prepared to attack Jackatalla. The inhabitants of Cannanore have been much alarmed. It was reported that 5,000 Moplahs were coming from the interior armed with war knives to murder all the Europeans, and hoist Mahommed's green flag. At Jackatalla there were but fifty Europeans in charge of the head-quarters of H.M.'s 78th Highlanders now on field service with Brigadier Whillock's column.

The Mahomedan and Hindoo inhabitants of Masulipatam and Rajahmundry have presented two loyal addresses to the Governor in Council of Madras. They express the utmost detestation at the horrors which have been perpetrated in the North-west, and pray for the continuance of British rule in India.

THE Bangalore Herald of the 18th September states, that the head-quarters and right wing of H.M.'s 12th Royal Lancers, will shortly proceed to join the left wing at Secunderabad, and form part of the garrison at that station. It is also expected that the 7th Hussars will come to Bangalore, after being, on their arrival, detained at Arcot for some time.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CURRAN, J. res. appt. of sub-overseer, 1st class, 3rd grade, dept. of pub. works.
NEWELL, H. to be director of rev. settlement and supt. of rev. survey, Sept. 15.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BANCE, F. A. 4 mo. fr. Nov. 1.
PLUMER, C. G. 2 mo. fr. Oct. 1.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

KNOX, Rev. J. chapl. of Tranquebar, to be domestic chapl. to the Bishop of Madras.
LITTLE, Rev. R. P. to be chapl. of Tranquebar, in suc. to Knox.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BANCE, Ens. L. M. 47th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
BARRY, Ens. G. A. W. fr. 44th N.I. to 27th N.I. to rank next below Ens. C. A. Porteous.
BATES, Lieut. C. E. 16th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
BELL, Lieut. J. G. 2nd Eur. L.I. to rank fr. Aug. 29, 1855, v. Hastie, res.
BETT, Lieut. H. J. to be adj. of 42nd N.I.

BIRD, Capt. T. C. 36th N.I. to join.
 BOND, Lieut. C. F. 2nd Eur. L.I. to rank fr. Nov. 23, 1856, to complete estab.
 BROWN, Capt. J. R. 6th L.C. to act as offr. com. Neilgherry hills, dur. abs. on leave of Lieut. col. Cameron; to act as jt. mag. of Coimbatore.
 BRETT, Lieut. A. J. 44th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance.
 BURTON, 2nd Lieut. R. F. 1st fus. to proc. to join under Capt. Taylor, Sept. 23.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. A. H. E. 2nd L.C. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. G. G. J. art. to do duty with A comp. 3rd batt. art. Sept. 14.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. M. engrs. to act as dist. engr. 2nd class, Madura, dur. emp. of Lieut. C. Scott, on serv.
 CARNELL, Lieut. R. R. 32nd Madras N.I. an engr. on 1st div. Gt. Deccan road, re-pl. at disp. of govt. of Fort St. George.
 CHERRY, Cornet F. S. 4th L.C. to do duty with 1st L.C. at Trichinopoly, Sept. 16.
 CLERK, Lieut. E. 4th L.C. to join.
 COURT, Ens. H. S. 44th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 COOK, Ens. A. 32nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 COTTON, Ens. W. F. 4th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 CREWE, Capt. W. 32nd N.I. to act as executive eng. 4th class, dur. abs. of Capt. B. Ford, on regt. duty.
 CUNNINGHAM, Lieut. W. 28th N.I. returned to duty, Sept. 3.
 DALE, Capt. J. D. 40th N.I. to be cantonment jt. mag. at Kamptee.
 DALE, 2nd Lieut. C. H. 1st Mad. fus. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 18, 1857, v. Chisholm, dec.
 DANGERFIELD, Lieut. E. 1st Mad. fus. res. the serv. fr. Sept. 10.
 DUNCAN, Sen. 2nd lieut. 1st fus. to be lieut. v. Dangerfield, res. fr. Sept. 10.
 FABER, 2nd Lieut. H. R. engrs. to act as adj. to corps of engrs.
 FARKEN, Capt. E. T. staff rem. fr. 2nd B.A. Co. to 1st B.A. Co.
 FOORD, Lieut. M. E. 23rd L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
 FOORD, Lieut. H. H. 16th N.I. to do duty with sappers and miners; to join at Dowlaishweram.
 FOORD, Ens. W. O. 47th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 GARDEN, Lieut. F. 5th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 GOSLING, Capt. W. C. F. fr. 2nd B.C. Co. to 2nd B.A. Co.; to join at Trichinopoly, Sept. 16.
 GRANT, Ens. A. D. 20th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 GUNNING, Lieut. J. C. 25th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 HAMILTON, Lieut. W. E. 27th N.I. qual. in civ. eng. Sept. 11.
 HARRISON, Capt. G. A. 33rd N.I.; to join.
 HART, Capt. H. D. 39th N.I. to act as dep. asst. adj. gen. of the army, v. Bolton, Sept. 12.
 HILL, Lieut. W. 18th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
 HUNTER, Capt. R. 2nd N. vet. batt. to com. detach. at Cuddalore.
 JOHNSON, Lieut. J. H. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. to rank fr. April 6, 1856, v. Bell, prom.
 JOHNSON, Capt. C. C. eng. to offic. as consultg. eng. for railways.
 KNYVETT, Lieut. W. L. N. 41st N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 LAURIE, Ens. P. M. 40th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 LAVIE, Ens. T. 24th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 LAW, Lieut. G. V. 14th N.I. to act as executive eng. 4th class dur. abs. of Magnay on regt. duty, Sept. 22; to do du. with sappers and miners, to join at Dowlaishweram.
 LILLY, Lieut. A. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. to join and do du. under offr. com. Nagpore force.
 LOGAN, Lieut. A. G. D. 37th N.I. to be a-de-c. to govr. v. Roberts, Sept. 15.
 LYS, Ens. A. M. 31st L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allow.
 MACDUFF, Brig. J. posted to the brigade at Rangoon.
 MACNAIG, Capt. F. L. 5th L.C. to join.
 MAINWARING, Capt. S. 2nd N.I. to rejoin his regt. Sept. 12; to be interp. to C.-in-C. Sept. 15.
 MAUD, Lieut. J. P. 5th N.I. to be capt. fr. Sept. 15, 1857, v. Molesworth, inv.
 McCAUSLAND, 2nd Lieut. W. H. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance.
 MOBERLY, Ens. C. M. 2nd Eur. L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 MOLESWORTH, Capt. R. F. 5th N.I. transf. to inv. est. Sept. 15; posted to 2nd N.V. batt. Sept. 17.
 MOLESWORTH, Capt. H. T. fr. 1st B. A. Co. to 2nd B. C. Co.
 NEILL, Ens. C. B. S. to do duty with 1st fus. to join under ch. o Capt. Taylor, Sept. 16.
 ORR, Capt. C. A. eng. to offic. as supt. eng. northern circle, dur. emp. of Lieut. col. Cotton, Sept. 22.
 PAGE, Ens. S. F. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be lieut. fr. April 21, v. Mackenzie, prom.
 PALMER, Lieut. W. H. G. 40th N.I. to join.
 PIRRIE, Ens. G. fr. 45th N.I. to 17th N.I. to rank next below Ens. F. D. Plowden.
 POLLOCK, Lieut. F. T. 8th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 PRIESTLY, Capt. J. B. to be a director of rev. settlement and supt. of rev. survey.
 REECE, Maj. W. 3rd M. Eur. reg. ret. to duty, Sept. 13.

RIDEOUT, Ens. F. G. 51st N.I. to do duty with 43rd N.I. Sept. 19.
 RIVERS, Lieut. F. J. 34th L.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 ROBERTS, Lieut. H. C. 41st N.I. to be mil. sec. to gov. v. Hay, dec. Sept. 15.
 ROGERS, Lieut. H. T. engrs. exec. eng. 3rd class, Toungoo div. pl. at disp. of govt. of Fort St. George, Sept. 18.
 SCOTT, Lieut. T. L. 19th N.I. 4th class, exec. eng. Tounghoo road, pl. at disp. of govt. of Fort St. George, Sept. 18.
 SMITH, Ens. C. M. 32nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 STREET, Lieut. C. W. 45th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, to rec. moonshee allowance.
 STUART, Ens. R. C. E. 43rd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 SWIFTE, Ens. J. W. 20th N.I. to join his reg.
 SYME, Lieut. W. 11th N.I. to act as asst. exec. eng. dur. abs. of C. Konig on m.c. Sept. 22; to do duty with sappers and miners, to join at Dowlaishweram.
 TAYLOR, Capt. H. D. 1st M. fus. ret. to duty, Sept. 13.
 TYRRELL, Ens. E. H. 3rd L.I. to join under ch. of Capt. Jones, Sept. 11.
 VALLANCE, Lieut. J. D. 40th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 WARNER, Lieut. G. A. A. 32nd N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
 WATERMAN, Capt. E. F. 25th N.I. to join.
 WATKINS, 2nd Lieut. J. W. art. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
 WHITLOCK, Lieut. W. H. 5th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 WINSOM, 1st Lieut. G. V. engrs. to be prin. of eng. college at Madras, Sept. 15.
 WRIGHT, Lieut. H. C. to be qv. mr. and interp. of 42nd N.I.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

CAVALRY.

FABER, F. D. Sept. 13.

INFANTRY.

BLAIR, H. Sept. 13.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BABINGTON, Capt. J. H. M. 48th, fr. Aug. 15, 1857, to Aug. 13, 1858, on m.c. to remain at Neilgherries, and visit eastern coast.
 BRADFORD, Lieut. W. J. art. to proc. to Vizianagrum, thence to Calcutta, on arr. of Elwyn, fr. England.
 CAMERON, Maj. G. P. 2nd N.V.B. com. Neilgherries, Oct. 1 to 31st Dec. to western coast, prep. to retiring.
 CASE, Capt. C. H. 22nd N.I. to Sept. 5, in ext. to enable him to join.
 ELWYN, Capt. art. on arrival to proc. to Masulipatam and Vizianagrum.
 GRANT, Lieut. A. 3rd L.C. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
 HOLLAND, Capt. L. H. 1st inf. 3 mos. to Madras, Bombay, or Calcutta, prep. to Europe, m.c. new regs, July 27.
 HOPE, Capt. A. H. 3rd L.C. 2 mo. fr. Aug. 22, to pres.
 MACLEAN, Lieut. J. N. 7th L.C. to Sept. 6, in ext. to enable him to join.
 McCAUSLAND, Lieut. W. H. 18 mo. m.c. to Europe, new regs.
 MOLESWORTH, Capt. R. F. 2nd vet. batt. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
 PEARLS, Lieut. col. T. T. eng. 15 mo. to Europe, m. c. new regs.
 STONE, Lieut. T. H. E. 9th N.I. 3 years to Europe, on m. c. old regs.
 STRATON, Maj. gen. F. to Europe on furl. new regs.
 THOMPSON, Lieut. W. 7th L.C. to Sept. 8, in ext. to enable him to join.
 THORPE, Lieut. col. R. Inf. to Europe, m. c.
 TIREMAN, Capt. G. J. S. 4th N.I. 15 mo. to Europe on furl. new regs.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BEAUMONT, Asst. surg. T. M.D., to do duty under surg. 1st batt. art. St. Thomas's Mount, Sept. 18.
 BOGG, Asst. surg. A. posted to 6th L.C., Sept. 11.
 DAWSON, Vet. surg. E. B. to be vet. surg. of the Remount depôt at Oosoo.
 EVEZARD, Asst. surg. E. D'A. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 FORD, Surg. C. G. E. to med. ch. of art. Thazetmayo, Sept. 12.
 KELLY, Asst. surg. W. P. M.D.; to do duty under surg. 1st batt. art. St. Thomas's Mount, Sept. 18.
 PACKMAN, Surg. J. D. V. ret. to duty, Sept. 13, 1857.
 ROSS, Asst. surg. J. perm. to enter upon gen. duties of the army; to do du. Madras rifles, v. Keess, Sept. 23; passed exam. in Hindustani.
 WILSON, Asst. Surg. R. to du. under supt. surg. centre div.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

BEAUMONT, T. Sept. 13.

KELLY, W. P. Sept. 13.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DAVIDS, Asst. surg. W. H. 2nd extra regt. 1 mo.
 JACOB, Asst. surg. W. A. in ext. fr. Sept. 17 to 27.
 NEWELL, Asst. surg. J. B. M.D. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE, wife of Capt. W. C. 2nd Madras cav. d. at Malabar Hill, Sept. 6.
 COKE, wife of J. W. s. (still-born), Sept. 15.
 DE CASSELLE, wife of E. T. s. at Cochin, Aug. 22.
 EYRE, wife of E. W. s. at Bellary, Sept. 22.
 GARRETT, wife of J. G. d. at Madras, Sept. 17.
 HAMNETT, wife of G. s. at Madras, Sept. 20.
 LAVAL, wife of W. C. s. at Chutterpore, Sept. 20.
 MONEY, wife of Lieut. G. W. 3rd cav. s. at Vellore, Sept. 20.
 MCCANN, wife of Serg. A. F. F. s. at Waltair, Sept. 15.
 PHILLIPS, wife of Lieut. F. B. 22nd N.I. s. at Secunderabad, Sept. 13.
 POWYS, wife of R. H. s. at Madras, Sept. 21.
 PRIESTLEY, wife of Lieut. A. 41st Beng. N.I. d. at Cuddalore, Sept. 7.
 RANKEN, wife of Capt. R. 35th N.I. d. at Secunderabad, Aug. 29.
 RATLIFF, wife of J. d. at Rajahmundry, Sept. 20.
 SCRIVEN, wife of G. d. at Pursewankum, Sept. 13.
 TAYLOR, Mrs. W. H. d. Sept. 11.
 TURNER, wife of J. s. Sept. 14.
 WILLIAMS, wife of J. K. d. at Madras, Sept. 18.
 WRIGHT, wife of Capt. J. H. 1st M.N.I. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 15.

MARRIAGES.

BASS, John M. to Caroline, d. of the late J. H. Mackay.
 GLEESON, J. to Jane Moore, Sept. 10.
 HAWKES, Lieut. and Adj. T.S. 37th Madras gren. to Juliet Harriet, d. of the late Capt. W. Bate, at Rangoon, Aug. 26.
 SIMPSON, Rev. W. O. to Mary, d. of the late Joseph Burton, at Madras, Sept. 15.
 STONE, W. E. to Caroline M. d. of W. Graham, at Tellicherry, Sept. 16.
 THORNER, J. to Louisa, d. of the late H. F. Sherman, Sept. 10.

DEATHS.

BURBRIDGE, Louisa J. inf. d. of Quartermaster T. at Aurangabad, Sept. 11.
 CLARK, Margaret, wife of T. at Chintadrepett, Sept. 22.
 COLE, Matilda, at Dharwar, aged 14, Sept. 17.
 CRAGGS, Selina G. wife of Asst. apoth. M. 52nd M.N.I. at Pootoor, Sept. 13.
 D'LEMONS, John L. s. of J. L. at Trevandrum, Sept. 10.
 D'SILVA, George S. at Royapett, aged 25, Sept. 13.
 GRANT, Lieut. J. A. 3rd Eur. reg. at Cawnpore, August 22.
 HAY, Capt. J. W. H.M.'s 70th reg. at Madras, Sept. 14.
 HEWETT, Richard C. s. of C. at Vepery, Sept. 24.
 JOHNSTON, Serg. maj. T. 1st Madras fus. at Cawnpore, aged 37, August 9.
 SMITH, Nathan, inf. s. of C. at Kampée, August 28.
 SMITH, Eliza, wife of C. at Kamptee, aged 37, August 29.
 WRIGHT, inf. s. of Capt. J. H. 1st M.N.I. at Calcutta, Sept. 15.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 13. Caroline Coventry, Freeman, London; Nile, Strange, Portsmouth; Anna Maria, Howlett, Sydney.—16. Flying Foam, Hinds, Calingapatam.—16. Sir Edward Parry, Gray, Mauritius.—17. Emperor, Emery, Aden; steamer Coromandel, Campbell, Vizagapatam; Regina, Thurston, Sydney; Alhambra, Stewart, Portland.—18. Auray, Gloanina, Marseilles. 19. Ville de Montpellier, Got, Pondicherry.—20. Steamer Zenobia, Stephenson, I.N. Calcutta.—22. Ripiana Anna Maria, Hickford, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Caroline Coventry, from LONDON.—Lieut. col. Reece, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Asst. surg. Beaumont, Asst. surg. Kelly, Mr. Maule, and Mrs. Freeman.
 Per Nile, from PORTSMOUTH.—Mrs. Dobbs, Mrs. Taylor and child, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Pelly, Miss Dobbs, Miss Thompson, Miss Flanders, Miss Linton, Miss M. Linton, Miss Meredith, Capt. Taylor, Dr. Packman, Rev. Mr. Alexander, Mr. Dobbs, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Wright, Mr. Packman, Rev. Mr. Casby and child, Mrs. Sands, Mrs. Westgarth and 3 children, Mrs. M'Brien and child, Mrs. Elliot and child, Mrs. Swinhoe, Mrs. Turabull and child, Mrs. Ireland, Miss Cooper, Maj. Elliot, Capt. Swinhoe, Lieut. Turabull, Lieut. Ireland, Mr. Kemble, Messrs. Gordon Dallas, Stewart, Toulmin, Hendell, Mann, Charles Brooks, Disney, and Hawkes.
 Per Flying Foam, from CALINGAPATAM, &c.—J. Young, Mrs. Young and child, Miss Young, Lieut. Playfair, Mrs. Playfair and child, Lieut. Hammond, Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Lieut. Heilier and child, and V. Faecilles.
 Per steamer Coromandel, from VIZAGAPATAM.—Lieut. Johnston and daughter.
 Per Alambra, from PORTLAND BAY.—Mrs. Stewart and child.

DEPARTURES.

SEPTEMBER 12. Deva, Hawkins, Melbourne; Bride of the Seas, Donald, Liverpool; Amelia, White, Northern Ports.—13. Guarani, Massat, Bordeaux; Wellesley, Smith, Calcutta.—16. Borderer, Good, London; Kurrajong, Shearer, Calcutta; Sanderson, Sanderson, London.—18. Marshall Pelesier, Anderson, Mauritius.—19. Electra, Cayzer, London; Chaitillon, Rounin, Bordeaux; Theophile Edward, Oharrier, Bimlipatam.—20. Lady Kinnaird, Edward, London; Royal Charlie, Castle, Northern Ports; Adelaide, Mailhos, Bordeaux.—21. Appleton, McDonald, Calcutta; Clara, Peachey, Colombo.—22. John Paul, Miller, Liverpool.—23. Harvest Home, Rooke, Munoorcottah; Hydroos, Hart, Rangoon; Arab, Nunneley, Penang; Flying Foam, Hinds, London.—24. Nile, Strange, London; Rival, Vowell, Sydney.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Deva, to MELBOURNE.—Mr. Menzies.
 Per Wellesley, to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Edmonstone, and E. M. Skinner.
 Per Harvest Home, to MUNDOOCOTTAN.—Mr. Oide.
 Per Hydroos, to RANGOON and MAULMAIN.—Mrs. Mason, Capt. Mason, Capt. Kerr, Lieut. Bayly, Mrs. Maxon, and Miss Barden.
 Per Nile, to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. McNair, and Ensign Neill.
 Per Rival, to SYDNEY, via BIMLIPATAM.—Mr. and Mrs. Hadleston and child.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Sept. 26, 1857.

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest—on Loans.

On deposit of Government Securities 9 per cent.
 On Private Bills, at 3 months 10 "

RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes 90 per cent.
 Do. 4½ do. do. 80 "
 Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts 83 "
 Do. 4 per cent. Proxy. Notes Sicca 80 "
 Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's. 65 "
 Do. 3½ do. do. 76 "
 On Tanjore do. 76 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. loan for public work 10 dis.
 4 per cent. loan of 1832-33 19 to 21 p. ct. disct.
 1855-36 19 to 21 do.
 1842-43 18 to 20 do.
 1854-55 18 to 20 do.
 5 per cent. transferable } No transactions.
 book debt
 Tanjore Bonds
 Bank of Madras Shares .. 10 to 11 prem.

EXCHANGES.

Bills on England, at 6 months' sight,
 H.M. Treasury Bills,
 Bank of England Post Bills,
 Mauritius Government Bills,
 Ceylon do. } None.
 Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days, 1 to 1½ disct.
 Do. Bombay, " ½ to 1½ "

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns Rs. 10-5 each
 Bank of England Notes None.
 Spanish Dollars do.

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool are 3l. 10s. to 4l. 10s.

BOMBAY.

THE LONDON MAIL of August 26th arrived at Bombay Sept. 19th (per Pekin).

EXTRAORDINARY MARCH.—The *Telegraph and Courier* mentions an extraordinary march made by a Company of the 3rd Bo. N.I. They left Sholapore on the 14th July at 9 p.m. under the command of Captain Neale, and arrived at Punderpore the following day at 3 p.m. They thus marched 40 miles in eighteen hours without a halt, and carrying 40 rounds of ammunition.

LAND TRANSPORT CORPS.—Colonel G. Pope, Deputy Commissary General at the Bombay Presidency has been directed to organize a Land Transport Corps for service in the Deccan. The commissariat is accordingly contracting for 8,000 hack bullocks, 3,000 carts, and 1,500 dooly bearers. A siege-train is to be got ready and sent on with the force from Ahmednuggur. Hundreds of camels are being purchased in the neighbourhood of Deesa. The Land Transport Corps will consist of some half-dozen Brigades, and it is estimated that it will be ready by the end of October.

PANIC AT BOMBAY.—There was an unusual panic at Bombay on the occasion of the ceremony of drowning the taboots in Black Bay. The procession is usually accompanied with a guard of sepoy fully armed. The appearance of these men as they approached the Marine Lines alarmed the crowds of natives who had assembled to witness the procession. The esplanade became a scene of confusion. The European mounted police prepared for action. The garrison band at the Sanatorium rushed to arms, and natives rushed about in all directions shrieking and thinking that the massacre was to commence. The panic lasted for about a quarter of an hour.

THE screw steamer *England* arrived at Kurrachee on the 25th September, with the wing of H.M.'s 4th (King's own) regiment, which had been despatched from Bombay, consisting of sixteen officers, 312 rank and file, seven drummers, and forty-seven followers. The regiment marched into cantonments the same evening.

A WINE of H.M.'s 95th regiment, under the command of Major J. R. Raines, arrived in Bombay from the Cape of Good Hope by the ship *Palmetto*, which left that place on the 18th August last.

THE news of the fall of Delhi, which arrived by the *Ajdaha* on the night of Thursday, the 1st Oct., reached the governor while a large dinner party was being entertained at Government House. Lord Elphinstone immediately announced the joyful tidings to the assembled company, and called upon them to fill their glasses, and drink to the health of "General Wilson and his brave army." This was done with much enthusiasm, the band striking up "The British Grenadiers."

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

PROTECTION OF AMMUNITION.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1857.—The Commander-in-Chief having ascertained that at many of the stations there is no proper magazine for securing the ammunition in the regimental lines, directs that henceforth the service ammunition of all regiments, European and native, shall be lodged in the station arsenal or magazine, with the exception of what the soldiers may carry in their pouches.

By order, &c.

EXAMINATION IN HINDUSTANI.

Bombay Castle, Sept. 2, 1857.—With reference to the Government Notification of the 20th May, 1856,* General Department, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased, under instructions from the Hon. the Court of Directors, to direct that junior civil servants on the establishment of this presidency shall, in future, pass an examination in Hindustanee, as well as in one of the vernaculars, before formally entering on the duties of the public service, and that similar tests shall be fixed for Hindustanee as for the other languages of study.

The language to be acquired in addition to Hindustanee shall, in all cases, be either Murathee or Guzerathee; but, with reference to the importance of young civilians qualifying themselves for employment in other divisions of the presidency than that to which they may first be appointed, special rewards shall be granted, under rules to be hereafter promulgated, to those who may acquire a knowledge of any language in use within this presidency, in addition to the two prescribed for study.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor in Council,
J. D. INVERARITY,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BEYNON, R. C. to be a super. asst. to supt. of rev. surv. and assess. in S. Murathee country.
BROWN, E. asst. commr. to act dur. abs. of Mr. Glass.
COGHLAN, W. M. to act as jud. dep. mag. in ch. of Adawlut at Kurrachee.
DUFF, J. A. G. act. 1st asst. coll. and mag. of Broach, ass. ch. of duties, Sept. 2; pl. in perm. ch. of rev. and mag. du. of Ahmode and Jumboosur pergunnas.
FAULKNER, A. asst. commr. to act for E. Brown.
GRANT, G. to act as sub-treas. gen. paymr. supt. of stamps, and sec. to the Govt. Savings Bank, fr. date of rec. ch. fr. Muspratt; assu. ch. of duties, Sept. 10.
GRAY, W. to be a super. asst. to supt. of rev. surv. and assess. Khandeish, Oct. 1.
HARRISON, W. H. puisne judge of the Sudder Dewanny, res. ch. of off. Sept. 12.
MALET, Hon. A. to be chief jud. of Sudder Adawlut, Sept. 24.
MORIARTY, J. 2nd asst. coll. pl. in perm. ch. of rev. and mag. duties of Dehej and Wagra pergunnas fr. Oct. 2.
MUSPRATT, J. W. perm. to resign fr. Sept. 17.
ROBERTSON, A. D. ret. to duty.
ROGERS, A. asst. ch. of office of settlement offices in Guzerat.
SALMON, W. act. 3rd asst. coll. and magist. of Surat, ass. de. Sept. 3, pl. in ch. Oospar and Koorsud districts.
SPENS, A. L. asst. to the coll. and magist. of Sharwar, joined his appt. Sept. 4.
THOMPSON, R. H. Hoozoor dep. coll. and mag. of Broach, passed exam. qual. to transact pub. business.
TUCKER, L. H. B. appt. as 1st asst. coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, cancelled; to act as coll. and mag. of Broach; ass. ch. of duties, Sept. 16.
WARDEN, J. L. to act as dep. mag. in ch. of the Adawlut at Shikarpoor dur. abs. of Mr. Kemball.
WEST, H. to be spec. asst. exec. eng. and act as exec. eng. of Surat and Broach.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.

MACFARLAN, J. SPRY, A. H.
NAIENE, A. F. WADDINGTON, G.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BULKLEY, H. asst. to the supt. of rev. surv. and assess. Guzerat, 1 mo.
COGHLAN, W. M. leave cancelled.
DAVISON, R. K. M. 1 mo. to Surat.
GRANT, J. H. leave prep. to appear before next central vernac.
HANKEY, J. A. fr. Poona to pres. to pass exam.
HARRISON, S. J. 1 mo.
HARRISON, W. G. leave prep. to appear before exam. committee.
HARRISON, C. M. 1 mo.
HOGG, C. M. fr. Poona to pres. prep. to appear before exam. committee.
JONES, A. W. 35 days, to Bombay, prep. to app. for fur. to Europe.
LEEKE, H. E. act. asst. supt. of police at Tanna, fr. July 31.
LOUDON, W. Oct. 8 to Nov. 8, to appear before exam. committee.
MACNAUGHTEN, F. fr. Tanna to pres. for exam. in vernacular.
PEDDER, W. G. fr. Poona to pres. to appear before exam. committee.
PRATT, W. R. fr. Poona to pres. for exam. in Hindustani.
SMITH, J. asst. exec. eng. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 10.
WORTHINGTON, R. B. fr. Ahmednuggur to pres. prep. to app. before exam. committee.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

CUMMINS, Rev. W. H. ret. fr. temp. duty at Aden, and allowed to res. app. as harbour chaplain.
FLETCHER, Rev. W. K. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 5.
GOLDSTEIN, Rev. J. F. asst. chaplain at Sholapore, 1 mo. on m.c. fr. Aug. 8 to Oct. 31, in ext.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARMISTEAD, Ens. R. J. 1st Eur. fus. to join depot at Kurrachee.
BAINBRIDGE, Capt. R. 23rd L.I. to offic. as maj. of brig. to Rajpootana field force dur. abs. of Green, Sept. 9.
BALLARD, Lieut. J. A. arr. fr. Persia to resume appt. in India.
BAYNES, Brev. maj. E. to be maj. fr. July 5, in succ. to Hamerton, dec.
BEVILLE, Lieut. H. 8th N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 19.
BLOOD, Lieut. col. R. 6th N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 19.
BLOWERS, Ens. G. F. 23rd L.I. to join, Sept. 10.
BOLTON, Capt. 12th N.I. to be supt. of bazaars and cantonment mag. at Kurrachee, Sept. 24.
BONNER, Ens. G. H. 9th N.I. to join, Sept. 10.
BOYD, Capt. D. 11th N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 19.
BOYD, Lieut. M. 11th N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 19.
BRIGGS, Capt. P. M. 19th N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 19.
BRETTON, Lieut. T. E. 28th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta.
BROWNE, Lieut. col. W. G. C.B. to be col. fr. Aug. 22, v. Reid, dec.; to remain unattached.
CANDY, Maj. T. perm. to resign off. of prin. of Poona College, and res. ch. of duties as mathe. trans. edu. dept. Sept. 4.
CATHCART, Ens. H. D. 11th N.I. to join Sept. 10.
CHRISTIE, Brev. maj. T. T. arr. fr. Persia, to resume appt. in India.
COWPER, Lieut. A. eng. to do duty dur. abs. of Lieut. J. S. Trevor.
COWPER, Capt. R. placed temp. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. duty.
CREAGH, Brig. J. to be a brig. of 2nd class, in suc. to Stopford, v. Lowth, who reverts to reg. duty, Sept. 29.
DANIELL, Cornet H. S. 3rd L.C. to join Sept. 10; to join depôt of reg. at Rajcote, Sept. 28.
DAVENPORT, Ens. W. V. 21st N.I. to join Sept. 10.
DAVIDSON, Lieut. G. 11th N.I. to be brev. capt. fr. Sept. 14.
DAVIDSON, Lieut. F. C. 19th N.I. ret. to duty Sept. 19.
DEWBERRY, Asst. surg. J. from 2nd to 1st reg. Scinde irr. horse, to join detach. at Oolwa, Sept. 10.
DE VITRE, Capt. 26th N.I. attached to N.V. batt. at Dapoolie, to join Sept. 26.
DICK, Lieut. W. A. 3rd L.C. ret. to duty, Sept. 19.
DODD, Lieut. C. D. J. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. duty.
DRUMMOND, Maj. A. A. 11th N.I. trans. to inv. batt. Aug. 13.
DUNSTONVILLE, Capt. dep. asst. comm. gen. to be an acting asst. comm. gen. to ass. ch. of comm. in Scinde, Sept. 10.
EVANS, Capt. to continue to act as dep. qu. mr. gen. of the army dur. abs. of Maj. Wray, Sept. 22.
FIFE, Capt. J. G. eng. corps, re-app. supt. of canals in Scinde.
FINCH, Lieut. C. W. resu. ch. of du. as asst. to supg. engr. in Scinde, Sept. 8.
FORSTER, Maj. H. art. ret. to duty, Sept. 19, fr. 2nd to 1st batt. to Sept. 29.
FURNEAUX, Capt. W. S. 1st Eur. regt. (fus.) ret. to duty, Sept. 19, to be act. adj. Sept. 21.
GAMBIER, Lieut. E. P. engrs. passed exam. in vernac. lang.
GATACRE, Ens. J. 23rd, L.I. to join, Sept. 10.
GAYE, Capt. D. art. fr. reserve to horse brig. to com. 4th troop.

* Page 750 of Bombay Government Gazette for 1855.

GLASSFURD, Lieut. C. L. R. pl. temp. at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty.
 GRANT, Cornet C. 2nd L.C. to join, Sept. 10.
 GRAY, Lieut. to be dep. asst. commr. gen. attached to exec. office at pres. Sept. 24.
 GREEN, Lieut. E. A. 11th N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 19.
 HANCOCK, Lieut. C. engrs. passed exam. in vernac. lang. Sept. 23.
 HILLS, Lieut. C. W. 1st L.C. to join, Sept. 10.
 HOGG, Ens. A. 27th N.I. to do duty with 5th L. I. at Poona.
 HOLLAND, Capt. dep. asst. to be acting asst. commr. gen. while in ch. of com. of southern div. Sept. 24.
 HOWISON, Lieut. 12th N.I. to be postmr. at Mhow, Aug. 24.
 JAMES, Ens. C. F. to be lieut. fr. July 5, in suc. to Hamerton, dec.
 JAMESON, Capt. T. L. 29th N.I. to be supt. of bazaars and cantonment mag. at Belgaum.
 JOHNSTONE, Lieut. R. G. H. 13th N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 11; pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.
 JONES, Capt. J. engrs. to be asst. exec. eng. in southern prov.
 KELLY, Brev. lieut. col. J. R. to be lieut. col. fr. July 5, in suc. to Hamerton, dec.
 KERR, Lieut. W. A. adj. Southern Mahratta irr. horse, to act as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Battye.
 LE MESSURIER, Lieut. C. engrs. arr. fr. Persia, to res. app. in India.
 LIGHTFOOT, Capt. J. G. art. fr. 4th batt. to reserve, to com. 2nd comp. with No. 18 lt. id. battery, attached, Sept. 29.
 LOCH, Capt. W. 1st L.C. (Lancers) ret. to duty, Sept. 19.
 LODWICK, Capt. W. acting dep. asst. comm. gen. to relieve Lieut. Gray, in ch. of comm. at Ahmednuggur, Sept. 24.
 LUCAS, Capt. sub-asst. comm. gen. to be acting dep. asst. comm. gen. while in ch. of comm. of northern div. Sept. 24.
 MACAN, Brev. col. G. arr. from Persia, to res. app. in India.
 MALCOLM, Lieut. R. P. engrs. to be an asst. exec. eng. in public works dept. attached to office of chief eng. of public works at Bombay, Sept. 28.
 MARSH, Lieut. E. N. 18th N.I. expected at pres. fr. recruiting, will, on arr. remain at Bombay.
 McCULLOCH, Capt. 27th N.I. to act as 2nd cl. commiss. ag. at Kolapore.
 MILLS, Cornet W. 1st L.C. to join, Sept. 10.
 MOORE, Cornet C. A. 2nd L.C. to join, Sept. 10.
 NEWENHAM, Capt. 23rd L.I. to act as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. fr. Sept. 4.
 NIXON, Capt. J. P. supt. of Jawud Neemuch, re-pl. at disp. of Bombay Govt. for reg. duty, Sept. 14.
 OWEN, Lieut. col. C. J. 1st L.C. (Lancers) ret. to duty, Sept. 19.
 PHILLIPS, Capt. F. pl. temp. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. duty.
 PONSONBY, Capt. C. to be asst. qr. mr. gen. on estab. in suc. to Wray, Sept. 22.
 PYM, Lieut. H. engrs. arr. fr. Persia; to res. appt. in India.
 RICHARDS, Capt. H. 3rd N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 19; to be act. supt. of bazaars and cantonment mag. at Deesa, Sept. 24.
 ROSE, Lieut. R. 2nd in com. 7th inf. Gwalior contingent, re-pl. at disp. of Bombay Govt. for reg. duty, Sept. 14.
 SALMON, Maj. asst. comm. gen. to repair to pres. for duty in executive office, when rel. by Capt. Dunsterville, Sept. 10.
 SCHNEIDER, Capt. F. asst. pol. agent at Belgaum, inv. with full pow. of pol. agent for trial of dacoities.
 SEALY, Capt. G. P. art. fr. horse brig. to 4th batt. to com. art. at Karrach, to join, Sept. 29.
 SHEWELL, Capt. W. V. 20th N.I. to be a dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. on estab. in suc. to Ponsonby, Sept. 22.
 SOADY, Lieut. to resume app. as 1st class exc. eng. Sept. 18.
 THORP, Asst. surg. R. C. M.D. pl. on gen. duty northern div. to join Sept. 10.
 TURNER, Lieut. art. acting dep. comm. of ordnance 1st div. to be dep. comm. of ordnance to 2nd div. Sept. 9.
 WESTON, Capt. H. 14th N.I. transf. to inv. pension-list, Oct. 4.
 WESTROPP, Capt. J. E. 2nd Eur. L.I. ret. to duty Sept. 19; ret. fr. furl. to join hd. qrs. at Kurrachee.
 WHITEHILL, Capt. S. res. com. of Guzerat irr. horse, Sept. 10.
 WHITTAKER, Lieut. to be st. offr. to detach. of 2nd Eur. regt. L.I. proc. to Belgaum.
 WILLAUME, Ens. E. T. 6th N.I. passed exam. in vernac. lang.
 WILLOUGHBY, Ens. 10th N.I. attached temp. to 1st Belooch batt. will join as prescribed by C.-in-C.
 WRAY, Capt. J. asst. qr. mr. gen. to be dep. qr. mr. gen. with offic. rank of maj. in suc. to Phayre, prom. Sept. 22.
 WYLLIE, Col. (Maj. gen.) W. C.B. posted to 12th N.I. Sept. 29.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.
 BARRETT, S. Sept. 19.
 BIRCH, V. Sept. 19.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ASHBURNER, Lieut. J. 18th N.I. to Oct. 31, in ext.
 BARNES, Lieut. O. 13th N.I. to Oct. 14, for exam. in Hindustani.
 BATTY, Lieut. A. F. 25th N.I. 15 mo. furl. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.

BLOWERS, Lieut. W. H. 29th N.I. fr. Sept. 15 to 30; to remain in Bombay, on m.c. old regs.
 BLOWERS, Ens. G. F. 23rd N.I. leave fr. Oct. 1, to Persian Gulf.
 CARTER, Capt. J. W. 54th B.N.I. 1 year furl. to Mussoorie Hills, on m.c. old regs.
 COLLIER, Capt. J. A. 7th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 18, to Bombay, on m.c.
 DAY, Capt. H. J. 19th N.I. to Oct. 31, in ext.
 GEACH, Capt. G. O. 13th N.I. Oct. 1 to 31.
 GRANT, Corn. C. 2nd L.C. to Oct. 31, in ext.
 HILLS, Lieut. J. asst. exec. eng. N. Provs. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. under new rules.
 HOARE, Capt. J. L. P. invalids, 1 year to Europe, under old rules.
 JOHNSON, Lieut. L. T. fr. Sept. 30 to Oct. 31; to remain at Poona on pr. aff.
 LOWRY, Capt. E. 25th N.I. to Oct. 31, in ext.
 MAC TAYLOR, Capt. J. 2nd L.C. fr. Sept. 10 to Dec. 1, to remain at Ahmedabad, on pr. aff.
 OLIVER, Capt. T. 4th N.L.I. fr. Sept. 8 to 25, in ext. to remain at Kolapore, on pr. aff.
 PACKE, Ens. F. 21st N.I. fr. Sept. 17, to Bombay, on m.c.; to Oct. 31, in ext.
 PRESTON, Lieut. 14th W. N.I. to Oct. 31, in ext.
 SANGSTER, 2nd Lieut. T. H. 4th N.I. 18 mo. furl. to Eur. on m.c. new regs.
 SPROIT, Lieut. 1 mo. fr. July 15, to remain at Poona.
 TAYLOR, Lieut. T. 14th B.N.I. 15 mo. furl. to Eur. on m.c. new regs.
 TREVOR, Lieut. J. S. 15 days fr. Sept. 25.
 VINCENT, Maj. H. 10th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Eur. on m.c. old regs.
 WAUCHOPE, Lieut. J. 24th N.I. 3 yrs. furl. to Eur. on m.c. old regs.
 WESTON, Capt. H. invalid. to Eur. m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARNOLD, Surg. F. S. M.D. to med. ch. of 9th N.I. v. Harris, Sept. 11.
 DE CRESPIGNY, Asst. surg. civ. surg. at Rutnagberry, to rec. med. ch. of detach. of 2nd Eur. L.I. at station.
 HAINES, Asst. surg. R. ass. ch. of duties of prof. of Materia Medica in Grant Medical College, Aug. 29.
 MATTLEND, Asst. surg. G. G. W. to be supt. of Mahableschwur, and asst. to coll. and mag. of Sattara, v. Winchester, Sept. 24.
 MILLS, Asst. surg. J. to act as civ. surg. at Dharwar dur. emp. of Surg. Forbes, Sept. 24.
 MURRAY, Asst. surg. T. ret. to duty, Sept. 3.
 MURRAY, Asst. surg. F. to med. ch. of 10th N.I. v. Lawrence.
 NAYLOR, Asst. surg. G. ret. to duty, Sept. 19.
 PARTRIDGE, Asst. surg. relieved fr. duty in Indian navy, placed at disp. of C.-in-C.
 ROSS, Asst. surg. C. G. to be supt. of vaccination, E. div. Guzerat, v. Bowie.
 STOKELL, Supg. surg. M. arr. fr. Persia, to resume appt. in India.
 VAUGHAN, Asst. surg. J. to med. ch. of Sanatorium at Porundhur, v. Lofthouse, Sept. 22; to aff. med. aid to depôt of H.M.'s 85th reg. under orders to proc. to Poona, Sept. 29.
 WILSON, Asst. surg. H. to med. ch. of Guzerat irr. horse dur. abs. of Nicholson, Oct. 1.
 WINCHESTER, Surg. J. W. to be med. storekeeper at pres. Sept. 24.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.
 POWELL, T. Sept. 14.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

EDWARDS, Phy. gen. E. W. 30 days, fr. date of departure fr. Bombay, to proc. to Deccan.
 HUNTER, Asst. surg. W. G. 2 mo. fr. June 24.
 MACKENZIE, Surg. J. 8th N.I. to Oct. 31, in ext.
 MATTLEND, Asst. surg. G. G. W. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 20.
 NICHOLSON, Asst. surg. R. Guzerat irr. horse, 15 mo. to Eur. on m.c.
 PARTRIDGE, Asst. surg. W. P. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 19, to remain in Bombay.
 HONNER, Col. R. W. to com. of troops on island of Karrach, as a brig. of 1st class, Sept. 28.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

WARD, Mid. H. to be mate.
 BURNS, Mid. H. to be mate, fr. Aug. 24.
 OGILVIE, Mid. W. to be mate fr. Aug. 25.
 DUNCAN, Comr. F. Hon. Co.'s steamer *Lord William Bentinck*, to act as mr. attendant at Rangoon, dur. abs. of Capt. H. Lewis on leave, Sept. 19.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BRETT, wife of Lieut. B. R. W. 2nd reg. d. at Rajcote, Sept. 13.
 CARNEGIE, wife of Patrick, s. at Benares, Sept. 6.
 CONNELL, wife of D. d. at Colaba, Sept. 27.
 EMERSON, wife of J. s. at Dinapore, Aug. 28.
 FOULERTON, wife of Lieut. col. F. d. at Deesa, Aug. 6.

GIBBS, wife of James, s. at Kurrachee, Sept. 22.
HUBBARD, wife of G. s. Sept. 27.
PIRIE, wife of Capt. d. (still-born) at Kurrachee, Sept. 17.
READ, wife of J. F. d. at Kurrachee, Sept. 3.
TRUMP, wife of Rev. Dr. E. s. at Kurrachee, Sept. 21.
WARD, wife of A. V. d. at Tanna, Sept. 28.
WELLESLEY, wife of Commodore, commander-in-chief I.N. d. at Malabar-hill.
WISEMAN, Mrs. C. E. s. at Poona, Sept. 25.

MARRIAGES.

BAYLIS, T. L. to M. L. d. of Wm. Clarke, at Nagpore, Sept. 21.
HEYTHUYSEN, Henry R. M. Van, to Fanny E. d. of the late Capt. R. S. Trevor, at Surat, Sept. 15.
LAMBERT, Capt. to Elizabeth J. d. of the late Robert Giles, at Kurrachee, Sept. 11.
TENNENT, Joseph T. to Mary Ann De Cruz, at the Cathedral, Sept. 23.

DEATHS.

COLE, Matilda, d. of the late Mr. Cole, at Dharwar, aged 14, Sept. 17.
MURRAY, Kathleen, inf. d. of P. at Kurrachee, Sept. 20.
PRIOR, Amelia M. wife of B. H. at Kamptee, Sept. 23.
SCOTT, Sarah, wife of Edward B. at Kurrachee, aged 26, Sept. 11.
SHEWELL, Williamson De Quincey, s. of Capt. H. at Kurrachee, aged 1 year, Sept. 23.
TRAUFP, Paulina, wife of Rev. Dr. E. at Kurrachee, aged 24, Sept. 24.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 15.—Great Britain, Ross, Maulmein.—16. Nell Gwynne, Clarke, Liverpool; Hilja, Adair, Glasgow; Charles Buck, Smalley, Bushire.—17. Steamer Assaye, Adams, Mauritius; Anazon, Ogier, Liverpool; Forfarshire, Fairweather, Calcutta; Cornelius Gips, Ackermende, Cardiff; steamer England, Western, Gogo; Saidana, Watts, Bushire.—18. Jane Jack Mitchell, Young, Kurrachee; Fortune, McCarthy; Launceston; Rajah of Cochín, Barnett, Gogo.—19. H.C.'s steamer Victoria, Sweny, Gogo; P. and O. Company's steamer Pekin, Burne, Suez.—20. Philo, Golightly, Bushire.—21. H.C.'s steamer Berenice, Chitty, Gogo; H.C.'s steamer Punjab, Foulerton, Madras; Livingstone, Prynne, Aden.—22. Black Douglas, Rymer, Kurrachee.—24. H.C.'s steamer Ajdaha, Worsley, Kurrachee; Regina, Rowe, Bushire; Glen Clune, Turnbull, Glasgow.—25. Carmenta, Stewart, Bushire.—26. Steamer Pioneer, Wild, Mangalore; Eastern Monarch, Morris, Karrack; Polmaise, Smith, Kingstown; Harriet Ralle, Rampall, Marseilles; Tara, Pollock, Bushire; Recruit, Poole, Liverpool.—27. Liager, Phipps, Macao; Ergheoyog Ferdinand Marx, Muster, Sunderland; P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan, King, Bushire; Etienne, Azar, Marseilles; Kedgerie, Branthwait, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Carmenta, from BUSHIRE.—Conductors Clark and Allen.
Per Pioneer, from MANGALORE.—Rev. Andre, and Rev. G. Morris.
Per Eastern Monarch, from KARRACK.—Lieut. col. Macan, Capt. de Vitre and Bowditch, Lieuts. Sinclair, Thompson, Davis, Probyn, and McGillivray; Ens. Anderson, Surg. Bath, and the whole of the 26th reg. N.I.; Dr. Stovell, Maj. Christie, staff; Lieuts. Fym and Le Messurier, Engineers.
Per Palmaise, from KINGSTOWN and CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Maj. J. R. Baines, commanding; Brev. Maj. Hon. E. Plunkett, Capt. E. D. Smith, H. Foster, wife, and child; J. W. Stockwell; Lieuts. J. Benison, J. Budgen, J. H. Waterfall and wife, and A. M. Rawlins; Ens. A. Fawcett, J. C. Holbrook, R. Macnee, E. Chapple and wife, L. Knipe, H. Wilkinson, and B. Anderson; Asst. surg. E. Ferguson, and 313 men of H.M.'s 95th foot.

Per Tara, from BUSHIRE.—Mrs. Pollock and 2 children.
Per Mount Stuart Elphinstone, from SURAT.—Mr. and Mrs. Sykes, Mr. and Mrs. H. Trevers, and Mrs. Bowie.

Per Dwarka, from SURAT.—Mr. and Mrs. Forde, and Mr. Bayley.
Per Chusan, from BUSHIRE.—Capt. Pelly, Capt. Ballard, Lieuts. Hancock, Meiklejohn, and Haig, Engineers; Staff surg. Davey, Ens. Packe, 21st N.I.; and 313 sappers and miners.

Per Komora, from COCHIN, &c.—Col. Russell, Dr. Crawford, H.M.'s S. Raleigh, Capt. Knight, Mr. H. Roe, Mrs. Mitford and child; Mrs. Bellard and 3 children, Mons. and Mad. de Clasols, Mr. H. Vining, Mr. and Mrs. Bebel and infant, Mr. MacCarty, and Mr. Maunsell.

Per Governor Higginson, from MAURITIUS.—Mr. Ernest Vergos.
Per Phlox, from SURAT.—Capt. Collier and Mr. Lane.

Per Scindian, from KURRACHEE.—Messrs. Rawlinson and Entwisle.

Per Pekin, from SEZ.—Major gen. Sir H. Rose, Capt. Rose, Col. Blood, Col. Owen, Major and Mrs. Forster, Capt. and Mrs. Fournesux, Capt. Boyd, Richards, Biggs, and Flanagan; Mrs. Hare, Capt. Courtney, Lock, Richards, and Mr. Mahon; Mrs. Westropp, Lieuts. Boyde, Clegburn, Dick, Bevil, and Nixon; Messrs. Davidson, Gordon, Naylor, Birch, Bell, and Cooper; Mrs. Brunton, Mr. W. Brunton, Mrs. Hale, Mr. and Mrs. Green, Miss Champney, Miss Erskine, Mrs. Hore, and Messrs. Miles and Yardley.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 16. Santiago, Fames, Boston; Lydia, Lloyd, Akyab; Ajdaha, Worsley, Kurrachee; Ottawa, Methven, China, &c.—17. Bombay, Curling, Aden and Suez.—20. England, Western, Kurrachee.—21. Constance, Emma, Thompson, Cannanore and Calcutta; Earl Grey, Hybert, Singapore; Scindian, Beyts, Kurrachee.—22. Scottish Chief, Buchans, Liverpool; Prince of Orange, Williams, Cooria Moorla.—23. Loochoo, Horton, Point de Galle.—24. Victoria, Nickles, Cooria Moorla; Ariosto, Tullock, Cooria Moorla; Ellen Castle, Phillips, Cooria Moorla.—25. Tamarac, Taylor, London; General de Lourman, Dupont, Kurrachee and Marseilles; Brilliant, Pignot, Marseilles; Charles Buck, Smalley, Kurrachee.—26. Flying Venus, Rea, London; Madge Wilshire, Sheldoff, Akyab.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Phlox, to SURAT.—Dr. Bayne, Dr. Arnott, Capt. Baugh, and Capt. Muter.

Per Pekin, to ADEW.—For ADEW.—Lieut. Nixon. For SURZ.—Rev. J. Morris and Rev. Mr. Andrew. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Nicolson. For MARSEILLES.—Mrs. Bishop and 2 children, Capt. Weston and child, Mrs. Scott and 2 children, Mr. Sangster, and Lieut. Wauchope. For SOUTH-AMPTON.—Mrs. Drummond and 2 children, Mrs. Youngusband, Mrs. Baker, Miss Graham, Lieut. Taylor, Mrs. Galway and infant, Mrs. Trevor, Mrs. Muter and child, Mrs. Stenhouse and 2 children, Mrs. Cloete, Mrs. Wallace and 3 children, Mr. Lewis, Capt. Rooke, Mr. and Mrs. Owens and 3 children, and Mrs. Baugh and 2 children.

Per Star of the North, to HONG-KONG.—Mr. T. N. Wood and Mr. Taylor.

Per Conflict, to LONDON.—Capt. and Mrs. Stone, Mrs. Maitland and 3 children, and 3 children of Capt. H. Scott.

Per Ganges, to CHINA.—Mrs. Stradling and 2 children, Capt. Brooks, and Ens. Willoughby.

Per Mount Stuart Elphinstone, to SURAT.—Mr. and Mrs. Pratt.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Oct. 2, 1857.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank	Rs. 1,000 each	30 p. ct. prem.
Oriental Bank	250 each	250 pd. up 52 p. ct. prem.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each	500 do. 2½ p. ct. pm.
Mercantile Bank ..	250 do.	33½ p. ct. pm.
N.W. Bank of India ..	400 each	nom.
Agra Bank ..	500 each	35 p. ct. pm.
Madras Bank ..	1,000 each	11 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	12,000 each	20,000 do.
Colaba Press Com...	7,000 each	7,000 do.
Hydraulic P. Com...	4,000 do.	7,000 do.
Cotton Spinning Com.	4,000 do.	800 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com....	900 do.	140 pm.
Colaba L. Com.	10,000 do.	8,500 sellers.
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	500 each	400 do. 8 p. ct. dis.
Great Ind. P. R. Com. ,	218-3 paid in Bombay, or £20 pm. in England—5 per cent. disc't.	

Do New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at £2 per share—pm. Rs. 1½ per share.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 88 noml. 100Sa.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 88
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 81½ 100 Co.'s.
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 81½ 100 do.
New 5 Do. do. now open ..	Rs. 91½ 100 do.

EXCHANGES.

On London—at 6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1d. 13-16ths.	For doc. bills.
6 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1d. 11-16ths.	Forced bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	100½ to 101
..... 30 days' sight	101½ to 102
..... at sight	103½ to 104
On Madras at 30 days'	
..... at sight	
On China at 60 days' sight	Rs. 222 to 223

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10½
Bank of England Notes	per £ , 9 1-14 to 10
Spanish Dollars	per 100 , 232
Republic Dollars	220 to 222
German Crowns	215 to 216
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola , 105½
Gold Leaf (range of quality) per tola ..	16½

Freights to London and Liverpool, 21. 5s.

EXPORTS (Bombay, Oct. 2).—*Cotton Wool*.—The market continues firm. The news of an advance in the rates of cotton, which we received by the English mail of the 26th August, has had the effect of creating animation in the market, and much business has been transacted at an advance of ten or twelve rupees per candy. We quote Surat and Broach at Rs. 156-54; Dhollera, Rs. 160-61; Omeravuttee, Rs. 149-151; Compta, Rs. 176-177; Mangalore, Rs. 147-48; and Khandeish, Rs. 141-42.

IMPORTS (Bombay, Oct. 2).—*Cotton Piece Goods*.—Our active season may now be considered to have fairly commenced. The accounts of the prospects of the harvest from the interior are very favourable. Our import market has exhibited considerable activity, and prices have advanced. Extensive business has been done, principally in Grey Shirtings; T. Cloths have been scarce; Dhooties are in demand. The prices of Grey goods have advanced generally.

CEYLON.

The steam transport *Cleopatra*, from England 17th June, arrived at Point de Galle on the 8th inst. with the head-quarters and a wing of the 23rd royal Welsh fusiliers on board, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Wells. The *Cleopatra* was to leave for Calcutta, after taking in 450 tons of coals. She reports that H.M.'s steamer *Penelope*, Sir W. Wiseman, was to leave the Cape on the 9th of August, with a company of royal artillery, for Calcutta. H.M.S. *Megara* was also at the Cape waiting for troops, and H.M.S. *Belleisle* arrived at Simon's Bay on the 9th of August, with a detachment of the 93rd Highlanders.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

LINDSAY, wife of W. F. d. at Peradenia, Sept. 20.
MACARTNEY, Mrs. W. s. (still-born), at Colombo, Sept. 20.

MARRIAGES.

HALL, W. G. to Eliza H. d. of G. M. Parsons, at Colombo, Sept. 23.
TOUSSAINT, at Batticaloa, Sept. 23.
WYLLIE, W. B. R. to Isabella C. d. of G. Bird, at Gampolte, Sept. 22.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 17. City of Bristol, Alexander, Swan River.—18. Martaban, Nielsen, Galle.—19. Ottawa, Methven, Bombay.—21. Spahis, Conguanda, Marseilles.—22. Teeni, Cross, London; Albert, Williams, Calcutta.—25. Sky Rocket, Batta, Singapore.—26. Jacob, Borgier, Tutocoreen; Royal Albert, Panchard, Tutocoreen.—27. Persia, Peterkin, Geelong.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per City of Bristol (Sept. 17).—Dr. O'Donnell.
Per Royal Albert (Sept. 26).—Rev. H. C. Hurttable, Mrs. Hurttable and 2 children, and G. C. Crewell, Esq.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 15. E. D. T., Linklater, London.—16. Symmetry, Smith, Rangoon; Melicis, Lanzeray, Tutocoreen.—19. Ellen Masters, Munro, Madras.—21. Steamer Ottawa, Methven, Galle.—23. Sarah Armitage, Daviot, Madras.—26. Spahis, Corquanda, Karikal.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Sarah Armitage (Sept. 23).—Mrs. Daviot and Mr. Sansonie.

SINGAPORE.

THE Dutch mail steamer brings tidings of H.M.'s screw gunboat *Algerine*, Lieut. commanding Forbes, from England for China, having struck on the Karang Brom shoals, in the Straits of Banca, where she remained fast. It was thought she might get off at the next spring tides.

H.M.'s steam-ship *Furious* arrived at Batavia on the 6th Sept. last from Rio de Janeiro. The *Furious* left twelve screw gunboats at Anjer, so that we may expect to see this flotilla here in the course of a few days. Four of the gunboats which left England under the charge of the *Furious* had not yet made their appearance.

The British steamer *Lightning*, Capt. Durham, from Hong-Kong the 27th August, arrived here on the 3rd current, having on board six officers and sixty men, of the Madras artillery, for Pinang, and sailed for Pinang and Calcutta on the 4th. She took from this place five officers and fifty men of the Royal Engineers for Calcutta.

H.M.'s steam yacht *Emperor*, Capt. Ward, arrived here on the 3rd September, from England, and proceeded to Sarawak and Hong-Kong on the 13th, having on board Commodore the Hon. H. Keppel, as a passenger, for Sarawak, on a short visit. Commodore Keppel will return here in the steamer *Sir James Brooke*.—*Free Press*.

COFFEE CROP.—During the first half of 1857, the coffee produced on the west coast of Sumatra amounted to 416,858 piculs; during the same period of 1856 it was 74,741 piculs; and in 1855, 77,780 piculs.

The barque *Pinang*, belonging to Singapore, left this on the morning of the 13th September, having on board sixty-five persons, including the crew and passengers, and a full cargo, bound for Malacca and Pinang. About half-past eight on the same evening she was caught in a tremendous squall, which threw her on her beam-ends, and before she could right she came within the vortex of a waterspout, and sank altogether. A number of the persons on board, it is probable, went down with the ship; others, after swimming about for some hours, clinging to one of the boats, which was floating bottom upwards, and other objects, at last succeeded in reaching a schooner bound outwards, and which remained on the spot till daylight. Some more persons were then picked up, and H.M.'s ship *Racehorse* being observed approaching, bound for Singapore, the nakoda of the *Pinang*, and the rest of the people who had been taken on board the schooner, got into the boat, having one oar to manage it, and spoke the *Racehorse*, explaining what had occurred. The nakoda states that the man-of-war continued its course, and did not come to until near the Raffles light-house, when it lowered a boat and picked up two persons who were in the water. It is probable that the explanation was not well understood, or the destitute condition of the people in the boat observed, as the *Racehorse* would scarcely have passed on without giving assistance. As it was, the nakoda was obliged to hire a Malay sampan to bring himself and his companions to Singapore. Of the persons on board the *Pinang* at the time of her loss, thirty-eight are missing, including two women and two young children; twenty-seven persons, amongst them one woman, having reached Singapore.—*Free Press*.

THE *Singapore Free Press* records the rescue of the three sole survivors of the crew of the Hamburg steamer *Posa*, that was wrecked on the coast of New Guinea. They were rescued through the exertions of two missionaries, Ottow and Geisler, from the population of the island Wandessi, in Geelrink's Bay. The Dutch ship *Ocean* has been driven ashore at Menado; she had on board 4,000 piculs of coffee, of which about 3,000 piculs—but much damaged by the salt water—have been saved.

THERE has been a panic in Pinang. A drunken sepoy entered the house of one of his officers on the 9th of August, and grossly insulted him, stating that all the Europeans would in a short time be murdered by his comrades. The alarm spread, many went on board ship, and the Hokkien Chinese got ready their arms. The resident councillor ordered an additional European guard to be placed in the fort, and the greatest fear was for some time felt.

CHINA.

THE LONDON MAIL of July 10th arrived at Hong-Kong Aug. 20th (per *Singapore* st.). The subsequent Mail of July 26th arrived at Hong-Kong Sept. 7th (per *Norma*).

THE western rebels have gained several grand victories over the imperialists during the last month, and captured an uncounted number of fighting vessels. On account of these several victories the rebels determined to make merry by rejoicing in the city, and having a theatrical play in honour of their gods. This continued for several days in succession; the village people receiving free permission to come and look on. The imperialist officers and soldiers availed themselves of this opportunity to imitate the villagers in dress, and to come in stealthily and commence an attack inside, which was responded to from outside, from every quarter of land and water, with a speed outstripping thunder, and only comparable to lightning. The rebels were overcome by the imperialists, and the war junks retaken in uncounted numbers.

At present the rebels have retreated to Hugchow, and perhaps above and below.

The northern rebels, Chun and Lein, and their abettors, have again come forth of Sam-Kong, Keinghou, and Kongkouk, plundering, burning, and killing the villagers. In the middle country, China in every province is in disorder and rebellion; the people moving about to avoid the destruction which awaits them daily.

At present at Canton, as formerly, every gate is closely watched, and a strict scrutiny kept upon persons going out and in. The mandarins and gentry are secretly sending forth persons to falsely circulate the report that the Chinese and foreigners have made peace and again commenced traffic.

In the west the rebels having been greatly beaten, have retreated, and the people's minds have been quieted.

The Canton river is again filled with trading vessels, great and small, and presents an appearance as formerly when peace prevailed.

The mandarins at present are making ships and casting cannon, and raising those cannon formerly sunk by the English, and placing them in position on their junks, which, great and small, amount to from one to two hundred, anchored in the Canton and Fatsan creeks, prepared for another naval engagement.—*Friend of China*, Sept. 2.

TEA AND SILK.—From Shanghai, from 1846 to 1850 inclusive, the average annual export of tea was lbs. 21,118,753; and during the same time the average annual export of silk was bales 17,352. Between 1851 and 1856, the average annual export of tea reached lbs. 63,486,278; and of silk reached bales 43,735. Thus, in five years, the average annual export from Shanghai both of tea and silk has nearly trebled itself. In 1855-56, the amount of tea exported to Great Britain was lbs. 32,914,743, whilst that to the United States was lbs. 20,939,979; the silk exported to the former country was 42,164 bales, whilst that to the latter country was only 1,188 bales. It is singular that our North American colonies only receive green tea from Shanghai, whilst our South Australian colonies import both black and green. For the former colonies there was shipped at Shanghai, from 1st of July to January 5th, lbs. 275,826 of green tea, whilst to the latter colonies there was only shipped, from 1st July to March, 1856, lbs. 76,467, both of black and green.

A COSTLY FUNERAL.—The burial of the late major of the Chinese at Samarang took place on the 4th of August, and was performed with great solemnity. Many thousands of his countrymen attended from the surrounding districts. The ground on which the grave was constructed was bought for £222,000, and the cost of preparing the grave amounted to between seventy and eighty thousand rupees. The deceased was a native of China, and had resided long in Java, where he was very successful in trade, it being calculated that he has left between seven and eight millions of rupees. He lately visited China, where he purchased the rank of mandarin for a large sum, and it is said he found considerable difficulty in obtaining permission to return to Java. He has left a large family by his wives in Samarang and China; but the great bulk of his property is bequeathed to one of his sons, the Captain of the Chinese at Samarang, the rest receiving only very trifling legacies.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CATER, wife of J. d. at Hong-Kong, Aug. 21.
 FISH, wife of Dr. M. W. d. Shanghai, Aug. 13.
 HARDY, Mrs. Thomas W. s. at Shanghai, July 31.
 MACLEOD, wife of M. A. d. at Hong-Kong, Aug. 10.
 SYLE, wife of the Rev. E. W. s. at Shanghai, Aug. 2.
 VACHER, wife of W. H. s. at Shanghai, Aug. 26.
 WADE, wife of Capt. R. B. d. at Shanghai, Aug. 13.

DEATHS.

ALBERS, Charles, at Hong Kong, Sept. 2.
 BATESON, Charles E. at Hong Kong, Sept. 6.
 FRENCH, Maria B. d. of Rev. J. B. at Macao, aged 20 months, Aug. 18.
 GAILLARD, Helen M. d. of Rev. C. W. at Macao, Sept. 2.
 GERRARD, M. at Amoy, Aug. 12.
 GREEN, James I. at Shanghai, Aug. 3.
 HUFFUM, Fred. H. at Macao, aged 7 mo. Aug. 22.
 JACKSON, British barque *Kate Kieather*, at Macao, Sept. 5.
 LORRAIN, Wm. B. at Hong Kong, Aug. 27.
 McCaw, Rev. F. at Fuh-chaw, Aug. 30.
 MURHEAD, Emma J. inf. d. of David, Aug. 10.
 RAY, Wm. at Hong Kong, Sept. 3.
 REARDON, T. F. at sea, February.
 ROBERTSON, ship *Queen*, at Macao, August.
 SHAW, inf. s. of M. H. at Macao, Sept. 2.
 SMITH, A. at Shanghai, aged 38, Aug. 13.
 STEWART, Lieut. K. at Hong Kong, Sept. 4.
 WILLAUME, Edward, inf. s. of J. at Hong Kong, Sept. 9.

BURMAH.

At Rangoon we learn that everything went off quietly during the Mohurram, every precaution was taken quietly to put down the least attempt at a row; and as yet, in spite of the paucity of European troops in Burmah, the whole province is perfectly quiet. Reports are, however, current that Mya-toon and Muny Goung-gee, the famous dacoit leaders, are again in the field. A letter to the *Englishman* says:—"The Mussulman portion of the population have a saucy, jaunty air about them, that is neither very attractive nor pleasing. Our friend of the Golden Foot, has written to our commissioner, to condole with him upon the unfortunate state of British rule in India; and says that he, the commissioner, may rest assured that his Majesty of the Golden Foot will not take advantage of the present state of affairs to our disadvantage.

PERSIA.

The *Bombay Times* publishes the following letter from Karrack, dated 9th Sept. :—

"A report has come in that Murray has hauled down his flag, and returned to Bagdad. Colonel Jacob remains for the present at Bushire. Perhaps the Persians have repented, on hearing of our disasters in Bengal, and hope to take advantage of our troubles.

"We are rather warm still here; ninety-six degrees to-day, and it was ninety-eight yesterday, the highest."

The *Bombay Gazette* has received a letter from Bushire, dated September 10, to a similar effect.

"Captain Graves, with the head-quarters of the 3rd cavalry, embarks on the *Arthur the Great* the day after to-morrow, and Captain Moore, with Lieutenant Stephens, on board the *Caduceus* on the same day. Lieutenant Speus, with another detachment, will embark on board the *Mirzapore* on Monday or Tuesday next. Then there will be left here about two hundred troopers, with Captains Oldfield (commanding) and Wren, Lieutenant LeGeyt, Cornet Currie, and Dr. Bruce. Mr. Murray, our ambassador at Teheran, has written officially to Captain Jones, the resident, to say that our rear-guard here may be attacked by the Tangistanee tribe, which has created a great alarm among the Armenian merchants and others here. The Chikli Basha has come down from Shiraz, and is close here, ready to take possession on our evacuating the place. In consequence of the above-mentioned report, General Jacob has determined on staying till last of all. There is a report here, of which Mr. Malcolm, the Armenian merchant is the originator, that Mr. Murray and the shah have had a row, and that the former has struck his flag; but it is to be hoped that this will prove mere gup. The rear-guard here is to consist of two guns, two hundred sabres of the 3rd cavalry, and the whole of the 20th native infantry.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

(From the Supplement of the *London Gazette* of Friday, Oct. 9.)
 [Continued from page 704 of our last Publication.]

No. 4.

Lieut.-Col. J. G. Neill, of the Madras Army, to the Adjutant-General of the Bengal Army.

Benares, June 6.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that I arrived here on the 3rd inst. with a detachment of the regiment under my command (1st Madras Fusiliers), and found 60 of my men and three officers, who had preceded me here. A company of men were about two days in rear, and three more were following up by bullock-train. I had arranged to start with a detachment of the regiment for Cawnpore on the afternoon of the 4th, but on that afternoon intelligence was received from Lieut. Palliser, in command of a detachment of 50 sows of the 13th Irregular Cavalry, sent out to escort treasure from Azinghur to this, that the 17th regiment had broken out into open mutiny, and, joined by the city people and gaoil prisoners, had left the station and attacked his party, and captured the treasure, his infantry escort acting with them. On this intelligence reaching Benares, Brigadier Ponsonby consulted with me about taking the muskets from the 37th, leaving them their side-arms. He proposed waiting until the following morning to do this. I urged its being done at once, to which he agreed, and left my quarters to make his arrangements, directing me to be present with the Europeans, as per margin,* at 5 p.m. The Sikh regiment, in which Lieut.-Col. Gordon placed much confidence, and a party of about 70 of the 13th Irregular Cavalry, who were despatched, were to join the Europeans in their demonstration. Brigadier Ponsonby came on parade at the hour appointed, but I observed that he appeared far from well, and perfectly unable to act with the energy or vigour required on the emergency. We moved up the Europeans and guns towards the 37th, the Sikhs advancing upon the other flank of that corps, followed by Irregular Cavalry. On approaching the bells of arms of the 37th the Sepoys of that corps seized their arms, loaded them, and opened fire upon us, which was immediately returned with considerable execution by the artillery and Europeans, the Sikh regiment not having yet come up. At this time several of our men fell wounded, and the Brigadier was on his back on the ground, seemingly struck by a stroke of the sun, and declared himself quite unfit for anything, and begged that, being the next senior officer, I would at once assume the command, which I accordingly did, and directed a dash on the lines with Europeans and Sikhs in line on each flank of the artillery. I was on the right of our men in the lines when an alarm was given, and I found the Sikhs had suddenly halted, wavered, and eventually gone about and dispersed, having first, however, fired at and tried to shoot their commanding officer and adjutant, and fired upon and wounded several other officers, and fired upon the squadron of Irregular Cavalry drawn up in rear of them.

2. I believe, from all I have observed and been told, that, with a few exceptions, the Sikhs were supposed to be quite stanch; they seemed in the greatest spirits, and anxious to be led against the 37th. The cause of their sudden panic and extraordinary conduct is supposed to have been the turmoil caused in their rear by a sowar of the 13th Irregular Cavalry having fired at and attempted to cut down the brigade-major, Capt. Dodgson, on his riding up to assume command of them by the Brigadier's order, their own commanding officer having been killed before reaching parade by the men of the 37th N.I. On hearing the shot and shouts the Sikhs turned round and fired on their officers and our men; one man who had fired at Col. Gordon was immediately shot by one of his havildars.

3. The artillery, on observing the disaffection of the Sikhs, opened upon them with considerable effect; they broke and ran, as did the Irregular Cavalry. After this I completed the expulsion of the 37th regiment from their lines, and burnt them, and withdrew my men and guns into position in the barrack, securing myself for the night.

4. Early next morning I sent out parties and brought in the arms, accoutrements, and colours of the 37th that had been left in their lines, as also some of the Sikhs. I also arranged with the civil authorities to remove the treasure from its most insecure and unilitary position in the civil lines, and detached a party, consisting of 100 men of H.M.'s 10th and Madras Fusiliers, and 25 sows, Irregular Cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. Gordon, and had it all brought up and secured in the barracks.

5. On my arriving here I had observed and expressed my opinion on the insecurity of this treasure, under charge only of a

* 3 guns of No. 12 Field Battery and 30 men, under Capt. Olipherts. Her Majesty's 10th, 150 men and 3 officers. Madras Fusiliers, 60 men and 3 officers.

native guard of Sikhs, who, however, stood firm, and deserve the greatest credit for their loyal conduct. I consider the peril in which this treasure has been placed has been for some time imminent; and I feel assured that had the steps taken against the 37th been deferred until the following morning the outbreak would have taken place that night when unprepared, and no efficient assistance could have been rendered by the troops to the European families in cantonments, who would have been left to the mercy of the miscreants let loose on such an occasion. I had a party of Madras Fusiliers at a building called the Mint, and arranged with the Brigadier, before going on parade, that should any disturbance occur, all the families should go there for protection. This was carried out, the party of Europeans there giving confidence, and acting as a check to plunderers. The mutineers, who broke and fled, deserted cantonments rapidly, many of them throwing away their arms. I now hold the barracks and Mint-house between cantonments and city with my Europeans, and have some native guards of trustworthy men as pickets in different parts of cantonments, and feel the cantonments are all safe; and when a few more European troops come up I intend planting a picket at the church, when all the houses in cantonments may, I consider, with safety be again occupied. About 90 of the Irregular Cavalry remained faithful, and are now doing duty, patrolling and keeping off the "Budmashes" from the city from entering cantonments. About 190 of the Sikh regiment, who were on treasure and other guards, are still with us, and remain faithful. A few of them I have promoted for their good conduct when the regiment broke and fled. A further report will be made on this subject, as well as regarding some men of the Irregular Cavalry I have also promoted for loyalty and good conduct.

All ranks behaved as British soldiers; the hard work and exposure to the sun were most cheerfully borne. I beg to bring to notice particularly the assistance I have received from Lieut.-Col. Gordon, commanding the Sikhs; Lieut.-Col. Spottiswoode, 37th; the Brigade-Major, Capt. Dodgson; Capt. Olpherts, commanding the artillery; and Lieut. Gosling, Adjutant, Madras Fusiliers. I have, &c.

J. G. NEILL, Lieut.-Col.

P.S.—I have strengthened Chunar by a small detachment of H.M.'s 84th, with three officers of 37th, and despatched to Allahabad, by Garce horse-drawk this evening, 50 men of Madras Fusiliers, the same number following to-morrow, and as quick as I can spare them to that post and Cawnpore.

J. G. NEILL, Lieut.-Col.

No. 5.

Major-General Sir H. Barnard to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Delhi Cantonments, June 8.

SIR,—The forces under my command marched from Allipore at 1 a.m. this morning, and on reaching Badulee Ke-Serai found the enemy strongly posted in an entrenched position, which I have the satisfaction to inform you was carried after an engagement of about three-quarters of an hour, and proceeded to take up our present position, which we found to be over disputed ground the whole way, and finally, in a well-defended line of defence, from the signal-tower to Hindoo Rao's house. Our troops behaved with the greatest gallantry and persevering endurance, and after facing a very determined resistance, drove the enemy within the walls of Delhi: all this was accomplished by nine o'clock in the morning. Our loss has been comparatively trifling, only one officer being killed; but I regret to say, that officer is Col. Chester, Adjutant-General of the Army, who was esteemed by all for every qualification that can adorn the soldier. I have not been able to ascertain the particulars of our loss, or our capture of guns, but I fear I cannot estimate the former under 10 to 50 killed, the number of guns taken to be about 15 or 18. I do not in this hurried despatch attempt to recommend any one, but I cannot pass over the assistance I received from Brigadier-General Wilson, whose cool judgment entitles him to an equal share of any merit that may be given to the officer in command. From the Brigadier-General and staff of the army attached to me from the divisional staff I received every support, and from my personal staff, Capt. Barnard and Lieut. Turnbull, the most daring devotion. The conduct of the Ghoorka battalion, the sappers, and other native troops employed was most praiseworthy; they vied with their European comrades in forward daring. The troops of the native contingents did equally good service, including those of the Jheend Rajah; and I cannot close this without especial mention of many gentlemen attached to the army in civil capacities, who not only accompanied us into the field, but did every service the extended nature of our position rendered prominent in keeping up mutual communication.

I hope to send you a fuller detail to-morrow. Our siege train is up, and I hope to open on the town without a moment's delay.

P.S.—I find the captured guns amount to 26, and I desire to add to this, in justice to myself, special notice of the assistance I received from Col. Congreve, C.B., Acting Adjutant-General of H.M.'s Forces in India; Col. Becher, Quartermaster-General of the Army; and Col. the Hon. R. Curzon, Military Secretary to the late Commander-in-Chief, who never left me; Capt. Norman, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, and on whom the important duties of Adjutant-General devolved on the death of Col. Chester, and Col. Young, Judge-Advocate-General of the Army, who accompanied me during the whole of the action.

No. 6.

Major-General Sir H. Barnard to the Adjutant-General of the Army,

Delhi Cantonment, June 11.

SIR,—I have the honour to report, for the information of General Reed, commanding the forces, that the enemy attacked the position occupied by the troops under my command this morning in force. The troops acted throughout with gallantry and coolness, and the affair ended in the total repulse of the enemy, who have retreated to the city. At about a quarter to 5 a.m. the attack first began. On my ascertaining that both flanks were being attacked, the usual supports were not only sent up to the position on the heights, but the whole of the troops under my command were speedily under arms, and marched up to reinforce the pickets and to drive back the enemy. This was first accomplished on the left, the enemy falling back under the fire of the troops, and, after being beaten back from the right, they came on again for a second attack, under cover of the thickly-wooded gardens near the Subjee Munde. The 1st Bengal European Fusiliers were sent against them, under the command of Major Jacob, and succeeded most gallantly in not only driving the enemy back, but pursued them, skirmishing all through the thickly-wooded gardens of the Subjee Munde. It was about half-past 7 a.m. when the troops began to be recalled, and the assembly first sounded for the skirmishers.

In comparison with the strength of the attack, our loss was small; and I trust to be able to send in without delay the official returns of the killed and wounded. I have heard as yet of only one casualty among the officers, Capt. Knox, 75th regiment, who was killed when reinforcing the picket at the Flagstaff Tower, and while driving back the enemy. The loss on the other side to the enemy must have been considerable, and although difficult to estimate, could not have been less than 250.

No. 7.

Major-General Sir H. Barnard to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Delhi, June 12.

SIR,—With reference to my hurried despatch of the 8th inst., I have now the honour, for the information of the General Commanding the Forces, to submit a more detailed account of the action of Badulee Ke-Serai, and seizure of the position on the ridge above the cantonments of Delhi, necessary to hold with regard to ultimate operations against that city.

Having been joined by the force under Brigadier-Gen. Wilson, I broke up the camp at Allipore without delay, and on ascertaining that the enemy had made preparations to oppose our advance, and had occupied a fortified position at Badulee Ke-Serai, made the following disposition of the forces:—"Brigadier-General Grant, C.B., with the force as per margin,* was to gain the opposite side of the canal, and recross it below and in rear of the enemy's position, so soon as he heard the action commence, with a view of taking the enemy in flank. The 1st brigade, under Brigadier-General Showers, was to act on the right side of the main trunk road, along which the column was to advance, and the 2nd brigade, under Brigadier-General Graves, was to take the left; the heavy guns were to remain in position on the road, the rest of the artillery to act on either side. As soon as our advanced picket met the enemy these brigades deployed, leaving the main road clear. The enemy soon opened a very heavy fire upon us, and, finding that our light field-pieces did not silence their battery, and that we were losing men fast, I called upon the 75th regiment to make a dashing charge, and take the place at the point of the bayonet; this service was done with the most heroic gallantry, and to Lieut.-Col. Herbert, and every officer, non-commissioned officer, and man of the 75th regiment my thanks are most especially due; the 1st Europeans supported the attack, and on the 2nd brigade coming up and threatening their right, and Brigadier-General Grant showing the head of his column and guns on their left rear, the enemy abandoned the position entirely, leaving his guns on the ground. The action lasted nearly one hour, and, I regret to say, cost many valuable lives.

* Six guns, 3rd troop, 3rd battalion, Horse Artillery; four guns, 2nd troop, 1st battalion, Horse Artillery; three squadrons 9th Lancers.

Although the men were much exhausted, I determined to push on, under the impression that if I halted a similar difficulty might be opposed to me the following day in gaining the requisite position; and on the road separating, it became desirable to act in two columns, sending one along the main trunk road, and taking the other to the left through the cantonments. To Brigadier-General Wilson, supported by Brigadier-General Showers' brigade, I confided the conduct of this column, which had to fight its way through gardens with high walls and other obstacles the whole way; and, taking the 2nd brigade, with Brigadier-General Graves, with myself, I proceeded to the left. I soon found that the enemy had posted himself strongly on the ridge over the cantonments, with guns in position, and under the range of which we soon found ourselves; upon which I determined on a rapid flank movement to the left, in the hope of gaining the ridge under cover of the cantonments, and taking the position in flank.

This was happily successful; the enemy got their guns hastily into a position to meet me, and Brigadier-General Graves's brigade, consisting of the 60th Rifles, under Lieut.-Col. Jones, supported by the 2nd Europeans, under Capt. Boyd, advanced gallantly, supported by Capt. Money's troop of Horse Artillery, carried the position, and the enemy, finding himself taken in flank and rear, abandoned his guns, and we swept the whole ridge from the flag-staff to Hindoo Rao's house, where I had the satisfaction of meeting Brigadier-General Wilson; and the object of the day having been thus effected, the force was at once placed in position before Delhi.

I have already mentioned to the Commander-in-Chief the names of officers to whom I am indebted, and whom I desire in justice to call to his notice, and to whose names I beg to add those of Major Ewart, Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, Capt. Shute, Assistant Quartermaster-General, and Capt. Maisey, Deputy Judge-Advocate-General, and beg to state that I fully concur in the merit of those recommended by my brigadiers.

Nominal Roll of Officers Killed and Wounded.—Col. C. Chester, Adjutant-General of the Army, killed; Capt. J. W. Delamain, 56th N.I., killed; Capt. C. W. Russell, 54th N.I., killed; Lieut. A. Harrison, H.M.'s 75th regt., killed.

Artillery Division.—First-Lieut. A. Light, slightly wounded; Second-Lieut. C. Hunter, slightly wounded; Second-Lieut. A. H. Davidson, severely, blown up by explosion of a gun limber; Second-Lieut. R. Hare, slight contusion.

H.M.'s 75th Regt.—Brev. Lieut.-Col. Herbert, commanding, wounded; Capt. Dawson, wounded; Lieut. J. R. S. Fitzgerald, wounded; Lieut. and Adj. R. Barter, wounded; Lieut. C. R. Rivers, wounded; Ens. C. M. Pym, wounded; Assist. Surg. S. A. Lithgow, wounded.

1st European Bengal Fusiliers.—Capt. S. Greville, wounded; Second-Lieut. N. Ellis, wounded.

W. H. BARNARD, Major-General,
Commanding Field Force.

No. 8.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, June 26.

SIR,—I have the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to annex, for submission to the Governor-General of India in Council, letters in original, of the 17th and 19th inst., from the officer commanding at Allahabad, reporting his own operations at that station since his assumption of the command, and those of Capt. Fraser, of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, while employed in opening the communication between Benares and Allahabad, all of which have met with the warm approbation of the Commander-in-Chief, who has desired that his best thanks shall be expressed to both officers for the excellent and useful service they have rendered with the troops under their command.

2. The return of the original inclosures is solicited when no longer required.

I have, &c.,

W. MAYHEW, Major.

No. 9.

Lieutenant-Colonel Neill to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Allahabad, June 17.

SIR,—I have the honour to report my arrival here on the afternoon of the 11th inst., with a party of forty men, the fusiliers having had more difficulty in getting on from Benares, consequent on the disturbed state of the country, the road being partly deserted, and all the dawk horses taken away by the insurgents. I found Allahabad closely invested, except on the river side, it being only approachable from the rivers; the bridge of boats on the Ganges partly destroyed; it and the village of Deeragunge in possession of the insurgents. On arriving at the end of the Benares road, at the village of Jansee, I was obliged to move down to my left; was fortunate to bribe some natives to bring a boat over to the left bank of the Ganges, in which I embarked part of my men. The people in the fort having by this time seen us, sent over boats

some way down. By these means we all got into the fort, almost completely exhausted from our long night's march and the intense heat. On assuming command, I at once determined to drive the enemy away, and open up some communication with the country. On the following morning I opened fire with several round shots on those parts of Deeragunge occupied by the worst description of natives, attacked the place with detachments of fusiliers and Sikhs, drove the enemy out with considerable loss, burnt part of the village, and took possession of a repaired bridge, placing a company of Sikhs at its head for its protection. The next day Major Stephenson's detachment of 100 men, which had left Benares by bullock-train the same evening I had, crossed the bridge into the front. On the morning of the 13th I attacked the insurgents in the village of Kydunge, on the left bank of the Jumna, and drove them out with loss. On the 14th I could do little or nothing. Ever since I arrived here I have observed great drinking among the Sikhs and the Europeans, of all classes; and it was not long before I learned that large godowns belonging to merchants and river steam companies had been broken into and plundered, and the contents were distributed all over the place. Quantities of all kinds of spirits and wine were brought into the fort by the Sikhs, sold to our soldiers at the lowest prices,* and the consequence was drunkenness to a disgraceful extent in the garrison. The Sikhs showed anything but a subordinate spirit, and, being in the same range of barracks with our men, caused me no small anxiety. I endeavoured to get hold of or destroy all the liquor and rum, and succeeded in both, by directing the commissariat to purchase all the liquor the Sikhs had to sell. I sent out the only two carts I had, to empty what remained in the godowns into the commissariat stores, and destroyed all that I could otherwise lay hold of. It appeared to me most desirable to get the Sikhs out of the fort. They were very loth to go, and their officers did not appear to me to have that authority over them to oblige them. It required some tact and management, and was happily effected by Captain Brasyer, who deserves the greatest credit. They are now outside in some houses, the old native hospital, and others on the bank of the Jumna, under the guns of the fort, and, although attacked and obliged to retire on the night of the 14th inst., some, including the adjutant, wounded, yet they soon regained their position. I felt that Allahabad was really safe when every native soldier and sentry was out of it, and as long as I command I shall not allow one to be on duty in it. On the evening of the 14th I threw a shell from a howitzer on the brutes into Kydunge, and the morning of the 15th early opened the same fire with round shot also upon it at daylight. I sent a steamer up the Jumna with a howitzer, under command of Captain Harwood, of the artillery, and a party of twenty picked shots of the fusiliers, under Lieutenant Arnold of that corps, who went up the river, some distance above the city, and did much execution. The Sikhs were directed to attack and clear Kydunge and Mootingunge on the Jumna, and were supported on the right by fifty of the fusiliers, under Lieutenant Bailey, and the small party of irregular cavalry. The troops behaved with great gallantry and spirit in the heat of the sun; the Sikhs had the legs of the Europeans, and the country they had to go over was less difficult; the opposition they met with was not so great; they, however, punished the enemy severely, although they fire badly, and are very wild. The fusiliers met with some resistance, did good execution among the enemy, but had two men killed and six wounded, all severely, one dangerously, including Lieutenant Bailey, shot through the thigh. The insurgents were so thoroughly beaten at all points, and our men had followed them up so close to the city, that we have since been informed the greatest terror seized them all, and they all fled from the city during the night. They had also lost several of their chiefs, and the Moulavie, the chief of the insurrection, is now, I understand, with a few followers, about fourteen miles off. There are still some villages inhabited by Mahomedan tawntics, who took a prominent and active part in the night of the mutiny, I will make an example of; but I cannot march out until I get sufficient cattle for my artillery, and also to draw carriages to convey wounded, or men knocked over by the sun. Many sepoys, supposed to be from Delhi, fought against us. We have had intelligence from the city of the dispersion and flight of most of the ringleaders. The Moulavie has fled, and two of his men of rank were slain on the 15th. Our two guns, taken away from the bridge of boats by the 6th, were sent in to our outposts yesterday morning; also Mr. Cheek, of the 6th, since dead, and Mr. Conductor Coleman and his family, who escaped the night of the mutiny, although severely wounded and badly treated. The troops are in high spirits and as good health as can be expected this fearful weather. The fusiliers have endured more exposure and fatigue than most soldiers; their conduct has been admirable. I cannot speak too highly of Captain Brasyer, of the Sikhs; he alone has kept that regiment together, and all right here. He deserves the greatest credit. He assisted me very greatly indeed in getting the Sikhs out of the fort. I almost feared at one time that force would have to be employed. It was a very near thing indeed. Fortunately, I was able to employ the Sikhs in the constant attacks, which assisted. The fusiliers now here consist of eleven officers and 360 men.

I have, &c.,

J. G. NEILL, Lieut.-Col. Commanding Allahabad.

* Four annas the bottle, all round, beer, brandy, and wines of all kinds, including champagne.

No. 10.

Lieut.-Colonel Neill to the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.
(Extract.)

Allahabad, June 19.

I last did myself the honour of addressing you on the 17th inst. On the following morning I moved out with all my force, having the previous day obtained bullocks for my two guns. I sent one party of eighty fusiliers and 100 Sikhs in the steamer, with a howitzer, up the river, to attack and destroy the Pathan village of Derryabad and the Mewattie villages of Sydadab and Russelpore, and to co-operate with me. I marched from the cantonments with 200 fusiliers, two guns, all the Sikhs and irregular cavalry, and proceeded as far as the gaol, thus getting between the city and the villages belonging to and said to be occupied by the insurgents. I met with no opposition, the enemy, I regret to say, having disappeared during the night. I swept and destroyed these villages, and collected all my force on the parade-ground of the 6th Bengal N.I. It was my intention to have occupied the church and other buildings during the heat of the day; but, as symptoms of cholera among the fusiliers had occurred during the night, one man having been taken ill en route, I determined to return to the fort with all the Europeans, and leave Captain Brasyer and his Sikhs, with the irregular cavalry, accompanied by Mr. Court, collector and magistrate, to destroy several villages beyond the church, which work was properly done. I got back to the fort about 7 A.M., and regret to say that several of the men came into hospital with cholera in its worst form. Eight men were buried last evening and twenty this evening. There are still many cases in hospital, but of a milder nature, and I hope, with God's blessing, for the best.

I had before this, fearing disease from the crowded state in which I found the fort, sent off two steamer-loads of women and children; and, as the cantonment is now safe, I directed all the non-combatants out of the fort: this order has been attended to. I have also established a European hospital in a Masonic building a short distance from the fort, to which I have removed all cholera patients. I have also occupied the dawb bungalow near it with a subaltern's party for its protection; 100 Europeans are in tents on the glacis, and I move out 200 to-morrow to a top of tree near the dawb bungalow. No rain has yet fallen, the heat is intense, and the soldiers, after their hard work and exposure, are much prostrated. The barracks here are in bad order, followers of any description being also unprocurable. There are but few punkahs and no tatties; the men have therefore not the proper advantages of barrack accommodation for this hot season. I regret to add that the supply of medicines here has failed; there appears to have been little or none kept in Allahabad, and our detachments only brought up sufficient for the march.

I am now in expectation of the arrival of the *Mirzapore*, which was also detained by the same authorities, which I hope has some little medicine on board. At the same time, I have also to complain of the civil authorities at Ghazepore presuming to keep back and not delivering to the officer commanding troops on board the *Mirzapore*, in Calcutta, written orders I sent through them for the removal of the treasure at that station on board the steamer, to be brought by the Europeans to Benares.

Two hundred bullocks with drivers were brought in here yesterday; this is all our public carriage at present; our commissariat officer is away, and that department is in consequence inefficient. I am prevented, therefore, from pushing on, as I wish, troops to Cawnpore; his Excellency may feel assured that I will do so as soon as I possibly can. I, however, apprehend that nothing can be done until we have had a shower of rain. A detachment of the 8th Queen's may be in to-morrow; I shall place them in the church, and the other European troops, as they arrive, in other buildings in the cantonment. I beg to enclose Captain Fraser's report of his march from Benares to this place. Much good service has been done by so thoroughly opening the road. The men of the detachment acquitted themselves in their usual soldierlike and enduring manner; and I beg to bring to the notice of his Excellency Captain Fraser, an intelligent and energetic officer, in whom I have the utmost confidence, in any emergency. I am organizing a body of irregular cavalry, by joining Captain Palliser's detachment of the 13th irregular cavalry, with the few men of Captain Alexander's corps still remaining faithful to us, and expect to entertain some sowars. I have established a system of patrolling in the neighbourhood with the troopers, to encourage the people to bring in supplies.

The Moulavie has left this with about 3,000 followers; his destination is unknown, but supposed to be Lucknow, or in this neighbourhood. I have arranged to beat up his camp if it is.

No. 11.

Captain Fraser to the Officer commanding at Allahabad.

Allahabad, June 19.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that, agreeably to instructions received from the officer commanding at Benares, a detachment of Madras fusiliers, strength as per margin,* under my command, marched, on June 13, 1857, from Benares, for the purpose of acting against the marauders and disturbers of the peace, and with the view of opening the communication along the road to Allahabad, which for some time had been interrupted.

* 1 captain, 4 lieutenants, 1 second lieutenant, 1 assistant-surgeon, and 150 native infantry, rank-and-file.

2. Mr. Chapman, a gentleman well acquainted with the country, accompanied the party.

3. At Gopaegunj, a detachment of the 13th irregular cavalry, of eighty men, under the command of Lieutenant Palliser, joined the expedition.

4. On the 14th inst., information having been received on oath that the inhabitants of two villages within a mile of the Grand Trunk Road, near Gopaegunj, had been plundering the grain and stopping the communication, I proceeded with a party of the fusiliers to the said villages, and called upon the principals to appear, but they had made their escape, and I ordered their houses to be burnt.

5. On the 15th inst., intelligence having been received that three zemindars who had proclaimed themselves rajahs, and had been plundering, were then in a village about three miles from Gopaegunj, fifty men of the 13th irregular cavalry, under Lieut. Palliser, proceeded to the village, accompanied by Mr. Chapman and Mr. Moore, of the civil service, who joined our party from Mirzapore. They succeeded in capturing the zemindars, and bringing them into camp, where they were tried immediately by court-martial, and hanged by eight o'clock the same evening.

6. At midnight the detachment marched for Baroad, where we arrived at daybreak on the 16th, when I immediately proceeded, with a party of 100 men of the Madras fusiliers, and the whole of the irregular cavalry, to apprehend, if possible, a man named Belour Sing, who, with 1,200 followers, was reported to be in a village about five miles from the Grand Trunk Road, and had been plundering the neighbouring villages. On arriving at the village, named Dubaar, I found it deserted, and everything carried off, with the exception of some grain and a small quantity of gunpowder. I ordered Belour Sing's house and village to be burned; and a reward of 200 rupees was offered by Mr. Chapman for his capture.

7. On the evening of the 16th inst. a zemindar came to the camp, accompanied by a duffadar, who was in command of twelve sepoys, who formed a guard over some Government treasure, in a village about a mile off the road, half-way between Baroad and Sydadab. Mr. Chapman and myself arranged that the detachment should be halted at the nearest point on the road on our march to Sydadab, and a party proceeded to the village to recover the treasure. About 1 A.M. on the 17th Mr. Chapman and myself, with twenty-five men of the fusiliers, went to this village and carried off the treasure, which was said to amount to 12,000 rupees, and had been defended by the sepoy guard in charge of it, although the village had been attacked by dacoits and burnt. The treasure was brought into Allahabad, escorted by half the sepoy guard, the remainder of the guard having been left to protect the village. The treasure was handed over on arrival here to Mr. Court, and I think that the sepoys are fairly entitled to some remuneration from Government for having protected the treasure.

8. The punishment inflicted on the three zemindars of Gopaegunj, and the fact of its being known that the detachment was able to march against and punish marauders at considerable distances from the high road, had the effect of intimidating those who had been plundering; and when the detachment was at Baroad twenty-three Government bullocks made their appearance, evidently brought to the neighbourhood of the camp by the people who had carried them off, but had become afraid to retain them. When the detachment was at Sydadab some more bullocks and horses were brought back in the same way.

9. On arriving at Sydadab on the morning of the 17th inst. a party of the irregular cavalry, under Lieut. Palliser, proceeded to a village about three miles off, in which it was reported certain people resided who had plundered the dawb bungalow and carried off the Government bullocks from Sydadab. Lieut. Palliser's party secured several prisoners, who were brought into camp and tried by court-martial. A party of the fusiliers proceeded to another village belonging to the same people, but it was found deserted, and I ordered it to be burnt. A few Government bullocks were recovered. Two villages were burnt by the irregular cavalry.

10. On the morning of the 18th of June the detachment arrived at Allahabad. I found the road clear the whole way, and am of opinion that any party of European troops, however small, may now travel the road with safety; but to keep the dawb open I believe it is necessary in the meantime to establish a post of Europeans at Gopaegunj, and another half way between that place and Allahabad, and Col. Gordon, commanding Benares, has, I understand, ordered this to be done.

11. It is impossible to speak too highly of Mr. Chapman's services, and I am convinced that the measures adopted by him as a magistrate at the different places we passed through, if carried out by the police authorities, will have the effect of keeping the road perfectly quiet in future.

12. The conduct of the fusiliers on the march was most praiseworthy in every respect.

13. The irregular cavalry gave me every satisfaction, and I requested Lieut. Palliser to convey my thanks to his men for their services.

14. Dawk letters, I understand, arrived last night from Benares for the first time, and I trust that there will be no further interruption on this line.

I am, &c.

J. G. FRASER, Captain, Commanding
Detachment Madras Fusiliers.

No. 12.

The Acting Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

July 2.

Sir,—I have the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to enclose, for submission to the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, copy of a despatch from Major-General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B., commanding the field force before Delhi, enclosing copy of a report from Brigadier H. Grant, C.B., of an action fought with the mutineers in rear of our camp on the 19th ultimo, in which the troops engaged behaved with great gallantry, and the brigadier who conducted the affair displayed much coolness and judgment.

2. Major General Reed desires to support Major-General Sir H. Barnard's recommendation in favour of the officers and men who distinguished themselves on this occasion.

I have, &c.

N. CHAMBERLAIN,
Brigadier-General, Acting Adjutant-General
of the Army.

No. 13.

Major-General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B., Commanding Field Force, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp before Delhi, June 23.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, the report of Brigadier Grant, C.B. of the affair of the 19th inst.

These repeated attacks upon our position, with the small force we have to repel them, are rendered most harassing by the uncertainty of the point on which it is to be threatened, it being always doubtful whether it is to be confined to one, and can only be successfully repulsed by the untiring and unflinching gallantry of the small bodies who can alone be directed against the enemy, and I can assure you that under no circumstances did officers and men merit greater praise.

I have to deplore the loss of Lieutenant-Colonel Yule, 9th Lancers, an officer of great merit, and Lieutenant Alexander, of the 3rd Native Infantry, a young officer of much promise; also, that Colonel Belcher, Quartermaster-General, and Captain Daly, of the Guides, were wounded, and that I shall be deprived for some time of the services of these officers, an irreparable loss at this moment.

The native irregular cavalry man mentioned by Brigadier Grant, C.B. has been rewarded by the Order of merit, which carries the highest pension; and I would venture to recommend Privates Hancock and Purcell, 9th Lancers, for the Victoria Cross.

My thanks are due to Brigadier Grant, C.B. who on this, as on all occasions, evinces the highest qualifications for a cavalry officer.

Our loss, I regret to say, was severe; but, taking the great superiority of the enemy in number into consideration, I am only thankful it should not have been greater.

I inclose a return of casualties.

I have, &c.

H. BARNARD.

No. 14.

Brigadier J. H. Grant, C.B. Commanding Cavalry Brigade of the Field Force, to the Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General of Division.

Camp, Delhi, June 22.

Sir,—On the afternoon of the 19th instant, information was brought in that the camp was to be attacked in the rear.

The safety of the camp being under my direction, I immediately proceeded with a squadron of Her Majesty's 9th Lancers, two guns of Major Scott's, two of Captain Money's, and two of Major Turner's, under command of Lieutenant Bishop, to prevent the near approach of the enemy to our camp. When this force got to the right of the Ochterlony-gardens, a heavy fire of artillery was opened upon it, to which our guns replied. The troops from camp now began to arrive, and the action became general.

The enemy had taken up a position about half a mile in rear of the Ochterlony-gardens, and thence opened a very severe fire of round shot, grape, and canister. I advanced our guns right up to them, and our artillery replied to their fire with the greatest spirit.

As long as it was light, we succeeded in driving the rebels back, but in the dusk of the evening, the enemy, who were in great numbers, very nearly succeeded in turning our flank, and for some time two guns were in great jeopardy.

It now became very dark, but I succeeded, with Lieutenant Martin, of the 9th Lancers, in getting a few men together, and we charged into the enemy.

The guns, I am happy to say, were saved, but a waggon of Major Scott's battery was blown up. I must not fail to mention the excellent conduct of a sowar of the 4th irregular cavalry and two men of the 9th Lancers, Privates Thomas Hancock and John Purcell, who, when my horse was shot down, remained by me throughout. One of these men and the sowar offered me their horses, and I was dragged out by the sowar's horse. Private Hancock was severely wounded, and Private Purcell's horse was killed under him. The sowar's name is Roopur Khan.

Our fire re-opened, and the enemy were driven back to the own.

On the left flank two squadrons of the 9th Lancers, under Colonel Yule; one troop of the Carabineers, under Lieutenant Ellis; and the Guide corps, under Captain Daly, proceeded in support of Major Tombs's and Major Turner's guns. The former proceeded with the Guide corps, the latter with the 9th Lancers, in support to the left of the Ochterlony-gardens, and both opened fire.

A squadron of the 9th Lancers, under Captain Anson, then charged down the road; and the third squadron, under Lieutenant Jones, with Colonel Yule, followed in support. Colonel Yule, I regret to say, fell at this time, having received a shot in his leg, and was killed by the enemy. He is a severe loss to the 9th Lancers.

The Guide corps, under Captain Daly, gallantly charged twice, and I regret to say this excellent officer was severely wounded in the shoulder, but the enemy were beaten, and retired to the town.

The following morning I was ordered by the Major-General commanding to take a force out on the same ground, and drive the enemy away, if any were still left. I proceeded, but found only a strong picket of the enemy, which was easily driven back, and we captured a gun and two waggons, which they had left the night previous.

I beg to bring to the immediate notice of Major-General Sir H. Barnard, the names of the officers who had command of guns and squadrons. Major Scott, Captain Money, and Lieutenant Bishop, commanded the guns on the right, and nothing could be better than the way in which they brought their guns forward, and opened them on the enemy, fearless of danger; also Captain Head, who was on the right, and Captain Anson and Lieutenant Jones, who commanded squadrons on the left; the conduct of all has been most favourably reported to me. Major Turner's and Major Tombs's names, I presume, will be mentioned by Brigadier Wilson, and it would be needless my saying anything in their favour.

I beg also to bring the name of Captain Daly before Sir Henry, a most gallant and excellent officer.

I regret to say that the loss in the 9th Lancers was severe—five men killed, and eight wounded, and thirty-one horses killed, wounded, and missing.

I have, &c.,

J. H. GRANT.

No. 15.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, July 16.

Sir,—I have the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, a letter, in the original, from the officer commanding at Benares, of the 8th inst., with its enclosures, reporting an attack made on the insurgents assembled in the neighbourhood on the 6th idem by Brevet-major J. F. Haliburton, of the 78th Highlanders, for the conduct of which his Excellency has expressed to that officer his acknowledgments.

2. I am to request that you will be good enough to draw the attention of Government to the favourable mention made of the conduct of the detachments of the 47th and 65th N.I., and to express the pleasure it gave Sir P. Grant to see them so creditably reported of.

3. The promotion of Sowar Hyat Khan to duffadar, for his gallant conduct in rescuing Lieut. G. H. Hale, under a heavy fire, has Sir P. Grant's warm approval.

4. The return of the enclosure is requested.

I have, &c.

W. MAYHEW, Major.

No. 16.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Benares, July 8.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the report of Major Haliburton, her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, who commanded the detachment employed against the insurgents assembled in this neighbourhood on the 6th instant.

2. I am sorry to observe that Major Haliburton was not quite satisfied with the conduct of the party of the 12th irregular cavalry, and, as his Excellency would doubtless require more detailed particulars, I enclose with this the explanation furnished by Captain Boileau, on my requisition.

3. The sowar named by Captain Boileau as having specially distinguished himself by gallantly rescuing a dismounted officer, whose horse had been killed, was yesterday named in brigade orders, and promoted to the rank of duffadar. The sowar, I am informed, is a Punjabee.

4. His Excellency will be pleased to hear that the sepoys of the 47th and 65th appear disposed to act with energy and good faith against marauders, as shown from the reports from Azimghur and Mirzapore annexed.

I have, &c.,

P. GORDON, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding
Benares District.

(To be continued.)

THE BREAKING UP OF THE PERSIAN FIELD FORCE.

FIELD FORCE ORDERS.

By Brigadier-General J. Jacob, C.B., Commanding Persian Expeditionary Field Force.

Head-Quarter, Camp Bushire, Aug. 18, 1857.

1. The Persian Expeditionary Field Force having been broken up, and the Europeans and departments composing it having departed, or being about severally to depart on their return to India, Brigadier-General J. Jacob begs to express to the officers and men who have composed the Field Force, his deep sense of their excellent behaviour and high merit displayed while serving under his command in Persia.

2. Previously to the departure of Lieut.-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., &c., from Persia, Sir James called on the Brigadier-General for a list of the officers then with the force at Bushire, whose services he might think most deserving of notice.

3. On the occasion, the Brigadier-General reported as follows:—List of officers whose meritorious services while under the command of Brigadier-General J. Jacob, C.B., at Bushire, have been most conspicuous, and who are especially recommended to the favourable notice of Government. Brigadier Wilson, K.H.—To this officer, who entered the service before I was born, I am greatly indebted for the most generous and hearty support and assistance throughout the period during which he served under my command. Col. Trevelyan, Commandant of Artillery—The duties of this most able officer have been most important, and of a very varied and often most laborious nature. Nothing could have exceeded the ability and cheerful alacrity with which these duties have at all times been performed. Col. Younghusband, Deputy Adjutant-General—I have found the ardour, method, indefatigable zeal, departmental experience, and readiness of this officer most valuable to me. Indeed his conduct, both before and while under my command, has been beyond praise. Major Hill, Commanding Engineers—This officer has had the most important and laborious duties to perform throughout the whole of this expedition. He has executed the whole of the military works of the camp and town of Bushire, and in addition to these, has now, in spite of every disadvantage of weather and local circumstances, nearly completed the gigantic task of erecting hospitals, barracks, and other covers for the whole force, native and European. Major Hill has also frequently accompanied me on reconnoitring parties, when we have occasionally fallen in with strong outposts of the enemy, and has afforded me the most valuable assistance in every manner and on every occasion wherein his aid could be useful. Major Green, Assistant Adjutant-General—To this highly-distinguished officer, I am most deeply indebted for all possible assistance in every possible manner during the whole period of the service in which we were engaged. He accompanied me on every reconnoitring party. Major Ballard, C.B., Intelligence Department—The services of this officer, who served with such distinction in the Russian war, have been most valuable to me at the head of the Intelligence Department. Capt. Graves, commanding 3rd Cavalry—This officer always accompanied me on reconnoitring parties, and sometimes in presence of and close to the enemy. A large portion of the cavalry duties of the force of Bushire have fallen to him; these duties were at one time very harassing and arduous, and were performed by Capt. Graves, his officers and men, in the most admirable manner. Indeed, I can recommend Capt. Graves to notice as one of the best cavalry officers I am acquainted with. He has been nobly supported by Capt. Moore and Oldfield, his Adjutant, Lieut. Moore, and the other officers of this most excellent corps, which is as good a regiment of cavalry as I could ever wish to lead into action. Capt. Shewell, Assistant-Quartermaster-General—The services of this officer, while under my command at Bushire, appear to be deserving of commendation in the highest degree; of all, the most constantly laborious duties have fallen to his lot. In addition to the continual departmental work of a Quartermaster-General of a large force in the field, with perpetual embarking and disembarking of troops, and all the numerous harassing duties to such work, which Capt. Shewell has performed most admirably, he has also accompanied me on reconnoitring parties, and has always been ready to afford me the most valuable assistance whenever and however required. Capt. Pelly, Aide-de-Camp—To this highly accomplished officer, I am indebted for the most hearty and valuable aid on all possible occasions. He has of course accompanied me everywhere. Capt. Dunsterville, Superintendent of Camp Police and Bazaars—The services of this excellent officer have been most conspicuous and valuable; and he has been most indefatigable in the performance of his duties, which have been both delicate and laborious. Much of the comfort of the troops has depended on them. Lieut. Whish, H.M.'s 14th Dragoons, Assistant Quartermaster-General—This

officer is one of the most able, active, and deserving staff officers I have ever met with. His exertions during the whole period of his service under me, particularly in embarking and disembarking cavalry, have been very great, skilful, and most praiseworthy, and have only been the more conspicuous from the difficulties, caused by bad weather and his failing health. Lieut. Whish also accompanied me on reconnoitring parties. Lieut. Briggs, commanding 1st Regiment Southern Irregular Horse—This officer is well worthy of commendatory notice, for the excellent manner in which, in spite of all adverse circumstances, he has conducted every duty intrusted to him. Major Pottinger, Major of Brigade, Artillery, and temporarily Deputy Assist. Adjutant-General—The services of this old and excellent officer during the expedition have already been brought to notice by the Commandant of Artillery, Col. Trevelyan; but it becomes my duty also to mention them, as they have been most valuable to me also personally, during the period this officer acted as Deputy Adjutant-General of the Force. Capt. Rigby, Superintendent of Police and Magistrate in the town—The services of this officer have been most valuable. He has very greatly improved the town of Bushire, and has maintained justice, peace, quiet, and excellent order among the inhabitants. His duties have been of a most delicate and important nature; he has been most zealous and industrious in their performance, and is well worthy of favourable notice. Lieut. Mellersh, Commissary of Ordnance—The work of the department under the control of this officer has been very heavy and most important. The mass of ordnance stores belonging to the force to be dealt with, has been immense; and besides these, all those captured from the enemy had to be arranged and disposed of by Lieut. Mellersh. The pieces of ordnance captured and forwarded to Bombay amounted to seventy-four, and the quantity of ammunition and other stores belonging to them was fully proportionate to the number of guns. All were reduced to order, arranged and disposed of in the best possible manner, by Lieut. Mellersh, and the department under his control.

(Signed) JOHN JACOB, Brigadier-General,
Commanding at Bushire.

(True copy.)

(Signed) L. PELLY, Captain,
Political Secretary.

Since that time, Brigadier-General J. Jacob has himself held the chief command in Persia; and it now becomes his duty publicly to record that the highest possible praise is justly due to the manly and soldierlike bearing, the strict discipline and habitual excellence of conduct, which all ranks of this Field Force have evinced while serving in Persia.

The only Europeans of our whole strength of six thousand men of all arms retained at Bushire, consist of two companies of artillery. The conduct of these European soldiers has been in the highest degree praiseworthy. No men could possibly have behaved better; they have been exactly what English soldiers should always be in the Indian army—excellent patterns and examples of good conduct for their Arabic brethren-in-arms, the sepoys.

The main body of the Field Force, since the departure of Sir James Outram, has consisted of eight native regiments, horse and foot, of the Bombay army. The conduct of these regiments has been such as to do honour to the army to which they belong. Their discipline is perfect, and is of that high order which rests, not on external pressure only—such as the fear of punishment, &c.—but on the influence of good feeling, self-respect, honesty of purpose, and an honourable determination to do their duty to the State.

The cheerful alacrity and manly power with which every sort of work has been performed by the men of this Field Force, whether the task fell within the scope of ordinary military duty, or consisted in working at trenches and erecting buildings, has been most commendable, while their just, kind, and conciliatory bearing towards the inhabitants of the country in which they are serving, and their habitually steady and orderly conduct at all times, have been worthy of the faithful soldier of a just and benign government.

The impression left in the minds of the peaceful inhabitants of Persia by the conduct of the British troops during their occupation of Bushire and its neighbourhood, must prove deep and lasting.

The soldiers, irresistible in war, and before whom the best troops of the Shah had fallen or fled in terror, have been felt, throughout the protracted period of their residence in this country, to be the greatest benefactors of the inhabitants; and the people of Persia now feel, on our departure, as if their best friends were quitting them. In the minds of all those who have come in contact with our troops during the Persian expedition, the idea of the British army will remain impressed as the combination of the highest power with the highest benevolence and justice. To leave such reputation behind us may be as valuable to our country as the most brilliant success in war. All belonging to this Field

Force have co-operated in their various degrees to the achievement of this reputation, and to all, accordingly, the Brigadier-General, as their commanding officer, offers his warm acknowledgments. His deep acknowledgments and warm thanks are most worthy due to Capt. Jones, of the Indian Navy, Political Resident at Bushire, to his assistant, Capt. Dibrow, and to Capt. Rigby, superintendent of police, &c. Under Capt. Jones, in the town of Bushire, in their respective degrees, their services and ready and effective aid and support have been, from first to last, of the greatest value, while the value of their services, however high in itself, has been enhanced by the cordial and obliging manner in which they have at all times been given. To Commodore Rennie, the head of the naval force, has fallen a most important, varied, and most laborious task in connection with the Persian Field Force, and the duties to it have been performed in a manner worthy of the high reputation of this distinguished officer. The Brigadier-General begs to offer to Commodore Rennie his warmest thanks and acknowledgments, and to express how highly he appreciates his services and those of his lieutenants, who, in their respective capacities, are worthy of the like commendation. Among those officers, the Brigadier-General may particularly mention those whose exertions have especially come under his general notice:—Lieut. Mason and Lieut. Brazier; the duties of Lieut. Mason, as harbour-master at Bushire, have been of the most laborious and troublesome nature. They have been admirably performed, and the services of this officer have been most valuable to all departments of the army. The thanks of the Brigadier-General are also due to Acting-Master French, commanding the steamer *Lady Falkland*, for much zealous exertion and valuable service with the Persian Field Force. The services of many of the masters of the transports employed with the Field Force and their kind and obliging attention to the troops, men as well as officers, are entitled to thankful acknowledgments; and the Brigadier-General begs to note, as among the most conspicuous in these respects, Capt. Morris, of the *Eastern Monarch*, on board which ship the floating hospital was established. The Brigadier-General cannot adequately express in words his obligations to the officers of his own staff, viz., Major Green, assistant adjutant-general; Capt. M. Green, military secretary; and Capt. Pelly, political secretary. He will not, therefore, attempt to do so; but he begs these officers now to accept his public assurance that he considers their services to be above all praise from him. The duties of the quartermaster-general's department of this force have necessarily been very laborious and important, and they have been admirably performed by Capt. Wray, deputy quartermaster-general; and the Brigadier-General begs this able and excellent officer to accept his grateful thanks for the very efficient and successful manner in which the difficult and wearisome duties of his department have been performed. Capt. Wray has been ably assisted in his labours by Lieut. Whish, deputy assistant-quartermaster-general; and to this active and zealous officer the thanks of the Brigadier-General are also justly due. To Lieut.-Col. Ballard, c.b., assistant quartermaster-general at the head of the intelligence department, and to Lieut. King, deputy assistant-adjutant-general, the Brigadier-General offers his acknowledgment of their services. Capt. Dunsterville, superintendent of bazars and police in the camp, is worthy of the highest commendation for the admirable manner in which he has continued to conduct the delicate and important duties intrusted to him. To Brigadier Trevelyan, commanding the artillery, and to Capts. Hatch, Gibbard, and Lightfoot, commanding batteries, the Brigadier-General offers his thanks and high praise for the perfect efficiency in which the artillery of the force has been maintained, and for the very excellent manner in which every duty relating to that arm has invariably been performed. The services of Col. Trevelyan in Persia have not been confined to his more legitimate duties as commandant of artillery only; but the Brigadier-General, availing himself of the long experience of the colonel in the political service of India, has employed him in diplomatic duties of importance, which Col. Trevelyan has performed to admiration. The duties of the ordnance department of this force have been important and very laborious; they have been performed by Capt. Mellersh in the most efficient manner, to the entire satisfaction of the Brigadier-General, who begs Capt. Mellersh to accept for himself and the subordinates of his department the thanks and commendation so justly due to their steady and successful exertions. The duties of the commanding engineer, Major Hill, and of the departments under his command, have been in the highest degree important and laborious; and they have been performed with the greatest skill and diligence, while the excellent conduct of the engineer corps generally with the force is most creditable to all the officers belonging to it. To Major John Hill the thanks and grateful acknowledgments of the Brigadier-General are also due for much valuable support and assistance, readily and cordially afforded, in a variety of ways, whenever and wheresoever his services could be

useful. The duties of the commissariat department have been very extensive, laborious, continuous, and important; and the Brigadier-General offers his acknowledgments to Capt. Gordon, assistant commissary-general, the head of the department with the force, for the manner in which these duties have been conducted. To Brigadier Stewart, who commanded for some time the cavalry at Bushire, to Brigadier Honner, commanding the 2nd infantry brigade, to Brigadier Macan, commanding the 1st infantry brigade, and to Capt. Graves, now commanding the cavalry of the force, the best thanks of the Brigadier-General are due for the admirable discipline and good order which they have preserved in their respective brigades, and for the excellent manner in which they caused every duty entrusted to them to be performed. The like praise is also justly due to Capt. Moore, commanding 3rd light cavalry; Lieut. Briggs, commanding 1st regt. Southern Irregular Horse; Major Baynes, commanding 20th N.I.; Major Travers, commanding 23rd N.I.I.; Major Manson, commanding 4th Rifles; and Capt. Hough, Belooch battalion. The duty of forming and organizing the Land Transport Corps has been most difficult and laborious, requiring great patience, diligence and zeal. It has been most ably performed by Major Curtis, whose exertions have been highly successful, and most praiseworthy. The services of Capt. Taylor, commanding the division of the Land Transport Corps at Bushire, have also been commendable. Major Christie, deputy judge-advocate-general, has most ably conducted the duties of his department with the Field Force. The extensive arrangements of the medical department of the Persian Field Force, both afloat and ashore, have been admirably conducted by Superintending Surgeon Stovell, whose untiring zeal and diligence in carrying out the duties of his department have been conspicuous and very commendable. The general health of the troops at Bushire has been astonishingly good; and this great blessing may, in some degree, be attributable to the great experience and consummate professional ability which the head of the medical department of the Force has brought to bear on the work of his department. The thanks and gratitude of the whole Force, as well as the acknowledgment of the Brigadier-General, are therefore justly due to Superintending Surgeon Stovell, and the medical officers subordinate to him. Although the Persian expeditionary force will so speedily cease to exist, the Brigadier-General earnestly hopes that there is no need for him to bid the troops composing this force farewell, for he confidently hopes immediately to have them under his command again in India as a field force on service in the Deccan. In that expectation he will now add no more.

BLOCKADE OF CANTON.

(From the *Gazette* of Tuesday, Oct. 13.)

Foreign Office, Oct. 13.—It is hereby notified that the Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty a despatch from Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, K.C.B., Commanding her Majesty's Naval Forces in China, dated from on board her Majesty's ship the *Calcutta*, August 8, 1857, stating that he had on that day established a blockade of the port and river of Canton by a competent force under his command. And it is hereby further notified that all the measures authorized by the laws of nations and treaties will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

DIRECT MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—The following gentlemen, having obtained nominations to the Indian army, passed their required examination on the 20th inst:—G. H. W. Fagan, E. Kitson, C. J. S. Cahill, F. H. Carleton, G. R. Grylls, C. W. Lys, H. C. Stevens, R. Wickham.

NEW MUSEUM AT THE INDIA HOUSE.—Some considerable alterations, to give increased space for the collection of models and works of Indian art, having been going on at the India House for some time past under the direction of Mr. Digby Wyatt, the present architect of the Company; and, though the Directors have now something else to think about, the works are being completed and the collection arranged for public inspection. What was the tea sale-room has been transformed into an Indian Court, with columns and arches of Indian fashion, and appropriated mainly to sculptured antiquities, slabs, and figures. Some elaborately cut stone panels of Indian work have been set up to form a screen. The carving of some of the groups displays wonderful finish. The secretary's residence and other parts have been thrown into the museum, and the whole now occupies a considerable space. The amount of the contract is about 2,500*l.*; with the fittings the sum will probably amount to 3,600*l.* Messrs. Hack and Son, of Poplar, are the contractors. The collection at the India House is one of great interest. Those who would study Indian architecture must go there to do it. Of minute carving and metal-work there are some beautiful specimens.—*Builder.*

. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friends who favour us with communications will greatly add to their obliging kindness by writing on one side only of their paper. All persons acquainted with the details of a printing-office know how much this promotes convenience.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON.

THURSDAY, October 29, 1857.

TROJAN OR TYRIAN.

THE recent selection of two Mahommedan gentlemen to act as assistants to the newly-appointed Governor of the Central Provinces opens up afresh the long-mooted question as to the expediency of employing natives in the administration of public affairs. According to one party of disputants, neither Mahommedan nor Hindoo is worthy of trust: both are corrupt, false, fraudulent, and grossly prejudiced. According to others, the native gentry of Hindostan are as honourable, conscientious, and high-minded, as those of the most civilized country in Europe. It is not easy to reconcile statements so utterly at variance, but the truth will, probably, be found to lie somewhere midway between the two. There is every likelihood that, so long as native officials are underpaid and treated as an inferior class, those who will accept employment on such conditions are not men of fine feelings or high moral tone. It is unreasonable to expect that gentlemen, in the true sense of the word, will subject themselves to indignities, or the chance of being looked down upon, and that for the sake of a mere clerk's salary. But the Hindoo, we are told, is naturally venal,—the Mahommedan, by his religion, is intolerant, insolent, and unjust. Undoubtedly these are the vices of the lower classes of those religious denominations; but in all countries the gentleman is essentially one and homogeneous. That there are many natives, both Hindoo and Mahommedan, whose opinions, habits, and manners are thoroughly "gentle," no one can deny, without accusing the best and ablest of our Anglo-Indian statesmen of being indifferent as to the moral and intellectual character of their friends and associates. Every one of those great men, whose names are quoted as authorities on Indian matters, was proud to enumerate among their intimates many natives of splendid qualities and attainments. Surely it is the mark of a narrow and illiberal mind to suppose that men who were esteemed worthy of the familiar acquaintance of a Malcolm, a Munro, a Metcalfe, or an Elphinstone, would not be capable of discharging the very highest offices of the State with honour to themselves and advantage to the public. But then they must not be humiliated, and their self-respect trampled upon, by tendering them one-third of the salary to which a European would be entitled in a similar position. It is a great mistake to imagine that a native can live upon so very much less an income than a Feringhee. He may pay less for house-rent or the education of his children; his cellar may not be so well filled, or his tailor's bill quite so alarming; but

his economy on those points is fully counterbalanced by his expenditure in other ways. It is necessary for the maintenance of his social position that he keep a large retinue of servants, and that he dispense liberally to all who are dependent on him. At particular festivals he is bound to give munificent largesses, and his entertainments must be conducted on a princely scale. In short, he must be enabled to hold his *status* as a gentleman after the fashion of his own country. The result of the short-sighted economy or jealousy that has regulated our employment of natives, has been the estrangement of the aristocracy, and their supersession by a class of needy, rapacious, impertinent, low-minded, ill-educated clerks, who eke out the scantiness of their nominal pay by all kinds of perquisites—to use a mild term—and render in return the smallest possible amount of public service. If we would really ingratiate the people of India, if we would have them to take a lively interest in the permanence of our sway, we must associate their aristocracy with the machinery of government. We have seen the unshaken loyalty of the princes, nobles, and gentlemen of the Upper Provinces during the present mutiny, even where they had little reason to owe any gratitude to the British authorities. How much more cordial would have been their co-operation, had they participated in the administration of the country! Is it not even probable that in that case the disaffection of the army, had it existed at all, would have been timely intimated to the head of the Government? When order and tranquillity shall be restored, the native element, we trust, will be more fully introduced and developed in the future arrangements that will then be rendered necessary—but not as a measure of economy. Good salaries must be given to obtain the services of the higher order of natives. In all countries, it is the landed gentry and their families who form the mainstay of the commonwealth; but their hearty goodwill can only be secured, like that of any other class, by making them a fair return for their services. We do not, therefore, object to Lord Canning's selection of two Mahommedan gentlemen to fill posts of some credit and responsibility, except on the ground of its inopportuneness at the present moment. At any other time, we should rejoice to learn that the best men had been chosen, without reference to creed or colour, and that Trojan and Tyrian were treated without distinction, save on the ground of personal merits.

THE CITY OF RANGOON.

WHEN the British army under Major-General Godwin entered the city of Rangoon, on the 11th April, 1852, they found nothing but black shapeless ruins to attest that a populous town had once flourished on that site. The substantial house of the merchant, the bamboo hut of the artisan, and even the sacred monasteries, had been levelled with the ground or delivered to the flames. The inhabitants themselves had been forced to remove inland, and a scene of perfect desolation saddened the hearts of the conquerors. Within a few days, however, the country people took courage to approach the camp with supplies of provisions. Adventurers also flocked thither from Moulmein, Madras, and Bengal, and plied a busy and profitable trade with the thoughtless soldiery and their still more reckless naval comrades. "Every one," says Capt. Keighly, "squatted where his fancy dictated, with-

out regard to regularity or order, and a squalid mass of huts, regardless of streets, and without drainage, rose like an exhalation from the ruins of the old town." But this confusion was of brief duration. Towards the close of that same year the civil government issued a proclamation claiming the whole of the town-lands by right of conquest, as, under the Burmese rule, they had belonged to the state, and not to individuals. The object of the government was by no means the indulgence of mere arbitrary power or rapacity. It had been resolved to make Rangoon stand alone among the cities of the East as a model of cleanliness, regularity of construction, and security against the ravages of fire. The site of the old city was retained, with its river frontage of 3,900 yards, and depth of 700. This ample space was divided into twenty-five squares, each designated by a letter of the alphabet, and measuring 860 feet by 800. These squares are formed by streets 100 feet wide, intersecting each other at right angles, and are subdivided into five blocks of buildings by one road 50 feet in width, and two on each side 30 feet wide. The 100-foot streets are alone honoured with names; the others being merely numbered from west to east. A series of rectangular reservoirs surround the city, for the purpose of watering the streets, in addition to a tank 70 feet long by 15 wide and 10 deep, to be used to extinguish fires, the great curse of Eastern cities. Another large tank is likewise being constructed to supply water for the shipping.

The chief obstacle to the execution of this apparently simple plan was the low level of the site. A large portion of it was below high-water mark, and in the rains was frequently inundated to a depth of four or five feet. An embankment was, therefore, run along the river face, which now constitutes the fashionable drive and promenade; sluice-drains being constructed at certain intervals to allow the escape of rain-water at low tide, without permitting the influx of the river at high water. The swamps at the back of the town were then filled up, a work of vast labour and expense; but absolutely necessary in a sanitary point of view. Nor were the suburbs neglected. About two miles to the eastward a circuitous road, across a dismal swamp, led to a collection of miserable hovels, known as Puzoondoung. A causeway, 6 feet high and 50 wide, has now been run right across the marsh, and the village marked out into small lots at low prices for the accommodation of the poor. Again, at about an equal distance to the north-west, the charming village of Kemendine lies peacefully nestled amid the luxuriant vegetation for which Burmah is celebrated. An excellent carriage-road now connects this pretty suburban spot with the capital, and on each side of the road may be seen the villas and gardens of the Government officials and the merchants of Rangoon. To the north-east of the city is an ornamental piece of water, about five miles in circumference, called the Great Lake, but which was formerly unapproachable during the monsoon. It is now accessible at all seasons of the year, and its banks are being laid out as park and pleasure-grounds for the recreation of the inhabitants of Rangoon.

Along the north side of the river, beyond the actual limits of the city, steam saw-mills, timber-yards, and granaries are already superseding the rank herbage that fringed the water's edge. And on the south, or opposite side of the river, dockyards, coal-sheds, patent slips, boiler-sheds, and other industrial works, are in different

stages of construction. It is almost superfluous to remark, that a spacious gaol stands forth as the outpost of civilization; but there are also a school-house, an electric telegraph-office, and a court of justice. "Brick pathways," exclaims Capt. Keighly, with pardonable enthusiasm, "have been changed into metalled roads, narrow and noisome alleys into broad and airy streets, bamboo huts into teak houses. A few irregular pukka godowns are replaced by rows of handsome brick shops and warehouses. The river frontage no longer presents a back view of squalid hovels, tottering on a foundation of fetid mud; but a clear strand, wholly open on the river side, and on the land side lined by pukka houses. * * Hack carriages are running in scores through the city, which, two years ago, could not be traversed by a bullock-cart. Elegant carriages may now be seen of an evening slowly gliding along, where a few months ago it was dangerous to attempt to ride a pony. The triumph of civilization over barbarism is complete."

THE STRAITS' SETTLEMENTS.

THE British settlements in the Straits of Malacca consist of Pulu Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island, Malacca, and Singapore. During the early part of the present century, Penang was a place of great importance as a naval station, but it has since been eclipsed by the superior local position of Singapore. The population of these settlements is for the most part migratory, and derived from the lowest classes of various Asiatic races. Emigrants from China, Arabia, continental India, Burmah, Siam, Sumatra, Java, and other places to the eastward of the Bay of Bengal, are said to congregate here as on neutral ground. Singapore contains about 70,000 inhabitants, of whom the European residents form so small a portion as scarcely to be recognizable. Exclusive of women and children, they are estimated at under 250, though more numerous than the European community at Penang, with its mixed native population of 120,000 souls. At Malacca there are not above a dozen Europeans, including women and children; but on the other hand, there are many coloured descendants of the ancient Portuguese and Dutch, now reduced to the most menial occupations. That place is also thickly peopled with Chinese families, who have resided there for several generations, but without losing their peculiar characteristics as a distinct race. There are, besides the native Chinese, some 5,000 emigrants of that people, located in gangs at the tin-mines. "As they are all males," writes Mr. Kerr, "they herd together in large sheds made of timber, the bark of trees, and such-like materials, obtained from the surrounding jungle. Lawless and unfettered, they are only harmless so long as they are successful; for then the effect of their vicious propensities is confined to their own isolated circle." The paucity of women is remarked also at Penang; but at Singapore the disproportion between the sexes is said to be incredible. In all the settlements the Chinese are by far the most numerous, and likewise the most persevering and industrious. But their secret associations render them dangerous members of society, and neutralize the good arising from their ingenuity and aptitude for labour.

"On his arrival,"—we again quote Mr. Kerr's unpublished pamphlet,—"the Chinese emigrant is sold, or sells himself, no matter to whom. In other words, his first year's labour is bartered for the cost of his passage from his fatherland, the coarsest food, a scanty supply of clothing, a cover of some sort to cook and

sleep under, and the occasional services of a barber,—equivalent in all to about three dollars a month. As every individual belongs to some particular clan or tribe indicated by the prefix to his name, it is not long before the stranger finds himself a member of a secret association, which exacts from him implicit obedience to its rules, however repugnant they may be to the law of the land, and however dangerous in their operation to the well-being of society at large. * * * *

His term of service expired, he either renews it, or makes an effort to be the master of his own time, and with this view begs, borrows, or steals, to enable him to commence operations on his own account. Turning everything to advantage, he is sooner or later in a position to pursue the occupation of a merchant, a shopkeeper, an agriculturist, or mechanic. He now aspires to become a respectable man, and takes to himself either a mistress or a wife. If the former, she is brought out of the family of some indigent neighbour (not Chinese); if the latter, she is of Chinese descent, and obtained from the head of some family that may happen to have a marriageable daughter at the time amongst its members. But in neither case is the connection allowed to interfere with his original design of returning to his native land, whenever it may suit his purpose to do so; nevertheless, there is much kindly feeling evinced towards the woman and their mutual offspring as long as he continues to reside in the country."

The Straits Settlements are the great convict stations for India and China. On the 30th April, 1856, there were 1,358 convicts at Penang, 648 at Malacca, and 1,839 at Singapore, making a total of 3,845, maintained and guarded at an annual expense of 17,648*l.*, or 7*s.* 7½*d.* each man *per mensem*. But this outlay is not altogether unproductive, where free labour is not obtainable for the desired purposes, except at a prohibitory rate. Thus, the sea-wall protecting the shore fronting the harbour of Singapore was constructed by convict labour, as also were three batteries for heavy guns, which were erected in 1854. The Government buildings generally are the work of convicts, as well as the materials used in their construction. It is to be regretted, however, that there is not some means taken to keep the convicts from the Presidency towns apart from those who come from the interior of Hindostan. The former are transported for short periods, and are described as a set of worthless vagabonds, whereas the latter, who are mostly sentenced for life, have been convicted for being engaged in a dacoitee, or for having committed manslaughter in some village affray. These usually become steady well-conducted men, and settle down, good-humouredly, to their compulsory labour. Reasonable objections have also been urged against the introduction of Chinese convicts into the Straits, where they are almost certain to effect their escape. This could hardly happen, it is suggested, if they were sent into the interior of Ceylon, which is, moreover, a Queen's colony, and therefore more justly liable to receive the refuse of another Queen's colony.

The question of piracy is reported as extremely difficult of solution. In the first place, it is almost impossible to bring home the charge against any particular junk. Many of these junks, while quietly lying in the harbour, make no attempt to conceal the heavy armament they carry, which they plead to be absolutely necessary for their own protection against pirates. Perhaps the evil may be gradually abated by the constant presence of gunboats in these waters. The rapidly-increasing trade of Singapore imperatively demands the adoption of efficient measures for its protection. Since 1850-51 it has risen nearly 75 per cent., and in the year 1855 was represented by the value of 9½ millions sterling. Its chief produce is pepper and gambier; it possesses a harbour accessible from all quarters, and through which every ship must pass between India and China; and being a free port, it is becoming more and more the emporium for the produce of the Malayan peninsula and archipelago, of Borneo, Siam,

Cambodia, and Cochin-China. A place of such importance, and occupying such a commanding position, well deserves the presence of a considerable naval force; nor would it be amiss if it were converted into a first-rate fortification, held by English troops and artillery. Great Britain is not the only Power that has ships of war in those seas.

THE INDIAN POST-OFFICE.

THE low uniform rate of postage—½ anna, or three farthings for all letters under ¼ tola weight—was introduced into our Indian possessions on the 1st October, 1854, and the post-office establishment entirely reorganized on the 1st December of the following year. With a few exceptions, as in Pegu, the Straits Settlements, Peshawur, and Aden, where there are *ex officio* postmasters, every office is placed in charge of a deputy-postmaster. The different officers in the four Presidencies are divided into convenient groups or circuits, to each of which an inspector is appointed, whose duty it is to travel from office to office, carefully superintending the harmonious working of the department. Every week they submit a diary of their proceedings to the Postmasters-General, who in their turn are called upon once a fortnight to lay a narrative of their correspondence before the Director-General. Most of the deputy-postmasters are natives, and still under probation; but the inspectors have been selected from the former European postmasters for their experience and intelligence. The principle of promotion according to merit is fully recognized, and from the 1st January, 1857, no one previously unconnected with the department will be appointed to any but the lowest grade, provided there be any one already in the Post-office worthy of advancement and capable of discharging the duties of the vacant office.

The Presidency of Bengal is divided into 9 circuits; that of Madras into 10; and those of Bombay and the North-West Provinces respectively into 9 and 12. In Bengal there are 239 post-offices and 13 receiving-houses; in Madras, 134 of the former and 20 of the latter; in Bombay, 115 of the one and 12 of the other; and in the North-West Provinces 265 and 16. Letter-boxes have also been fixed up wherever required, and the natives are beginning to appreciate the convenience of having them, though in the Nizam's dominions, and in a few other places, they positively prohibit any boxes being put up at, or near, their own houses. In the year 1855-56, the mail was conveyed over nearly 6,000 miles more than in the preceding year; or, in all, over 36,313 miles. Of this great distance, 146 miles were performed by railway, 26,611 by runners, 2,240 by horses, 3,457 by carts, and 3,859 by boats. On horseback, the average rate of speed varies, according to the nature of the road, from 4 to 9½ miles in the hour, and in the rainy season from 3½ to 8 miles. The mail-carts attain an average speed of 7 miles in the hour, the contractors—mostly natives—being at liberty also to convey passengers. Where the stage does not exceed six miles, or the weight 18 lb., the rate of 6 miles in the hour is attained by runners in the dry season; during the rains the maximum rate is about 5½ miles. Sometimes considerable detention takes place at the unbridged rivers, where there are ferries. The boatmen are frequently fast asleep on the opposite side, and the runners have to wait an indefinite time before they can get across. It has been proposed to pull the mail-bags across by means

of a galvanized wire rope, supported by a pillar at each bank. This would answer for rivers nearly a quarter of a mile in breadth, but the expense would be very great; hempen ropes have been used, with indifferent success, over streams of small width.

Wherever it is practicable, the banghy, or parcel-mail, is conveyed together with the letter-bags. Where this cannot be done, special runners are employed, who cover from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the hour. On certain roads, however, light vans, fitted with hoods and awnings for the comfort of passengers, are provided for the conveyance of parcels, and average a speed of 7 miles. Each van is capable of accommodating six passengers, who are charged $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. a mile. This cheap mode of conveyance is very popular with the natives, who speak of "going parcel" to such a place. "Who are you? what do you want?" asked a postmaster one day of a native who was loitering about a van that was being loaded. "I am parcel, sahib," was the matter-of-course reply. The expense of travelling by the mail-carts is naturally somewhat higher, on account of the accelerated speed, but on the Agra and Indore line it does not exceed $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. a mile, or on any other road $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. One or two travellers may engage a cart, and, as it were, post, for one shilling each, or for eighteen pence for two, per mile. These carts are furnished with a light shifting hood, so that travellers can proceed by them at all seasons of the year. In the year 1854-55, the receipts from passengers by the mail-carts, in the North-Western Provinces, amounted to 2,641*l.*, but in the following year they rose to 4,659*l.*

Since the reduction of the rates of postage, there has been an enormous increase of correspondence. In thirty days of August, 1854, under the old system, 1,590,223 letters passed through the post-offices of the different Presidencies. In April, 1855, when the new system had been seven months in operation, their number had risen to 2,517,566; and by April of the following year, to 2,813,173; showing an increase in the gross number of covers amounting to 76·9 per cent. within nineteen months after the reduction. The chargeable letters, in August, 1854, were 378,989 prepaid, and 635,417 "bearing" (that is, bearing postage, or unpaid); in April, 1856, the former were 1,329,561, and the latter 659,358. The Postal Commissioners had previously calculated that the correspondence must increase 147 per cent. before the postage under the new system would equal that under the old. As compared with 1849-50, the chargeable letters have already increased 142·9 per cent.; so that there is every reason to anticipate the avoidance of any pecuniary loss by the new arrangement, so soon as tranquillity shall be once more restored. The circulation of newspapers has been likewise greatly augmented; but this has not been an unalloyed benefit, seeing that the seditious lithographs of the native presses have been widely distributed through the same channel. In August, 1854, 126,387 paid and "bearing" newspapers passed through the Post-office, against 260,831 in April, 1856. The actual increase in the chargeable correspondence which took place in nineteen months after the reduction of rates, was 101·9 per cent.; and it is worthy of note, that very nearly one-half of the chargeable correspondence under the old rates has not been in any way affected by the alteration, as letters under $\frac{1}{4}$ tola weight were even then conveyed for $\frac{1}{2}$ anna. In England, the introduction of the uniform penny postage affected nearly 90 per cent. of the chargeable correspondence of the country. The

postage on newspapers was reduced from 3 annas to 1 anna, which increased the circulation in nineteen months by 106·3 per cent. The increase is 123·2 per cent. in Bengal, 120·8 in Madras, 35·05 in Bombay, and 156·3 in the North-West Provinces. In the official correspondence, the increase has been 14·4 per cent., which is remarkable, "as the privilege of franking has been withdrawn from upwards of a million of people connected with the State." In August, 1854, there were 16,841 chargeable, and 7,854 Service parcels transmitted through the Post-office, and in April, 1856, 24,953 of the former and 14,856 of the latter; and this notwithstanding the large numbers of parcels conveyed to the Upper Provinces by the private transit companies. Of Indian books, there were conveyed, under the new Book-Post Rules, 8,738 in April, 1856, against 6,234 in April, 1855; and of imported books, 5,604 against 4,893. Under the old system, the entire number of Indian and imported books, pamphlets, &c., did not amount to 2,500 *per mensem*. In March, 1851, there were 120 registered letters despatched from Calcutta and 138 received; in April, 1856, there were 4,138 despatched and 5,453 received. Throughout the different Presidencies, the number of registered letters in that month was 27,909 against 18,671 in April of the preceding year. The fee has been reduced from one shilling to sixpence, and a prepaid registered letter, which formerly would have cost two shillings, may now be sent for $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. to any part of India.

The Unclaimed Letter and Newspaper Departments exhibit some curious details. In April, 1855, the unclaimed chargeable letters amounted to 28,110, which had increased in twelve months to 48,283. The unclaimed chargeable newspapers also rose from 3,196 to 6,631. The total number of unclaimed and refused letters lying in the Post-office in India is estimated at 333,898. In the North-West Provinces the Postmaster-General states that two-thirds of the letters sent to his office are either incorrectly or incompletely addressed. Letters are frequently posted with only the name of the addressee; others have in addition the name of some obscure village or hamlet,—the same designation applying to a dozen different places;—others, again, are illegible, and not a few have no address at all. Letters, too, are often refused by natives, when unpaid, simply because the gist of the communication is written outside on the envelope; the sender taking care not to give his own name or address; so that no application can be made to him for the postage after the refusal of the addressee. The proportion of unpaid to paid letters, notwithstanding the double postage, is very considerable, owing to a belief in the greater security and promptness of their delivery. Robbery of stamps by the native servants sent with letters to be posted is likewise very frequent. In the month of May, 1856, there were found in the Calcutta box alone 15 covers with the stamps taken off, 35 marked *paid*, but without any traces of stamps having been affixed, 5 with defaced stamps, 16 with stamps from which the obliterating marks had been attempted to be washed, 1 with wafer destroyed and letter open, and 3 superscribed *registered*, but which had not been registered. In the year 1855-56, there were four cases of highway robbery of the mails and parcels in Bengal, two in Madras, six in Bombay, and seventeen in the North-Western Provinces. In one instance the driver of a mail-cart was shot in the lower jaw, and at other times two runners were murdered. Twenty-eight robberies of parcels

were committed by servants of the Post-office. The annual loss, however, is very small, although "some hundred thousand pounds' worth of Cashmere shawls, gold, silver, jewellery, and precious stones of all kinds, besides the judicial and postage-stamps, averaging many lakhs of rupees annually, are transmitted."

The numerical strength of the Post-office in India is as follows:—1 director-general, 4 postmasters-general, 40 inspecting postmasters, 663 postmasters and deputy-postmasters, 662 English clerks, 226 vernacular clerks, 1,663 postmen and servants in the Post-office, and 19,385 superintendents of the road establishment, overseers, coachmen, horse-keepers, runners, boatmen, bearers, &c. &c.; making a grand total of 22,644 persons. Independently of the regular postal department, there is the Bullock Train Establishment, for the conveyance of heavy goods, which employs 4,215 individuals. And there is also the Dāk Travelling Department, with its network of staging bungalows, in which for a small fixed sum the traveller can obtain lodging, food, water, cooking, and attendance,—it must be confessed, of very indifferent quality. The aggregate distance served by the Bullock Train Establishment in Bengal and the North-West Provinces exceeds 1,500 miles.

The actual receipts as postage in 1853-54 amounted to 199,287.; in 1855-56 they had fallen to 162,548.; the difference being 36,739., or 18 per cent. This comparatively trifling diminution would, no doubt, have been made good by the end of the present, or, at the latest, of the ensuing year, had it not been for the anarchy created by the Bengal mutineers. The destruction of all Government establishments, and the interruption of correspondence, must naturally cause a heavy loss to the postal department, from which it will take some years to recover.

CENSUS OF THE PUNJAB TERRITORIES, 1854-55.

On the night of the 31st December, 1854, a careful and minutely-detailed census was taken of all persons who slept in any house of every city, town, village, hamlet, and detached tenement throughout the Punjab territories, between sunset on that day and sunrise on the following 1st January, 1855. The natives themselves are described as entering warmly into the spirit of the thing, without the slightest indication of alarm or suspicion; and at Umritsur they even "stood waiting with a light at their doors for the arrival of the enumerators, and the streets and alleys were half illuminated." It appears, from the result of that night's operations, that the Punjab territories contain 81,625 square miles, 28,879 villages, and a population of 12,717,821 souls, in a proportion of 155 to the square mile, though varying from 62 to 334; and that they yield a land revenue of 1,701,021., exclusive of excise and miscellaneous receipts, which raise the total amount to something over two millions sterling.

But in addition to actual British possessions, there are numerous quasi-independent native principalities, subject to the political superintendence of the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab. These are the Cis-Sutlej Principalities, the Simla Hill States, the Trans-Sutlej Principalities, Bhawalpoor, and the kingdom of Cashmeer, with the Jummoo raj. These various states comprise an area of 102,884 square miles, with a population of 6,750,606 souls, in the proportion of 65 to the square mile, though varying from 36 to 257; and yield a revenue of 1,405,653. to their

own rulers. With regard to the density of the population in the Punjab territories, tables have been furnished, contrasting the most thickly and the most thinly-peopled districts with corresponding districts in other parts of India.

Thickly-Peopled Districts.

PUNJAB.	N. W. PROVINCES.	BENGAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.
Per Square Mile.	Per Square Mile.	Per Square Mile.	Per Square Mile.	Per Square Mile.
Umballa 420	Benares 856	Burdwan 883	Tanjore 469	Kaira 310
Jullundur 513	Muzaffarpore 737	Hooghly 759	Malabar 250	Surat 302
Umritsur 436	Ghazepoor 732	Kondah 614	Trichinopoly 243	Broach 220
Goordaspore 470	Azimgurh 657	Kungpoor 619	Arcoet 225	Belgaum 189
Sealkote 475	Delhi 552	Patna 656	Chingleput 214	Dharwar 196
	Agra 337			

Thinly-Peopled Districts.

PUNJAB.	N. W. PROVINCES.	BENGAL.	MADRAS.	BOMBAY.
Per Square Mile.	Per Square Mile.	Per Square Mile.	Per Square Mile.	Per Square Mile.
Shahpoor 74	Banda 247	Monghyr 223	Cananore 149	Tannah 150
Jhung 44	Mirzapoor 214	Backergunge 193	Madun 129	Poonah 125
Goozaira 74	Hameerpoor 245	Bancoorah 101	Vellore 123	Sholapoor 135
Mooltan 73	Hissar 100	Sylhet 45	Guntoor 119	Ahmednugur 100
Leia 50		Bhagulpore 28	Cuddapah 109	Kandish 83
Kohat 35			Bellary 101	

There are 26,210 villages, with an average population of 440; 2,124 small towns, containing from 1,000 to 5,000 inhabitants; 76 from 5,000 to 10,000; 32 from 10,000 to 50,000; and three cities with more than that number. The most populous city is Umritsir, with its 122,184 inhabitants; next, Lahore, with 94,143; and third in order, Peshawur, with 53,294. Loodianah contains a population of 47,191 souls; Jullundur, 28,422; Buttila, 26,208; Mooltan, 2,493; Dehra Ghazee Khan, 21,097; Sealkote, 19,249; Wuzerabad, 16,846; Dehra Ismael Khan, 15,899; Rawul Pindee, 15,813; Ferozepoor, 12,032; and Jhelum, 6,060.

It is a singular fact, that there is an immense preponderance of Mahommedans in the Punjab. Of that persuasion there are not fewer than 7,364,974 individuals, to 5,352,874 Hindoos. This is partly owing, however, to the thousands of Jâts and Rajpoots who were compulsorily converted under the Mogul emperors. Of Sikhs proper, the number has not been precisely ascertained, but they

are under 200,000 in the Lahore division, which comprises their religious capital, Umritsur, and their original territory, Manjha. Sikhism, in fact, is dying out. It is no longer a political organization. Initiations are of comparatively rare occurrence, and even the children of Sikhs are brought up simply as Hindoos.

The male population is to the female as 55 to 45, and in some Hindoo cities the excess of the former is very remarkable. In the Umballa district there are 147,236 males to 117,998 females; in Ferozepoor, 41,844 to 25,626; in Lahore, 67,531 to 41,680; in Sealkote, 96,765 to 66,068; and in Peshawur, 34,446 to 11,545. This difference is in some measure attributable to the numbers of soldiers and camp-followers from the lower provinces, who are generally unaccompanied by their wives. But it is also partly to be traced to the unnatural practice of female infanticide, which formerly prevailed to a great extent. At least one generation must pass away before the balance of the sexes can be even partially restored.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for opinions expressed by Correspondents.]

REPORTED MUTINY OF THE 50TH M.N.I.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—I am induced to address you, in consequence of a statement I find in p. 686 of your last *Indian Mail*, published on Friday, the 16th instant, to the following effect:—

“NAGPORE.—We have received intelligence about the 50th Madras Native Infantry at Nagpore having mutinied and resolved to massacre their officers. The adjutant happened fortunately to find out the plot, which was, to murder all whilst at mess. The light company began the row; but a good many men remained stanch, and attacked the others. We have received no further particulars.”

I have gone through the columns of the *Madras Overland Athenaeum*, which would certainly have mentioned the circumstance, if any such report had reached the Presidency before the 14th September. I am in hopes your correspondent has been misinformed, and that there is no truth in the story, for the following reasons:—On reference to the *Army List* of 1856, I find the 50th regiment quartered at Secunderabad (Hydrabad), and probably was one of the native regiments that suppressed the incipient rising of the Mahomedans in the vicinity of the Residency at that place in July last. By the latest account of the distribution of the Madras army, corrected up to 16th August, the 50th regiment forms part of the movable column under command of Brigadier Whitlock in the Deccan, and which arrived on the Nerbudda in the end of August. Part of that force was sent on in advance: two corps, viz., the 50th and 52nd Madras Native Infantry, had been some time previously at Hooshungabad and Jubbulpore, on the Nerbudda; and it appears, from the correspondent of the *Homeward Mail*, dated Jubbulpore, August 20, that portions of each of the above-mentioned corps had been distributed, under NATIVE OFFICERS, to several small civil stations, to protect them; that both corps had been moreover acting in co-operation against some rebels, mutineers who had obtained possession of the civil station of Belharie, in Bundelcund; that they had succeeded in expelling that enemy, and that part of the 50th Madras Native Infantry was then in possession of the place. Now, the Madras army has not only been free from the guilt, either of mutiny, sedition, or conspiracy against its officers or the State, up to the latest accounts from India, but it has been actively employed against rebels at Hydrabad, at Hooshungabad, Jubbulpore, and other places situated within the Bengal territory; part has been sent for from Bengal, and is actually fighting in the ranks with the European regiments operating against the mutineers in the interior of that Presidency; it would therefore be matter of serious import, to learn that any regiment of the Madras army had at the eleventh hour turned its arms against its own officers. I trust the foregoing history of the proceedings and the whereabouts of the 50th regiment of Madras Native Infantry, will satisfy your readers that there is no truth in the report to which you have given currency, and which I think I have shown must be a mistake. It would indeed be a climax to our misfortunes, to find that the Madras army, at the eleventh hour, was beginning to follow the example of that of Bengal.

How fearful would be the consequences, when we know that this army consists of fifty-two native infantry regiments and eight cavalry regiments, besides horse and foot artillery, giving protection to an area (including the Nagpore territory) of 235,619 square miles, and a population which, according to the census of last year, amounts to 42,966,968 inhabitants. Fortunately, however, this army has been hitherto true to its colours, and I anticipate will yet prove that it has no sympathy with those monsters who have not only disgraced their characters as soldiers, but have shown that they are only worthy of bearing the name of brutes.

JOHN BRIGGS,

Bridge Lodge,
Hurstpierpoint, Sussex.

Lieut.-General Madras Army.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—An announcement in your last number, p. 686, of the meditated mutiny of the 50th M.N.I., is totally without foundation, that regiment being, like all the Madras army, faithful, and forming a part of the movable column from the Bangalore force, under Maj.-General Whitlock, when last heard of at or near Kur-nool. In these troublous times, everyone at home is looking out for what is happening, or likely to befall those dear to them in India; and those who have relatives in the 50th regiment may be distressed at this report. There is no account from Madras of such disaffection having been contemplated by any Madras corps at Nagpore.

Oct. 19, 1857.

MADRASSEE.

SCIENTIFIC MISSION TO INDIA.

An important paper has just been read to the Academy of Sciences on a mission sent to India and Upper Asia, in 1854, by the King of Prussia and the East-India Company. The members of the mission consisted of three brothers, MM. Herrmann, Adolphus, and Robert Schlagentweit, two of whom, MM. Herrmann and Robert, returned in June last; the third, M. Adolphus, is still among the Himalaya mountains, and is expected soon to return, *via* the Punjab and Bombay. During the winter of 1854-55, these enterprising travellers visited the region lying between Bombay and Madras; in the following summer M. Herrmann explored the eastern parts of the Himalaya, the Sikkim, Bhootan, and Kossia mountains, where he measured the altitudes of several peaks. The highest of all the summits known throughout the world appears, by his measurements, to be the Gahoorishanka, situated in the eastern portion of Nepaul,—the same announced as such by Col. Waugh, but called by him Mount Everest, because he had been unable to ascertain its real name in the plains of Hindostan, where he effected his measurement. This peak is somewhat more than 29,000 English feet in height, and bears another name in Thibet, where it is called Chingopamari. The other two brothers, MM. Adolphus and Robert, penetrated by different roads into the central parts of the Himalaya, Kumaon, and Gur-wahl; they then visited Thibet in disguise, entered the great commercial station of Gartok, explored the environs of Lake Mansarowr, and that remarkable crest which separates the waters of the Indus from those of the Dihong, often erroneously called the Barrampooter. They ascended the Ibi-Gamine, 22,260 feet in height, that being an altitude never before attained in any part of the world. After having been separated from each other for a space of fourteen months, during which M. Robert ascertained that the tableland of Amarkantak, in Central India, which is generally stated to be 8,000 feet above the level of the sea, is not more than 3,300 feet in height, the three brothers again met at Simla, previous to commencing the operations intended for the summer of 1856. M. Adolphus, on leaving that place, crossed the Himalaya, went over Thibet, Baltistan, and visited the interesting spot where several mountain crests meet, and the Hindoo Koosh joins the range lying to the north of India. He then returned to the Punjab through the valley of Cashmere. MM. Herrmann and Robert proceeded to Ladak by different routes. Under good disguises, they were enabled to penetrate into Turkistan proper by crossing the Karakorum and the Kuenlueu mountains and descending into the great valley of Yarkand, a region never visited before, not even by Marco Polo. It is a vast depression of between 3,000 and 4,000 feet, separating the Kuenlueu, on the northern frontier of India, from the Syan-Chane, or mountains of Central Asia, on the southern border of Russia. They then returned to Ladak, and entered the Punjab by different routes through Cashmere. After a two years' negotiation M. Herrmann was, at the commencement of 1857, admitted into Nepaul, where he determined the altitudes of the Machipoora and Mount Yassa, which have hitherto been vaguely called the Dhawalagery, which means nothing else but “snowy crests,” and is applicable to all snow-capped mountains. M. Robert proceeded to Bombay through Scinde, Kutch, and Guzerat, where he surveyed the chain called the Salt Range, and determined the changes effected

in the course of centuries in the course of several rivers. Before returning to Europe he stayed three months in Ceylon. M. Adolphus visited various parts of the Punjab and Cabul, previous to returning to the Himalaya, where he still is. The chief results obtained from this careful exploration of Asia are the following:—The Himalaya mountains everywhere exercise a decided influence over all the elements of the magnetic force; the declination everywhere presents a slight deviation, causing the needle to converge towards the central parts of that enormous mass, and the magnetic intensity is greater than it would be anywhere else under an equal latitude. In the south of India, the increase of the magnetic intensity from south to north is extremely rapid. The lines of equal magnetic intensity have a remarkable form, similar and perhaps parallel to those of certain groups of isothermal lines. The three travellers have collected all the materials necessary to ascertain this important fact. Irregular local variations in terrestrial magnetism are rare in those regions. In the Deccan and Behar the rocks are magnetic. On the Himalaya, at altitudes of 17,000, and even 20,000 feet, the daily *maximum* and *minimum* variations of the barometer occurred nearly about the same hours as in the plains below. Again, at the above altitudes, the inversion of the curves of daily variation which is met with on the Alps does not take place. At the altitude of 17,000 feet the diminution of transparency produced by a stratum of air of the thickness of 3,000 feet is no longer distinguishable by the eye. During the dust storms which frequently occur in India the disk of the sun is seen of a blue colour; if small bodies are made to project their shadows on a white surface under such circumstances the shadow is of an orange colour—that is, complementary to blue. The transparency of the waters of the Ganges, the Burampooter, and the Indus was tested by letting down a stone into them, which generally became invisible at a depth of from 12 to 15 centimetres (5 to 6 inches), showing that they are overcharged with earthy particles, for in the sea near Corfu a stone is visible to the depth of 50 feet, and in the seas under the tropics it remains visible at a depth of 30 feet.

RED SEA TELEGRAPH LINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—In reference to the letter of your correspondent in Turkey which appeared in the *Times* of the 20th inst., on the subject of the proposed telegraph to India through Asia Minor, it may be satisfactory to the public to learn that whatever difficulties may prevent or retard the construction of that line, it is not probable that the establishment of telegraphic communication with our Indian empire will be much longer delayed.

The directors of the Red Sea Telegraph Company are, and have been for some time, prepared to proceed at once with the important work they have undertaken, and await only a favourable reply to the proposals they have made to the East-India Company and her Majesty's Government, upon whose decision the solution of this great question depends.

All the preliminary arrangements have been completed.

Firman from the Ottoman and Egyptian Governments, granting exclusive privileges during construction through their respective dominions, have been secured to the company.

These firmans apply not only to the line from Alexandria to India, but include a connexion with the European system of telegraphs in the Mediterranean.

Estimates have been obtained for the manufacture and laying of the cable, which will be undertaken by responsible contractors at their own risk.

The Admiralty, at the solicitation of the company, have ordered her Majesty's ship *Cyclops* to proceed without delay to the Red Sea for the purpose of taking the necessary soundings.

Every objection which has been raised as to the practicability of laying a submarine cable in the Red Sea has been thoroughly sifted, and the difficulties suggested from the existence of coral rocks and the supposed depth of the water have been completely set at rest by the opinions of Sir Francis Beaufort, Capt. Becher, R.N., Capt. Harris, Mr. Knight, and other unexceptionable naval and scientific authorities.

It may appear at first sight that in the terms they propose—viz., an unconditional guarantee on the whole capital as paid up—the directors are calling upon the East-India Company and the Government to assume an unwarrantable degree of responsibility; but upon further consideration it will be found that the risk actually to be incurred is infinitely small when compared with the vast importance of the object to be achieved. No section of the line will exceed 500 miles in length, and the loss arising from any unforeseen accident will therefore be limited to that extent of cable.

This risk the contractors, as before stated, are prepared to undertake; and, as an additional security, there can be no ques-

tion that, after the first section (of 260 miles) is finished, the remainder can be successively insured by underwriting in the usual way.

There is no reason to doubt that the Government is prepared to extend a cordial support to this company, with whom its negotiations have been hitherto conducted, by the concession of such terms as may appear to the best commercial authorities to be indispensable for raising the required capital, and thus insure the establishment of telegraphic communication between this country and India within the shortest possible period.

I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,

C. L. PEEL, Secretary Red Sea Telegraph Company.
Red Sea Telegraph Company (Limited),
8, Moorgate-street, Oct. 22.

THE LATE SIR HENRY LAWRENCE.

(From the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, October 27.)

India Board, Oct. 24.

The following despatch has been received at the East India-house:—

"THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL TO THE COURT OF DIRECTORS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

(Extract.)

"Fort William, Sept. 9.

"We have the honour to forward for your information the accompanying copy of a minute recorded by the Governor-General relative to the death of Sir Henry Lawrence, the appointment of General Sir James Outram to the united command of all the troops in the Dinapore and Cawnpore divisions, and his reappointment as Chief Commissioner in Oude.

"MINUTE BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA,
SEPT. 8.

"Recently the Government availed itself of Major-General Outram's presence in Calcutta to appoint him to the united command of all the troops in the Dinapore and Cawnpore divisions.

"Major-General Outram is now approaching Cawnpore. He will accompany the reinforced column of Brigadier-General Havelock in its advance upon Lucknow, and, as circumstances may arise calling for the exercise of civil and political authority on Major-General Outram's part within the province of Oude, it becomes necessary for me to place on record the determination which was formed by the Government some time ago of reappointing Major-General Outram for the present to the post of Chief Commissioner in Oude, vacated by the lamented death of Sir Henry Lawrence, K.C.B.

"I beg to submit this proposal for the concurrence of my colleagues.

"Although intelligence of Sir H. Lawrence's death reached the Government long ago, no official announcement of this sad event and none of the particulars connected with it, were received until some time after the first reports; and the details are not even now very fully known.

"A wound received while leading an attack on the 2nd of July against the insurgents, and believed to have been slight in itself, but acting doubtless on a constitution impaired by protracted labours in an exhausting climate, and on a frame weakened by the unusual fatigues, anxieties, and responsibilities of the preceding month, sufficed to close the career of one of the most valued and best-loved men whom India has counted among her servants and benefactors.

"In the course of his service, extending over 35 years, in Burmah, in Afghanistan, in Nepal, in the Punjab, and in Rajpootana, Sir Henry Lawrence was distinguished for eminent ability, devoted zeal, and generous and self-denying exertions for the welfare of the people among whom he was placed. As a soldier, an administrator, and a statesman he has deservedly earned an exalted reputation among the foremost, and has been an honour to the Government he served.

"Impressed with a sense of his great qualifications, I selected him to be Chief Commissioner in the province of Oude. In that position, from the first appearance of disaffection among the troops quartered in the province, his conduct of affairs was marked by foresight, calm judgment, and courage. If anything could have averted the calamitous outbreak which has been followed by the temporary subversion of our authority in Oude, I believe that the measures which were taken by Sir Henry Lawrence, and the confidence which all men, high and low, native and European, felt in his energy, his wisdom, and his spirit of justice and kindness would have accomplished that end. As long as there was any hope of restraining the wavering soldiery by appeals to their sense of duty and honour he left no becoming means untried to conciliate them. When violent and open mutiny called for stern retribution he did not shrink from the (to him) uncongenial task of inflicting severe

punishment. When general disorder and armed rebellion threatened he was undaunted, and completed rapidly and effectively the precautionary preparations which from the beginning he had had in view: and, though he has been prematurely removed from the scene, it is due mainly to his exertions, judgment, and professional skill that the Lucknow garrison has been able to defy the assaults of its assailants, and still maintains its ground.

"There is not, I am sure, an Englishman in India who does not regard the loss of Sir Henry Lawrence in the present circumstances of the country as one of the heaviest of public calamities.

"There is not, I believe, a native of the provinces where he has held authority who will not remember his name as that of a friend and generous benefactor to the races of India.

"For myself, short as has been my personal intercourse with that distinguished man, it is a grateful, though a mournful duty to record my appreciation of his eminent services to this Government, my admiration of his high character, and my affectionate respect for his memory.

"CANNING."

GENERAL HAVELOCK.—"Old Philos" (says the *Athenæum*) is a name which, we are sure, must be now making the hearts of old Carthusians dance with pride and delight. The Charter-house has boasted of many scholars who have sprung into eminent men; among others, Crashaw, the poet; Addison and Steele, the essayists; John Wesley, the religious reformer; and Lord Ellenborough, the Lord Chief Justice. To the list will surely be added "Old Philos." The pet name will be remembered by Carthusians whose memories can go back some forty years or more. They will not have forgotten the gentle and thoughtful lad who used to stand looking on while others played, and whose general meditative manner procured for him the name of "Philosopher," subsequently diminished to "Philos," and occasionally applied as "Old Philos." That young and popular philosopher is the soldier at whose name the hearts of Englishmen beat with honest pride. "Old Philos" of the Charter-house is Havelock, the hero of Cawnpore.

THE SIAMESE AMBASSADORS.—We learn from our Malta correspondent (says the *Times*) that among the passengers on board her Majesty's despatch steamer *Caradoc*, which arrived at Malta on the 8th ult., were the three Siamese ambassadors—Phgor Montri Suriyongsi, Chamun Sulbedh Chaiti, and Chamun Mix Dir Bidacks—accompanied by a numerous suite. Upon their arrival, they were saluted by H.M.'s ship *Hibernia* and afterwards by Fort St. Angelo. They were received at the palace by his Exc. the Governor, Sir William Reid, and Rear-Admiral Sir Montagu Stopford, with their respective staffs. Their Excellencies took up their abode at the Imperial Hotel, much, it is said, to their dissatisfaction, as they expected they would have been the guests, according to the custom of their country, of the Governor. In the evening, attended by Commander Clavering, R.N., of the *Caradoc*, they were present in the Governor's box at the Opera, where the richness and novelty of their costume attracted much attention, and on the following morning Lieutenant-General Sir John Pennefather had the troops out in review order on the Floriana parade-ground, in honour of their arrival. Their Excellencies were to leave Malta by the *Caradoc* for England direct on the 10th or 11th. They eat freely of game, poultry, pork, and curry of the very hottest at every meal. They drink moderately of brandy, wine, champagne, and pale ale. They are very fond of tea, which they drink at every meal, and all day long, without milk. They eat no pastry or sweets. Eight of the principal members of the embassy dine together; the others, excepting servants, have a separate table, and pay great respect and homage whenever they address one of the superior eight. They are very cleanly, and all make a point of bathing every day. Their teeth are black from the use of the betel-nut. They have all sorts of European articles for ordinary purposes. They have splendid presents on board for her Majesty, among them two crowns and a lady's saddle enriched with diamonds, rubies, and other precious stones, spears with gold heads, &c. They have also 50,000*l.* in dollars on board, besides bars of gold, so they are tolerably well provided. Their dress is very splendid—a rich tunic with a belt of gold clasped in front with a buckle ornamented with diamonds and rubies; loose trousers, and small richly-ornamented skull-cap, with a spire running from the top.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

OCT. 16. King Philip (steamer), Carey, Melbourne; John M. Wood, Emery, Bombay; Royal Charter (steamer), Taylor, Melbourne; Ostrich, Richards, Madras; Gloriosa, Patterson, Bengal; Berhammore, Smith, Akyab; Milton, Bradford, Bombay (to Antwerp); Epsom, Buckland, Manila;—17. Jane Symons, Cunningham, Alcoa Bay; Oscar I. Blomquist, Akyab; Africa, Shadwell, Bombay; Edith Pepper, Cunningham, Moul-

mein; Premier, Stroud, Bombay; Nile, Whannell, Bankok; Cameo, Ellis, Akyab; Ran, Zellinger, Bombay; David Malcolm, Lee, Cochin; Sultana, Taylor, Bengal; Thompson, Hankey, Jun. Munsoorcottah; Joshua, Fowler, Bengal; Fairy, Blish, Foo-choo-foo; Emperor, Dennison, Alcoa Bay; Maharratta, Hickman, Bengal; Persian, Dowham, Cape of Good Hope; Sunshine, Watson, Busorah; Denmark, Koch, China; Sea Serpent, Nunn, Bassein; Proteus, Kikkers, Rangoon; Switzerland, Doherty, Manila; Burlington, Coad, Ceylon; Blenheim, Main, Madras; Sir Edward Parry, Freeman, South Seas; Sylphide, Stevens, Rangoon; Hecla, Moore, Bombay; Heather Bell, Harmsworth, Melbourne; Barbadian, Galloway, Bengal; Winifred, Graham, Bombay; Columbine, Spencer, Rangoon; Ann Nelson, Ball, Singapore; Brothers, Patrick, Alcoa Bay; Venete, Mackefano, Mauritius; Phœnician, Janson, New South Wales; Beatrice, Elquist, Bassein; York, Rodpath, Madras; Neilly, Orfeur, Alcoa Bay; Alina, —, Zanzibar; California, Fowler, Maulmein; Gallente, Leslie, Alcoa Bay; Stad Schiedam, —, Akyab; Salopian, Tellentire, Ceylon; C. Lachmann, Sieveking, Manila; Meroo, Tate, Akyab; Elizabeth, Owen, Singapore; Fidus, Elliott, Madras; James Paton, Brown, Macao; Meteor, Adams, Akyab; James Turcan, McAlester, Singapore; Indian Chief, Sinclair, Madras; Star of the East, Wallace, Madras; Mars, James, Calingaputan.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Indus, from SOUTHAMPTON (Oct. 20), to proceed per steamer Hindoostan, from SEZ. For MALTA.—Maj. and Mrs. Crosse, Marquis of Dalhousie, 2 Ladies Ramsay, Mrs. and Miss Hampshire, Mrs. Clive, Sir J. and Lady Cochrane, 2 Misses Cochrane, and Mr. Lovergan. For SEZ.—Lieut. G. Blakely. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Stephens, Mr. A. Robertson, Mr. A. A. Mott, Mr. C. Caldecott, Mr. Love, Capt. Sir G. Leith, Capt. Phillips, Capt. Blinkhorn, Vet. surg. Varty, Capt. Sir W. Gordon, Riding master Taylor, Vet. surg. Partridge, Riding master Reilly, Vet. surg. Gray, Lieut. Maule, Mr. P. Hancock, Mrs. T. Barr, Mr. G. Wright, Miss Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. Collier, Mr. C. Kellich, Mr. Nixon, Capt. and Mrs. Chaplin, Miss Campbell, Miss Fletcher, and Lieut. James. For MADRAS.—Col. Burn, Mr. Garstin, Mr. Leman, Mr. and Mrs. Times, Mrs. Taddy, Miss West, Mr. H. Ames, Mr. Beatrice, Dr. Baillie, Mr. Cumming, Mr. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Blenkinsop, Capt. Barrow, Maj. Hachett, Mrs. Hodgson, Mr. Fourchair, Mr. Analsic, Mr. Routier, and Sir T. Marjoribank. For CEYLON.—Mrs. Bernard, infant, and child; and Col. Holcombe. For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. J. Johnstone, Mr. Chalmers, Capt. S. S. Swann, Rev. H. Kerwan, Mr. Webster, Mr. Clarke, Mr. T. A. Wise, Mr. G. Harper, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell, Lieut. Corry, Mrs. Colville, Mr. Wharton, Mr. H. Morgan, Mr. Steel, Rev. C. Morrison, Rev. H. Druman, Mr. L. F. Dickson, Lieut. H. Maxwell, Rev. E. Kincaid, Mr. Dyson, Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Swiney, Lieut. St. John, Mr. W. A. Forbes, Mrs. de Mornay and infant, Mr. B. Martin, Mr. F. Cauliffe, Mrs. Stace, Mr. G. Parbury, Mr. E. Edmonds, Lieut. T. B. Toole, Mr. A. Wilson, Mr. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Lane, Mr. H. F. Grant, Mr. Harland, Mr. Hope, Mr. and Mrs. Ranson, Miss Hill, Dr. G. Sutherland, Maj. Horne, and Mr. G. Estill. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Tolson and 2 daughters, and E. J. Tolson. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. G. Soul, Mr. J. H. Chapman, and W. M. Richards. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. L. G. Dunlop.

Per steamer Valetta, from MARSEILLES (Oct. 28). For MALTA.—Col. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Giffard. For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. McGhee, Capt. Shakespeare, Mrs. A. D. Robertson, Lieut. A. T. Windus, Mr. F. Lloyd, Mr. Doyly, Mr. C. J. Munson, Mr. W. Steven, Mr. V. L. Brown, Mr. Probyu, Mr. A. de Saone, Lieut. col. Bentinck, Lieut. col. Benson, Lieut. col. de Salis, Capt. Phillips, Capt. Williamson, Capt. Sandwith, and Mr. Layard. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Brodie, Mr. Stanes. For MADRAS.—Maj. Kerr, Mr. M'Oubae, Maj. J. Stewart, Lieut. Clephane, Mr. Thurburn, Mrs. D. Hodson, and Miss Mahé. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. A. Jung, Capt. and Mrs. Dicey, Mr. J. Halliday, Mr. Vaus Agnew, Capt. Lane, Brig. and Mrs. McKenzie, Capt. Slade, Mr. A. Toogood, Mr. O. Toogood, Capt. W. Lees, Mr. Man, Maj. and Mrs. Bishop, and Capt. E. S. Elliott. For SINGAPORE.—Dr. de Vry and Dr. de Vriese. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. H. Margeon, Mr. P. Achenbach, Paymaster Addison, and Mr. Whittall.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

KEATINGE, the wife of Capt. H. Bombay horse art. s. at Stirling, N.B. Oct. 18.

MARRIAGES.

ATKINSON, William, to Fanny, d. of Geo. J. Parry, and granddaughter of the late Maj. gen. William Brooks, Hon. E.I.C.'s service, at St. Mary's, Islington, Oct. 15.

BRUCE, Capt. Edward J. Royal Art. to Ellen A. d. of the late W. H. Clarence Dalrymple, Hon. E.I.C.'s service, at Hampton Church, Oct. 21.

EGERTON, William, s. of William T. M.P. to the Lady Mary Amherst, eldest d. of Earl Amherst, at Riverhead Chapel, Oct. 15.

FREELING, George H. Bengal civil service, to Edith A. d. of Henry Armstrong, formerly of the Bengal civil service, at Clifton, Oct. 22.

SLADEN, Lieut. Joseph B. 6th Royal Lancashire Militia, s. of Dr. Ramsay, late physician-general Madras presidency, to Elizabeth, d. of the late William Boycott, at Lilleshall Church, Shropshire, Oct. 21.

TIGHE, James S. Madras L.C. to Charlotte, d. of the Very Rev. the late Dean of Cloyne and Lady Anne de Burgh, at Wicklow, Oct. 21.

WATERHOUSE, Rev. Charles J. Hon E.I. Co.'s service, to Frances A. d. of Geo. F. Furnivall, at St. Andrew's, Holborn, Oct. 20.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE,

Oct. 21, 1857.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. P. T. MacCarthy, art.*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. G. F. Duke, inv.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. R. Cust, S. J. Becher, J. H. Batten, and H. Pratt.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. A. L. Nicholson, 64th N.I.; Lieuts. J. Jerdan, 43rd N.I., A. Winniett, 68th N.I., and W. H. Wise, 64th N.I.; Surg. R. B. Kinsey.*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. H. J. Johnson, 29th N.I.; Vet. surg. J. H. B. Hallen.

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. P. Campbell (uncov.), 6 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. Master, inv., and Assist. surg. F. P. Strong, 6 months.*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. Davidson, 19th N.I., 6 months.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. T. B. Lane, 6 months, from 18th Nov.*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. J. M. Erskine, until the 4th Jan. 1858.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. major J. G. Gaitskill, 26th N.I., Capt. A. Winkle, art., and Lieut. J. F. Raper, art., 6 months, from 8th Oct.; Lieut. H. R. Stuart, 18th N.I., 3 months, from 15th Oct.; Lieut. G. D. Crawford, 18th N.I., 6 months, from 15th Oct.; Surg. P. G. Lay, 6 months, from 5th Oct.; Surg. G. Harper, 6 months, from 15th Oct.*Madras Estab.*—Capt. E. Gage, 15th N.I., 6 months, from 15th Oct.; Brev. capt. H. E. Hicks, art., 3 months, from 15th Oct.; Assist. surg. E. M. Jackson, 6 months, from 12th Nov.*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. V. B. D. Carter, 12th N.I., 5 months, from 15th Oct.; Capt. G. H. Wilkinson, 16th N.I., 6 months, from 8th Oct.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. W. R. Lodge, 35th N.I.

APPOINTMENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bengal Estab.—The Rev. Charles James Waterhouse, M.A., of St. James's College, Cambridge, appointed an assistant chaplain for Bengal.

ADDISCOMBE.

Lieut. James Lawder, 28th Madras N.I., appointed orderly officer at the Military College.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, OCT. 16, 1857.

10th Foot.—Lieut. R. C. Clifford to be capt. without purchase, v. Dunbar, killed in action.—Ens. M. McPherson Battye to be lieut. without purchase, v. Clifford.—Serg J. Carr to be ens. without purchase, v. Erskine, died of wounds.*3rd Dragoon Guards.*—Troop serj. maj. T. Dawson, from 10th lt. drags., to be cornet without purchase, v. Boucher prom.—Francis A. S. Mannoeh, gent., to be cornet without purchase, v. Berkeley, prom.*29th Foot.*—Lieut. C. H. Levinge to be capt. without purchase, v. Brev. lieut. col. S. Fisher killed in action.—Lieut. R. J. Evans to be capt. without purchase, v. Duncan dec.—Ens. and adj. J. J. Bailey to have the rank of lieut.—Ens. G. F. Hart to be lieut. without purchase, v. Levinge.—Ens. W. Winn to be lieut. without purchase, v. Evans.*60th Foot.*—Lieut. C. Williamson to be capt. by purchase, v. Stephens who retires.*78th Foot.*—Ens. W. Thompson to be lieut. without purchase, v. Simpson dec.*83rd Foot.*—Ens. W. H. Irving to be lieut. by purchase, v. King, who retires.—Ens. W. F. Anderson, from 31st Foot, to be ens., v. Irving.

BREVET.

Lieut. col. J. G. S. Neill, of the 1st regt. Eur. inf. on the Madras establishment, to be A.D.C. to her Majesty, with rank of col. in the army.

WAR OFFICE, OCT. 23rd, 1857.

1st Dragoon Guards.—James William Baillie, gent., to be cornet without purchase.—Ens. F. Sedley, serving with the local and temporary rank of ens. in the Royal Malta Fencible regt., to be cornet without purchase, v. Stewart app. to 7th lt. drags.—Riversdale Elliott, gent., to be cornet without purchase.*3d Drag. Guards.*—Herbert H. F. Gifford, gent., to be cornet without purchase, v. Corballis, whose transfer from the 16th lt. drags. has been cancelled.*5th Foot.*—Brev. lieut. col. J. A. V. Kirkland, from half-pay unattached, to be major.—Major J. C. Bartley, from half-pay unattached, to be major.—To be Captains: Capt. E. A. Ross, from half-pay unattached; Lieut. J. W. D. Adair, without purchase; Capt. J. O'Brien, from 30th Foot; Capt. R. H. Macfarlane, from half-pay 92nd Foot; Capt. N. Macdonald, from half-pay 39th Foot; Capt. F. Pocklington, from half-pay, 38th Foot; Capt. J. G. Harkness, from half-pay 55th Foot; Capt. S. Withington, from half-pay Rifle Brigade.—To be Lieutenants: Ens. E. S. Lewis, without purchase, v. Adair, prom.; Lieut. S. Biron, from 87th Foot; Lieut. E. W. B. Villiers, from 34th Foot; Lieut. W. Thwaytes, from 31st Foot; Lieut. J. W. Kingsley, from 28th Foot; Lieut. F. Maycock, from 17th Foot; Lieut. J. J. Robinson, from 31st Foot; Lieut. N. Barron, from 39th Foot; Lieut. J. R. Newbolt, from 44th Foot; Lieut. J. M. Toppin, from 62nd Foot; Lieut. H. H. Taylor, from 56th Foot.—To be Ensign and Adjutant: Cornet C. Sutton, from half-pay of late land transport corps.*8th Foot.*—Capt. J. Hinde to be major without purchase; Brev. col. W. C. E. Napier, from half-pay unattached to be major. To be Captains: Lieut. T. G. Louter without purchase, v. Hinde; Lieut. D. Beere without purchase; Lieut. E. N. Sandilands without purchase; Capt. R. C. D. Bruce from half-pay 82nd Foot; Capt. J. A. McDonald from half-pay 92nd Foot; Capt. J. W. Dunoird from half-pay 50th Foot; Capt. R. P. Gould from half-pay 31st Foot; Capt. S. H. Dyer from half-pay 17th Foot; Lieut. O. W. Gray from 99th Foot without purchase. To be Lieutenants: Ens. A. G. Blair without purchase, v. Souter; Ens. A. Moynihan without purchase, v. Beere; Lieut. H. E. Fitz Gerald from 18th Foot, v. Sandilands; Lieut. J. Q. Palmer from 41st Foot, v. Dowson, prom. in 7th Foot; Lieut. F. G. F. Moore from 39th Foot, v. Aldridge, prom. in 60th Foot; Lieut. J. F. Macpherson from 62nd Foot; Lieut. C. B. Brown from 63rd Foot; Lieut. J. O. Hara from 62nd Foot; Lieut. C. N. Fry from 18th Foot. To be Ensigns: Ens. R. T. B. Brown from 33rd Foot; Ens. T. S. Mitchell from 89th Foot; Ens. E. Tanner from 33rd Foot; Ens. E. T. Pinniger from 28th Foot; Ens. R. G. Stokes from 48th Foot; Ens. R. Whitting from 62nd Foot; Ens. J. W. Black from 41st Foot; Ens. A. G. Westby from 63rd Foot; Ensign J. S. Wheeley from 97th Foot; Ens. R. D. F. Shirreff from 94th Foot.*75th Foot.*—Ens. H. Hurford to be lieut. without purchase, v. Crozier, killed in action; Ens. G. H. Row to be lieut. without purchase, v. Rivers, dec.*78th Foot.*—Lieut. H. D. Campbell to be capt. without purchase, v. Hunt, dec.; Ens. R. P. Butler to be lieut. without purchase, v. Campbell; Ens. Richard Clay, fr. 62nd Foot, to be ens. v. Thompson, prom.; Ens. T. Mackenzie, fr. 42nd Foot, to be ens. v. Butler.

BREVET.

WAR OFFICE, OCT. 23, 1857.

Major-Gen. H. Havelock, C.B., the senior supernumerary of his rank, to be placed upon the fixed establishment of maj.-gens. The undermentioned promotions to take place in the East-India Company's army consequent on the death of Gen. Sir J. Doveton, K.C.B., Madras cavalry, on the 23rd Sept. 1857; and of Maj.-gens. Sir H. M. Wheeler, K.C.B., Bengal inf. on the 27th June; A. T. Reed, C.B., Bombay inf., on 22nd August; and R. W. Wilson, C.B., Bengal inf., on 15th Sept.: Lieut.-gen. H. G. A. Taylor, C.B., Madras inf., to be gen.; Maj.-gen. J. Anderson, Madras inf., to be lieut.-gen.

To be MAJOR-GENERALS.—Col. G. C. Whitlock, Madras inf.; Col. G. P. Lister, Bengal inf.; Col. D. Downing, Bengal inf.; Col. P. Thompson, Madras inf.

The undermentioned officers of the East-India Company's service, ret. upon h.-p., to have a step of honorary rank, as follows:—

To be COLONELS.—Lieut.-col. J. T. Smith, Madras eng.; Lieut.-col. J. C. Haslock, Bengal inf.; Lieut.-col. J. S. Davies, Bengal inf.; Lieut.-col. J. R. Oldfield, Bengal eng.

To be LIEUT.-COLS.—Major E. V. P. Holloway, Madras inf.; Major G. Forster, Madras inf.; Major T. H. Sissmore, Bengal art.; Major A. Price, Bombay inf.

BOOKS.

INDIAN PAMPHLETS.

India and its Army. By the Rev. G. R. GLEIG, M.A., Chaplain-General to H.M.'s Forces. Longman and Co.

THIS essay is a reprint from the *Edinburgh Review*, No. xcvi., and is not unworthy of being a second time presented to the notice of the public. It would be almost impossible for a writer of Mr. Gleig's varied church militant experience to publish anything that would not command the attention of thoughtful readers, even though they might not be prepared to coincide with all his views. In the pamphlet now lying before us several suggestions occur well deserving a passing notice, though it cannot be said that they evince any extraordinary degree of originality or depth. The first point on which we would join issue with the reverend reviewer, is the assertion that under the Mahomedan rulers the Hindoos enjoyed a more genuine tolerance than under the British sway. Has Mr. Gleig never read how Aurungzebe compelled thousands of Hindoos to lose caste and submit to the outward and visible sign of Islam? Has he never heard that the descendants of these involuntary converts continue at the present day to inhabit certain villages near Delhi, in which their ancestors were located? Tolerance of this kind is certainly unknown under the British Government. We agree with him, however, in regretting the degradation to which the native aristocracy have been reduced. If it be true that the natives are unfit to hold office, it can only be owing to the treatment to which the gentry have been subjected. In the words of Sir C. Metcalfe, quoted by the Reviewer:—

"The main evil of our system is the degraded state in which we hold the natives. We suppose them to be superstitious, ignorant, prone to falsehood, and corrupt. In our well-meaning zeal for their welfare, we shudder at the idea of committing to men so depraved any share in the administration of their own country. We exclude them from every situation of trust and emolument; we confine them to the lowest offices, with scarcely a bare subsistence; and even these are left in their hands from necessity, because Europeans are utterly incapable of filling them. We treat them as an inferior race of beings. Men, who under a native government might have held the first dignities of the state, who, but for us, might have been governors of provinces, are regarded as little better than menial servants, are often no better paid, and scarcely permitted to sit in our presence. We reduce them to this abject state, and then look upon them with disdain as men unworthy of high station."

The Saxons in our own country never ceased to plot and rebel until they were recognised as eligible to office.

We are painfully surprised, however, that a writer of Mr. Gleig's abilities and knowledge should condescend to repeat the silly and vulgar sarcasm that 120 millions of men are governed by a few thousands of pale-paces, "whom we appoint to plunder while they profess to govern and protect." Does he mean seriously to utter this insult against the honourable and true-hearted English gentlemen who constitute the civil and military services of the East-India Company, and allege that they are mere plunderers and extortioners? And he calls this, "a fact!" It is, in truth, as much a fact as another of his assertions, that "our frontiers now touch, wherever they touch any neighbours at all, upon tribes fiercer, more warlike, and more jealous of our encroachments than any with whom we have as yet had to deal." Are the Khyberees and the Momunds really more formidable than the Sikhs and the Scindians? Another assertion, made in 1853, is, that if the native regiments were "merely to disband themselves and return to their homes, our hold upon the country would not continue three months. And this once lost, not all the available resources of England, were they turned exclusively to that one object, would suffice to recover it." Tolerably conclusive evidence to the contrary will, we believe, be shortly obtainable.

Mr. Gleig is more at home when he treats of the discipline and uniform of the sepoys. He justly condemns the seniority system of promotion, and the absurdity of arming a native soldier with weapons which a stalwart British grenadier is scarcely able to wield. Equally sensible is his advice to fall back, in some respects, on the early usages of the Anglo-Indian army. For instance, in former times the young cadet learned the rudiments of his profession with an English corps, and was posted to a native regiment only when his awkwardness could no longer excite the derision of those who were supposed to look up to and revere him. The native officers, too, are no longer what they were. In the olden times they were landed proprietors, who brought with them their own retainers, men of all castes or no caste. "Off duty, the Brahman or Rajpoot could not come in contact with the Sudra, far less touch the Pariah, or eat of food which he had dressed; on duty, they rubbed shoulders freely, and were honestly attached to one another. In fact, to use the words of General

Briggs, the native army 'consisted then of two classes, of which all armies, to be effective, must be and have been composed—one class derived from the better order of society, accustomed to command the services of domestics and underlings; and the other class drawn from the lowest grades, who are from infancy habituated to obedience, and taught to respect the upper class on whom they are dependent.'" Unhappily, all this has been "improved upon," and the consequence is, an army in a high state of—mutiny.

A Few Words about India and the Indian Mutinies. By the Rev. A. C. AINSLIE, M.A. Longman and Co.

A FEW words, but to the purpose. Mr. Ainslie has briefly and succinctly drawn up a sketch of the Indian question, for the benefit of his parishioners in the first instance. He has rightly judged, however, in supposing that a lucid exposition of the case might be useful to others also. Unlike the majority of English writers on India, he has been guilty of but one error, and that simply in placing Meerut some eight miles nearer to Delhi than appears by the mile-stones.

The Indus Flotilla. By W. P. ANDREW, F.R.G.S. Second Edition. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

MR. ANDREW has made out a strong case in favour of his two-fold scheme for supplying the Punjab with river and rail transport. The natural productions of that province are already increasing every year, and need only the means of conveyance to be augmented to an immense amount. In the year 1843 the exports from Kurrachee were estimated at 1,010,000, the imports at 121,000. In 1854 the former had reached the considerable sum of 604,000, the latter of 629,000. But even this marvellous increase only feebly indicates the extent of the trade of which that port is susceptible, as the outlet of the Punjab and Scinde. The harbour is accessible at all times and tides for vessels of 800 tons burden, and sufficiently capacious to afford ample mooring room for at least twenty ships of that size, besides smaller craft in any number. It is proposed to construct a railway from this point to Hydrabad, a distance of little more than 100 miles, over a level country; and 30 miles from Hydrabad an extensive coal-field has been discovered. At that terminus the goods will be placed on board the flotilla, and in less than five days will reach Mooltan, after a voyage of 570 miles. This flotilla will consist of fifteen steamers fitted up for passengers and a certain quantity of cargo, and each towing two flat-bottomed barges. From Mooltan a railway will eventually be constructed to Lahore and Umritsur, over a singularly level tract of country, and another to Peshawur; though this, it is admitted, will encounter some engineering difficulties. In the mean time, Mr. Andrew has obtained the sanction of the Court of Directors for the construction of the line from Kurrachee to Hydrabad, and the organization of a steam flotilla on the Indus. The latter scheme, it appears, can be carried out with a capital of 250,000, the profits on which cannot fail to be enormous. The highest local authorities, Sir John Lawrence, Mr. Frere, Mr. Edgeworth, Colonels Turner, Napier, and Glasford, and Major Hamilton, all agree in declaring railroads and steamers to be the one thing needful for the development of the vast resources of the Punjab. That which has so long and so earnestly been desiderated, will now speedily be supplied through the initiative of the truly patriotic "Old Indian Postmaster."

A Glance at the Past and the Future, in connection with the Indian Revolt. By Maj.-Gen. H. T. TUCKER, C.B. Effingham Wilson.

A FEW hasty words exchanged by Agamemnon, king of men, and the swift-footed Achilles, furnished materials for an "Iliad," and the loss of eyesight developed the father of poetry. In like manner have the jealousies of a late Adjutant-General and a Military Secretary caused unnumbered woes to mankind, and produced a pamphlet. The patient Arab of olden times, as he sat scraping himself with a potsherd, contented himself with expressing a wish that his enemy would write a book. A splenetic Major-General of the present day does as the other would be done by, and writes a pamphlet for the satisfaction of his foe. His friends, at least, will certainly experience no more than that subdued delight which is afforded by the follies and misfortunes of our neighbours. After all, it is possible that Major-General H. T. Tucker, C.B., only intended to inform the world that he had been suffering from a derangement of the spleen, but unfortunately took for his model the popular advertisements of Professor Holloway. What better style could he adopt than that of a learned Professor, whose works are so justly esteemed in India? A few Latin quotations, apparently borrowed from Anglo-Indian journalists, have

been judiciously interwoven; such as, *usque ad nauseam, ex uno disce omnes, in extenso, sic volo, sic jubeo, ad captandum, &c.*: there are yet other two, which will, no doubt, appear in good time,—*experto crede*, and *fas est (et) ab hoste doceri*. General Tucker commences his pamphlet by quoting from a circular drawn up by himself a few years ago, when he proposed to stand for the Direction, and which is now adduced to prove that there is an avatar of King Solomon existing in the midst of us at the present moment. A friendly offer of assistance from Lord Dalhousie is mentioned, apparently with a view to excuse the disparaging remarks that are subsequently made upon that able statesman. And a brief note from Sir Charles Napier is brought forward in evidence that the late Adjutant-General of the Army in Bengal obtained that appointment solely on the ground of merit. Under all these circumstances, we are imperatively called upon to do something more than merely turn over the pages illumined by the experience of so great a man. In the first place, we learn that the civil service has greatly deteriorated, that it is puffed up with self-complacency, and that it is a clique; but that nevertheless it is “composed generally of a most zealous and admirable body of men.” The General would therefore remodel it, and approves of its being thrown open to competition. The theory is excellent; but how has it worked hitherto? Under the old system, young men were regularly educated for the service; they inherited the traditions of their forefathers, and thus formed a sort of aristocracy, of the duties of which they were more proud than of the privileges. They also acquired an *esprit de corps*, and made private friendships which afterwards materially aided them in the discharge of their professional functions. There were not many brilliant scholars among them, not many poets, not many novelists, but there were very many upright, high-minded, brave, manly English gentlemen, who were equally ready to plod through the ravelled web of Indian cunning, or to spring into the saddle and chase the armed marauder from his lair. One comparison of the fruits of the two systems has already been furnished. The most distinguished of all who have entered the service by the competitive system fled from his post, lamenting the loss of his purring cat and cooing doves; while an ordinary member of the old service rallied a handful of men, and safely conveyed a valuable treasure to the Presidency. The Bengal army has likewise been very defective for many years—during some of which General Tucker was nominally Adjutant-General, but virtually Commander-in-Chief. He informs us that he sent in for Lord Dalhousie's consideration “various elaborate memoranda,” suggesting “changes and amendments in the system.” Now, though we may accept the General's testimony as to the suggestion of changes, it does not follow that these changes were amendments; indeed, he himself says “changes and amendments.” It is not therefore quite certain that the Governor-General was much to blame for not acting upon these elaborate memoranda.

General Tucker appears to be of opinion that the annexation of Oude was the chief cause of the mutiny in Bengal, and somehow omits to mention his own notorious General Service Order as having exercised any effect in alienating the native troops. By a similar oversight—after parenthetically remarking that his friend and well-wisher, Lord Dalhousie, was not a man of genius—he allows his reader to suppose that his lordship was answerable for the denuded state of the province of Oude at the commencement of the present year. It is strange that he nowhere has a word to say against Sir William Gomm's habitual residence in the hills, though he sneers at General Anson for “betaking himself to Simlah.” Sir William remained up there throughout the second Burmese war, and we presume it was at that pleasant sanatorium that the “elaborate memoranda” were concocted. But there is one man far worse, far more culpable, than all the others put together. That monster is the present military Secretary to Government, who, only the other day, presumed to set the late Adjutant-General right upon a matter of fact. The present Governor-General, however, is not much better, for he declined to be guided and controlled by an irresponsible and terrified body of merchants, and preferred to consult his constitutional advisers. Things would never have come to such a pass had there been a Bengal military officer—General Tucker, for instance—in the Court of Directors. That, indeed, was a fatal omission. But what shall we say of “an officer and a gentleman” who can lower himself so far as to pen the following insinuation against a nobleman of unblemished character, his own kind friend to boot? After recommending the “discontinuance of the practice (and it is not a practice) of bestowing upon Governors-General pensions of 5,000*l.* per annum,” he thus proceeds:—

“That system is of the ‘springes to catch woodcock’ order; and but for the desire it has generated to conciliate the Court of Directors, a more just, equitable, and generous policy would often have been pursued, while the community, native and European, might possibly not have been outraged by the recent five per cent.

‘swindle.’” There is one passage, however, still more revolting. This lofty-minded gentleman sneers at the Military Secretary because, although he receives 5,000*l.* per annum of the public money, he provided for the safety of his wife by placing her in Fort William on the night of the panic. Ought he, then, to have armed her with a cutlass and a brace of pistols, and bid her defend herself, or would he have been better prepared to discharge his own duties while conscious that the partner of his life was left without protection in the midst of a rebellious and blood-thirsty population? It is an unmanly, an unfeeling, but fortunately a pointless sarcasm, and injures only him who could stoop to employ it.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.	India Stock.....	£.	208 @ 210
	India Bonds (£1,000).....		40 dis.
	Ditto (under £1,000)....		29 dis.
RAILWAYS.			
18	Bombay, Baroda, and Central		
	India (guar. 5 per ct.).....	9	2 @ 1 dis.
20	Calcutta and South-Eastern ..	2s.	
20	Ceylon	1	1 @ 1 1/2 pm.
20	Eastern Bengal	2s.	1 @ 1
Stock	East-Indian	100	99 1/2 @ 100 1/2
20	Ditto Extension C (guar.		
	5 per ct.).....	15	2 @ 1 dis.
20	Ditto Extension D (guar.		
	5 p.ct. with full 5 p.ct. int.)	all	
	Ditto E. Shares Extension..	5	per @ 1 pm.
20	Euphrates Valley	2s.	1 @ 1 pm.
20	Great Indian Peninsula (guar.		
	5 per ct.).....	all	19 @ 20
20	Ditto (New ditto).....	4	1 dis. @ 1/2 pm.
20	Madras (guar. 4 1/2 per ct.) ..	all	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
20	Ditto (guar. 5 per ct.).....	all	19 1/2 @ 20
20	Ditto Extension (guar. 4 1/2		
	per ct.).....	10	1 1/2 @ 2 dis.
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5		
	per cent.).....	5	1 @ 1 dis.
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5		
	per cent.).....	5	1 @ 1 dis.
20	Scinde (guar. 5 per ct.)	5	1 @ 1 1/2 pm.
20	Punjab	2	1 @ 1 1/2 pm.
BANKS.			
40	Australasia	all	79 @ 81
25	Bank of Egypt	18 1/2	5 @ 4 dis.
20	Chartered Bank of India, Aus-		
	tralia, and China	10	
25	Oriental Bank Corporation....	all	35 1/2 @ 36 1/2
20	Ottoman Bank	15	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
MISCELLANEOUS.			
1	N. B. Australasian Company..	all	1 @ 1
1	Oriental Gas	all	1 @ 1 1/2
1	Ditto New	5s.	per @ 1 pm.
50	Peninsular and Oriental Steam		
	Navigation Company	all	71 @ 73
50	Ditto New	10	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2 pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip ..	all	1 @ 1
1	Ditto Registered	all	1 @ 1

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills drawn fr. 10th to 24th Oct.
			£. s. d.
On Bengal ..	2s. 0 1/2 d. 1/2	2s. 2d.	3,934 7 3
Madras ..	2s. 0 1/2 d.	2s. 2d.	2,782 1 10
Bombay..	2s. 0 1/2 d.	2s. 2 1/2 d.	1,550 0 0
Bi-Monthly ..			8,266 9 1

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Indus*, October 19, 1857.

	Gold.	Silver.
Aden	—	£3,330
Bombay	£11,200	223,385
Ceylon.....	1,000	200
Madras	16,296	28,335
Calcutta	11,075	426,487
Penang	—	3,838
Singapore	2,050	18,698
Hong-Kong	—	27,278
Shanghai.....	—	10,368
	£41,621	£741,900

ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 14th October, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That they have received Returns of Unpaid Shares of Donation Batta granted to the Forces employed in Burmah, during the campaign of 1852-53, by General Order by the Governor-General of India in Council, dated 1st July, 1853, due to Officers, Seamen, and Marines of her Majesty's Ships "Bittern" and "Spartan," and that the same will be paid to the several parties entitled, on their application at the Military Department, East-India House, after the 21st instant.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 21st October, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the rate of exchange at which they will receive Cash for Bills on Bengal and Madras will, from the present date and until further notice, be 2s. 2d. the Company's rupee, and for Bills on Bombay 2s. 2½d. the Company's rupee.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East India House, 28th October, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the TRANSFER BOOKS of the said Company's Stock will be SHUT on TUESDAY, the 5th DECEMBER next, at 3 o'clock, and OPENED again on TUESDAY, the 12th JANUARY, 1858.

That the Warrants for the Dividends on the said Stock, payable on the 6th JANUARY, 1858, under the 11th sec. of the Act 3 & 4 Will. 4, cap. 85, will be ready to be delivered on that day.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 28th October, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That a QUARTERLY GENERAL COURT of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd DECEMBER next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 21st October, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 4th NOVEMBER next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

CANVAS,
FLANNEL, and
WORSTED STOCKINGS;

And that the conditions of the said Contracts (three in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 4th day of November, 1857, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 28th October, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 11th NOVEMBER next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

MALT LIQUOR, for the use of the European Troops at Madras;

And that the conditions of the said Contract may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 11th day of November, 1857, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 28th October, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

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Vol. XV.—No. 328.]

LONDON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1857.

[PRICE 1s.

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(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, November 16.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Oct. 9	Burmah (Rangoon)..	Aug. 22
Madras	14	Bombay	Oct. 18
Agra	4	Ceylon	—
		China (Hong-Kong) Sept.	25.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE capture of Delhi and the relief of Lucknow constitute the burden of the intelligence received by the present Mail. In our last issue, indeed, we were able to announce that the British troops were in the heart of the imperial city, that the last representative of the dynasty of Timour had taken refuge in the tomb of the son of the mighty Baber, and that the mutineers were fleeing in hot haste from the blood-red hand of the avenger. It is now our gratifying task to confirm those agreeable tidings, and to add to their interest, though we are still left without any very detailed particulars of the two great feats of arms which have shed fresh lustre on our national renown. The assault was made on the 14th Sept. by three columns and a reserve, consisting of 2,000 Europeans and the same number of natives. As the breach was not accessible without scaling-ladders, it was determined also to blow open the Cashmere gate. That perilous duty devolved on Lieut. Salkeld, of the Engineers, and three sergeants carrying the powder-bags. The approach to the gate being commanded by many coils of musketry, one of the sergeants was quickly shot dead; but his comrades only pushed on the more rapidly. The officer was next hit in the arm; but the bags were made fast to the iron spikes on the gate. Lieut. Salkeld was then struck by a ball in the leg, and fell, and another sergeant was killed; the third, however, ignited the train, and the gate was blown open with a tremendous crash. The storming party then rushed in with a ringing cheer, that must have sounded as a death-knell to the mutineers, who defended themselves, however, with the courage of despair. The whole line of works from the Water bastion to the Cabul gate was won after a fierce struggle, and the setting sun that evening shone upon the British flag as it waved over the Cashmere gate. Head-quarters were established in Skinner's House, while the church, the college, and the premises of the *Delhi Gazette*, were occupied by the victorious troops. This success, however, had been dearly purchased. Eight officers and 60 European soldiers were killed; 34 officers and 200 men wounded; and nearly 400

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Pottinger*, with a mail, left Bombay Oct. 18th, Aden 26th, and arrived at Suez Nov. 2nd. The Bombay mail was forwarded to Alexandria, and arrived at Malta Nov. 9th (per *Australasian*), and Marseilles Nov. 12th (per *Vanguard*). The *Hindostan*, with a mail, left Calcutta Oct. 9th, Madras 14th, Point de Galle 18th, and arrived at Suez Nov. 5th.

The *Cadiz*, with the China mail, left Hong-Kong Sept. 25th, Singapore Oct. 4th, Penang 5th, and arrived at Point de Galle Oct. 16th.

The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta Nov. 10th, and Marseilles 13th (per *Valetta*). The *Indus* with the remainder may be expected at Southampton Nov. 21st.

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native soldiers put *hors de combat*, though only 40 of these were killed.

On the 16th a breach was made in the wall of the magazine, through which our brave fellows dashed with such impetuosity that the enemy's artillerymen dropped their port-fires and fled without discharging a single gun : six heavy guns loaded with grape commanded the breach. On the following day the Bank, formerly the residence of the Begum Sumroo and her eccentric heir Mr. Dyce Sombre, fell into our hands, and the artillery was brought to bear on the bridge of boats and the palace. The next prize of arms was the Jumma Musjid, or principal mosque. The tide of victory now flowed on continuously, and on the evening of the 20th the entire city and its suburbs were in the undisputed possession of the British army. A frightful scene of carnage and desolation presented itself. Whole streets were little more than an unsightly mass of ruins. Shot and shell had done their work only too well. Dead bodies in every stage of corruption were lying about in all directions. No man with arms in his hands was now spared ; but no child was injured, no woman insulted. With rare forbearance the soldiers kept to their ranks, as if conscious of the gravity of their mission, as the ministers of justice and the vindicators of outraged humanity. The royal family endeavoured to escape by flight from the consequences of their treachery and black ingratitude, and sought an asylum in the tomb of Hoomayoon. Here they were discovered and made prisoners by Captain Hodson, who caused the king's sons, Mirza Moghul and Mirza Kheysur Sultan, and his grandson Aboo Bukker, to be shot upon the spot ; and their dead bodies were exposed at the Kotwalee, or Mayor's Court, to the public gaze. The nonagenarian king and his chief wife, the Begum Zenat Mehal, were spared, on account of their age and their impotence to work further evil. His palace had passed away for ever from his degraded family, and in his Hall of Audience—the Dewan Khas, famous throughout the world as “a paradise on earth”—the Feringhee conqueror drank to the health of the Queen of Great Britain, amid loud and prolonged cheering, which was taken up again and again by the brave little Ghoorkas outside the building. The victory was complete, but our losses were very heavy. Before Delhi had reverted to its former masters, upwards of eleven hundred gallant fellows were killed or wounded ; and of these more than sixty were officers. Indeed, the shout of triumph too quickly subsided into wailing ; for one of the best and bravest of our heroes had perished. General John Nicholson sunk under his wounds on the 23rd, and closed his noble career at the early age of thirty-four. Though he died too soon for his country and his friends, his name will live forever in the annals of Indian warfare, a beacon-light to future generations.

But notwithstanding the fall of the rebels' stronghold, there was still much to be done. Two movable columns were therefore organized without delay to follow up the retreating enemy. One of these, consisting of 1,600 infantry, 500 cavalry, three troops of horse-artillery, and eighteen guns, under Colonel Greathed, of H.M.'s 84th, came up with the Jhansi rebels at Bolundshulur. A severe action ensued, which resulted in the total rout of the enemy, with the loss of two guns, two ammunition-waggons, a vast number of bullock-carts loaded with small-arm ammunition, and a hundred men killed. Our own casualties amounted to sixty, including Captain Best, 8th

cavalry, Lieut. Sarel and Cornet Blair, 9th lancers, and Lieut. Edgeworth, severely wounded. On the following day, Colonel Greathed took possession of the abandoned fort of Malaghur, whilom the seat of the rebel chief Walee Dood Khan. Nor had the other column been idle. On that same day, September 28th, it overtook the mutineers at Muttra, and inflicted severe chastisement. It is sad to state that General Wilson has been compelled by ill health to pause in his brilliant career, and to hand over the command to Brigadier Penny, an approved and gallant veteran.

In the mean time a great achievement had been accomplished elsewhere. On the 16th of September, a bridge of boats was begun to be thrown across the Ganges at Cawnpore, and on the 19th, General Havelock's whole force, consisting of 2,700 men and seventeen guns, once more entered the Oude territory. In a skirmish which ensued, the enemy lost two guns, and retreated in haste. Two days afterwards, the British force captured five field-pieces and two battery-guns, at a village called Mungarwar. Two of the light pieces were taken by a brilliant charge of the Volunteer cavalry, led on by Sir James Outram in person. On neither side was there much loss of life, but upwards of a hundred of the enemy were sabred in their flight from the field. On that and the following day our troops pushed on by forced marches ; and on the morning of the 25th the relieving army hewed their way through the opposing masses of the insurgents, and that same evening entered the Residency. A delay of only a few hours would have rendered all their labours barren, and torn the prize from their grasp. Two mines had been driven beneath the defences, and so soon as the powder had been placed, the fate of the long-beleaguered garrison would have been sealed. But although the Residency had been reached, it was still necessary to dislodge the enemy from various positions, from which he continued to fire upon the relieved and the relievers. A series of intrenched batteries had therefore to be stormed in succession, which was only effected by the loss of seven officers killed, and upwards of 400 men and officers disabled. In fact, Sir James Outram, who has now assumed the command of the Oude division, is himself surrounded by many thousands of armed rebels under the nominal command of Nana Sahib, who is said to have been wounded. Encumbered by a thousand women and children, and sick or wounded men, Sir James is in no condition to cut his way back to Cawnpore. Fortunately, reinforcements were arriving at that station at the rate of 100 men a day ; so that we may hope by the next mail to learn that a second brigade was ready to march to the relief of the relieving army. Movable columns from Delhi would also be advancing in that direction. Sir James Outram is said to have been slightly wounded, while the death of General Neill will be lamented as a national calamity.

The news from Saugor is by no means favourable. The fort contained above 600 souls, of whom more than one-half were women and children ; of the last, twelve had died during the three months of close confinement to which they had been subjected. A Madras column, which left Jubbulpore in July to relieve them, was forced to return without effecting their purpose. Being reinforced, however, they were again marching upon Saugor, and their advanced guard fell in with the mutineers of the 52nd N.I. near Jubbulpore, and killed 150 of them. In Rajpootana,

Brigadier Geo. Lawrence was still waiting for reinforcements. In Scinde the aspect of affairs was more tranquil, but in the Punjab the predatory tribes on the Gogaira had interrupted the communication between Mooltan and Lahore. They have since, however, been attacked by the mounted and foot police, and routed with considerable slaughter, their leader being among the slain. Scindiah's contingent was sullenly quiescent, being overawed by the Maharajah's new levies. In Oude, a Ghoorka force under Captain Boileau had killed 200 mutineers near Azimghur, which has been mainly held by the firmness of Mr. Venables, of the uncovenanted service. In the Bombay presidency an outbreak had taken place among the Bheels of Candeish, in the suppression of which, Lieutenant Henry, superintendent of police, had lost his life through his own rashness. In Bombay itself, some sepoy of the 10th N.I. have been convicted of conspiring against the state, and two of them blown away from guns, as a warning to the disaffected. Neither from Calcutta nor Madras is there any news of general interest,—not even a fresh attack upon Lord Canning.

Lord Elgin has arrived at Hong-Kong, to await his time. A Russian plenipotentiary has also made his appearance on the stage, and notified his mission to the court of Peking.

The troops sent out from England to India were beginning to arrive in the Indian waters; the *Golden Fleece* and others are reported as having reached Ceylon.

PASSENGERS BY THE PRESENT MAIL. ARRIVED AT MARSEILLES.

Mrs. Pym, Mrs. Phillot, Mr. W. F. Campbell, Capt. Holland.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Indus*, Nov. 21. From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Scott and infant, Mrs. Hume and two children, Mrs. Woodcock and two children, Mrs. Neale and two children, Mrs. Walker, Lieut. Phillips, Mr. Macquiston, Mrs. Pollard, Miss Graham, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Lieut. St. Aubyn and two children, Lieut. Cookson, R.N., Mrs. Robinson and three children, Mrs. Pasche, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Milne, Mrs. Garrett, Major and Mrs. MacArthur, Mrs. Crozier and two children, Capt. C. J. Richards, Mr. R. Sprye, Mrs. Sherer and three children.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. R. S. Fitzgerald, H.M.'s 75th foot, killed in action before Delhi, Sept. 14; Lieut. Thomas B. Grierson, H.M.'s 8th regt., at Umballa, Sept. 4; Capt. Robert Hunt, H.M.'s 61st regt., at Kussowlie, Aug. 31; Capt. R. C. Jones, H.M.'s 83rd regt., after a short illness, at the camp Ahmedabad, Oct. 4; Lieut. W. W. Pogson, 8th King's regt., from a wound received before Delhi, aged 30, Sept. 17; Lieut. W. R. Webb, 8th King's regt., from a wound received before Delhi, aged 19, Sept. 16.

BENGAL.—Lieut. W. J. D. Cairnes, 1st Eur. fus., at Delhi, Sept. 24; Lieut.-Col. George Cecil (retired list), at Agra, aged 49, Sept. 13; Lieut. William Clephane, art., at Umritsur, Sept. 1; Maj. George O. Jacob, 1st Eur. fus., at Delhi, Sept. 14; Lieut. A. W. Murray, 42nd L. I.,

killed in action before Delhi, Sept. 14; Lieut. E. Speke, 65th N.I., at Delhi, Sept. 14; Capt. G. G. McBarnett, 55th N.I., killed in action before Delhi, Sept. 14; Capt. H. E. A. Marguard, at Calcutta, aged 30, Sept. 25.

MADRAS.—Maj.-Gen. J. Clough, 28th N.I., at Bangalore, Oct. 3; Lieut. J. H. Cotton, 12th lancers, at Secunderabad, Oct. 6; Capt. W. Herford, 2nd nat. vet. batt. at Tranquebar, Sept. 24; Maj. George W. Yarde, 3rd, L. I., at Cawnpore, Oct. 7.

THE MUTINIES.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

(Continued from Allen's Indian Mail, of Oct. 29, for which Paper it has been expressly compiled.)

ARMSTRONG, Lieut. E. 75th foot, wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
BAGNER, — 52nd foot, wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
BATEMAN, Lieut. R. 64th foot, killed before Lucknow, Sept. 26.
BERKELEY, Leopold, extra asst. commis. killed at Googaria while attacking some insurgents.
BEST, Capt. H. W. 8th L.C. severely wounded at Bolundshuhur, Sept. 28.
BLAIR, Cornet, 9th lancers, severely wounded at Bolundshuhur, Sept. 28.
BOND, Lieut. E. E. B. 57th N.I. wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
BRISCOE, Lieut. E. V. 75th foot, killed before Delhi, Sept. 18.
BROOKE, Maj. J. C. 8th foot, wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
BUDD, Lieut. wounded before Delhi.
CAULFIELD, Capt. J. P. 3rd N.I. wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
COOPER, Capt. G. L. Bengal art. killed before Lucknow, Sept. 26.
DALYELL, Lieut. col. Thos. 42nd L.I. killed near Saugor.
DAVIDSON, Ens. J. T. 26th N.I. killed before Delhi, Sept. 14.
DEACON, Lieut. col. C. D. 61st Foot, wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
DRYSDALE, Capt. W. 9th Lancers, severely hurt by his horse falling when shot at Bolundshuhur, Sept. 28.
EDGEWORTH, Ens. W. 8th Foot, severely wounded at Bolundshuhur, Sept. 28.
ELDERSON, Lieut. A. 2nd Fus. wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
GAMBIER, Ens. C. H. F. 38th L.I. wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
HENRY, Capt. J. W. Ahmednuggur Police corps, killed at Nandoor, Oct. 4.
HERBERT, Col. C. 75th Foot, slightly wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
HOMFRAY, Lieut. R. P. 17th N.I. killed before Delhi, Sept. 14.
HOME, Lieut. engs. wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
MACGREGOR, Lieut. F. A. R. 52nd N.I. killed near Saugor, Sept. 16.
MEDLEY, Lieut. engs. wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
MUTER, Capt. D. D. 60th Rifles, wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
NELL, Gen. Madras Fus. killed before Lucknow, Sept. 26.
NICHOLSON, Brig. gen. John, died, Sept. 23, from the effect of wounds received before Delhi on the 11th Sept.
PAKENHAM, Capt. R. M. 84th, killed before Lucknow, Sept. 26.
POGSON, Lieut. W. W. 8th Foot, died of wounds received before Delhi, Sept. 14.
RANDALL, Lieut. wounded before Delhi.
ROSSER, Capt. C. P. 6th Dragoon Guards, wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
SAREL, Lieut. 9th Lancers, severely wounded at Bolundshuhur, Sept. 28.
STEBBING, Lieut. F. A. 83rd Foot, wounded before Delhi, Sept. 14.
THUILIER, Lieut. 11th N.I. attached to 60th Rifles, killed in a skirmish, Sept. 17, before Delhi.
WARREN, killed before Lucknow, Sept. 25.
WATSON, Lieut. H. 33rd M.N.I. killed near Saugor, Sept. 16.
WEBB, Lieut. J. V. W. II. 8th Foot, died of wounds received before Delhi.
WEBSTER, Lieut. J. 78th Highlanders, killed before Lucknow, Sept. 26.
WILDE, Lieut. E. J. 40th N.I. killed before Lucknow, Sept. 26.

Letters from Myanong in Pegu mention that everything is going on in that quarter as favourably as possible; although emissaries from Bengal had gone to Ava there is a belief that there exists a much greater chance of the Golden Foot disclosing their intrigues than of his being misguided. Throughout Pegu crime is diminishing and cultivation increasing, and the attachment of the people to our rule fortifies us against any chance of rebellion or aggression in that quarter.

BENGAL.

THE MUTINY.

AGRA.—The following interesting letter is dated Fort of Agra, Thursday, Sept. 17, 1857:—

"I last wrote you on the 13th, as I was about starting for Hattrass, from which place I have now returned, though I am going there again in all probability to-morrow. The country between this and Hattrass, twenty-eight miles, is perfectly quiet, and seems to be in a high state of cultivation, and the agricultural population are working in the fields as in ordinary times. Indigo was flourishing everywhere, and I saw it manufacturing in several places, besides the Hattrass factory, which is in full work. The inhabitants of the town of Hattrass are carrying on their business in peace and security, as are also, I understand, those of Allyghur. They are decidedly well disposed towards our raj, and the presence of Major Montgomery's force is considered the greatest of blessings.

"Mr. Cocks is administering the civil government of the district, and by all accounts does it thoroughly and to the extreme content of the innocent and the terror of evil-doers. He is a first-rate public officer. He and Major Montgomery work in unison, and both of them do their duty as it ought to be done in these times. The major is a plucky, energetic and active officer, not much troubled with fear of responsibility, and ready to go ahead whenever prudence does not imperatively forbid it. The officers and men like him exceedingly, and he certainly deserves their regard and confidence. I was very much pleased to see the perfect cordiality which existed in the little army, and if it goes again into action under Montgomery, as I expect it will do, the men will do even better than they did on the 24th ultimo, when poor Tandy was killed; for wherever Montgomery leads, they will follow as pleasantly as if he were inviting them to join him in turtle soup. He has three excellent subordinate officers in Strover and Blake, who each command a company of the 3rd Europeans, and Griffin, who commands the guns.

A small force of 50 of the 3rd Europeans, 50 militia infantry, 20 militia cavalry, and two guns, the whole under command of Capt. Ross, 3rd European regiment, with Girdlestone, Cosserat, Clark (Longueville's son), Walker, of artillery, and several other officers attached, went against an insurgent village ten miles off, yesterday, burnt it down, and the cavalry having captured a number of the inhabitants, Philipps, of the C.S., the magistrate of Agra, who was with the force, hanged two of the principal men with his own hands, and then, as the force was in a hurry to be off, he shot them both through the heart with his revolver; so that if they were cut down after his departure, it might not tend to their advantage. In these times no one is very particular about trifles of this description. Two young officers lately shot a Mahomedan apiece for scowling at them, and a court of inquiry justified them. We are making active preparations for defending ourselves from the Mhow and Gwalior mutineers should they venture this way, as many believe they really will do. Many of them with some guns have crossed the Chumbul, and are resting at Dholpore and Muttra, and unless Delhi falls in the mean time, I consider it extremely probable we shall be besieged after the Dusserah. However, no one needs fear for our safety. We can hold our own against 20,000 men, if they don't bring anything bigger than 18-pounders, and not more than half a dozen mortars. We are not strong enough, however, to make sullices, so an enemy will be able to take up any position he likes, and there are some very secure spots behind ravines on the road to cantonments, which no gun of ours could touch.

The fort is not healthy, and who can wonder, seeing that nearly 6,000 people are crowded together behind lofty walls and in a confined place. Numerous children have been carried off, and no less than 112 men of the 3rd European regiment (the total strength of which is not 650) are in hospital. The Rev. W. Glen, a Missionary, who was also Government translator, died yesterday evening of dysentery, which is the prevalent complaint.

AHMEDNUGGUR.—A large party of Bheels (about 300) assembled in the Hunmunt Ghaut hills, talooka Sinnur, zillah Ahmednuggur, for marauding purposes. They were attacked by a party of the Ahmednuggur police, under their superintendent, Captain Henry. The Bheels were defeated, but unfortunately Captain Henry was killed by a musket-ball through the head from the gang. Captain Henry was a most dashing officer, and the service has sustained a great loss by his untimely death. The Bheels have been dispersed, and active operations are in progress for their apprehension. The head-quarter wing of 26th regiment N.I. left Bombay by rail for Nassick and Sinnur, and a detachment of the Poona horse from Seroor has also been ordered into the disturbed district; but Lieutenant Carr, the assistant commissioner of police, with a strong party of the police, has already

reached the scene of action and reports that the Bheels have been dispersed.

The following is the statement of Alexander Law Taylor, Esq., inspecting postmaster in the Deccan, regarding the fight with the Bheels, in front of the village of Nandoor Singoleh, on the 4th inst. :—

"On Friday, the 2nd, whilst at Sangamnair, on a tour of inspection, I heard that the Bheels had risen. The same evening I heard that Lieutenant Thatcher was in the neighbourhood, and went and joined him. I was present yesterday when Captain Henry arrived. I overheard their conversation, and, from the tenor, am of opinion that Captain Henry viewed the matter lightly. Lieutenant Thatcher, on the other hand, remonstrated, and said, he thought it not safe to attack with so few men. Captain Henry said the force was quite sufficient to take double the number of the enemy; that it was a pity they had not been attacked before; and that he would lay anything not a shot would be exchanged. I, too, asked Captain Henry whether he thought it judicious to attack with so few men such a difficult and strong position. He said, 'Yes, they will run like dogs.' Just before the assault, Lieutenant Thatcher again remonstrated, and proposed to attack by an easier ascent, and from one that afforded a more commanding position.

"When the assault took place, I was to the rear of the men, about their centre. I was about twenty yards from Captain Henry when he received his second wound. I ran up to him, and found him insensible. I gave him some water, which revived him. He opened his eyes, and said, 'I'm all right now. Forward!' I left him to follow up the attack, which was being led by Lieut. Thatcher, who was about fifty yards in front of me, with about twelve men.

"I perceived a flank movement of the enemy to cut off Lieut. Thatcher from where I was; I immediately despatched the russeldar, who was on foot, to warn him of his danger and beg of him to retreat, which he did, disputing every foot of ground, and exchanging shot for shot.

"After despatching the russeldar, I returned to Henry, and ordered him to be removed, which was done. As soon as he was moved, he put his hand to his chest, said he felt pain, and asked for water, which I gave him. I knew he was dying, put my ear to his mouth, and tried to catch the words he uttered, but could not. I fancied I heard him utter the name of some female, but could not catch it distinctly.

"About one-half of the armed police behaved right well, the remainder were below. When the order to charge was given, Henry and Thatcher raced with each other up the hill, cheering on the men. When the former was hit, the latter was almost touching him. There were in all four of our men wounded, two of whom fell by my side, severely wounded. There appeared to me between 450 and 500 of the enemy. The first volley fired was of a good fifty muskets. I counted only one of the enemy severely wounded; he had been hit by Thatcher. I can form no idea as to how many of the enemy were hit, as the wounded were dragged away. The enemy's position was completely carried. I have read Lieutenant Thatcher's statement, and most fully concur in the version he has given.

(Signed) "A. L. TAYLOR,

"Officiating inspecting postmaster, Deccan."

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.—"The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has received with the deepest regret the melancholy intelligence of the death of Lieut. Henry, the superintendent of police at Ahmednuggur.

This most able and gallant officer died in the zealous discharge of his duty. Undeterred by a severe wound which he received in leading on his men, he still advanced, and when prostrated by a second and mortal wound, his word to those who tendered to him their aid, was "Forward!" The fate of one so young, so gallant, so energetic, will be mourned by all the services, and it will especially be deplored by the Government, which Lieut. Henry served faithfully and devotedly.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council directs that the thanks of Government be communicated to Lieut. Thatcher for the gallantry so conspicuously exhibited by him on this melancholy occasion.

The Right Hon. the Governor in Council also considers that Mr. Taylor, the inspecting postmaster in the Deccan, and Amut Buksh, russeldar of the Poona horse, are deserving of the high commendation of Government for their gallant conduct on the 4th inst."

A correspondent writes from Nassick on the 11th Oct. :—"The report here current in the bazaar, and amongst the most influential natives of the city, is, that Sinnur is surrounded by about 1,500 Bheels with matchlocks and swords, and their women armed with bows and arrows, and quite naked. Another body of them have taken up a position on the top of a higher hill than that at

first occupied when Capt. Henry charged them, and about eight miles further on towards Bombay, or N.E. of the town of Sunnurnur. The few sowars and police that are at present in Sunnurnur are living inside the Mamlutdar's catcherry, and are, I believe, commanded by Captain Thatcher. It appears he deems it expedient to await the reinforcements from Bombay, which are expected daily, before making any attack. The neighbourhood there is far from being settled, as all the Buneas and other people of property have removed into Nassick; and even this is at present considered unsafe, as it is denuded of the force of police we had in it, except a few to guard the treasury. The Bheels of the town of Sinnur, before joining their comrades, set fire to their houses, and removed all their property. The villain heading these miscreants was, I hear, a naik in the Company's service, and was dismissed and imprisoned for two years, by the late Capt. Henry, for misconduct; and it is said that this is the very man who shot him. The bankers of Nassick have to a great degree suspended all money transactions.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 10.—All quiet here. We have thirty-four mutineers in jail, and will, I fancy, polish them off in a few days. As yet only seventy-five men of H.M.'s 89th have arrived here. The roads are in an awful state betwixt this and Gogo. The detachment of the 83rd, which had been stationed here for some time past, has returned to Deesa, their services being much needed in Rajpootana.

AJMERE.—Letters of the 7th October, from Ajmere, report everything quiet and orderly in that neighbourhood. The conduct of the troops, native and European, both there and at Nusseerabad, continued most exemplary. The Bombay mail of the 26th Sept. had just arrived; and as it had taken eleven days outwards, and only a week to return, the rate of communication is improving.

We are indebted to a friend at Ajmere for the following news despatched thence on the 19th September:—"We are rather in a curious position here at present. We still keep on strengthening the magazine. All the carriages are run out of the gun-sheds, the powder removed from the magazines, and stored in the inner quadrangle, with the doors and windows all built up. The armoury windows and doors are also built up and loopholed, and the treasury we are busy making a complete solid of, for the purpose of mounting a 68-pounder upon it; so you see we are not going to give in, should the rascals favour us with a visit. We have also got ready for use at a moment's notice, with ammunition, &c., five 8-inch mortars, and two 5½ brass mortars, also one 12-pounder iron gun on one of the bastions at the treasury, and two 6-pounder brass guns on the bastion behind the well at the artificers' yard. In addition to these, we have in other places four two-fifth brass howitzers and three 3-pounder brass guns; these small pieces are ready to be moved to any point that may be required; so I am sure you will say we are ready to give them a hearty welcome. I suppose you have heard ere this that the Joudhpore legion has also joined the mutineers. Part of our force marched to meet them on the 1st instant under General G. Lawrence, but the rascals keep well out of his way; however, if he can only prevent them from coming any farther in this direction for a few days more, they will fall into our hands, as a party, or rather headquarters of H.M.'s 83rd regiment, is expected to have left Deesa ere this for Ajmeer. So a hint to them to put a foot on the ground might be the means of paying the scoundrels off in their own coin."

AZIMGHUR.—The following is from camp Nundowlee, dated 20th September:—

"Captain Boileau, Lieutenants Wynyard, Venables, Dunbar, Haig, and Dr. Wright, went out this morning, 20th September, at 2 a.m., with some 1,000 men of the Goorkhas, including four companies of the regiment which came in at 6 o'clock last night, having left Juanpore, forty miles, at 1 p.m. the previous day, to attack the camp at Nundowlee. An express has just come in to say that they have beaten the enemy, and taken three capital guns (brass) at the point of the bayonet. The Goorkhas rushed in; would not wait for our guns, and took the enemy by assault. We have sixteen wounded; two dangerously, five severely. They hid in the sugarcane, and we have killed about 100 men, principally Hindoos. No officer on our side touched. Venables always in front. They are still shooting men in the sugar cane; spread the news everywhere, to show what jolly fellows the Goorkhas are. "Venables killed three men, and took one gun and got well men who attacked were from the Rajah of Attroniah, himself; the smashed."

The following is from Azimghur, Sept. 20th, 1857:—

No. 24.—Copy.

"Sir,—I have the honour to report for the information of Colonel Gordon, commanding the district, that having been rein-

forced by the arrival of the Shere regiment of the Goorkah force from Juanpore, at six p.m. yesterday, I determined to attack the largest body of insurgents in our neighbourhood at once.

"2. At half-past one o'clock a.m. I accordingly moved out against them, and reached their position at the village of Mundree, ten miles from this, a little after sunrise.

"3. I found them strongly posted, the village covering their centre, and extensive fields of sugarcane (now at its greatest height) protecting both their flanks, with a grove of mango-trees in rear.

"4. They had received no notice of my approach, and I am told that many parties had quitted their camp in search of plunder, the number left amounting to not less than one thousand men, with three guns.

"5. When within a quarter of a mile of their position, the Goorkhas broke into five columns, and advanced with great rapidity and spirit to the attack, rushing straight to the guns, receiving their fire, and capturing them in less than ten minutes after the first shot was fired.

"6. The insurgents retreated at once, and were pursued for nearly three miles, losing men at every step. They finally dispersed in the sugarcane. The country is covered with fields of this plant, and afforded an admirable shelter to the enemy, whose loss on this account was much less than it would otherwise have been. We were also unable to make use of our guns against them, as, owing to the rapidity of the advance, they were unable to keep with the troops.

"7. I would estimate the loss of the rebels at from 150 to 200 killed, and many wounded must have crept into the sugarcane.

"Our loss is two killed, and twenty-six wounded. I annex a return. Lieutenants Dunbar and Hay, and Assistant-Surgeon Wright were present in the field, and Messrs. Wynyard, of the civil service, and Venables, deputy-magistrate, volunteered their services, and accompanied the troops throughout; the latter gentleman killing three of the enemy with his own hand. I have the honour to be, &c.,

"G. W. BOILEAU, Captain,

"In Mil. Charge, Goorkah Department, Azimghur."

BARODA, Oct. 10.—The 8th instant was a day intended by the resident to be big with importance. Tents were pitched on the general parade, and ornamented with evergreens, a platform of soft earth being thrown up in front for wrestlers,—the officers of camp were invited to attend, and a subsequent invitation was given to the native officers; but as, through a mistake or an omission, no request was made that the sepoys should be placed so as to enjoy the spectacle and keep back the crowd, the ground was not at all kept, and the crush of some thousands of people was most oppressive and dangerous. His Highness the Guicowar arrived in state at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, being received by a guard of honour, and with a royal salute. Various animals, the property of his Highness, were then exhibited; among which were some exquisite white deer; then came deer-fighting, ram-fighting, and cock-fighting,—a rhinoceros was paraded, and two giraffes capered about in their own peculiar manner. Some pairs of expert wrestlers then appeared on the scene, after which the Guicowar took his departure with the same honours as he was received. When it became dark, the ladies graced the tents with their presence, and soon a succession of brilliant fireworks spoke aloud to the multitude that the British representative kept holiday for the fall of Delhi. Dangling forms of men in grotesque garments turned and twirled amid clouds of squibs and crackers; torrents and cataracts of starry fire burst forth from representations of forts and citadels, while at times meteoric flashes, darting high into the heavens, burst into a thousand fiery brilliants ere they consigned themselves to the mystery of space. A supper at the Residency closed the programme for the day. The fifty men of H.M.'s 86th regiment stationed here had been included in the festivities most substantially, inasmuch as they had a very heavy blow-out at noon, in the shape of many plum-puddings and much beef. On the receipt of the intelligence, the Guicowar had his guns brought to the vicinity of the camp to peal forth a royal salute in honour thereof, and he has now invited all the officers and ladies to a banquet in commemoration of the event this evening, when he himself will come in state to escort his guests to the Motre Bagh, where they are to be entertained.

The fifty Europeans of H.M.'s 86th regiment marched yesterday morning for Ahmedabad at a day's notice; but no one divines why this sudden move has taken place. The men of the 8th regiment N.I. are this day moving into the lines they built at their own expense. They have been very sickly of late, one in five on the sick report—the result, doubtless, in a very great measure, of the extra duty that must fall on them when eight companies perform the duty of a brigade of two regiments.

BEHAR.—We must congratulate our Behar friends on the resolve of Sir Colin Campbell to assemble a British force of 5,000 men in that country. The measure is a wise one, and is already half accomplished; so that Koor Sing, Umer Sing, the Irregulars, Sonthals, and other troublesome vermin, may look out for squalls.

BENARES.—Benares is quite quiet. Extensive preparations are being made for the troops expected from England. Three thousand new carts are to be constructed by the end of November, with 4,000 sets of bedding, and large supplies of grain, &c. &c., are being laid in.

BOLUNDSHUHUR, Sept. 28.—The following letter to the Lahore authorities was written by Captain Norman, Asst. Adjt.-Gen., with Col. Greathed's column:—"The Jhansi troops with their artillery, aided by a miscellaneous assemblage of insurgents, having taken up a very strong position in front of Bolundshuhur, were attacked this morning by all available portions of this force, and after a sharp engagement were defeated into and through the town, and pursued beyond it. They have fled in various directions, leaving in our hands one 9-pounder and one 3-pounder gun, two ammunition-waggons, and many hackeries laden with small-arm ammunition, carriages, &c. They left upwards of 100 dead on the field, and were seen to carry off many killed and wounded. Our loss is about sixty killed and wounded. Captain Best, 8th cavalry; Lieut. Sarel and Cornet Blair, 9th lancers; and Lieut. Edgeworth, 8th foot, were all severely wounded; Captain Drysdale, 9th lancers, was severely hurt by his horse falling when shot. Our camp is now pitched on the Unooshehur side of the town, and about six miles from the insurgents' Fort of Malaghur." The fort was afterwards evacuated by the enemy, and occupied by a party of cavalry.

CAWNPORE.—By recent letters received from Brigadier Havelock's force, it appears that on the arrival of the detachment of the 78th Highlanders at that "place of skulls," Cawnpore, after the massacre of our countrymen, women, and children, they by some means or other found the remains of one of General Wheeler's daughters. The sight was horrible and aroused them to that pitch, that, gathering around, they removed the hair from off the poor girl's head, a portion of which was carefully selected and sent home to her surviving friends. The remainder they equally divided amongst themselves; and on each man receiving his carefully-served-out portion, they all quietly and very patiently applied themselves to the tedious task of counting out the number of hairs contained in each individual's lot; and when this task was accomplished, they one and all swore most solemnly to Heaven and the God that made them, that for as many hairs as they held in their fingers so many of the cruel and treacherous mutineers should die by their hands! An oath that they will no doubt most religiously keep.

An officer, who accompanied General Outram from Allahabad to Cawnpore, thus describes the present appearance of the entrenched barracks, so nobly defended by Sir Hugh Wheeler and his devoted little band of heroes:—

"The road, as you enter the town, leads past the two buildings, with their outhouses, where Wheeler, with his brave band, held his own so long against the hordes which surrounded him. These buildings formed what was called the European Cavalry Hospital. Right well and heroically must it have been defended. The walls are pitted with cannon-shot, like the cells of a honeycomb. The doors, which seem to have been the principal points against which the Nava's fire was directed, are breached, and knocked into huge shapeless openings. Of the verandahs, which surrounded both the buildings, only a few splintered rafters remain, and at some of the angles the walls are knocked entirely away, and huge chasms open blackly at you. "Many of the enemy's cannon-shot have gone through and through the buildings; portions of the interior walls and roof have fallen, and here and there are blood-gouts on wall and floor. Never did I yet see a place so terribly battered."

The following diary of Gen. Havelock's advance from Cawnpore will be read with interest:—

Sept. 18.—We are now all bivouacked on the bank of the river, waiting the completion of the bridge of boats to an island in the centre of the river, on which our guns and skirmishers are now engaged with the enemy, who have two guns firing upon us in our front. Their camp is visible at a village some two or three miles farther in. We hope to cross this evening or to-morrow morning. Major Haliburton, of the 78th Highlanders, is in command of the advanced troops on the island, where the advanced skirmishers of the rebels fired upon us during the evening, killing one of our Sikhs. After dark the advanced troops and guns under Major Haliburton retired for the night to the sand-bank and the bridge of boats.

Sept. 19.—Before daylight this morning, the advanced troops, commanded as yesterday, pushed on again, feeling their way up the Lucknow road, where they remained in skirmishing order, covering the advance of the main force;—partial musketry firing during this time on both sides, the enemy mainly occupying a ridge of sand-hills on the right. After a time, two guns of the enemy posted in a village on the right front commenced playing upon us; their shot fell close amongst the advance, and at times even passing over the column forming in rear; but no casualties occurred. After about an hour of this pretty scene, a sufficient force having crossed, the advance was ordered, diverging towards the right along two ridges of sand-hills behind which the rebels were posted. They made a show of endeavouring to maintain themselves, sending detachments and cavalry out to their left, and to the farthest removed point from the line of retreat. The advance of our skirmishers, however, supported by the column and the Enfield rifles of the former, were too much for their courage. A strong attempt was made by the leading men of the rebels on horseback to induce their men to advance on our skirmishers—Sikhs and Highlanders—between the two lines of sand-hills; a simultaneous cheer passed along their line; Jack Sepoy advanced with a shout—*about twenty yards, and no more!*—and then went to the right-about, keeping up a smart but harmless fire. Our troops occupied the sand-hills, where they encamped for the day to enable the stores, baggage, and heavy guns to join them.

September 20.—Soon after daylight this morning the enemy opened with two guns of heavy calibre on our patrol of cavalry, who then retired. The enemy's camp is about two miles in advance. It is said we do not advance to-day; consequently a general expectation prevails that a sudden order will arrive, putting us in motion this afternoon. We expect to give the enemy a good thrashing and take some guns after advancing a couple of miles, if he will only wait for us. The troops are in capital health and spirits, and ready for a dash at anything.

Camp on the Oude side of the Ganges, Sept. 20. 1857.—I now beg to send you a brief account of our proceedings; so that you may know what we are doing. I am happy to inform you that our (General Havelock's) force are now greatly augmented, as on the 15th and 16th instant, General Outram, with one company of the Highlanders (No. 2) from Benares, eight companies of H.M.'s 90th regiment, about five companies of the 5th fusiliers, about fifty sows of native troopers, with small detachments of different corps, also a few artillerymen, came in.

For several days past we have been preparing a bridge of boats to cross to the Oude side; and for the protection of the workmen we sent a few companies over with four guns. On the night of the 18th the enemy came down in force, and drove our men back to the boats, destroying some of our advanced works; so yesterday morning (the 19th) General Havelock had us all ready to commence crossing the river at four o'clock. The enemy at daylight was found to be in position about one mile away from the bridge, and, although they were so near it, did not prevent us from crossing the river. The enemy fired a good deal at us; but luckily their fire did us no damage whatever. The infantry moved over first; and, on each regiment reaching the opposite side, it threw out skirmishers, and soon cleared our front for some distance; and, as soon as our guns could be brought over, we opened fire upon them, which they did not seem to like, for they soon retired a few miles further in, and left us plenty of room to encamp for the night, and await the arrival of our heavy guns coming over. I am happy to say that, in addition to three batteries of smaller guns, we have this morning brought over four 24-pounders and two 8-inch howitzers.

Extract of a letter from Camp, Oude side of river, Sept. 20:—

"We crossed the river yesterday by a bridge of boats, constructed *pour l'occasion*, by Messrs Crommelin, Watson and other engineers. One of our cavalry, who was acting as orderly to the general, was drowned. His horse jumped off the bridge, and he and horse were drawn down by an eddy, and nothing more was seen of them. Previous to the main body crossing, the Sikhs and two companies of the 78th Highlanders had taken up a position on an island; the enemy fired upon them with their guns, but our 24-pounders seemed no favourites with them, as they became more respectful, notwithstanding they continued at intervals taking pops with their matchlocks, sheltered from sight by the long grass. No one fortunately was killed, beyond one Sikh, who was shot through the head. On the main body crossing, or rather after having crossed, a horse-gun opened fire; but that was soon silenced. The enemy occupy a village named Mangulwar, which by to-morrow will be in our hands. It is my opinion we shall not have over-much fighting till we reach Nuwabgunge. Report says they are strongly intrenched there. They are said to have a monster gun, of fabulous size, 'reaching to the sun;' whatever it is, it will be our property before long.

The following is a copy of what was put in order by General Outram on the night of the 16 instant :—

" Division Orders by Major-General Sir J. Outram, K.C.B., commanding Dinapore and Cawnpore Divisions of the Army.

" Cawnpore, Sept 16, 1857.

" All Cawnpore divisional reports to be made for the information of Sir James Outram, K.C.B., commanding.

" The force selected by General Havelock, which will march to relieve the garrison at Lucknow, will be constituted and composed as follows :—

" First Infantry Brigade.

" The 5th Fusiliers, 84th regiment, detachments 64th Foot and 1st Madras Fusiliers; Brigadier-General Neill commanding, and nominating his own brigade staff.

" Second Infantry Brigade.

" H.M.'s 73rd Highlanders, H.M.'s 90th Light Inf., and the Sikh Regiment of Ferozepore; Brigadier Hamilton commanding, and nominating his own brigade staff.

" Third (Artillery) Brigade.

" Capt. Maude's battery, Capt. Oliphant's battery, Brevet-Major Eyre's battery; Major Cooper to command, and to appoint his own staff.

" Cavalry.

" Volunteer cavalry to the left; irregular cavalry to the right;—Captain Barrow to command.

" Engineer Department.

" Chief engineer, Captain Crowling; assistant engineers, Lieutenants Leonard and Judge, engineers.

" Major-General H. Havelock, C.B., to command the force.

" The important duty of first relieving the garrison of Lucknow has been first entrusted to Major-General Havelock, C.B., and Major-General Outram feels that it is due to this distinguished officer and the strenuous and noble exertions which he has already made to effect that object that to him should accrue the honour of the achievement.

" Major-General Outram is confident that the great end for which General Havelock and his brave troops have so long and so gloriously fought will now, under the blessing of Providence, be accomplished.

" The Major-General, therefore, in gratitude for and admiration of the brilliant deeds of arms achieved by General Havelock and his gallant troops, will cheerfully wave his rank on the occasion, and will accompany the force to Lucknow in his civil capacity as Chief Commissioner of Oude, and tendering his military services to General Havelock as a volunteer.

" On the relief of Lucknow, the Major-General will resume his position at the head of the forces."

The following order was issued on the same evening by General Havelock, to the force about to proceed to the relief of the garrison at Lucknow.

" Field Force After Orders, by General Havelock.

" Cawnpore, 16th Sept. 1857.

" Brigadier-General Havelock, in making known to the column the kind and generous determination of General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., to leave to him the task of relieving Lucknow, and rescuing its gallant and enduring garrison, has only to express his hope that the troops will strive by their exemplary and gallant conduct in the field, to justify the confidence thus reposed in them."

On the 21st Sept. General Havelock forwarded the following telegraphic dispatch to General Mansfield, chief of the staff. It is dated from Bussarat-gunge :—

" I have to request that you will inform His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief that I was joined by my reinforcements on the 15th and 16th instants.

" On the 19th, I crossed first to the island on the Ganges, and then to its left bank by a bridge of boats which had been laboriously constructed by Captain Crommelin, field-engineer. The enemy retired after a very feeble, in fact a nominal, resistance to his position at Mungarwar. The two brigades of my force occupied an alignment with the right centre behind sandhills, the centre and left on a plain, extending to the road from the Lucknow Ghaut to Mungarwar.

" My heavy guns and baggage were passed over on the 20th. This morning I attacked the enemy, turned his right, and drove him from his position, with the loss of four guns;—two of which, and the regimental colour of the 1st Bengal N.I., were captured by the Volunteer cavalry in a charge headed by Sir James Outram. The loss on our side was trifling. The enemy suffered severely, about 120 were sabred by the cavalry."

The special correspondent of the *Bombay Times* thus describes this brilliant affair :—

22nd Sept.—Since my last, the force, consisting of 2,500 men and seventeen guns, marched forward towards Lucknow, and at the village named Mungoo Warra, had a fierce encounter with

the enemy. The battle lasted four hours, and ended in the rout of the rebels, with the loss of five field-pieces and two battery guns. Three of the former and the two latter were charged by the infantry, and the other two field-pieces were most gallantly captured by our volunteer cavalry, led on to the charge by General Sir James Outram in person. The loss of the enemy on this occasion amounted to some thirty or forty killed, and several wounded. Our casualties were few, being one European and three natives killed, and some two or three slightly wounded. It rained almost the whole day, and our brave boys were exposed to it the whole march, distant some twelve or fourteen miles on the other side of Bussarat-gunge. The rebels do not much like the shot and shell from the eight-inch howitzers; our first salute was from seventeen guns at once and from three or four different places. This took them somewhat aback, and some soon deemed it prudent to put the adage that " discretion is the better part of valour " into effect, and take to their heels and be off. Our next brush will be at the broken bridge, where it is said the enemy have a strong and formidable position, with several battery guns. It is the intention of the general in command to cross the river elsewhere, and to effect this we have two or three pontoon boats with us.

Oct. 1.—Forty-two loud reports of cannon from our entrenchment proclaimed to the inhabitants of Cawnpore, not an hour since, the fall of Delhi and Lucknow. After each salute, loud and continued cheering might have been heard some distance around, and now all is quiet. Reports from Lucknow state that the rebels hold a formidable position a few miles from the town, whither our force, with the relieved garrison, proceed, so soon as our troops have refreshed themselves, and exchanged a shake of the hand with their brothers of the 32nd, now running wild on the grass, and playing at leap-frog, or taking a hop, step, and then a jump. Some four days ago, about forty or fifty chowkeedars were sent to the village of Onawah to guard the village. The poor fellows had not been there twenty-four hours, when a body of 150 horse, and a like number of infantry, attacked them. Only six of the fifty escaped with their lives, and these six are most frightfully cut and hacked with the sword.

The following is supplied by Government :—

Extract of a letter from Major-general Sir James Outram, G.C.B. dated Camp, left bank of the Ganges, opposite Cawnpore, 20th Sept. 1857 :—

" I have the pleasure to forward extracts from a letter I have to-day received from Captain Patrick Orr, dated 13th instant, from Mitaulee, the residence of a rajah in Oude, under whose protection Captain Orr, three other gentlemen, two ladies, and two children have been preserved since the outbreak; and also of a note from Lieutenant Burnes, writing from the same place, who mentions that there are nine men and three ladies at Mutteera, under protection of another chief, at a place called Mutteera, in Oude.

" These comprise ten chieftains of Oude, who have proved their fidelity to Government by protecting our subjects."

Extract from a letter from Captain Patrick Orr (living under the protection of Lonee Singh), zemindar of Mitaulee, in Oude, dated 13th Sept. :—

" I was the only one out of a party of thirty-one who escaped—not a single officer, lady, or child, present with the 25th N.I. escaped. Poor Thomson also met with his death at the hands of the mutineers, who had sworn most faithfully to spare us all on condition of leaving the Mohundee fort, and marching with them towards Seetapore. They let us march along with them the first day's march without any molestation; some taking every opportunity of stealing our firearms; but the next day, when close to the end of the march, they suddenly fell upon us, and shot every one down. The troops consisted of the three companies of 9th irregulars (my old corps), and some John Hearney's police. I rushed out towards my men, after having been about three minutes in the group under a very heavy fire, and some of them took me under their protection, brought me to this rajah's place, where I had already sent my wife and child some days before. We were joined here by Burnes; Jackson, his sister, a sergeant, and the daughter of poor Christian, late commissioner of Seetapore, and have been taken good care of by Rajah Lonee Singh. For some time we were in a house, but for nearly 1½ month we have been in a dense jungle."

Extract from a letter from Lieut. Burnes (also living under the protection of Rajah Lonee Singh), dated Mitaulee, Sept. the 10th, 1857 :—

" At Mutteera, under care of Indur Bikram Singh, nine men and three ladies, total twelve."

From Camp Bagagunge, 22nd Sept.; dated Cawnpore, 24th Sept. 5-5 p.m. From Sir James Outram.

" To the Governor-General,—

" The rebels along the road are flying before our force, which

marched twenty miles, and yesterday fourteen miles: their retreat too precipitate to enable them to destroy the Bunnee bridge. Only four more guns taken, but many have been cast into wells, and only four passed the Bunnee bridge. Firing at Lucknow distinctly heard, and royal salute by our 24-pounders to announce our approach to our friends. Our army will have reached Lucknow either last night or this morning."

DINAPORE, 18th Sept.—Five hundred of the irregular cavalry are within 34 miles of this; they tried to cross the Soane, but previous measures had been taken, and all the boats on that river have been sunk. The rascals cannot cross into Arrah, which place they are evidently bound to. The magistrate and other officers, together with the 100 Sikhs, have been ordered to move back into the Buzar fort. It would have been better had they sent some Europeans and a gun or two to keep the rebels out of the latter place, and removed all the government stallions and mares, for Koor Sing is determined that no European shall remain in Shahabad, and there is not the least doubt that the Arrah gentlemen there would not like another eight days' siege. It is rumoured that the Rewah Rajah has been compelled to join Koor Sing with his forces, which, if true, will cause great havoc in the district. Dinapore is quiet at present. Every precaution has been taken to give them a warm reception, should they bend their course in this direction. The cavalry (mutineers) have their pickets out two miles on all sides, and their treasure guarded by double sentries. The 600 Madras troops, brought up here the other day on the *Dalla* and *Coel*, are to remain here for the present.

"20th Sept.—The 5th irregular cavalry, after having extorted a large sum of money from the Burra and Chote Ranees of Gya, and from the neighbouring villages, have crossed over to Shahabad, and are playing the same game there, under the guidance of Jhuddur Sing, a petty zemindar, near Gya. He points out to the Sowars fit objects for plunder, and their supposed means, when a suitable demand is made; the victims are then obliged to deliver, or take the consequence. These people have not yet come to Arrah, but I suppose they soon will, as a large booty may be obtained there without opposition; no troops to oppose them, and none can be spared from this.

It is supposed that Colonel Fisher's force has by this time crossed the Soane, and is searching the country in that direction for Meer Sing and his party of rebels. All is doubt and uncertainty as to Koor Sing's whereabouts, and for the present his above-mentioned brother, is the rebel of mark. Colonel, or we suppose we should write, Brigadier Fisher's force consists of the left wing of H.M.'s 53rd regiment, the greater part of the 27th Madras N.I., and Capt. Ripon's battery of Madras artillery.

The other brigade of what, we suppose, may be styled the army of Behar, was in camp between three or four miles beyond Raneegunge on the 29th Sept. This brigade is commanded by Brigadier Barclay, and is composed of the right wing and head-quarters of H.M.'s 53rd regiment, the 2nd battalion of the royal military train, 2 guns Madras horse artillery, one company Madras sappers and miners, and a detail of Madras native infantry.—*Phoenix*.

DELHI.—The following are extracts from a letter dated from head-quarters, Skinner's house, Sept. 15:—

"You will be delighted to hear that we are at last within the walls of Delhi. The assault took place yesterday morning, soon after daybreak, and the storming was entirely successful, and we were soon in possession of all this end of the city, with the Cashmere, Cabul, and Mooree gates, which we now hold, with the church, college, and other large buildings near this one, in which head-quarters are.

"The part of the city we now hold is very compact, and preparations are being made for heavy batteries to knock the mutineers out of those parts of the city in which they now are. This we hope to be able to do, with very little loss of life to ourselves, in three or four days.

"Many of the city people have come in to ask for quarters, which has been given them; but sepoys who wanted to come in have not been permitted.

"A great many of the mutineers, particularly cavalry, left last night, in the direction, it is said, of Rewaree."

Mr. Greathed writing on that day, says:—

"No serious attempt has been made by the enemy to recover the valuable line of defences they lost yesterday. On our part, measures have been adopted to consolidate this conquest, and to add to it. The magazine is the first point. Batteries have been turned against it, and ten heavy mortars are playing on the city. The camp, which remains on the old ground, has not been molested. The enemy's retention of the suburb of Telewara prevents it being advanced under the walls of the city. Our flag floats over the

Cashmere gate, and head-quarters are established in Col. Skinner's house.

"Suleymgurb still continues to send an occasional discharge of shrapnel or grape into the church square, and there is a desultory fire of musketry from tops of houses in the distance.

"Two regiments are reported to have left the city last night by the Bewaree road. An organized body of triops were seen marching off yesterday morning over the bridge soon after the attack.

"The column that entered the city yesterday consisted of 2,600 Europeans and 2,000 native soldiers. The casualties amount to nearly 650. The loss amongst the officers has been very heavy—nine officers of engineers, eight of her Majesty's 8th, and nine of the 1st fusiliers. The heaviest misfortune is the wounding of General Nicholson. He may perhaps survive, but is in great danger.

"The killed and mortally wounded amongst the officers are:—Fitzgerald, 75th; Bradshaw, 52nd; Murray, guides; Ross, carabineers; Tandy, engineers; Jacob, 1st fusiliers; McBarnett, 55th N.I.; Davidson, 16th N.I.

"This is the correct list. Thirty-nine were wounded."

Sept 16.—Magazine carried this morning with loss of only three wounded. A dash and a cheer struck such terror, that the rebels dropped their lighted portfires, leaving their loaded guns an easy prey to us; 125 pieces of ordnance, and vast supplies of shot and shells found in the magazine alone. Our guns and ten mortars now bearing on palace. We hold everything on our side of the canal except the palace. All look to the complete occupation of the city in a couple of days as a certainty. 1st Bengal Fusiliers suffered most. General Nicholson rallied a little; though nearly dead when taken off the field, refused to leave it. Casualties amount to near 650; cavalry had between forty and fifty wounded. Casualties amongst officers:—Engineers 9, H.M.'s 8th Foot 8, 1st Bengal Fusiliers 9; 39 officers wounded.

Letters from Delhi were received by Mr. Sherer at Cawnpore, dated the 22nd September:—

"On that day, Delhi was entirely taken. The King and Queen Zenut Mehal close prisoners, and the Princes Mirza Mogul, Aboo Bucker, and Kuzeer Sooltan have been shot. A strong column under Colonel Greathed is in pursuit down right bank of Jumna. City a perfect desolation. The head-quarters established in the Dewan Khas."

Colonel Durand, the resident at Mhow, has communicated the following intelligence:—

Express from Neemuch of 1st instant, encloses copy of letter from Colonel A. Becher, dated Delhi, 22nd September, to Captain Nixon. All going wonderfully well at Delhi. The king and Begum Zeenut Mahall, are close prisoners. The Princes Meerzah Moghul, Abo Bucker, and Kheysur Sultan were brought in from Hamayon's Tomb, and shot at the Delhi Gate. Their bodies were exhibited at the Cutwallie where so many of our poor countrymen were murdered. A pursuing column under Colonel Greathed of 1,600 infantry, 18 guns, and 600 cavalry, has been organized. Delhi, a perfect picture of desolation, and a vast amount of property was left. On night of 21st, the Queen's health was proposed by the conqueror of Delhi, and drunk with loud cheers in the Dewan Khana of the Palace. The cheers were taken up by the gallant Goorkas, and the old buildings rang with cheers.

"**Bombay, Wednesday Morning, Oct. 7.**—The following is a copy of a letter from Mr. Reade, the Acting Lieutenant-Governor at Agra, to Lord Elphinstone, dated Agra, 27th Sept. "I have the greatest satisfaction in stating the complete re-occupation of the city and palace of Delhi on the 21st inst., the intelligence of which has just reached me in a despatch from Colonel Becher, quartermaster-general of the army. The princes who have been the leaders of the mutineers and rebels in this stronghold of crime and intrigue, have been taken and shot. Their bodies are lying in the Cutwallie, where our countrymen were murdered, and their bodies exposed to the public gaze. The king is a prisoner. The despatch contains no further particulars, except the mention of her Majesty's victory over her enemies having been declared with hearty cheers in the great hall of the palace, and of the detachment of a column in pursuit of the fugitives, of whose flight in this direction, altogether broken and disorganized, we have had intimation during the last two days."

Bombay, Oct. 9, Friday morning, five A.M.—Latest from Delhi, *via* Scinde, date not given. Brigadier Nicholson died from wounds. Columns gone down the Doab in pursuit of mutineers.

On the 23rd September the following bulletin was issued by the Lahore authorities:—

"The news from Delhi is, that the king was taken prisoner yesterday, by a party of sowars under Lieut. Hodson, near the Kootub, where four guns were also found.

"No sign of a mutineer is now to be seen at Delhi. They

abandoned their camp outside the Ajmere gate; in their hurry leaving all sick and wounded, who could not walk; their drums, band instruments, clothing, bedding, cooking pots, &c., and all luxuries. The report is that a number of them are collecting at Bullbugurh. Some talk of going to Lucknow, and some to Gwalior.

"Cholera has shown itself in the town. Dead bodies and carcasses were being removed. The stench in some places is described to be unbearable."

Lahore, Sept. 25.—It is the painful duty of the Chief Commissioner to announce the death of Brigadier-General John Nicholson, on the morning of the 23rd instant. This officer, it is well known, led the attack on the memorable morning of the 14th instant, when the city of Delhi was assaulted and captured. On this occasion General Nicholson was mortally wounded.

General Nicholson's loss is greatly to be deplored. He was an officer of great promise. He possessed some of the highest qualities of a soldier,—brave, sagacious, and devoted to his profession. The Bengal army contains no more able or more noble soldier.

A strong column has moved from Delhi, down the Doab, in pursuit of the fugitive mutineers, and to clear and settle the country.

Lieut.-Col. H. P. Burn has been appointed military governor of the city of Delhi.

Sept. 27.—There is nothing of importance to communicate from Delhi, where Mr. Saunders, the officiating commissioner, is engaged in re-organizing a police, settling the country, and re-establishing order.

The following is an extract from a letter, dated Delhi, the 25th instant:—

"Riots occurring daily on account of plundering. Some men of a native corps actually fired on a guard of ours to-day, in consequence of the men preventing them from breaking into a house where valuables were secured. Our men wounded some, and took two prisoners, who will no doubt, according to order, suffer death. It is almost impossible to prevent looting, the city is so large. I have heard about some ladies being murdered on our entering the city, but no authentic news of it. The serjeant-major of the 28th N.I., the scoundrel who gave every assistance to the mutineers in Delhi (a European) during their temporary occupation, was taken prisoner, endeavouring to effect an escape with the king: he was in native uniform. He formerly belonged to the artillery, and no doubt rendered good service to the rebels in the capacity of a gunner. He is now in our guard, in irons; and I hope the villainous traitor may get his neck dislocated. He is a cut-throat-looking beggar; and no doubt his life has been spared for the present so as to pump him."

The following is an abstract of the ordnance captured in Delhi:—Magazine, 161; Cashmere bastion, 13; Water bastion, 9; Moree bastion, 9; Round Tower, 1; Gateways, 2; 3-gun battery, 3; Kishengunge, 5. Total, 203 pieces.

From Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, Delhi, 10 a.m.

Sept. 17.—"Early this morning we took possession of the Bank house, and hold the portion of the city between it and the magazine. Skirmishing has been going on near the Bank; but we are firmly established there. Our guns command the bridge and Selimgurh entirely. The palace and Selimgurh are under a constant fire of shells. The enemy are flying in bodies of one and two hundred men towards Gwalior *via* Muttra. Property of every kind left in the city is immense. All the streets we occupy have been abandoned by the inhabitants. The number of dead sepoys in every quarter is very great." Another message of an hour previous, from the Adjutant-General of the army, from Skinner's house, Delhi, says:—"We have advanced our line of posts up to the canal and on the left as far as the Bank. The palace is to be breached as soon as possible, and all our mortars are to play upon it; it will be our first point of attack. Selimgurh only fires occasionally and without effect; our fire keeping down that of the enemy. The report is that the royal family, the king's three regiments, one regiment of N.I., and some light cavalry troopers, hold the palace, and intend to fight it out to the last. The mutineers are less active to-day. The Bareilly and Neemuch troops are said to have come into the town, and have started off their baggage under an escort down the Muttra road towards Gwalior, intending to follow by forced marches, when the baggage shall have had a fair start. The townspeople continue to fly to the palace, and numberless women have come into our camp. No attempt will be made to occupy the whole town, until the palace and Selimgurh are taken. The magazine is full of stores of every description except powder; and notwithstanding the enormous quantity expended by the rebels during the last three months, no impression appears to have been made on the huge piles still left. Brig.-General Nicholson is a little better. Sick and wounded doing pretty well."

"Six p.m.—Our position is the same as this morning. The mortar battery has been keeping up a heavy and continued fire throughout the day, and will do so throughout the night. The magazine does not afford a position through which to batter the palace, nor is there any suitable place in our possession as yet. The king reported to be in the palace still; if so, his residence must be a very warm one, for our shells are pouring into the whole length of it from north to south. Great numbers of the inhabitants of the city have come in, and are being passed out of the town by us; and the 'look-out' at Hindoo Rao's house reports streams of people and animals as having issued from the Ajmere gate. A correct return of guns captured in the magazine and on the works will be sent to-morrow."

"Sept. 18, 2 p.m.—Our position the same as last reported. We are strengthening ourselves at the Bank, and the sappers are working towards the houses which command the Buree bastion. No suitable place has yet been found from which to breach the palace. We continue to shell. Selimgurh has only fired a few shots to-day, and does no harm. Few people have crossed the bridge. No townspeople have come in to us to-day, nor have we any real information as to the movements of rebels. Yesterday the Delhi gate of the palace was reported to be open, and covered carts passing out from it. No certain intelligence of the king and his family."

"The following is the number of guns taken:—

"On the works, and in use by the enemy ..	35
"In the magazines	171

"Total .. 206

"Immense stores of shot and shell, but very little powder. Large quantities of percussion-caps. The whole of the buildings of the magazine remained uninjured, excepting that part which was blown up by the explosion. No increase of sickness in camp. The report of General Nicholson to-day is not favourable. His brother, Lieut. Nicholson, doing well. A fall of rain since the eclipse has cooled the atmosphere nicely, which is good for the wounded."

"The report of the death of Captain Ross, carabineer, is incorrect; but he was dangerously wounded. Lieutenants Pogson and Webb, 8th foot, have died of their wounds."

The following are the details of the despatches of the 16th:—

A battery was opened on the 15th from the college garden against the magazine. "The breach was completed during the night," writes Mr. Greathed on the 16th; "and this morning the magazine was carried, with the loss of three men wounded; the enemy abandoning the post as soon as the column appeared over the crest of the breach. One hundred and twenty pieces of heavy ordnance, and a vast supply of shot and shells, were found in it. A battery is now being constructed at the palace end of the magazine, and the embrasures of the battery in the college garden are altered, so that the guns may bear on Sulemgurh, and on the palace."

"A great number of dead Pandies, in various stages of decomposition, were found in and about the magazine."

"Mortars will now play from the magazine into the palace. The capture of this important post has secured our possession of that portion of the town. The chief annoyance now is from musketry from the palace-walls, from a light gun that moves about the foot of the palace-walls and from the Sulemgurh."

"The road from the Cashmere to the Caubul gate is now quite safe. That quarter of the town up to the street leading from the Cashmere bastion to the Jumma Musjid is entirely evacuated by the inhabitants. Some few old women are found here and there, and are kindly treated by our men. There is only one instance known of a woman having been killed, and that was by an accident."

"The force at the Caubul gate have extended their occupation along the canal to the point where the road leads from the direction of the palace to the Lahore gate; and their outposts are in communication with the outposts from the magazine side. The troops are now more collected, and under better control. They get their rations cooked on the spot; and they are being reinforced by recovered men from the hospital. The 52nd were reinforced by twenty-five men to-day."

"The enemy's force in Kishengunge made a reconnaissance of the right flank of our camp yesterday, to ascertain apparently the strength left to defend the camp. Finding the picket posts all occupied, they retreated, and the camp has remained unmolested. It is said they are now evacuating Kishengunge. It is impossible to get information from the city. The enemy's cavalry cut off communication outside the town to the right, and no messenger can penetrate from the side in our possession. It is believed the troops are deserting the city, but the palace is still strongly occupied."

In the assault "the engineers suffered much. Out of the party

of three that applied the powder-bags of the Cashmere gate, one officer only escaped, badly wounded. The enemy had loop-holed the door, and the sergeant had only time to fire the bag and say, 'I have lighted it,' when he was shot dead."

Mr. Greathed gives the following list of officers wounded on the 14th, though he fears it may be not quite complete:—

WOUNDED.

Staff.—Brigadier Nicholson and Captain Anson, a.-d.-c.
 Engineers.—Lieutenants Greathed, Salkeld, Maunsell, Home, Pemberton, and Medley.
 Artillery.—Lieutenants Lindsay and Elliot.
 Cavalry.—Lieutenant Cuppage.
 Eighth Foot.—Majors Brooke and Baines; Lieutenants Pogson and Stebbings.
 Fifty-second Foot.—Colonel Campbell, Captains Bailey and Atkinson.
 Sixtieth Foot.—Lieutenants Curtis and Waters.
 Sixty-first Foot.—Colonel Deacon.
 Seventy-fifth Foot.—Colonel Herbert (slightly) and Lieut. Armstrong.
 First Fusiliers.—Captain Greville, Lieutenants Wemyss, Owen, Lambert, Speke, Caulfield (3rd N.I.), doing duty, and Graydon, doing duty.
 Second Fusiliers.—Captain Hay (60th N.I.), doing duty, and Lieutenant Elderton.
 Sirmoor Battalion.—Major Reid and Captain Boisragon.
 First Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenants Nicholson, Gambier, and Gustavinski.

In a postscript Mr. Greathed adds the satisfactory intelligence that "Kishengunge has been evacuated. The enemy left four heavy guns and mortars, which are being brought into camp."

GWALIOR, Sept. 14.—The mutineers at Moorar have withdrawn the whole of their heavy guns, but their light guns are kept out as picket guns. The Maharaja's guns and troops are still out; he says that he will not withdraw his guns and troops until such time as the whole of them have marched away. The 5th regiment and the remaining two companies of the 6th regiment, with the two guns in their possession, have taken service with his highness. Accordingly, they have removed into the lines in the *Kampoo*. The two guns with two companies are out with the Maharaja's troops, ready to give the Moorarians a licking should they attempt to kick up a disturbance. There are now at Moorar three regiments of infantry and five companies of artillery, in all about 3,000 men. They have promised to leave within six days. The Maharaja has sent them plenty of conveyance, but they still require more. The Indore mutineers appear to be still at the Chumbul, but the *cosail* will be able to give you particulars on that subject. The mutineers from Moorar talk of going *vid Agra* to Delhi, but they have no pluck, 400 or 500 Europeans would suffice to lick them, and take away every gun and musket they possess. I don't think they will be able to take away all their ammunition: they say that they will destroy what they cannot take away.

HATRASS, 15th Sept.—All well. Three Sowars, formerly chuprassies of Government, were executed, as it was proved that they had taken part with Ghous Mahommed in the battle against us. Mr. Daniell had visited Allygurb, and found everything in excellent order. A box has been seized belonging to Ghous Mahommed, containing important documents, which may throw light on the mutiny and rebellion.

19th Sept.—The militia cavalry under Captain De Kantzow returned last night, at o'clock nine p.m., from Allyghur, at which place, on their arrival, the usual patrolling through the town was performed to the utmost surprise of the inhabitants. The cavalry passed through the town from the Sassnee to the Delhi gates, and after crossing the latter moved on at a canter for a mile on the Delhi road for the purpose of reconnoitring. Everything appeared to be in perfect order. A gang of Poor-beach fugitives were seen to be making their way homewards from Meerut; on being interrogated by Captain De Kantzow, they were found to be (Malles) gardeners.

HANSI.—The field force of General Van Cortlandt has had some hard work lately. On the 11th Sept. Mungalee was taken and plundered. On the 12th, they moved out to the assistance of Oomera, a Jat village, threatened by the Jumalpoore rebels in revenge for the destruction of Mungalee. On seeing the cavalry, the enemy retired; in the evening the force returned to Hansi; the enemy then came on with their guns, but the Jats stood firm and beat them off. On the 13th, the field force moved to attack Jumalpoore, the mutineers fired about ten shots at long distances and then bolted, their cavalry, about 800 strong, protecting their rear. The cavalry of the field force was too tired to continue the pursuit beyond Jumalpoore, which was plundered and burnt to the ground. The whole of the cavalry and 600 of the infantry have

marched a distance of eighty miles in three days. Latest accounts say that the force was to move on the 16th towards Bowany to destroy several rebel Ranghur villages in that direction; it will remain out in the district for some days.

HOSHUNGABAD, 7th Oct.—A detachment of the 28th Madras N.I., with two guns, will leave this station to-morrow, to oppose some rebels who are threatening Hurda, which is about fifty-seven miles distant.

JOUDPORE, Sept. 26.—The mutinous Joudpoore legion have not made much progress towards Delhi; they have joined a disorderly thakoor of a place called Awah, not far from Palee. Two unsuccessful attacks have been made on them, first by the troops of the Joudpoore state, who were defeated, with the loss of their six guns; and a second by a small force under General Lawrence. The first appears to have been by an army without a general, the second by a general without an army; but, I presume, the importance of doing something promptly led to the first attempt, and the necessity of repairing the failure to the second, without waiting for further reinforcements. The general was preparing to renew the attack, but it is reported in camp this morning that the enemy have bolted in a fright. We are impatiently expecting the wing of the 89th here, to enable the remaining three companies of the 83rd to go on towards Nusseerabad. The little garrison of Neemuch have marched out and defeated a gathering of vagabonds at Nimbarah, storming and plundering their village. If there is to be a wing of European infantry at Nusseerabad, and another at Neemuch, with a few guns, they will soon settle the unquiet spirits in Rajpootana. The principal chiefs all remain faithful and friendly, and, indeed, have as much to fear as we have from this epidemic disloyalty. Captain Monck Mason, resident of Joudpoore, was unfortunately cut down and killed, by a sower of the insurgents, whilst walking about alone about 300 yards from General Lawrence's camp. The 1st cavalry (lancers), and the squadron of the 2nd at Neemuch, are said to have behaved admirably at Awah and Nimbarah.

JUBBULPORE.—The advance-guard of the Madras column (which consisted of 400 men of the 33rd Madras N.I., the rifle company of the 1st Madras N.I. 1 troop of the 4th Madras light cavalry, and 4 guns with European gunners), on approaching Kuttingee (10 miles from Jubbulpore) en route from Dumoh to the latter station, came upon the mutinous Bengal 52nd, drawn up in columns of sections on the high road. Major Jenkins, Quartermaster general of the force, and Lieutenant Watson, of the 33rd Madras N.I., who were riding ahead of the advance-guard, had a narrow escape; the latter officer was fired at, the ball grazed his cheek, he spurred his horse to charge the man, when his horse fell; he however, managed to remount, and, with Major Jenkins, made the best of his way back to the main body. On the column coming in sight of the 52nd, the guns were ordered to the front, and opened fire, but with what effect as regards killed and wounded is not said; however, the 52nd retired, and on the column pursuing fled in all directions. On arriving at Kuttingee, which was the head quarters of the mutineers, the body of poor Lieutenant McGregor of the 52nd, was found with one ball through the neck, both arms broken, and his body perforated with thirty or forty bayonet wounds. It was taken into Jubbulpore and there buried. A havildar of the rifles caught a wounded havildar of the 52nd, who offered him 100 rupees to kill him outright. He was brought in and with another wounded man of the 52nd was strung up on the nearest tree. On him was found 100 rupees, 15 gold mohurs, and a bar of gold. He had been pay havildar of his company. In the fight between the Madras column and the 52nd Bengallees, the latter lost 150 killed. 125 bodies were counted, but a prisoner stated the former number was the correct "bag;" the country being very jungly, no one can tell how many were wounded and got away. On the Madras side one trumpeter was killed and about 50 wounded. Major Erskine had previously offered 8,000 rupees for the release of McGregor, but it was refused; they preferred to kill him.

KAMPTEE, Sept. 29.—The 4th light cavalry left this for Jubbulpore on the 23rd instant, and the 6th cavalry marched in here two or three days before; the former lost two horses in crossing the river. About fourteen miles from Saugor, there has been a brush with the mutineers and rebels; Colonel Dalzell, of the Bengal 42nd, was shot through the head and died soon after; Lieut. Prior, son of the brigadier commanding here, was wounded in both legs on this occasion, but I believe not dangerously. Colonel Halpin has arrived here from Hoshungabad to assume command of the 26th regt., and Col. Holl, who was removed some time ago to the 28th N.I., is still here. Dr. Porter, late of the 26th regt., and who accompanied the movable column to Jubbulpore, died there on the 17th instant, much regretted; he died of an abscess in the liver. All quiet here and at Seetabuldee, from

the examples that have been made; they have had a most salutary effect, and considerably cowed the scoundrels in the city and elsewhere. Brigadier Prior's wife died here on the 23rd, very suddenly, much regretted by all. Some of the fugitives from Saugor and elsewhere have found their way here in safety.

We learn from Secunderabad, that a force, composed of a troop of H.M.'s 12th lancers, the 7th Madras cavalry, and the 2nd regiment cavalry Hyderabad contingent, have been ordered to proceed to Kamptee with as little delay as possible. It is supposed there is plenty of work cut out for the Kamptee brigade. The following further particulars regarding this force are supplied by another correspondent at Secunderabad, whose letter is dated the 27th September:—"Two squadrons of the 7th Madras light cavalry, the Rissalah under Captain Macintire, Hyderabad contingent, and a troop of the 12th lancers, with Captain Harkness and Lieutenant Blount, all under the command of Major Blogg, 7th light cavalry, march to-morrow morning towards Kamptee, in consequence of something fresh having sprung up between Jubbulpore and Dumoh, or rather at Jubbulpore, after the movable column under Colonel Millar passed through *en route* to Saugor. I believe they had a tussle with a large body of Boondelas near Dumoh, and of course gave them a terrible thrashing."

LAHORE.—A small force has moved from Lahore, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Paton, assistant quartermaster-general, towards Googaira, the deputy-commissioner of that place having ascertained that a plundering expedition was meditated by the cattle-stealing Belooch tribes, the Phurruhs and Khatteahs, &c.; that they were collecting on the right bank of the Ravee, opposite to Googaira. Capt. Elphinstone, the deputy commissioner, reports since, of his having moved out on the 17th Sept., and attacked and dispersed a gathering of them, taking seventy prisoners and 700 head of cattle; and that he had destroyed their village; and on being joined by the detachment of Capt. Wild's cavalry (detached from Lahore), he would have little difficulty in securing the Khereef chief and other ringleaders. They are a contemptible set of thieves, and did not stand to see a shot fired. Ahmed Khan has since sued for pardon. All quiet elsewhere in the Panjaub.

A letter from Googaira, dated the 21st Sept., mentions the defeat of the insurgents and death of Ahmed Khan, the chief of the Wuttoo clan.

On the 24th, at two hours before daybreak, the force under Major Voyle and Capt. Tronson, consisting of 80 sowars and 100 infantry levies, was attacked at Sahooka, on the Sutlej, by 1,000 insurgents of the Jumlera and other clans. They were repulsed twice by the steady fire of the sowars and levies. At daybreak the village of Jumlera was attacked, all the males killed, the cattle seized, and village burned. The force was to advance next day to Pakpattan.

Major Hamilton writes from Mooltan, Sept. 28:—"The Googaira insurgents defeated at Cheechawutnee on the 25th, with considerable loss. In a former engagement they suffered considerable loss, but I am sorry to say that Mr. Berkeley, extra assistant, Googaira, was killed, fighting gallantly, after having cut down six men with his own hand."

LUCKNOW.—Letters from Lucknow received in General Havelock's camp on the 20th September, state that the last attempt of the mutineers to destroy our brave garrison at the residency, was very nearly succeeding; when it was defeated by our soldiers taking up shells in their hands, with lighted fuses in them, and throwing them over their intrenchment into the crowd of assailants; then several of them burst, and sent the mutineers away howling.

The following is an extract from Mr. Sherer's letter, dated Cawnpore 1st of October, 10 p.m.:—

"Letters just in from Lucknow. Bellee Guard relieved on the 25th, and garrison rescued apparently by an advance made on the left of the Goomtee.

"Progress being already made towards the possession of the whole city.

"On the 29th the right quarter occupied and seven guns taken.

"Man Singh, contrary to expectation, has taken an active part against us, and has, I am glad to say, been wounded in two places."

The Indian Government communicate the annexed memorandum of news.

"The force under General Havelock, skirting the city, forced their way to the residency against strong opposition, and relieved the brave garrison on the evening of the 25th. The relief was providentially just in time; as subsequent examination showed that two mines, all ready for loading, had been run far under our chief works, which, if sprung, must have placed the garrison at the

mercy of the rebels. On the 26th, the batteries of the besiegers were assaulted and taken, and the ex-king's sons fled towards Fyzabad.

"The loss has been heavy. The brave and determined General Neill is, alas! killed; also Cooper, of the artillery; Webster, 78th foot; Packenham, 84th; Bateman, 64th; and Warren, 12th L.C.; The enemy are deserting the city in thousands."

MEERUT, Sept. 19.—At midnight on the 17th, Major Stokes and Lieut. Armstrong, with 210 Afghan and Mooltan horse, accompanied by Capt. Craige, with about 100 irregular cavalry, went out on a secret expedition along the Delhi road. At sunrise on the following morning they surrounded the village of Mooradnuggur, about half-way between Meerut and Delhi, where the enemy's cavalry had established themselves in force.

Secretly as everything was arranged, the enemy were not completely taken by surprise. Some 200 of them were ready mounted outside the village, and the remainder defended the place from inside; however, after hard fighting, the enemy were defeated and driven out of the village, and the place burnt, but not until fifty-seven of their number were cut up and several taken prisoners. Our people had nine killed and wounded. Amongst the number, I am sorry to say, was Lieut. Armstrong, who received three severe sword-cuts, but is doing well. His gallantry was conspicuous throughout the affair. The man who cut him down was killed by the jemadar of the Afghan troop. Thus ended a very successful "chupao," in which the insurgent cavalry were taught a severe lesson. A very gallant fellow, by name Peetee Sing, formerly in the 11th N.I., has been, I fear, mortally wounded in this affair. He is the man who saved Mrs. Shelley's life the night of the Meerut outbreak, and has since been promoted to a high grade in Craige's new horse, where he has done good service.

The Afghan horse brought back lots of loot in the shape of horses and cattle of every description.

MEHIDPORE.—A letter from Mhow, dated the 10th Oct., informs us that on that day the stations of Biowapoor and Mehidpoor were plundered and burnt by some rebellious Pathans and Afghans in the service of the Rajahs of Dhar and Angheria.

MIRZAPORE.—The naval brigade passed this with their toys, the 68-pounders, a few days ago, *en route* for Allahabad. A wing of the 17th M.N.I., with two guns and eighty-five Europeans, left this day or two ago to look after the 6th irregular cavalry and Umcer Sing's rabble. They—that is our force—were recalled this morning, although the rebels were only a short distance off. The men of the 50th B.N.I. who came in with their officers have been sent on leave for three months. The officers of that regiment are still at this station. The river has fallen very much, and is still falling rapidly. I am afraid that by the time troops arrive in Calcutta they will not be able to proceed higher than this place in steamers.

NAGODE.—Two more of the Bengal regiments are gone. On the night of the 16th, the 50th N.I., stationed at Nagode, Bundelcund, mutinied, and on the night of the 10th September the 52nd at Jubbulpore mutinied. On the 14th, information was received at Nagode that the Dinapore and Ramghur mutineers, with Koor Sing's rabble, had left Banda for Nagode. On the 15th, they were within twenty miles, and the native officers declared that the men would fight; and so accordingly a position was taken up on the bank of the nullah. The spare ammunition was thrown into a well by the regimental classics (tent-pitchers), assisted by the sepoy, and other preparations were made. About nine o'clock p.m. of the 16th, the collector sent up to say that the rebels were close by, and would be down on us in the morning. The regiment was paraded, and 400 stand of arms broken up in presence of the sepoy. The two 6-pounders were spiked, and the regiment marched towards the camp. When we got to the camp, the commanding officer determined to take the regiment on. We got about two hundred yards, when a sepoy on the advance guard gave the order to halt and order arms, which was obeyed by the regiment. Nothing would make them stir; and when we heard the clicking of their gunlocks, the muskets being loaded, we thought it time to be off. Not a shot was fired at us. One officer who was on foot was being pushed about, and a man proposed shooting him, but the others said, "Let him go." After knocking about for fifteen days, we arrived here (Mirzapore) with 250 of all ranks, who followed us.

The mutineers returned to Nagode, distributed the magazine equally to the 7th, 8th, and 40th regiments, and Ramghur battalion, who marched in the next day, remained there two days, burnt the bungalows, and then returned to Banda, a scoundrel of a subadar, of the 50th, who wrote and spoke English, being made major-general. They only got Rs. 80,000 from the treasury. All the officers of the regiment got safe in, nor was any annoyance

experienced on the roads, excepting from the weather. A wing of a Madras regiment is here, with two guns with European gunners, and 100 privates are in the intrenchment. The 47th B.N.I. is also here without their arms.

NYNEE TAL, Sept. 6.—All well here. The last account from Bijore makes me believe that the Hindoos have suffered in a late engagement. I am inclined to attribute their defeat to their having been attacked in detail. After their first victory at Nugeena, they must have separated, instead of keeping in one body.

It is to this failure to combine, and to keep united after a first combination, that I also attribute the want of success of certain Hindoos in Bareilly, who commenced acting offensively, but who, after a first victory at Fureedpore, had to retreat into Shahjehanpore. These men had counted on the combined attack by thakoors on the Rampore side of Bareilly, and by others on the Budaoon side; but both those last parties hung back when the time came. I have only learned this to-day by the mouth of some men who have brought up Rs. 2,000 and 100 gold mohurs from Bareilly. There was no apprehension as to money and supplies at Nainee Tal. The nawab of Rampore continues friendly. Letters from Mahometans were beginning to come in. "So the lesson at Cawnpore has taken effect. "I hear of 150 of the irregulars from Saugor having arrived at Bareilly, but undecided yet as to taking service with Khan Bahadur Khan. "The Hindoos within Bareilly have suffered much in pocket and caste-insult. I learn that a large number of the population have left the town; and now desertion of their house is followed by attachment and sometimes by its destruction."

Sept. 12.—By a letter of that date, everything is reported quiet at Nynee Tal; the Nawab of Rampore, friendly, and assisting us with money. The peace is well kept at Moradabad, and Rampore is very quiet. At Bareilly all as usual; nothing beyond threats against Nynee Tal.

PUNJAUB.—The following is from a correspondent at Mooltan, dated 29th September:—

Intelligence of the plunder of the Tubseel of Hurruppa by marauders of the Khatia and Khurl tribes, and the disaffected state of the country generally, having reached the commissioner of Mooltan, speedy arrangements were immediately made for quelling the disturbance and punishing the insurgents.

Captain Fraser, assistant commissioner, Mooltan, with 80 sowars of the 1st irregular cavalry, was ordered to proceed to Hurruppa, and Major Voyle, deputy commissioner Mooltan, and Captain Tronson, captain of police, with 100 sowars of the mounted police, to the Salt Lines on the Sutlej. Captain Fraser's instructions were to punish the insurgents, and to open the communication between this and Lahore (which was interrupted).

Major Voyle was sent to inquire into the cause of the desertion of the men from the Salt Line chowkees, to pursue marauders, and to preserve peace.

Major Chamberlain, commanding the irregular cavalry, shortly after joined Captain Fraser with another detachment of 100 sabres, when they commenced their pursuit. At Cheechawutnee (a place seventy-nine miles from Mooltan) they met with the rebels, who had collected in great numbers, and who offered a stout resistance. After a sharp fight, Major Chamberlain was compelled to retreat into the serai with his men, and defend himself there till reinforcements reached. The marauders destroyed the furniture of the dawk bungalow at Cheechawutnee, and committed other damage, after which they proceeded to Kumalia, a town on the right bank of the Ravee. Major Chamberlain, on being reinforced by the remainder of his men from Mooltan, recommenced the pursuit, and succeeded in killing sixty of the rebels.

Major Voyle and Captain Tronson met with no opposition; but, being informed that a body of rebels were collected at Jumlera, a place situated on the Salt Line, they immediately repaired thither. They were, however, attacked on their arrival by 1,000 men, but succeeded in dispersing the insurgents. They fired the village of Jumlera, putting to the sword all the males found in it.

Ahmed Khan Khurl, the chief of the Khurl tribe, and the principal actor in these disturbances, has been slain, with his son and a large number of his followers.

The Khatias and Khurls are cultivators, and inhabit the jungle Bar; but they chiefly lead a nomad life. They possess extensive herds of cattle. They were always troublesome under the native rulers, but since our supremacy have behaved better, though they still indulge in their predilection for cattle-lifting.

Mr. Berkeley, the extra assistant of Googaira, was killed in the jungle Bar, whither he had pursued a body of the rebels. This tract is most inhospitable, as water is scarce, and provisions must be carried; a journey through it is attended with much danger without guides, as the wayfarer is liable to lose his way.

RAJPOOTANA.—We extract the following from a Nussseerabad letter:—

"The little station of Beawr was thrown into much confusion, as it was generally supposed, that the Joudpore mutineers intended paying the residents a visit. Before reinforcements could arrive, however, they thought better of their intentions, and have gone off to, and are encamped under the walls of a place called Awah in the Joudpore territory, about sixty-five miles from Beawr. The thakoor of Awah (an outlaw of the Joudpore state) has called upon these mutineers for their assistance to fight for him against the rajah of that place. The general and his staff, 3 guns, 180 H.M.'s 83rd, and 150 M.L.B. arrived at Beawr from Ajmere on the night of the 1st Oct., and move off in the direction of Awah on the 6th.

"Report has it that Neemuch is in a very anxious state. It is a very fortunate circumstance that Delhi is about to fall, if it were not so, the chances are that that station would again be the scene of another outbreak, possibly accompanied this time by bloodshed, the districts around being in a state of fermentation."—*Delhi Gazette Extra.*

SAUGOR.—The country for ten miles round Saugor is clear, but beyond that there are the Baupoor and Shaghurajahs and the Jhansi rance in open rebellion. The Shaghur rajah has in his possession Captain and Mrs. Irwin and two children, Captain Sale, Dr. O'Brien, Mr. Gordon, and a sergeant and his wife who escaped from Lullutpore to the Thigree rance, thinking she was friendly, but who made them run to the Shaghur rajah, who will not allow them to come in, but treats them kindly, I hear. The Jhansi rance paid the mutinous troops their Rs. 25,000 for murdering all the Europeans.—8th Sept.

Sept. 26.—We have been shut up in this small native fort since the 27th June, without receiving any assistance, though we have been expecting some all the time. Our garrison consists of one hundred and twenty-three fighting men, of which sixty-three are European gunners, and the remainder officers, clerks, Indo-Britons and Christians, and we have to defend an immense arsenal with all its stores, and one hundred and ninety women and children. We have suffered a great deal from the overcrowding, which has caused much sickness and many deaths. Neither the Madras column at Jubbulpore, nor the Bombay column at Mhow, has given us any assistance.

SHIKARPORE, Sept. 24.—"Shortly after the firing commenced, several mounted policemen were galloping about from house to house, warning the European and Christian inhabitants to rendezvous at the gaol, to which place most of the ladies made their way, grape and canister flying about in all directions, but providentially not a single soul was hurt. We were all assembled in the gaol, with heavy hearts, not knowing at what moment a stray shot would come in amongst us. After two hours of the most painful anxiety, during which time upwards of thirty rounds of shot were fired, we were made aware that the guns were recaptured, and that all was quiet. An express had been despatched to Jacobabad by the collector at commencement of the row, and within three hours a squadron of the Scinde horse was heard thundering down,—they are still at Shikarpore. Last night also the ladies slept in the gaol; a strong guard of the police and Scinde horse patrolled all over the cantonments. One of the rebels was caught and brought in about ten o'clock last night; some of us went to see what sort of a brute he was—he was heavily fettered and hand-cuffed, a fierce looking fellow he was; one of the ladies had the courage to go up to him, shake her tiny fist in his face, and call him a *Caffre*. An express was received yesterday that a detachment of the 1st Fusiliers had arrived at Sukkur; the collector obtained the permission of the brigadier to send down the artillery waggons for them; they came in this morning, and were met outside the cantonment by nearly all the European inhabitants, ladies included; the band of the 16th N.I. played them in to the tune of "Cheer, boys, cheer." The arrival of this small band of "Toughs" has inspired such confidence in the minds of all, that if the whole of the natives here were to rise, the Christians are now prepared to annihilate them."

We have letters from Sukkur stating that all the females at that place are preparing to leave for Kurrachee. We wish those at Shikarpore would follow their example, as the authorities would have less anxiety on their minds if the ladies were all in a place of safety.—*Sindian.*

SINGBHOO.—Letters from Singbhoon state, that the party of the Ramghur Battalion, stationed at Chybassa, elude the vigilance of the Rajah of Seraikela, looted the treasury, and set out for Ranchi. The Rajah of Porahat must have connived at this move, and he let them pass quickly through his territory, but the loyal Rajah of Seraikela with others is trying to keep the passes against them. Should Lieut. Birch arrive in time, the treasure may yet be saved, and the mutineers meet with condign punishment.

THE LATE MR. JOHN COLVIN.

Those who have met during their career with the full reward to which their talents entitled them, whose name and labours have suffered no loss from the blight of prejudice or passion, seldom after their death meet with that applause which followed them through life, still less frequently are their memories cherished, or is that affectionate interest felt in their acts, now irremediable, which attends the deeds of those who have passed through a more troubled career or endured greater vicissitudes of fortune. Such has been their success in life, that it is felt they have met with their reward, and, except in rare instances, their fame never follows them to the tomb. They step from their closet to the grave, the official position which they dignified is filled up, and their loss is but felt by those intimately connected with them in the duties of their office, or by their own immediate circle of relations and acquaintance. And there is justice in this meting out of the world's approbation. Such men have possessed the highest honours which their talents have rendered them capable of possessing; they have suffered nothing from injustice; the world has nothing for which to grant compensation, probably very much to forgive; and in permitting the fortunate recipient of its highest honours, which have been denied to many men of greater abilities and greater worth, to pass away in silence, it continues to act benevolently towards the late receivers of its bounties, and to treat them with the greatest tenderness and consideration.

But two months ago it devolved upon us to give a sketch of the life of that administrator, statesman, and soldier, Sir Henry Lawrence, whose death has been so deeply deplored in this country, and whose memory has been so tardily honoured by its Government; and now we are again called upon to make some mention, short though it must be, of the acts and administration of the late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces. Probably there are but few men in India that have arrived at the same height of office, and have earned such a reputation as the late Mr. John Colvin, who have left so little material for a biography, or whose actions are in the retrospect so disproportionate to the position that they have achieved. But this he owes both to the time of his death and to the man whom he succeeded in office. To the time of his death, inasmuch as that it follows that of Sir Henry Lawrence, in recording whose life we were bewildered by the multiplicity of the actions of the great man that claimed our attention; to the man whom he succeeded, because the character of Mr. Thomason was such that it endeared him to all English residents in India, and his abilities were of a character that commanded respect. But there are some traits of Mr. Colvin's character that are worth noticing, and which were apparent to those who knew him but officially. He was an eminently sincere man; but his sincerity was marked by a reserve which gave him an appearance of hauteur manifestly out of place with his position, and enabled his enemies to accuse him of pride. Sincerity, however, is a rare virtue in a man whose duties naturally bring him into contact oftentimes with men of but mediocre ability, with whom it is politic to stand well; and Mr. John Colvin deserves credit for this virtue, which far outweighs any, the heaviest charge, that might be brought against him on the score of assumption.

Mr. Colvin's first post of distinction was private secretary to Lord Auckland; and it was to his influence, with that of Mr. H. Torrens, Sir William McNaghten, and Sir Alexander Burnes, that the Afghan war in 1839 was attributed; but he always disclaimed all responsibility in the matter; and to this we have ever borne testimony; and we can now reiterate the assurance we made in 1853—"that no portion of the discredit of the weakest reign known in India since Vansittart quitted Council, ever attached to him." After Lord Auckland went home, Mr. Colvin took furlough. On his return he was sent up to inquire into a conspiracy at Patna, and he was then appointed resident at Nepal. He was from Nepal appointed to succeed Colonel, then Major, Durand as commissioner of the Tenasserim provinces; and it was in that office that he did more to establish his reputation than at any previous period of his life. He had a difficult part to play. Major Durand's administration had been a stormy one; and to Mr. Colvin was given the task of closing up old wounds. In this, as in other matters, he was perfectly successful. From this post he was removed to the Sudder Court, and soon acquired a predominant influence, and was appointed provisional member of the Legislative Council. On the 4th of October, 1853, after the death of Mr. Thomason, he was appointed by Lord Dalhousie Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces. The first impression amongst those residing in the North-West Provinces at the appointment was one of annoyance. It was supposed that the Lieutenant-governor would have been selected from the local civil service; and the absence of Sir Henry Elliott, who had been distinctly marked out by public opinion for the office, was deplored.

But the career of Mr. J. R. Colvin since 1853 has in a measure justified the wisdom and discrimination of Lord Dalhousie. It was generally supposed that Mr. Thomason had neglected the judicial administration of the North-West for the financial; and it was thought that the peculiar character and intellectual bias of the newly-appointed lieutenant-governor would correct this. Perhaps the anticipations of the late Governor-General would have been realized, had it not been for the insurrection, which has thoroughly disorganized some of the fairest of the provinces of British India, and bids fair, even after the cessation of hostilities and the restoration of comparative order, to give us not a little trouble and involve us in considerable perplexities.

What Mr. Colvin effected for the North-West Provinces during his administration, was shown by his report for 1855-56. Criminal trials were rendered just half as tedious as those in Bengal, the practice of receiving confession was discontinued, private executions were introduced, the police were reformed and their pay increased, a special detective force was introduced into the larger cities, education was promoted, and the village zemindars, raised but little in position above the richer ryots of Bengal, voluntarily imposed an educational cess.

It is an evil thing when the labours of years have been swept away, when the energies of such men as Mr. Thomason and the judicial capacity of such as Mr. Colvin have been thrown away; but this has happened, and when next we reform the North-West Provinces of our empire, we shall almost be more disadvantageously placed than at their first acquirement. The records have all been swept away, the labours of years have been lost, and we may with perfect safety say, that the descendants of those who have been most criminal in the present rebellion will not for many years, if ever, achieve their former position. Doubtless it was this sense of a life's labour exhausted that weighed upon the spirits of Mr. Colvin, who in Agra as in Nepal scarcely showed himself equal to great emergencies. There are some men who rise superior to all difficulties, whom danger and threatened loss rouse to a feeling of personal indignation, and who are ever most to be dreaded when most hardly pressed. Mr. Colvin was not such a man; and though we have the greatest respect for his abilities, yet they were not of a high order, nor was his will such as readily to command that of others. He had a large circle of friends and admirers, was an upright man, with great and honest zeal for the public service. He did not possess that affability and urbanity of Mr. Thomason which enabled him by a few pertinent questions and observations to gain the affections of the officials with whom he might come in contact, and make a native doctor or a tehsildar of a village friends of the Government by being personal friends to himself; nor did he possess the minute knowledge of his predecessor, which enabled him at a glance to detect the deficiencies and point out the excellences in the administration of any district he might visit. These and such like qualities, that betoken genius or force of will, were not possessed by Mr. Colvin, who was plodding rather than brilliant, phlegmatic rather than energetic.—*Friend of India*, Sept. 24.

THE LONDON MAIL of August 26 arrived at Madras Oct. 2, and Calcutta Oct. 6 (per *Bentinck*).

THE 4TH PUNJAB CAVALRY has been ordered down to Dera Ghazee Khan. The 3rd Punjab cavalry has gone to Asnee from Ghazee Khan, on this account, to supply their place at this latter station. The 4th Punjab cavalry is marching down. The left wing marched from Dera Ismael Khan a fortnight ago; and the head-quarter wing left last night, on the arrival thither of the 5th Punjab cavalry from Bunnoo. All quite quiet at Dera Ismael Khan. The 10th Punjab infantry is being completed rapidly.

A TRAITOR.—The Moonshee caught tampering with the guard at government house, tried to escape, having slipped off the manacles newly made. So much for the precautions taken by the fort authorities for the escape of a prisoner under sentence of death, for which an unfortunate officer was tried some short time ago; these manacles are still made too large; the Moonshee, however, was closely pursued by the European sentry, although it was a very dark night, so much so that the prisoner in his fright dashed up against a brick wall, which brought him to the ground. For better security the Moonshee is now placed in the solitary cells; this man, if convicted, as a matter of course, will suffer death, for the crime is unpardonable; inciting to mutiny and massacre is far too serious to be overlooked in the present or at any other time. A sepoy of the third company of the 70th N.I., another harmless Mahomedan, is under trial also for being mixed up in the same matter.

EUROPEAN CAVALRY.—The military train corps, numbering 260 men, came down from Calcutta to Dum-Dum yesterday, the 22nd Sept. The horses of the 8th Madras light cavalry were in

waiting for the men at Howrah, and the corps was to proceed up-country by rail this morning, and have doubtless started. We wish them every luck, and only hope that the chances of war will give them a chance of paying off the 5th irregulars in the Behar country. It is exceedingly fortunate, considering the aspect of matters in Behar, that this fine body of mounted Europeans was at hand. Their presence in the disturbed districts is calculated to be of incalculable value.—*Phoenix*.

SIR W. WISEMAN.—We learn, says the *Phoenix*, that Sir W. Wiseman, Bart., has been ordered to proceed to Galle by the next steamer, to superintend the despatch of all troop ships arriving there. Sir W. Wiseman belongs to the royal navy, and is in command of H.M. steamer *Penelope*.

THE "PRESS."—A new Saturday evening journal, to be entitled *The Press*, is shortly to be published in Calcutta, in connection with the *Bengal Hurkaru*. The new journal will comprise all topics of discussion, and its columns will also contain carefully-selected articles of literary and readable matter. The rate of subscription is to be twenty rupees per annum.

COLONEL HUGH FRASER, C.B., of the Bengal engineers, has been appointed chief commissioner of such parts of the north-western provinces as are comprised in the Agra, Delhi, Meerut, and Rohilkund divisions, and in the districts of Ajmere, Mhairwarra, Nimar, and Neemuch. Colonel Fraser is at present at Agra, where he officiates as chief engineer. This officer served as commanding engineer with the expedition to Burmah, and was present at the capture of Rangoon and the operations in its vicinity, in April 1852. For his services on this occasion, Colonel Fraser received a medal, was made a brevet lieutenant-colonel, and created a companion of the Bath.

A HOMOEOPATHIC POLICE.—We have heard, says the *Hurkaru*, from an authentic source, that it is in the contemplation of Government to raise a native corps from the residents of Bengal, particularly from the class of the lattials, who are to be trained up in military tactics for the better protection of the districts in the presidency of Bengal. We further learn that a detachment of three hundred of these men will be placed under the orders of each district magistrate. Their pay will vary from six to seven rupees a month.

THE RANEEGUNGE BRIGADE.—We learn from the *Englishman* that the command of the Raneeunge brigade, formed for service in the Behar province, consisting of the military train, headquarters H.M.'s 53rd regiment, two guns Madras horse artillery, with detachment of Madras sappers and 27th Madras N. I., has been conferred on Colonel Berkeley, of H.M.'s 32nd regiment, late of the Scots Fusilier Guards. Colonel Berkeley was military secretary to Lieut.-General Sir George Berkeley, during the successful operations against the Kaffirs in 1847 (medal.) He also served in the Crimean campaign of 1854-5, and was severely wounded at the battle of the Alma (medal and clasp.)

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

REMOVAL OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM CENTRAL PROVINCES.

"From Lieut.-Col. Strachey, Secretary, Government, Central Provinces, to H. C. Tucker, Esq. Commissioner.

"Camp, Benares, Sept. 13, 1857.

"Sir,—With reference to the orders of Government of India communicated to you in my docket No. 208, dated 8th instant, directing that all European women and children should be immediately removed from stations in the central provinces, I am directed to inform you that it is the desire of the Lieutenant-Governor that the opportunities afforded by the steamers which will return from Allahabad in a few days shall be taken advantage of for the purpose of despatching the women and children down the river.

"2. The magistrates at all stations in your division will immediately proceed to carry out these instructions, which are understood to be peremptory.

"3. Every endeavour will be made to effect the objects aimed at in a quiet and peaceable manner, but if it be necessary the magistrate will call upon the officer commanding the troops on the spot to enforce obedience to the order of the Governor-General in Council."

THE DELHI MAGAZINE.

"The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased, in anticipation of the sanction of the Hon. the Court of Directors, to make the following promotions of officers and non-commissioned officers of the ordnance commissariat department in consideration of their eminent gallantry on the occasion of the blowing up of the Delhi Magazine:—

Ordnance Commissariat Department.

To rank from the 11th May, 1857.

"Lieutenant W. Raynor, veteran establishment, deputy commissary of ordnance, to be captain on the veteran establishment.

"Lieutenant G. Forrest, veteran establishment, assistant commissary of ordnance, to be captain on the veteran establishment.

"Conductors G. W. Shaw, J. Buckley, and J. Scully, to be deputy assistant commissaries of ordnance—to be supernumerary on the establishment until further orders.

"Officiating Sub-conductor W. Crow to be conductor, and Sergeants Edwards and Stewart to be sub-conductors and supernumerary on the establishment until further orders."

CHAPLAINS' LEAVE.

Fort William, Financial Department, Sept. 18, 1857.—The following extract, from a despatch from the hon. the Court of Directors, No. 53, of 1857, dated the 5th August, is published for general information:—

Par. 1.—We answer this question affirmatively, the privilege leaves being available to chaplains for one month after five months' service, and therefore by analogy for three months after fifteen months' continuous service, if the leave be accumulated.*

By order of the right hon. the Governor-General of India in Council.

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Sec. to the Gov. of India.

PRIVILEGED LEAVE, CIVIL SERVICE.

Fort William, Financial Department, Sept. 25, 1857.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council, has been pleased to direct that the provisions contained in the financial notification of the 5th December, 1856, No. 55, whereby a civil servant can obtain privilege leave by instalments, within six months from the expiration of the last instalment taken, provided the leave is granted in the same calendar year, shall be held applicable to uncovenanted as well as to covenanted civil servants.

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,
Sec. to the Gov. of India.

TRANSFER OF SULKEEAH.

Fort William, Home Department, Oct. 2, 1857.—Under the provisions of Act No. XXI. of 1836, the right hon. the Governor-General in Council sanctions the transfer of thannah Sulkeeah, situated on the west or right bank of the Hooghly river, opposite to Calcutta, from the zillah of the 24-pergunnahs to the zillah of Hooghly.

CECIL BEADON,
Sec. to the Gov. of India.

CAPTURE OF DELHI.

"*Fort William, Oct. 2, 1857.*—Notification.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council has received, by a telegraphic message, the gratifying announcement that Delhi is entirely in the hands of Major-General Wilson's army.

"Delhi, the focus of the treason and revolt which for four months have harassed Hindostan, and the stronghold in which the mutinous army of Bengal has sought to concentrate its power, has been wrested from the rebels. The king is a prisoner in the palace. The head-quarters of Major-General Wilson are established in the Dewan Khas. A strong column is in pursuit of the fugitives.

"Whatever may be the motives and passions by which the mutinous soldiery, and those who are leagued with them, have been instigated to faithlessness, rebellion, and crimes at which the heart sickens, it is certain that they have found encouragement in the delusive belief that India was weakly guarded by England, and that before the Government could gather its strength against them, their ends would be gained.

"They are now undeceived.

"Before a single soldier, of the many thousand who are hastening from England to uphold the supremacy of the British power has set foot on these shores, the rebel force where it was strongest and most united, and where it had the command of unbounded military appliances, has been destroyed or scattered by an army collected within the limits of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab alone.

"The work has been done before the support of those battalions which have been collected in Bengal from the forces of the Queen in China, and in her Majesty's eastern colonies, could reach Major-General Wilson's army; and it is by the courage and endurance of that gallant army alone; by the skill, sound judgment, and steady resolution of its brave commander; and by the aid of some native chiefs, true to their allegiance, that, under the blessing of God, the head of rebellion has been crushed, and the cause of loyalty, humanity, and rightful authority vindicated.

* Letter from, dated Jan. 23, 1857, No. 12.—With reference to par. 9 of the Court's despatch, No. 84, of 1856, solicit instructions in respect to a question raised by the Government of Bombay, whether a chaplain or assistant chaplain can be allowed accumulated privilege leave for three months after fifteen months' continuous service.

"The Governor-General in Council hopes that the receipt of despatches from Major General Wilson will soon place it in his power to make known the details of the operations against Delhi, and to record, fully and publicly, the thanks and commendation which are due to the officers and men, by whose guidance, courage, and exertions, those operations have been brought to a successful issue.

"But the Governor-General in Council will not postpone till then his grateful acknowledgment of the services which have been rendered to the empire at this juncture, by the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab.

"To Sir John Lawrence, K.C.B., it is owing, that the army before Delhi, long ago cut off from all direct support from the Lower Provinces, has been constantly recruited and strengthened so effectually as to enable its commander not only to hold his position unshaken, but to achieve a complete success.

"To Sir John Lawrence's unceasing vigilance, and to his energetic and judicious employment of the trustworthy forces at his own disposal, it is due that Major-General Wilson's army has not been harassed or threatened on the side of the Punjab, and that the authority of the Government in the Punjab itself has been sustained and generally respected.

"The Governor-General in Council seizes with pleasure the earliest opportunity of testifying his high appreciation of these great and timely services.

"By order of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council.

"R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
"Sec. to the Gov. of India, in the Mil. Dep."

RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

"Fort William, Oct. 2, 1857.—Notification.—The Governor-General in Council rejoices to announce that information has been this day received from Major-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., showing that the residency at Lucknow was in the possession of Major-General Havelock's force on the 25th ultimo, and that the garrison is saved.

"Rarely has a commander been so fortunate as to relieve, by his success, so many aching hearts, or to reap so rich a reward of gratitude as well deservedly be offered to Major-General Havelock and his gallant band wherever their triumph shall become known.

"The Governor-General in Council tenders to Sir James Outram and to Major-General Havelock his earnest thanks and congratulations upon the joyful result of which a Merciful Providence has made them the chief instruments.

"The Governor-General in Council forbears to observe further upon information which is necessarily imperfect; but he cannot refrain from expressing the deep regret with which he hears of the death of Brigadier-General Neill, of the 1st Madras European fusiliers, of which it is to be feared no doubt exists.

"Brigadier-General Neill, during his short but active career in Bengal, had won the respect and confidence of the Government of India; he had made himself conspicuous as an intelligent, prompt, self-reliant soldier, ready of resource and stout of heart; and the Governor-General in Council offers to the Government and to the army of Madras his sincere condolence upon the loss of one who was an honour to the service of their Presidency.

"By Order of the Governor-General of India in Council,

"R. J. H. BIRCH, Colonel,
"Sect. to the Govt. of India, in the Mil. Dep."

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. WILLIAM WHEELER JASPER OUSELEY, 22ND N.I.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, Oct. 6, 1857.—At a general court-martial assembled at Dinapore on the 21st day of Sept., 1857, Lieut. W. W. J. Ouseley, 22nd N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For having, when on duty under arms on the outlying picquets at Dinapore, on or about the 1st of August, 1857, been found drunk.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—To be cashiered.

"Approved and confirmed."

(Signed) C. CAMPBELL, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

Recommendation to Mercy.—The Court recommended Lieut. Ouseley to the favourable consideration of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, on account of the recent exposure, hardships, and excessive anxiety of mind he had undergone, without food for days, and in the hourly expectation of being murdered, and also on account of his youth and inexperience.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.—The Commander-in-Chief regrets that the court-martial by which Lieut. Ouseley was tried and convicted, should have thought fit to make a recom-

mendation, to which, in the rightful execution of his duty, it is absolutely impossible for his Excellency to listen.

How could the commander-in-chief enforce strict duty from a sentry, if he were to overlook an act of disgraceful and outrageous drunkenness in an officer actually commanding an outlying picquet.

Officers when sitting on a court-martial should reflect well before they throw on the commander-in-chief the painful duty of neglecting a recommendation to mercy.

Lieutenant Ouseley will be struck off the strength of the army, from date of publication of this order at Dinapore, of which a report is to be made to the deputy adjutant-general of the army.

(Signed) C. CAMPBELL, General,
Commander-in-Chief.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ASTELL, H. G. judge of Jounpore, assu. ch. of duties, Sept. 15.
BAKER, E. B. dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Sasseram, vested with powers of a mag. in dist. of Shahabad, Oct. 1.
BALFOUR, H. to be app. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, Oct. 1.
BALMAIN, W. app. jt. mag. of Mirzapore, is classed in 2nd grade.
BARTON, G. W. to be an asst. mag. in Shahabad.
BAX, J. H. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Ghazee-pore, to be supt. of supplies for troops on grand trunk road; invested with powers in Benares, Mirzapore, Allahabad, and Futtehpore, Sept. 26.
BENSON, G. S. to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade, app. to Cawnpore, Sept. 28.
CAMPBELL, G. to be mag. and coll. of Allyghur.
CHESTER, C. commissr. of Allahabad div. to be commissr. for trial of offences in districts, Sept. 26.
DRUMMOND, G. to be an asst. mag. in Shahabad.
EDWARDS, W. mag. of Budaon, to be jud. of Futtehpore; to be a commissr. for trial of offences in district, Sept. 22.
FANE, H. P. mag. and coll. of Benares, assu. ch. of duties, Sept. 9.
GARDENER, D. to be an uncov. asst. to mag. of Agra in police dept. Sept. 4.
GEORGE, W. de W. sub-asst. to commis. of Choto Nagpore at Hazareebagh, is vested with powers of a mag. in that dist.
GREY, E. in ch. of sub-div. Govindpore, vested with pow. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in Maunboom, Oct. 5.
HOME, C. to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Ghazee-pore, Sept. 30.
JAMES, W. R. placed at disp. of dep. comm. of Jubbulpore, vested with powers of jt. mag.
JENKINSON, E. J. asst. maj. and coll. of Jounpore, vested with full powers of mag.; ass. ch. of duties, Sept. 9.
LIND, F. M. mag. and coll. of Jounpore, ass. ch. of duties, Sept. 9.
MARROTT, R. re-attached to N.W. prov. placed at disp. of Govt. central prov. Sept. 24.
OWEN, C. B. to offic. as asst. to mag. and coll. of Benares, with powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. Sept. 30.
POLLOCK, A. R. S. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Azimgurh, Sept. 28.
PROBYN, W. G. offic. mag. &c. of Furruckabad, to offic. as mag. &c. of Futtehpore; to be a commis. for trial of offences in dist.
RICKETTS, J. A. dep. mag. and dep. coll. to ch. of the sub-div. of Madareepore.
SHERER, J. W. to be mag. and coll. of Cawnpore, Sept. 26.
WAKE, H. C. to be mag. of Shahabad, Oct. 1.
WALKER, P. dep. coll. in ch. of Kuntel Mortgaged and Agoree Court of Estates, vested with pow. of dep. mag. in Mizapore.
WYNARD, W. to offic. as judge of Azimgurh, fr. Aug. 23.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CHEEK, J. M. G. to Nov. 15, in ext.
LENNOX, P. 6 mo. to Cashmere and Murrie hills.
LUSHINGTON, S. 1 mo. from Sept. 1, on m. c.
METCALFE, H. H. 6 weeks.
O'BRIEN, P. leave cancelled.
RUSSELL, A. W. 3 mo. on m. c. new regs.
TURNBULL, G. D. 1 mo. from Aug. 2.

ECCLIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ELLIS, Rev. F. W. to be chaplain to Delhi field force, fr. Aug. 18.
ROTTON, Rev. J. E. W. to be chaplain to the Delhi field force.
WOODINGTON, Rev. H. P. to do duty with Kamptee mov. col. fr. date of its leaving Jubbulpore, Sept. 24.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABBOTT, Lieut. col. J. art. posted to 7th batt. Sept. 14.
ALLEN, Brev. capt. A. S. 34th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 7.
AUSTEN, Capt. A. G. art. ret. to duty, Sept. 25.
BACON, Capt. B. E. 50th N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 11; to be interpreter to H.M.'s 23rd regt.
BAZELEY, Lieut. col. F. R. art. posted to 9th batt. Sept. 14.
BEST, First Lieut. the Hon. F. B. 2nd Eur. Bengal fus. ret. to duty, Sept. 11.

BOILEAU, Capt. G. W. 34th N.I. attached to the Goorka force serving in the Brit. prov. Sept. 23.
 BOILEAU, Lieut. T. B. 3rd N.I. to offic. as adj. Oct. 1.
 BRANDER, Lieut. M. J. 40th N.I. sub-asst. comm. gen. to offic. as dept. asst. comm. gen. 2nd class dur. abs. of Maj. Reddie, on leave, Oct. 2.
 BRIND, Maj. J. to the command of the whole of the foot artillery att. to the Delhi field force.
 BUNNY, Lieut. A. to be staff-officer to the h. art. attached to the Delhi field force.
 BURGE, Lieut. A. B. 69th N.I. perm. to resign the serv. of the comp. fr. June 1st last.
 BURNETT, Maj. F. C. art. posted to 5th batt. Sept. 14.
 BUIST, Lieut. D. S. 27th N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 11.
 CAMERON, Capt. J. perm. to res. app. in 3rd comp. inf. Calcutta volunteer guards, fr. Sept. 7.
 CAMPBELL, Capt. A. H. 9th N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 11.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. R. D. 63rd N.I. attached to the Goorka force serving in the British provinces, Sept. 23.
 CAVE, Capt. G. N. 21st N.I. to com. Sikh batt.
 CLARK, Lieut. 21st N.I. attached to the Goorka force serving in the British provinces, Sept. 23.
 CLARK, Lieut. 2nd Eur. fus. to join his regt. *via* Cawnpore, and by steamer to Allahabad, Sept. 21.
 CORFIELD, Lieut. col. F. B. ret. to duty, transf. from 2nd to 6th N.I. Sept. 26.
 COTTON, Capt. C. McC. 10th L.C. to offic. as adj. Sept. 21.
 CUNLIFFE, Capt. E. 1st Eur. fus. to join *via* Cawnpore, and by steamer to Allahabad, Sept. 21.
 CURRIE, Lieut. J. R. 4th N.I. to act as adj. of left wing, Oct. 1.
 DAVIDSON, Lieut. J. P. 4th N.I. to be adj. 1st Punjab inf. v. Lumsdale, Oct. 6.
 DENNERY, Lieut. T. a.-de.-c. to the lieut. gov. central provs. to be (temp.) ins. offic. of police levies in add. to his other duties.
 DORIN, Capt. H. A. 27th art. asst. comm. gen. 2nd class to offic. as assist. comm. gen. 1st class, dur. abs. of Major Reddie on leave, Oct. 2.
 DOUGLAS, Capt. C. com. of ord. ret. fr. furl. to Delhi magazine.
 DUNBAR, Lieut. F. W. 37th N. I. attached to the Goorka force, serving in the Brit. prov. Sept. 23.
 DYSART, Lieut. G. S. 23rd N. I. to offic. as adjt. of inf. united Malwa contingent, Oct. 6.
 FARQUHARSON, Capt. L. J. 6th L. C. to offic. as adjt. on depart. of Willock.
 FITZGERALD, Major G. F. C. art. fr. 5th to 2nd batt. Sept. 4.
 FORREST, Lieut. G. vet. estab. asst. com. of ordnance, to be capt. on vet. estab. from May 11.
 FRITH, Lieut. R. F. 6th N. I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 15.
 FRITH, Lieut. J. S. to be staff-officer, to the horse art. attached to the Delhi field force.
 GOODWIN, Brev. Major A. G. engrs. ret. to duty, Sept. 11, to be supt. eng. central province, v. Yule, Sept. 24.
 GRUBB, Capt. E. A. 24th N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 11.
 GUTHRIE, Lieut. col. C. C. S. engrs. retired fr. the serv. of Hon. E.I.Co. on pension, fr. Oct. 1.
 HALE, Capt. E. D. 44th N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 11; pl. at disp. of the Govr. of Bengal, for emp. under the supt. of supplies on the grand trunk road.
 HALE, Lieut. G. H. 57th N.I. att. to the Goorka force, serv. in the Brit. prov. Sept. 23.
 HALL, Capt. G. W. M. 2nd in com. 4th irr. cav. to offic. as adjt. Sept. 14.
 HARRIS, Lieut. J. P. 21st N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 7.
 HARRISON, Lieut. T. B. 10th L.C. to act as interp. Sept. 21.
 HARWARD, Lieut. T. N. offic. dep. com. of ord. fr. Allahabad mag. to fd. depôt at Cawnpore, of which he is in ch. Sept. 21.
 HASLEWOOD, Capt. W. K. inv. estab. to act as barrackmaster at Allahabad.
 HATHORN, Lieut. J. G. dep. commr. of ord. fr. Ferozepore mag. to arsenal, Fort William, Sept. 21.
 HAWTHORNE, Maj. R. J. 7th L.C. ret. to duty, Sept. 11.
 HAY, Lieut. W. W. F. 17th N.I. attached to the Goorka force, serving in the Brit. prov. Sept. 23.
 HENNESSY, Ens. G. R. 34th N.I. to do duty with H.M.'s 93rd Highlanders.
 HOVEDEN, Lieut. J. St. J. engrs. to be a field engineer with the Delhi force.
 INNES, Capt. P. R. inv. estab. to act as barrack master, Allahabad, in succ. to Haslewood, Sept. 14.
 JENKINS, Brev. col. F. trans. fr. 6th to 2nd N.I. Sept. 26.
 KINLESIDE, Brev. lieut. col. R. R. art. posted to 3rd brig.
 LANCE, Ens. H. 55th N.I. to be adjt. Sikh batt.
 LANE, Capt. H. 5th L.C. ret. to duty, Sept. 11; to act as interp. to mil. train corps, Sept. 14.
 LLOYD, Maj. gen. G. W. A. c.b. perm. to reside in Dinapore div. and draw pay and allowances fr. Benares circle, Oct. 1.
 LOWE, Lieut. J. R. A. S. 11th N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 11.
 LUCAS, Lieut. C. P. 47th N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 11.
 LUMSDEN, Lieut. W. H. 68th N.I. adj. to be 2nd in com. 1st Punjab inf. v. Travers, killed in action, Oct. 6.
 LUMSDEN, Brev. capt. J. T. 30th N.I. to be interpreter to H.M.'s 93rd Highlanders.

LYSTER, Lieut. H. H. 72nd N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 3.
 MACBEAN, Lieut. G. S. 74th N.I. dep. asst. comm. gen. 2nd class, to offic. as dep. asst. comm. 1st class. dur. abs. of Maj. Haddie, on leave, Oct. 2.
 MACGREGOR, Brev. lieut. col. G. H. art. fr. 3rd brig. to 3rd batt. Sept. 14.
 MACKENZIE, Brev. lieut. col. M. to command the whole of the horse artillery attached to the Delhi field force.
 MEDLEY, Lieut. J. G. engrs. to be a field engineer with the Delhi force.
 METCALFE, Capt. J. 3rd N.I. returned to duty, Sept. 11.
 MILES, Lieut. W. 23rd N.I. attached to the Goorka force, serving in the Brit. prov. Sept. 23.
 OAKES, Capt. W. H. dep. commiss. of Chota Nagpore, to be a commiss. for trial of crimes and offences.
 PARSONS, Lieut. M. T. 1st Eur. fus.; to join his regt. *via* Cawnpore, and by steamer to Allahabad, Sept. 21.
 PRENDERGAST, Lieut. G. A. 5th L.C. to command troop of Peshawur lt. h.
 RAYNOR, Lieut. W. vet. estab. dep. comm. of ordnance, to be capt. on vet. estab. fr. May 11.
 ROBINSON, Lieut. 5th L.C. to com. troop of Peshawur L.H.
 ROGERS, Capt. S. 73rd N.I. ret. to du. Sept. 11.
 ROSS, Lieut. T. G. 21st N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 11.
 ROTTON, Lieut. A. art. 1st troop 3rd brig. to do du. with battery att. to 4th co. 2nd batt. Sept. 21.
 RYAN, Lieut. W. C. B. doing duty with 5th Punjab cav. to act as adj. dur. emp. of Younghusband on detach. du.
 SANKEY, Lieut. M. C. to be staff officer to the foot art. att. to the Delhi field force.
 SCOTT, Ens. 70th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Sept. 15.
 SISSMORE, Maj. T. H. art. posted to 2nd brig. Sept. 14.
 SMITH, Lieut. B. N. 46th N.I. to offic. as adj. v. Le Gallais.
 SMITH, Lieut. W. 58th N.I. att. to the Goorka force serving in the Brit. prov. Sept. 23.
 SMYTH, Brev. capt. E. 13th N.I. ret. to du. Sept. 11.
 STAINFORTH, Capt. F. G. 61st N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr.
 STALLARD, Capt. S. art. to com. battery att. to 4th comp. 2nd batt. Sept. 21.
 STEEL, Capt. J. A. 17th N.I. to be comp. staff and in ch. of commissariat duties to the Goorkah force serving in the British provinces, Sept. 23.
 STEWART, 2nd Lieut. J. art. ret. to duty, Sept. 11; offic. dep. comm. of ord. is posted to the Allahabad magazine.
 STOTHER, Lieut. R. 4th N.I. to be adj. v. Aikman, Oct. 1.
 SWINLEY, Lieut. col. G. H. art. posted to 3rd brig. Sept. 14.
 THOMPSON, Capt. R. L. 10th N.I. to act as adj. to the volunteer cav.
 THOMPSON, Lieut. G. C. 51st N.I. to be 2nd in com. Seikh batt.
 THOMSON, Lieut. W. B. asst. comm. of Jubbulpore, to offic. as dep. comm. of 2nd class of zillah Seonee, fr. June 18.
 THURBURN, Capt. F. A. T. 14th N.I. to com. corps formed of drummers and musicians fr. var. regts. who have mutinied.
 TRENCHARD, Lieut. N. W. 10th N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 11.
 TURNER, Capt. G. F. to ch. of the Dinapore station magazine, Sept. 23, and to be station interp.
 UNWIN, Capt. R. 6th N.I. to be interpreter to H.M.'s 82nd regt.
 WALKER, Lieut. R. J. 61st N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 11.
 WARD, Capt. J. 1st N.I. ret. to duty, Sept. 11.
 WEBSTER, Lieut. R. F. 3rd Eur. regt. ret. to duty, Sept. 11; to do du. with 23rd comp. R. engrs. to join forthwith, Sept. 21.
 WHEELER, Capt. T. 1st Eur. fus. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. Sept. 29.
 WHISH, Lieut. H. E. 26th N.I. 2nd cl. asst. engr. transf. fr. Berhampore div. to 2nd div. grand trunk road, and pl. under ord. of Lieut. Stanton.
 WILLIAMS, Lieut. E. C. S. engrs. to be lieut. of art. v. Pearson, proc. to Rangoon.
 WILLES, Lieut. J. J. 69th N.I. dep. asst. comm. gen. 1st class, to offic. as asst. comm. gen. 2nd class dur. abs. of Serg. Reddie, on leave, Oct. 2.
 WROUGHTON, Lieut. col. F. T. to mil. ch. of the Goorkah force serving in the Brit. prov. Sept. 23.
 WROUGHTON, Lieut. H. R. 40th N.I. pl. at disp. of the dep. comm. gen. at Allahabad.
 YULE, Capt. H. engs. to be under sec. to govt. of India, in public works dept. v. Lieut. col. R. Strachey, Sept. 24.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.
 INFANTRY.
 Cox, F. A. D. Sept. 28.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEADON, Cornet R. 10th L.C. fr. July 15 to Oct. 31, to rem. at Mussoorie or Landour, on m.c.
 BURN, Lieut. J. 40th N.I. 3 mo. to sea, on m.c.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. J. W. 51st N.I. fr. April 1 to Nov. 1, to Cashmere and Murree, on m.c. old rules.
 CLARKE, Lieut. col. J. 25th N.I. 6 mo. fr. April 17.
 DEBRET, Lieut. H. 57th N.I. fr. Aug. 15 to Nov. 30, to Simla, on m.c.
 FOWLE, Lieut. C. S. 22nd N.I. fr. Sept. 13 to Oct. 13, in ext. to em. at Jessore.

GORDON, Lieut. F. J. C. 6th N.I. 1 mo. in ext. to rem. in Calcutta, on m.c. and to enable him to rejoin.
 HARRIS, 1st Lieut. J. T. 2nd Eur. Bengal fus. fr. Aug. 5, 1857, to Feb. 5, 1858, to Subathoo, on m.c.
 KENNEDY, G. J. of 5th L.C. 3 yrs. to Eur. under old rules.
 KERR, Lieut. J. 60th N.I. 6 mo. fr. May 11, to Simla on m.c. new regs.
 HAMILTON, Lieut. J. vet. estab. 2 yrs. to Europe on m.c. old regs.
 HICKS, Brev. capt. C. F. 6th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Aug. 25, to sea, on m.c.
 HILLS, unposted Ens. G. S. fr. Sept. 20 to Dec. 31, to Kishnagurh.
 KENNEDY, Lieut. gen. J. c.b. 3 yrs. to Europe on furl. on m.c.
 LEF, Lieut. W. W. 5th N.I. doing duty H.M.'s 75th foot, 3 mo. fr. Aug. 9, to Simla, on m.c.
 LEWIS, Capt. H. master attendant at Rangoon, 12 mo. on m.c.
 PARISH, 1st Lieut. W. H. art. 6 mo. fr. Aug. 20, to remain at pres. on m.c.
 PEELE, Lieut. W. B. 48th L.I. fr. May 11 to Nov. 11, to Simla on m.c.
 PIXLEY, Lieut. A. W. art. 15 mos. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
 POWELL, Lieut. T. E. 43rd L.I. 15 mos. to Europe, on m.c. under new rules.
 RICHARDS, Capt. C. J. 25th N.I. 18 mo. m.c. to Europe, new regs.
 RICHARDS, Lieut. W. J. T. 6th L.C. doing duty with H.M.'s lancers, 2 mo. fr. Aug. 16, to Simla, on m.c.
 SHARP, Capt. C. asst. to commr. of Arracan, 3 mo. in ext. m.c.
 SMYTH, Brev. maj. R. art. 15 mo. to Europe on m.c. new rules.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bow, Asst. surg. J. C. M.D. ret. to du. Sept. 11; to med. ch. of crew left on board H.M.'s steam frigate *Shannon*.
 BROWN, Asst. surg. J. B. S. 13th irr. cav. to assume med. ch. of volunt. cav. dur. abs. of Dominichetti, Sept. 14.
 CARNEY, Asst. surg. J. fr. doing du. at gen. hosp. to do du. with H.M.'s 53rd foot, Sept. 14.
 CLARK, Asst. surg. W. F. 2nd Punjab inf. to aff. med. aid to 3rd comp. 1st batt. art. and No. 17 lt. field battery.
 DUNBAR, Surg. J. A. M.D. fr. 9th to 63rd N.I. Sept. 29.
 DUTHOIT, Asst. surg. T. J. to perform civ. med. at Rangoon dur. abs. of Dickinson.
 HASTINGS, Surg. T. ret. to duty, Sept. 11; posted to 2nd N.I. Sept. 29.
 HICKMAN, Vet. surg. T. passed colloq. exam. Sept. 14.
 HILSON, Asst. surg. A. H. M.D. to do duty with the naval brigade proceeding up country.
 JOHNSON, Asst. surg. to proc. towards Aurungabad and rel. med. offr. in ch. of a div. of 3rd Eur. regt.
 MACANSH, Surg. J. to aff. med. aid to H.M.'s 8th and 24th at Julundur, Sept. 21.
 McRAE, Surg. D. to proc. to Umballah, in med. ch. of a party of sick and wounded.
 PARKE, Asst. surg. R. to aff. med. aid to the station staff at Rawul Pindee.
 PASKE, Asst. surg. C. T. att. to the Goorkah force serving in the Brit. prov. Sept. 23.
 PENNY, Asst. surg. J. C. M.D. passed exam. in Hindustani.
 PLUMPTRE, Asst. surg. to join Poona div.
 STOKES, Asst. surg. J. McD. 58th N.I. to the civil station jail and police at Rawul Pindee.
 SUTHERLAND, Asst. surg. P. W. to med. ch. of Peshawur I. h. and to aff. med. aid to detach. of 10th foot.
 THOMSON, Asst. surg. C. M.D. res. med. ch. of Bhopal agency at Sehore.
 WHITE, Asst. surg. J. H. to do duty with H.M.'s 53rd foot.
 WHITTON, Asst. surg. G. E. M.D. 27th N.I. to med. ch. of detach. sappers and miners proc. to upper provinces.
 WOODWARD, Asst. surg. T. H. to med. ch. of the engineer brigade at Delhi; to do duty with H.M.'s 75th foot, Sept. 21.
 WRIGHT, Asst. surg. T. P. attached to the Goorkah force serving in the Brit. prov. Sept. 23.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DICKINSON, Asst. surg. J. E. 1 mo. to Maulmein and Amherst.
 GILES, Asst. surg. H. 15 mo. to Europe on m.c. new regs.
 STEWART, Asst. surg. H. fr. Aug. 15 to Nov. 30, to Simla and Mussoorie, on m.c.
 SUTHERLAND, Asst. surg. P. W. fr. Aug. 1 to Nov. 30, to Bombay, prep. to Europe on m.c. new regs.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.

Maj. gen. C. A. Windham, C.B. arr. Oct. 6.

CAVALRY.

12th Light Drags.—Brev. lieut. col. L. Fyler, to be lieut. col.; Brev. maj. E. B. Cuneton, to be major; and Cornet J. C. Le Quesne, to be lieut. fr. July 7, in succ. to Tottenham, dec.; Asst. surg. Bidie, to ch. of depôt and details, proc. to Masulipatam on board the steamer *England*; to join on arr. of depôt at Bombay, Oct. 9.—14th Light Drags. Brig. C. Stuart, to com. of Malwa field force, v. Brig. C. S. Stuart.

INFANTRY.

4th. Lieut. J. C. Boyce, to perform duties of paymr. Oct. 8.—8th. Assist. surg. Dominichetti, att. to 84th, to do duty with 1st Madras fus. to aff. med. aid to div. staff.—24th. Lieut. G. A. de Montmorency, to be capt. fr. July 9, in succ. to Spring, dec.—27th. Lieut. Gresson, to com. troop of Peshawur, lt. h.—37th. Assist. surg. J. W. Fleming, to aff. med. aid to detach. of art. at Ghazepore.—53rd. Lieut. G. H. Cox, to be a 2nd class assist. eng. and pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.—61st. Lieut. R. G. Brackenbury, to be capt. fr. May 7, in succ. to Hudson, dec.; Ens. C. H. Boileau, to be lieut. fr. May 7, in succ. to Hudson, dec.—70th. Lieut. O. J. Travers, to be 2nd in com. Peshawur lt. h.; Lieut. R. W. Whigham, to com. troop of Peshawur lt. h.—78th Highlanders. Lieut. A. C. Bogle, to act as adj. v. Macpherson.—87th. Capt. F. Fane, to com. Peshawur lt. h.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANGELO, wife of Lieut. F. C. 16th gren. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 21.
 BLAIR, wife of Col. C. d. at Simla, Sept. 7.
 BOWERS, wife of J. F. s. Aug. 1.
 BRINKWORTH, wife of W. s. at Kussowlie, Sept. 19.
 BROADHURST, wife of Mayward, s. at Raneeungee, Oct. 3.
 BROWN, wife of U. d. at Howrah, Sept. 29.
 DAVIDSON, wife of Maj. W. W. d. at Murree, Sept. 11.
 DAVES, wife of Lieut. col. s. at Simla, Sept. 16.
 DRUMMOND, wife of Lieut. H. engs. s. at Landour, Sept. 9.
 HOE, wife of J. R. d. at Simla, Sept. 16.
 KAIR, wife of W. S. S. s. (still-born), at Jessore, Sept. 22.
 LAZARUS, wife of C. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 24.
 LENNOX, wife of C. W. s. at Dhurmsala, Sept. 13.
 LOCKER, wife of A. s. at Cossipore, Sept. 28.
 MAYNE, wife of Rev. F. C. d. at Simla, Sept. 20.
 McRAE, wife of D. d. at Kussowlie, Sept. 15.
 MONTGOMERY, wife of Capt. C. Lyons, s. at Dum Dum, Oct. 5.
 MURRAY, wife of R. d. at Mussoorie, Sept. 4.
 NORMAN, wife of Lieut. H. W. d. at Simla, Sept. 15.
 PATERSON, wife of J. d. at Alipore, Sept. 27.
 PHILLIPS, Mrs. W. H. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 2.
 REEVES, wife of D. E. A. (twins) d. at Fort Agra, Sept. 9.
 RIDDLE, wife of J. J. s. at Simla, Sept. 14.
 ROHRS, wife of R. H. d. at Kussowlie, Sept. 20.
 ROON, wife of Capt. S. G. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 23.
 SHURKBURGH, wife of Maj. H. A. 40th N.I. d. at Mussoorie, Sept. 7.
 SHUTE, wife of Capt. D. d. (still-born) at Simla, Sept. 11.
 SINCLAIR, wife of R. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 23.
 STUART, wife of J. s. at Calcutta, Sept. 25.
 TAGORE, wife of Gannendro M. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 25.
 TAYLOR, wife of Pierce, s. at Chowringhee, Oct. 6.

MARRIAGES.

BAYLIS, T. L. to M. L. d. of William Clarke, at Nagpore, Sept. 21.
 HARRIS, A. to Maria, d. of the late J. Maxwell, at Calcutta, Sept. 25.
 LEESON, H. C. to Frances A. d. of the late J. W. Robinson, at Fort Agra, Sept. 11.
 WILSON, C. C. W. to Nina M. d. of Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy, at Mussoorie, Sept. 24.

DEATHS.

ALLEN, D. inf. d. of R. at Chinsurah, Sept. 15.
 ALBERT, Marie, widow of the late F. aged 78, at Chandernagore, Sept. 23.
 BARBER, Ellenor M. inf. d. of F. B. at Gyah, aged 6 mo. Sept. 6.
 BARBER, F. B. at Gyah, aged 46, Sept. 13.
 BEAUCHAMP, Ellen, widow of the late Lieut. W. G. at Patna, Sept. 22.
 BUDDS, Mary J. at Meerut, aged 8, Aug. 31.
 BURGE, Mary C. d. of the Rev. M. R. at Dinapore, aged 3, Sept. 14.
 CAIRNES, Lieut. W. J. D. 1st Eur. fus. at Delhi, Sept. 24.
 CECIL, Lieut. col. George (retired list), at Agra, aged 49, Sept. 13.
 CLARK, Ellen M. S. d. of S. at Agra, Sept. 4.
 CLEPHANE, Lieut. William, art. at Umritsur, Sept. 1.
 COLLEDGE, George W. s. of G. W. at Mussoorie, Sept. 2.
 DALZELL, Emma E. wife of R. M. at Anackullee, Sept. 28.
 DEACON, Joseph B. inf. s. of J. at Kussowlie.
 FITZGERALD, Lieut. R. S. H.M.'s 75th foot, killed in action before Delhi, Sept. 14.
 GORMAN, Joseph C. inf. s. of J. H. at Kidderpore, Sept. 24.
 GREATHED, Hervey H. at Delhi, Sept. 10.
 GREENWAY, Francis E. also Georgina C. his wife, and Francis N. Elizabeth, and Ann, their children, killed at Cawnpore, July 15.
 GREENWAY, Rose A. widow of the late S. at Cawnpore, July.
 GRIERSON, Lieut. Thomas B. H.M.'s 8th reg. at Umballa, Sept. 4.
 HASEL GROVE, Elizabeth, at Monghyr, aged 48, Sept. 3.
 HUBBARD, Rev. A. R. killed by the mutineers at Delhi, May 11.
 HUNT, Capt. Robert, H.M.'s 61st regt. at Kussowlie, Aug. 31.
 JACOB, Maj. George C. 1st Eur. fus. at Delhi, Sept. 14.

MARQUARD, Capt. H. E. A. at Calcutta, aged 30, Sept. 25.
 MCBARNETT, Capt. G. G. 55th N.I. killed in action before Delhi, Sept. 14.
 MURRAY, Lieut. A. W. 42nd L.I. killed in action before Delhi, Sept. 14.
 NUTTALL, inf. d. of C. Sept. 9.
 RAIKES, inf. d. of Maj. at Agra, Sept. 13.
 SANDYS, Daniel C. killed by the mutineers at Delhi, aged 22, May 11.
 SHEELS, Mrs. Ophelia, at Anackullee, aged 47, Sept. 25.
 SOADY, George B. at Murree, aged 1, Sept. 11.
 SPEKE, Lieut. E. 65th N.I. at Delhi, Sept. 14.
 SUTHERLAND, James, at Calcutta, Oct. 1.
 STUART, Arthur W. M. inf. s. of Maj. W. T. at Mussoorie, Sept. 10.
 VERNAL, Richard, at Delhi, Sept. 25.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 26.—Steamer Cape of Good Hope, Robertson, Maulmein.—27. Fuddy Allum, Pearson, Bombay.—28. Sooltan Iskendar, Zoutman, Penang.—29. Etoile de la Mer, Loenneec, Cardiff.—30. Sebastopol, Surniane, Mauritius.—Oct. 1. Mary Cannon, Davidson, Liverpool; Simoon, Cooke, Penang; Philosopher, Rose, Liverpool; Josiah Bradley, Turner, Portland; Bissette et Picoul, Pimare, Bombay; Leichardt, Barrett, Liverpool; Majestic, Connell, Glasgow; Isaiah Crowell, Turner, Buenos Ayres; Astro-nome, Demoulin, Pondicherry; Appleton, McDonald, Mauritius.—2. Madras, Down, Cape of Good Hope; Satellite, Annis, Akyab; J. P. Moss, Weeke, Liverpool.—5. Nile, Strange, Portsmouth; Glenorchy, McKinlay, London.—6. Constantinople, Chandler, Ellengunze, put back leaky in consequence of having grounded in the Roy Muttah.—7. Steamer Bentinck, Kirtou, Suez; Fort George, Smith, Liverpool; Amatheia, Thomas, Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Bentinck, from MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Gen. Windham, From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Maj. gen. Dupuis, Acting q. r. mr. gen. Colvert, Capt. Twiss, sen. Surg. Elliott, C. B., Col. D. E. Wood, Assist. adjt. gen. col. Adye, Lieut. W. E. Cahill, Capt. Hon. C. Powys, Maj. West, Capt. McQueen, Lieut. A. J. Anderson, Col. and Mrs. Tylee, Dr. C. W. Webb, Capt. Barclay, Dr. McClelland, Col. Beecher, Dr. A. White, Capt. Cator, Col. Horsford, Lieut. H. Merrick, Capt. Rudman, Capt. Brackenbury, Lieut. McQueen, Capt. Lightfoot, Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Davis, Mr. Fish, Capt. Weston, Mr. and Mrs. Townshend, Mr. and Mrs. Schorn, Miss Schorn, Mr. Swinton, Mr. Buckland, Mrs. Nicholson and infant, Mr. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Davis and European female servant, Mr. Sampson, Mr. Watson, Mr. Watson, jun., Mr. Magniac, Miss Kinlock, Miss Kinlock, jun., Miss Gibson, Capt. Fisher, Capt. Green, Lieut. Ramsden, Mr. H. Varieu, Mrs. Wood, From MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Sir R. Hamilton, Miss Graves, Mrs. Bell, Dr. and Mrs. Treasider, Capt. Johnson, Col. Little, Lieut. O. Wilkinson, Lieut. O. Mylne, Lieut. Bogle, Capt. Stevenson, Lieut. Rich, Capt. E. Thomas, Lieut. Law, Capt. Coles, Capt. McGregor, Capt. Steele, Capt. Raban, Mr. A. Henley, Major and Mrs. Larkins, Dr. and Mrs. Elton, Miss Rushford, Mr. and Mrs. Bowring and European female servant, Mr. R. L. Eglington, and Mr. H. Ramsay, From GALLE to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Fergusson, Miss Lock, Mr. and Mrs. Wienholt, Miss Horne and European female servant, Mr. and Mrs. McRitchie, From MADRAS to CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. Wyman and European servant, Mr. F. E. Lonsdale, Lieut. Scott, Mr. Law, Mr. Newsom, and Lieut. Woodbridge.

Per Fort George.—Mrs. Smith and child.
 Per steamer Cape of Good Hope, from MAULMEIN.—Mrs. Pascal and 2 children, and Chan Sing. From RANGOON.—Maj. Barrows, Mr. and Mrs. Bolland, Mrs. St. Aubyn and 2 children, Miss Graham, Capt. McKhan, Lieut. Treasor, Mr. and Mrs. Dailly and children, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Gilbert, Mrs. Philips and child, Dr. Foy, Mr. Rocheane, and Mr. McPherson. From AKYAB.—Capt. Harrison, Capt. Sharp, Mr. and Mrs. Brandela and 3 children, Mrs. Neill, and Mrs. Hansby.
 Per Sooltan Iskendar.—P. H. Crans and 3 natives.
 Per Appleton.—Mrs. McDonald.
 Per Bissette et Picoul.—A. Coombes.
 Per Astronomie.—Captain's wife.
 Per J. P. Morse.—Mrs. Weeks and 2 children.
 Per Nile, from MADRAS.—Mrs. McKail, Capt. H. Taylor, Lieut. Burton, and Ens. Neill. From LONDON.—Messrs. Gordon, Dallas, Stewart, Toulvini, Flendell, Maun, Charles, Brooks, Dismey, and Hawks, all electric telegraph department; Mrs. Elliot and child, Mrs. Turnbull and child, Mrs. Ireland, Miss Cooper, Major Elliot, Capt. Swinhoe, Lieuts. Turnbull and Ireland, and Mr. Kimble.
 Per Hope (F. L. V.)—E. Butler.
 Per steamer Bentinck, from MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Gen. Windham.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 20.—John o' Gaunt, Smith, Liverpool; Jules, Pichaud, Bourbon; Washington Alston, Graves, Cape Town; Rangga, Green, Boston; Fort William, Bates, Mauritius; Daguerre, Venard, Bourbon; Corremulzie, Blacklock, China; Actif, Moustier, Mauritius; Mallard, Spear, London; Lyra, Chever, New York; Patriot Queen, Fletcher, Liverpool.—21. Solway, Appleton, London; steamer Harbinger, Stewart, Penang; steamer Fiery Cross, White, Straits.—22. Pierre Eugene, Verdois, Bourbon; Grecian Queen, Branscombe, Melbourne; steamer Baltic, Durham, Straits.—23. Beaugally, Olivier, Bourbon; steamer Lightning, Durham, Straits.—24. Ally, Brown, Colombo; Carnatic, Suckling, Mauritius; Wampacud, Colson, Boston; Cherokee, Allan, London; Swithamley, Hamilton, Macao.—27. Catherine Apear, Smidt, Singapore; Adelaide, Chiappara, Hong Kong; Edlystone, Stubbs, London; Donges, Sager, Bourbon; steamer Nubia, Tronson, Suez; Emilie Ezdda, Cassimer, Bourbon; Orenbridge, Mathews, Hong Kong; Helen Wallace, Seymour, Rangoon.—28. Gertrude, Hallot, Boston; Kensington, King, London; Geneva, Walker, Boston; Oak Hill, Martin, Demerara; Veturia, Sloane, Melbourne; Culliance, Hoddle, London; Empress Eugenie, Natrass, Mauritius.—29. Western Ocean, Hamilton, Philadelphia; Kennington, Edwards, Mauritius.—30. Steamer Anckland, Draught, Akyab.—Oct. 1. Lord Raglan, Gillespie, —; Schah Jehan, Cox, Melbourne; Sarah Palmer, Reid, Liverpool; Gertrude, Halkie, Madras; steamer Clarendon, Thornhill, Mauritius; Traveller, Ellis, Melbourne.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Hindoostan, for MADRAS.—Mr. Laude, Maj. and Mrs. Strange and 2 children, Capt. Mason, Lieut. Moore, Maj. Smyth, Lieut. Campbell, Mr. F. Healey, and Mrs. Saolfelt. For GALLE.—Mr. Knox. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Langlois, Mrs. Langlois, and Mrs. Levoy. For ALGERIA.—Rev. Schaty. For MARSEILLES.—Mrs. Philot, Mr. W. F. Campbell, and Capt. Holland. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Polland, Miss Graham, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. St. Aubyn and 2 children, Lieut. Cookson, &c.; Mrs. Robinson and 3 children, Mrs. Paske, Rev. and Mrs. Milne, Mrs. Garrett, Maj. and Mrs. MacArthy, Mrs. Crozier and 2 children, Capt. C. J. Richards, Mr. R. Sprye, Mrs. Sherer and 3 children, and Mrs. Brooks.

MADRAS.

DEATH OF GENERAL CLOUGH.—The *Madras Spectator* announces the death of Major-General John Clough, of the Madras army, colonel of the 28th M.N.I., which occurred at Bangalore on the 3rd October. The late Major-General Clough served in the first Burmese war, and was present at the attack of the Burmese on the lines of Rangoon in 1824. For his services he received the India medal for Ava. His commissions bear date as follows:—Ensign, 6th April, 1820; lieutenant, 7th April, 1820; captain, 10th January, 1829; major, 28th June, 1838; lieutenant-colonel, 2nd October, 1842; brevet-colonel, 10th May, 1853; colonel, 16th November, 1854; and major-general, 28th November, 1854.

BANGALORE.—The barracks and all other public works at this station have been ordered to be suspended until such time as a place of refuge, in the event of necessity, for the garrison, has been formed. Similar arrangements, we presume, will at once be made at all our other stations where they are actually required.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HAY.—We regret to announce the death, at Government House, early on the morning of the 14th Sept., from dysentery, of Capt. J. W. Hay, H.M.'s 70th Foot, military secretary to the Right Hon. the Governor. His remains were interred in the evening in St. Mary's burial ground, with military honours.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BALLARD, G. A. attained rank 3rd class, Aug. 1.
 COLTON, R. R. attained rank 2nd class, July 14.
 ELIOTT, E. F. to be a lay trustee of church at Arcot.
 ELTON, F. B. coll and mag. of Nellore, resu. ch. fr. Minchin, Oct. 9.
 GLASS, E. B. attained rank 1st class, Sept. 15.
 GOLDINGHAM, J. D. attained rank 5th class, Sept. 8.
 GRANT, P. to be sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Salem, Sept. 29.
 HUDLESTON, attained rank 3rd class, Sept. 6.
 KINDERSLEY, J. R. to act as civ. and sess. jud. of Mangalore, dur. abs. of Mayne, Oct. 9.
 MASTER, R. E. attained rank 3rd class, Sept. 18.
 MAYNE, D. attained rank 2nd class, Sept. 13.
 SUTHERLAND, A. M. attained rank 2nd class, Sept. 29.
 TAYLOR, G. N. act. coll. and mag. of Nellore, del. ov. ch. to J. J. Minchin, on Sept. 21.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

MAYNE, D. 3 mo. to Madras.
 MITCHELL, J. 3 weeks.
 SLOAN, W. 1 mo.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

TAYLOR, Rev. H. has 2 mo. leave of absence, fr. Sept. 9.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARMSTRONG, Ens. E. J. fr. 7th N.I. to 3rd Eur. regt. to rank below Beddingfield, Oct. 2.
 ARTHUR, Maj. G. M. 20th N.I. to be lieut. col. fr. Oct. 2, v. Rose, invalidated; posted to 20th N.I. Oct. 7.
 BALDOCK, Capt. G. 28th N.I. serv. pl. temp. at disp. of the C.-in-C. for regt. duty, Oct. 6.
 BARRY, Ens. G. A. W. 27th N.I. rel. fr. do. duty with 18th N.I.
 BAYLEY, Capt. J. W. 20th N.I. to be major, fr. Oct. 2, in succ. to Arthur, prom.
 BLAIR, Ens. H. W. rec. adm. to do du. with 25th N.I. Sept. 30.
 BROWN, Lieut. col. J. B. 1st L.C. serv. pl. temp. at disp. of the C.-in-C. for regt. duty; to join, Oct. 7.
 BRUCE, Ens. E. B. 51st N.I. to join, Oct. 7.
 BUTT, Lieut. A. J. 44th N.I. to join his corps, Oct. 7.
 BURN, Lieut. col. G. fr. 20th to 52nd N.I. Oct. 7.
 CAMPBELL, Capt. J. A. 7th L.C. serv. pl. temp. at disp. of the C.-in-C. for regular duty, Oct. 6.
 CAMPBELL, Ens. C. 25th N.I. to join, Oct. 7.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. E. G. 51st N.I. to be adjt.
 COATES, Capt. J. W. 6th N.I. to join, Oct. 2.
 COLEBECK, Ens. C. H. 3rd M. Eur. regt. rel. fr. doing duty with 19th N.I.; and to join, Oct. 2.
 COURT, Ens. H. S. 44th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 25, in succ. to Jacob, dec.

CUPPAGE, Lieut. col. A. fr. 32nd N.I. to 23rd L.I. Oct. 3.
DALE, Capt. J. D. 40th N.I. pl. at disp. of govt. of India, for empl. as cantonment jt. mag. at Kamptee, Sept. 29.
DOUGLAS, Ens. W. 33rd N.I. to join, Oct. 7.
FOORD, Ens. W. O. 47th N.I. to join his corps, Oct. 7.
FISCHER, Ens. T. J. H. B. rec. adm. to do duty with 25th N.I.
FITZPATRICK, Ens. F. S. 42nd N.I. to join, Oct. 7.
GILCHRIST, Ens. T. W. 50th N.I. to join his corps, Oct. 7.
GIRDLESTONE, Brev. capt. G. 11th N.I. returned to du. Sept. 19.
GOSLING, Ens. H. M. 50th N.I. to join his corps, Oct. 7.
GRANT, Lieut. J. M. 15th N.I. to act as brig. maj. at Bangalore, dur. emp. of Hamilton, Sept. 29.
HANDYSIDE, Lieut. R. V. 9th N.I. to join, Oct. 7.
HARGOOD, Lieut. W. 1st fus. to act as a.-de-c. to brig. gen.
HARRIS, Ens. H. T. 36th N.I. to join, Oct. 7.
HART, Capt. H. D. to be a mem. of the pres. mil. Hindustani exam. com. Sept. 28.
HARVEY, Capt. G. asst. to commiss. of Mysore, pl. at disp. of Govt.; pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. Sept. 10.
HARVEY, Brev. maj. G. 2nd Eur. L.I. to join detach of regt. at Trichinopoly, Sept. 30.
HASTED, 2nd Lieut. J. O. eng. passed in Tamil, Oct. 6.
HENDERSON, Corn. P. D. 2nd L.C. to do duty with 7th L.C. until Dec. 31.
HIGHT, Lieut. C. 18th N.I. to join, Oct. 7.
HUGHES, Lieut. col. G. C. fr. 31st L.I. to 19th N.I. Oct. 3.
HUTCHINSON, Lieut. W. G. F. A. 28th N.I. serv. pl. temp. at disp. of the C.-in-C. for regt. duty; to join.
HUTCHINGS, Ens. G. S. 9th N.I. to join, Oct. 7.
HURST, Lieut. W. P. 7th N.I. to act as adj. 1st extra regt. dur. emp. of Grant, Sept. 29; to join, Oct. 7.
JAMIESON, Ens. Q. S. A. 22nd N.I. to join, Oct. 7.
JOHNSON, Ens. H. S. 7th N.I. to join, Oct. 7.
JOHNSTON, Capt. C. C. ass. ch. of office of consulting engineer of railways, Oct. 1.
JOHNSTONE, Lieut. G. N. 1st N.I. to join, Oct. 2.
LOUDON, Lieut. J. 20th N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 2, in succ. to Arthur, prom.
LUCAS, Lieut. col. F. B. fr. 17th N.I. to 3rd L.I. to join.
LUXMORE, Ens. C. T. P. rec. adm. to do du. with 25th N.I.
MAGNIAC, Capt. F. L. 5th Madras L.C. appt. placing his serv. at disp. of govt. cancelled.
McMAHON, Lieut. A. R. 30th N.I. to be an asst. to commis. of Pegu, in succ. to White, res. Sept. 29.
NEWBERRY, Capt. T. 8th L.C. to be a lay trustee of church at Arcot.
OAKES, 1st Lieut. R. F. eng. passed in Tamil, Oct. 6.
OSBORNE, Lieut. col. G. W. fr. 19th N.I. to 31st L.I. Oct. 3.
PARRY, Lieut. S. H. J. 1st Madras fus. to be inst. of musketry in his regt.
PIERRE, Ens. G. 17th N.I. to ch. of details proceeding to Calcutta on board the st. *Maria Hay*.
PRESCOTT, Lieut. col. to be col. v. Clough, dec. fr. Oct. 3.
PRESCOTT, Maj. gen. W. posted to 28th N.I. Oct. 7.
PULLEY, Capt. C. 50th N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 2.
REECE, Maj. W. 3rd Eur. regt. to proceed in com. of details of corps under ord. to join regt. hd. qrs. fr. Eur. inf. depôt.
RICKETTS, Lieut. col. R. R. (on furl.) fr. 3rd L.I. to 17th N.I. to join on expir. of leave.
RIDEOUT, Ens. F. G. fr. 51st to 43rd N.I. to stand next below Ens. J. N. Fitzgerald, Sept. 2.
ROBERTS, Capt. G. B. 7th L.C. serv. pl. temp. at disp. of the C.-in-C. for regt. duty, Oct. 6.
ROSE, Lieut. col. A. R. inf. transf. to invalid estab. Sept. 2.
SETON, Lieut. J. L. 1st fus. to act as a.-d.-c. to brig. gen.
SWELL, Ens. H. F. H. 40th N.I. to join, Oct. 7.
STEVENSON, Ens. K. F. rec. adm. to do du. with 25th N.I.
STUART, Ens. R. 43rd N.I. to act as adj. to 6th inf. Hyderabad contingent, dur. Lieut. Bushby's abs. Sept. 16; to join his reg.
SWEET, Capt. T. 21st N.I. to rel. Capt. French, 34th N.I. in ch. of 2nd N.V.B. unt. arr. of Hunter, Sept. 25.
TAYLOR, Ens. J. B. 9th N.I. to join, Oct. 7.
THOMSON, Lieut. col. P. fr. 23rd L.I. to 32nd N.I. Oct. 3.
TULLOCH, Maj. G. A. 33rd N.I. services pl. temp. at the disp. of the C.-in-C. for reg. duty, Oct. 6; to join, Oct. 7.
UNDERWOOD, Ens. T. O. 22nd N.I. to join, Oct. 7.
WHISTLER, Lieut. col. J. 6th L.C. services pl. temp. at disp. of the C.-in-C. for reg. duty, Oct. 6.
WHISTLER, Brev. lieut. col. J. 6th L.C. to join, Oct. 7.
WORSTER, Ens. G. P. 52nd N.I. to join, Oct. 7.
WYNCH, Lieut. H. St. M. 31st L.I. to join, Oct. 7.
YOUNG, Ens. D. 20th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 2, in suc. to Arthur, prom.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.
INFANTRY.

FISCHER, T. J. H. B. Sept. 21.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BURNS, Lieut. S. 2nd N.V. batt. fr. Sept. 19, 1857, to March 1, 1858, to Madras and Cuddalore.
CHAPMAN, Lieut. W. D. 17th N.I. 1 mo. to rem. at Sectabuldee, on m.c.

FORREST, Lieut. F. C. 51st N.I. fr. Sept. 22, to obtain leave to Europe.
GORE, Capt. A. K. 29th N.I. 2 years to sea, under old rules.
HOLLAND, Capt. L. H. H. 37th N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. under new rules.
MARDALL, Capt. F. 16th N.I. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. under new rules.
McCAUSLAND, 2nd Lieut. W. H. art. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. under new rules.
McMAHON, Lieut. A. R. asst. to commr. of Pegu, 3 mo. to sea, and 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c.
McNEILL, Lieut. D. A. 15th N.I. 2 mo. to Calcutta.
SWINERY, Lieut. J. 32nd N.I. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 9.
STRANGE, Maj. A. 7th L.C. fr. Aug. 20, to pres. prep. to appl. for leave to Neilgherries.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DORWARD, Surg. J. to do duty with 27th N.I. Oct. 3.
ELIOT, Assist. surg. W. C. M.D. posted to 4th L.C. Oct. 3.
FITZGERALD, Assist. surg. P. G. M.D. fr. 27th N.I. to do duty with 1st Madras fus. Oct. 3.
PACKMAN, Surg. J. D. V. to do du. at gen. hospital, Sept. 29.
WHITELOCK, Assist. surg. T. W. posted to 32nd N.I. Oct. 3.
WHITON, Assist. surg. G. E. exam. in Hindustani, qual. for med. ch. Oct. 6.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDREWS, Assist. surg. C. A. to Feb. 15, to sea, on m.c.
KANE, Assist. surg. M. 2nd N.I. to Bombay, to Nov. 1, in ext.
KRESS, Assist. surg. J. 6 mo. to Bangalore, m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ADDIS, wife of W. J. s. at Bangalore, Oct. 1.
BELL, wife of James G. d. at Hingolee, Sept. 27.
BEVAN, wife of W. G. d. at Dowlaishweram, Sept. 25.
BIRD, wife of E. W. d. at Combaconund, Sept. 27.
BROWN, wife of G. s. at Chillaivalah, Sept. 23.
BURBY, wife of Charles, d. at Trichinopoly, Oct. 9.
CAMPBELL, wife of R. O. d. at Madras, Oct. 3.
CARSTAIRS, Mrs. Peter, s. at St. Thome, Oct. 4.
DENT, wife of Lieut. d. at Madras, Oct. 3.
DRURY, wife of Capt. H. 45th N.I. s. at Trevandrum, Oct. 1.
FERGUSON, wife of Capt. H.M.'s 3rd Eur. d. at Masulipatam, Sept. 24.
FLINT, wife of Capt. J. 38th N.I. s. at Singapore, Sept. 16.
FREES, wife of Maj. d. at Kamptee, Sept. 26.
GOOLDEN, wife of Mr. d. at the Adyar, Oct. 5.
HAWES, wife of W. s. at Poodooppet, Sept. 27.
McCALLY, wife of Lieut. col. Andrew, 25th N.I. d. at Perambore, Oct. 10.
NEWMAN, wife of J. s. at Pursawaukum, Oct. 11.
POWELL, wife of B. s. at Pursawaukum, Sept. 20.
TULLOCK, wife of F. J. d. at Pursawaukum, Oct. 5.
URQUART, wife of A. d. at Madras, Oct. 1.

MARRIAGES.

GRAY, Dan H. to Caroline C. White, at Royacottah, Oct. 7.
ROUSE, T. S. to Maria, d. of J. T. Moran, at Tranquebar, Sept. 30.
ROZIER, Samuel, to Miss Hester M. Cropley, at Vepery, Sept. 30.

DEATHS.

BUSH, J. S. at Kamptee, Aug. 15.
CALEB, Richard, s. of Charles, at Vepery, aged 3, Sept. 24.
CLOUGH, Major gen. J. 28th N.I. at Bangalore, Oct. 3.
COTTON, Lieut. J. H. 12th Lancers, at Secunderabad, Oct. 6.
EADES, E. wife of Jos. at Cannapore, Sept. 25.
FISHER, H. at Royapett, Oct. 2.
HERFORD, Capt. W. 2nd native vet. battalion, at Tranquebar, Sept. 24.
HINE, Charles, at Beccan, aged 39, Sept. 10.
IRELAND, George E. A. infant s. of G. W. at St. Thome, Oct. 8.
JACKSON, Christiana A. d. of Sergt. J. W. [2nd E.L.I. aged 2, Sept. 28].
NAPIER, William H. H.M.'s 60th rifles, of wounds received in action May 30, aged 21, Oct. 4.
PORTER, R. at Jubbulpore, Sept. 7.
PRIOR, Amelia M. wife of Brig. Henry, at Kamptee, Sept. 23.
PRIOR, James, infant s. of Brig. at Kamptee, Sept. 29.
RECONTE, Theodore, at St. Thomas's Mount, aged 57, Aug. 27.
SCHMID, Rev. Dr. at Calicut, Oct. 1.
WRIGHT, wife of Capt. J. H. 1st M.N.I. at Calcutta, Sept. 20.
YARDE, Major, George W. 3rd L.I. at Cannanore, Oct. 7.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 29. Steamer Nubia, Tronson, Calcutta; Margaret Mitchell, Stiles, Calingapatam; Black Eagle, Gemmell, Goelung.—OCT. 1. Chatham, Cole, London.—2. Indian Ocean, Pollock, Point de Galle; steamer Bentinck, Kirton, Suez.—4. Claves, Monier, Pondicherry.—7. Gertrude, Wilkie, Calcutta.—8. Steamer Auckland, Drought, Calcutta.—9. Etoile, Mayzons, Pondicherry.—10. Steamer Prince Arthur, McGowan, Liverpool.—12. Steamer Madras, Down, Calcutta; Steamer Bengal, Farquhar, Suez and Aden.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Nubia, from CALCUTTA to MADRAS.—Mr. Urilla, Mrs. Richardson, Maj. Renaude, Miss Young, Dr. Rean, Master Sparks, Mr. R. S. Allan, Miss Allan, Master Sparkes, Mr. Simpson, and Mr. Barrow. From CALCUTTA to GALLÉ.—Mr. Llewellyn, Mr. Green, Capt. Stace, Mr. F. Rogers, Mr. G. Rogers, Mr. S. B. Mower, Mr. Tilton, Mr. Wilmer, Mr. Baptiste, and Mr. J. J. Keatley. From CALCUTTA to BOMBAY.—Lieut. Hunter, Ens. Tongue, Munchingjee, and Egerton. From CALCUTTA to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Lingee. From CALCUTTA to MARSEILLES.—Mrs. Burroughs and 3 children, Mr. J. Hubbe, Lieut. McCausland, Mr. and Mrs. Frost, and Mr. Egerton. From CALCUTTA to SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Elliot and child, Mr. Norris, Mr. Heathcote, Mr. O'Donnell and Capt. Dunbar's child, Miss Pittar, Capt. Hinchcliffe, Mr. Newall, Mr. Thoms, Mr. Maxton, Capt. Murray, Mr. S. McManus, and Mrs. Bunbury. From MADRAS to SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Innes and 1 child, G. L. Morris, Esq.; Lieut. C. E. Taylor, Miss Woodbridge, Maj. Gen. F. Stratton, Miss Darke, Mrs. Parker and 1 child, D. Parker, Esq.; J. B. Newell, Esq., M.D.; D. Mackenzie, Esq., and Mr. Lever. From POINT DE GALLÉ to SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. J. O. Hasted. From MADRAS to MARSEILLES.—Col. T. T. Pears, C.B.; Capt. Tremenand, and Capt. and Mrs. Molesworth. From MADRAS to ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. J. H. Haig, Mrs. Haig, and 1 child. From MADRAS to HONGKONG.—Lieut. W. Johnstone, and Miss Johnstone. From MADRAS to POINT DE GALLÉ.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Jones.

Per Margaret Mitchell, from CALINGAPATAM.—Mrs. Campbell.

Per Black Eagle, from GEOLONG and TRINCOMALEE.—Mrs. Gommell.

Per Indian Ocean, from POINT DE GALLÉ.—Mrs. Pollock and 2 children.

Per steamer Bentinck, from SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. R. Baker, Dr. Whitelock, Lieut. Griffiths, Mr. J. Parry, Lieut. C. Hearn, Col. Cuppage, Lieut. Col. and Miss Osborne, Lieut. Miller, Dr. Dorward, Mr. Cuppage, Lieut. Woodbridge, Capt. and Mrs. Moore, and Capt. Elwyn. From MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Capt. Wood, Mr. Smyth, Capt. Pully, and C. E. Hill. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Maj. gen. Dupries, acting q.r. Mr. gen. Colvert, Capt. Swire, Col. D. E. Wood, Sen. surg. Elliott, C.B.; Asst. adj. gen. Col. Adye, Lieut. Cahill, Capt. Hon. Powys, Maj. West, Capt. McQueen, Lieut. Anderson, Capt. Barclay, Col. and Mrs. Tyler, Dr. C. K. Welb, Capt. Cator, Dr. McClelland, Col. Beecher, Dr. A. White, Col. Horsford, Lieut. Merrick, Capt. Raban, Lieut. McQueen, Capt. Brackenbury, Capt. Lightfoot, Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Davis and infant, Mr. Fish, Capt. Weston, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend, Mr. and Mrs. Schorn, Miss Schorn, Mr. Swinton, Mr. Buckland, Mrs. Nicholson and infant, Mr. Brown, Mr. Sampson, Mr. and Mrs. Davies, Mr. Watson, Mr. Watson, jun., Mr. Magniac, Capt. Fisher, Miss Kinlock, Miss Kinlock, jun., Miss Gibson, Capt. Green, Lieut. Ramsden, Mrs. Wood, and Mr. H. Varien. From MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Sir R. Hamilton, Gen. Windham, Miss Graves, Mrs. Bell, Dr. and Mrs. Tessier, Capt. Johnson, Col. Little, Lieut. O. Wilkinson, Lieut. Mylre, Hogle, Rich, Capt. Stevenson, Capt. E. Thomas, Lieut. Law, Capt. Coles, Mr. Grigor, Steele, and Raban, Mr. A. Henby, Major and Mrs. Larkins, Dr. and Mrs. Elton, Miss Rushford, Mr. and Mrs. Bowring and European female servant, Mr. R. L. Eglinton, and Mr. H. Ramsay. From BOMBAY to MADRAS.—Mr. R. Brett and Mr. A. Vinay Soolman Mooladana. From GALLÉ to MADRAS.—Mr. Pope and Mr. Browne. From GALLÉ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Fergusson, Miss Lock, Mr. and Mrs. Weinhold, Mr. and Mrs. McRitchie, and Miss Horneit.

Per steamer Bentinck, from SUZ, ADEN, and GALLÉ.—From SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Messrs. Ketchen, Steinman Maitland, Flint, Aitchison, Thornton, Fraser, Randall, Mrs. Jordan and child, Capt. and Mrs. Gosling, and Miss Usher. From MARSEILLES to MADRAS.—Messrs. Phillips, Desborough, Chambers, Smith, Lushington, Fisher, and Collett. From GALLÉ to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Lethbridge and child. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Parker, Millett, Lewin, W. Stewart, J. Stewart, Bainbridge, Dixon, Robinson, Pakenham, Ryan, Whitting, Carew, Dyke Swinton, J. Swinton, Evans, D. Warner, Pringle, Codrington, McNeil, Hand, Purney, Stoney, Webb, Tice, Radley, Dyas, Bell, Mr. and Mrs. Gammire, Dr. Mrs. and Miss McGregor, Col. Walpole, Capt. Wheatcroft, Dr. Moore, Lieut. Cavanagh, Miss Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Barrow, and Miss Ellis. From MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Messrs. Millett, Sale, Cockrell, Pope, Ireland, Bayley, Jackson, Jones, Keep, Ferguson, and Mrs. Riley. From GIBRALTAR to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Dowker. From MALTA to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Ashley and European female servant, Capt. Johnson, and Mr. Misster. From BOMBAY to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Stradling and infant child, Capt. Brooks, Ens. Willoughby, Runjee Soonderjee, and Bhey Raj. From GALLÉ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Purser, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Ensley, Mr. and Mrs. Dewar, Mr. Aubin, Mr. and Mrs. De Souza Mr. G. Thompson, and Lieut. col. Russell. From MADRAS to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. H. T. Campbell, A. Tardwels, Surg. Dorward, Capt. French, Capt. Rich, W. N. Heqt, Mr. C. Crodan, and Mr. Hosmer.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 20th. Ripsima Anna Maria, Hickford, Akyab.—Oct. 1. Queen of the Wave, Brown, London.—2. Steamer Bentinck, Kirtan, Calcutta.—3. Maria Hay, Middleton, Calcutta; James Fernie, Daly, Calcutta; Jane Ewing, Stanton, London; Glegg, Webber, Liverpool; steamer Dalhousie, Taill, Masulipatam.—6. Steamer Comandant, Campbell, I. N., Masulipatam; Regina, Thornton, Colombo.—7. Magna Bona, Saunders, Mauritius; Soidar, Menis, Marseilles.—8. Steamer Auckland, Drought, Negapatam.—9. Sarah Armitage, Daviot, Galle.—12. Steamer Bengal, Farquhar, Calcutta; Black Eagle, Gommell, Colombo; Etoile, Moyzes, Cocanada.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Bentinck, from MADRAS to CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. F. Wyman, P. E. Lonsdale, Lieut. Scott, and A. Law.

Per Maria Hay, to CALCUTTA.—Ens. Griffin, Ens. Beeching, Ens. Perrie, Asst. surg. Andrews, wife, and child.

Per James Fernie, to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Anderson.

Per Jane Ewing, to LONDON. For RANGOON.—Mrs. Phillips, Sub-conductors Potter, McFarlane and wife, Riordan, wife, and 3 children; Bugie maj. Crawford and 2 children, Mrs. B. McNamara and child.

Per steamer Dalhousie, for MASULIPATAM.—Rev. and Mrs. Alexander, Asst. surg. Jalland, Lieut. Pearson, Mrs. Young, 2 Misses Young, and 6 children; Capt. Barber, Lieut. Baker, and Brev. Lieut. col. Reese. For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. col. A. Crewe, N.I.; Capt. Power, Lieut. Cox, Lieuts. Bradiash, Marsack, and Bradford, Capt. Rolleston.

Per steamer Comandant, to MASULIPATAM.—Lieut. Elwyn and Mrs. Parker. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. Campbell, Lieut. Parry, Capt. Wood, Lieut. Griffiths, Brevet maj. Carr, Capt. Place and Broome, Lieuts. Bolton, Bates, Gray, Stafford, Arnot, Graville, and Sadlier, Ensign Hayber, and Asst. sur. Ross.

Per steamer Armitage, to GALLÉ.—Mrs. Daviot,

BOMBAY.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS.

14th Light Dragoons.....	Deccan field force.
Wing.....	Malwa field force, Mhow.
Detachment.....	Sattara.
Detachment and Depôt.....	Poona.
Royal Artillery, 3rd Co. 4th Bat.	Bombay.
4th (King's Own) Regt. Foot.	Kurrachee.
Wing.....	
33rd (the Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, Foot.....	Poona.
Detachment.....	Sawant Warea.
64th Regt. Foot.....	Bengal Presidency,
Depôt.....	Belgaum.
78th Highlanders.....	Bengal Presidency.
Depôt.....	Poona.
83rd Regt. Foot, head quarters	Deesa.
Detachment.....	Nusseerabad, Neemuch, and Ajmeer.
86th Regt. Foot.....	Belgaum.
Detachment.....	Surat.
Detachment.....	Malwa field force.
Detachment.....	Ahmedabad.
Detachment.....	Broach.
Depôt.....	Poona.
89th Regt. Foot.....	Northern division.
95th Regt. Foot, Wing.....	Bombay.

HONOURABLE COMPANY'S TROOPS.

Regiment of Artillery.

Horse Brigade, head quarters..	Poona.
1st (or Leslie's) Troop.....	Poona.
Half of ditto.....	Deccan field force.
2nd Troop.....	Nusseerabad and Ajmeer.
3rd Troop.....	Kurrachee.
4th Troop.....	Sholapore and Kolapore.
1st Battalion, head quarters..	Ahmednuggur.
1st Company.....	Ahmedabad.
2nd Company.....	Aden.
3rd Company.....	Belgaum.
4th Company.....	Kurrachee.
2nd Battalion, head quarters..	Bombay.
1st Company.....	Poona.
2nd Company.....	Sattara.
3rd Company.....	Poona.
4th Company.....	Malwa field force.
No. 1 Co. Reserve Artillery..	Shikarpore.
No. 2 Co. Reserve Artillery..	Ahmednuggur.
No. 3 Co. Reserve Artillery..	{ Bombay, Kolapore, Rutnag- herry, and Sawant Warea.
3rd Battalion, head quarters..	Ahmedabad.
1st Company.....	Ditto and Rajkote.
2nd Company.....	Ditto and Surat.
3rd Company.....	Baroda.
Detachment.....	Broach.
4th Company.....	Deesa and Ahmedabad.
5th Company.....	Aden.
6th Company.....	Aden.
4th Battalion, head quarters..	Ahmednuggur.
1st Company.....	Ahmednuggur.
2nd Company.....	Ahmednuggur and Malligau.
3rd Company.....	Shikarpore.
4th Company.....	Karrack.
5th Company.....	Hyderabad.
6th Company.....	Sholapore.

Corps of Engineers.

Head quarters..... Poona.

Corps of Sappers and Miners.

B. Co. Corps of Madras Sappers and Miners.....	Malwa Field Force.
Head Quarters.....	Poona.
1st Company.....	Aden.
2nd Company.....	Poona.
3rd Company.....	Poona.
4th Company.....	Poona.
5th Company.....	Poona.

Native Light Cavalry.

2nd Regt. Madras L.C.....	Sholapore.
1st Regt. Bombay (Lancers) ..	Nusseerabad and Ajmeer.
2nd do do.....	Neemuch.
Detachment.....	Deesa.
3rd Regiment.....	En route to Sholapore.
Depôt.....	Rajkote.

INFANTRY.

1st Eur. Regt. (Fusiliers).....	Mooltan.
Wing.....	Ferozepore.
Depôt.....	Kurrachee.
2nd Eur. Regt. L.I.....	Kurrachee.
Detachment.....	Kolapore.
Detachment.....	Rutnagherry.
Detachment.....	Belgaum.
Detachment.....	Dharwar.

3rd Eur. Regt.	Aurangabad.
Detachment	Sattara.
Detachment	Ahmednuggur.
Detachment	Sholapore.
1st Regt. N.I. (Grenadiers)	Broach.
2nd do. (Do.)	Ahmedabad.
3rd Regt. N.I.	Sholapore.
4th do. (Rifles)	Poona.
5th Regt. N.L.I.	Ahmednuggur.
Wing	Asseerghur.
6th Regt. N.I.	Poona.
7th do.	Ahmedabad.
8th do.	Baroda.
9th do.	Surat.
10th do.	Bombay.
11th do.	Bombay.
12th do.	Deesa.
Detachments	Nusseerabad and Neemuch.
13th Regt. N.I.	Hyderabad.
14th do.	Kurrachee.
Detachment	Ahmedabad.
15th Regt. N.I.	Belgaum.
Detachment	Vingorla.
Detachment	Bagulkote.
16th Regt. N.I.	Shikarpore.
17th do. head quarters, Wing	Deesa.
Wing	Rajkote.
Detachment	Mount Aboo.
18th Regt. N.I.	Aden.
19th do.	Malligaum.
Detachment	Dhoolia.
20th Regt. N.I.	Persia (ordered to India).
Depôt	Belgaum.
21st Regt. N.I.	Kurrachee.
22nd do.	Sattara.
Detachment	Punderpore.
23rd Regt. N.L.I.	Karrack.
Depôt	Rajkote.
24th Regt. N.I.	Deccan Field Force, Aurungabad.
25th do.	Malwa Field Force, Mhow.
26th do.	Nassick.
27th do.	Kolapore.
Detachment	Rutnagherry.
28th Regt. N.I.	Dharwar.
29th do.	Belgaum.
Detachment	Badamee.

ENROLLED PENSIONERS.

Detachment	Tanna.
Detachment	Poona.
Detachment	Dapoollee.
Detachment	Malwan.
Detachment	Ahmedabad.

IRREGULAR AND LOCAL CORPS.

Military.

Poona Irregular Horse	Seroor.
1st Regt. Sind Irr. Horse	Kirkee and Sattara.
2nd do. do.	Jacobabad.
Southern Murr. Irr. Force	Kulladghee and Beejapoor.
Marine Battalion	Bombay.
1st Belooch Battalion	Delhi.
2nd do. do.	En route to Baroda.
Native Veteran Battalion	Dapoollee.

Civil.

Guzerat Irregular Horse	Ahmedabad.
Kutch Irregular Horse	Bhooj.
Guzerat Police Corps	Kaira.
Khandeish Bheel Corps	Dhurrungaum.
Ghaut Police Corps	Tanna.
Sawunt Waree Local Corps	Sawunt Waree.
Kolapore Infantry Corps	Kolapore.
Rutnagherry Rangers	Rutnagherry.
Guzerat Cooly Police Corps	Ahmedabad.
Aden Mounted Police Troop	Sholapore.
Kutch Legion	Kutch.

Sanitaria.

Ghizree.—Mount Aboo.—Poorundhur.

THE FRENCH IN THE RED SEA.—The French are about, it is understood, to secure a settlement at the seaport of Eed, on the African shore of the Red Sea, where they have long coveted the possession of a position. What they can want with it is difficult to understand, unless with the view of keeping an eye on Aden.

12TH LANCERS.—The depôt and families of H.M.'s 12th royal lancers have been ordered to proceed to Bombay on the 9th Sept., to join their head-quarters at Bangalore.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic on the G. I. P. Railway, for the week ending the 4th October, exhibits the following results:—Number of passengers, 15,796; amount of coaching traffic, Rs. 8,687-6-8; of merchandise, Rs. 5,403-4-11, —making the total receipts Rs. 14,090-11-7. This shows an increase over the receipts in the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 4,587-1-2.

ARRIVAL OF THE "FEROZE."—The Hon. Co.'s steamer *Feroze*, Lieut. Tronson, I.N., arrived in Bombay harbour on the evening of the 16th of Oct. from Bushire, *via* Kurrachee. *Passengers*—Brig.-Gen. J. Jacob, c.b.; Major Green, assistant adj.-gen.; Capt. Green, aide-de-camp; Capt. Wray, deputy quartermaster-gen.; Major Hill, commanding engineer; Capt. Dunsterville, superintendent of police; Col. Trevelyan, commandant of artillery; Lieut. Turner, major of brigade; Capt. Gibbard, commanding 4th company 1st battalion, artillery, with No. 5 light field battery attached; Assistant Surgeon Plumtre, in medical charge; twenty-nine men (Europeans) of the 4th company 1st battalion, artillery, and a detail of Golundauze; a wing of the 20th regt. N.I.

MILITARY EXECUTIONS.—The two prisoners, Drill Havildar Syud Hoossein, of the marine battalion, and Private Mungul Guddrea, 10th regiment N.I., who were tried for sedition on the 13th instant, were found guilty, and condemned to be blown away from guns; which sentence was duly carried into execution on the parade-ground on Thursday evening. The prisoners were tried on the following charge:—"For having, on or about the night of the 3rd October, 1857, attended a seditious meeting held in a house in a part of the town of Bombay called Sonapore, and at that meeting, they the said Drill Havildar Syud Hoossein and Private Mungul Guddrea made use of highly mutinous and seditious language, evincing a traitorous disposition towards the Government, tending to promote rebellion against the State, and to subvert the authority of the British Government.—The above being in breach of the articles of war."

Every preparation was made by the military authorities to meet any contingencies which might have arisen during the progress of the executions. The wing of H.M.'s 95th foot, stationed in the town barracks, was ordered to the parade-ground about four o'clock in the afternoon, and the battery of royal artillery from Fort George, under Captain Bolton, was placed to the left of the 95th, occupying a semicircular position. The ordnance department, with four guns, loaded with canister and grape, took up a position in front of the 95th; and a body of seamen from the Hon. Co.'s vessels in harbour, about 300 in number, armed with muskets and bayonets, were ranged alongside the royal artillery. The two prisoners, under an escort of the 95th regiment, were brought from their cells in Fort George about four o'clock, and stood firm and erect in the midst of their guards. About half-past four the 10th N.I., the marine battalion, and the 11th N.I. were marched on to the parade-ground, and drawn up on the right and left of the square. Hundreds of Europeans and thousands of natives gathered together in the rear. The prisoners, after being stripped of their uniform, were lashed to the muzzles of the guns—the signal was given, and the ground was strewn with fragments of their bodies. The shuddering spectators dispersed in silent terror.

ISLAND OF PERIM.—This little barren scrap of lava and sand, scarcely in all two miles square, was ceded by the Turkish government to England, through the agency of General Wilson, of the Bombay army, resident at Muscat, in 1798; and was occupied by Admiral Blanket, then commanding the British fleet in the Indian seas. It promised to furnish a valuable harbour of refuge for men-of-war, in the event of Bonaparte attempting to carry out his proposed invasion of India by the Red Sea route. Having been held until the French were driven from Egypt, it was then left by us as of no further use at the time, but never surrendered or made over to any one. It contains not one drop of water, has no human inhabitants to render homage to any one, and was as much ours for the previous half-century, before we took possession of it in February last, as it is at this moment. The attempt to fortify it, or even to make it a military post, would be so much money thrown away. It is valuable as a lighthouse-station, but worthless for everything besides; and lighthouses are equally serviceable to the mariners of all nations. The lesser strait which it commands is only 3,000 yards across, but the larger one, equally available for the purposes of navigation, is sixteen miles, and can only be shut up by a fleet.—*Bombay Times*.

THE "SHANGHAI."—The P. and O. Company's steamer *Shanghai*, which left Bombay on the 16th Oct. for China, carried on board 1,163 chests of Malway opium for China, and twenty-five lakhs of treasure for Calcutta.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BIRDWOOD, Asst. surg. to gen. duty in the pres. div. Oct. 18.
 BURRA, H., passed exam. in Mahratta.
 CAMPBELL, G. W. to be asst. supt. of police at Ahmedabad.
 COGHLAN, W. M. to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Belgaum;
 to continue to act as dep. mag. in ch. of Adawlut at Kurrachee.
 COULSON, G. G. B. sup. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Kaira, pl.
 in ch. of Matur Taloocha of that collectorate, Oct. 15.
 HANKEY, J. A. passed exam. in Mahratta.
 HOBSON, E. A. to be act. supt. of police at Broach, *pro tem*.
 HOGG, C. M. passed exam. in Mahratta.
 HOPE, T. C., c.s., ret. on duty, Oct. 5.
 INVERARITY, J. S., c.s., ret. to duty, Oct. 5; to be 1st asst. to
 coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, Oct. 15.
 JACOMB, H. E. passed exam. in Mahratta.
 KEAYS, R. assu. ch. of office of extra puisne judge of Sudder
 Adawlut, Oct. 7.
 KEMBALL, C. G. to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry.
 LACHEN, M. returned to duty, Oct. 5.
 LEEKE, H. E. to be asst. supt. of police at Tanna, Oct. 8.
 MACNAGHTEN, F. passed exam. in Mahratta.
 NORMAN, G. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, joined his
 appt. Sept. 29.
 RAMSAY, W. act. 3rd asst. coll. and mag. of Khandeish, assumed
 ch. of districts of Amulnair and Thalnoir, Sept. 26.
 SURTEES, W. J. dep. coll. and mag. rec. ch. of Melhur district, of
 Shikarpoor collectorate.
 THELWALL, H. M. passed exam. in Mahratta.
 WYLLIE, J. W. S. passed exam. in Mahratta.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANDERSON, G. W. 1 mo.
 BEYTS, N. B. 3 weeks.
 BROOKS, M. Riding master 3rd L.C. to Guzerat, on priv. affairs,
 fr. Oct. 15 to Nov. 30.
 HALL, J. C. 10 days.
 HOPE, T. C. leave canc.
 INVERARITY, J. S. leave canc.
 LIGHT, R. E. H. leave of May 27 canc. for special leave of 24 days
 fr. Oct. 5.
 RAVENSCROFT, E. W. 1 mo.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDERSON, Ens. W. T. fr. 3rd Eur. regt. to 25th N.I.; to stand
 below Ens. W. F. Waller, Oct. 7.
 ANSTUTHER, Ens. R. D. fr. 7th N.I. to 4th N.I.; to stand below
 2nd Lieut. H. W. Young.
 ATKINS, Lieut. F. W. to be 2nd in com. of 2nd Khandeish Bheel
 corps.
 BASEVIE, 2nd Lieut. C. E. art. passed colloq. exam.
 BAYNES, Maj. E. 20th N.I. to ass. com. of inf. brig. at Bushire, v.
 Macan, Sept. 5.
 BELL, Ens. E. 1st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 8, v. Bannerman,
 killed in action.
 BELL, Lieut. A. to be adj. of 1st Khandeish Bheel corps.
 BELLASIS, Lieut. col. J. B. 6th N.I. to do duty with nat. vet. batt.
 at Dapoolie; to join when fit for duty.
 BIRCH, Capt. H. to be com. of 2nd Khandeish Bheel corps.
 BONUS, 2nd Lieut. engs. to act as asst. field eng. to Deccan field
 force, fr. Aug. 3.
 BOWEN, Capt. 16th N.I. to proc. by steamer and join his regt. at
 Shikarpore, Oct. 10.
 BRETT, Brev. maj. R. B. art. ret. to duty, fr. 3rd to 2nd batt.; to
 join 2nd comp. with No. 16 lt. fd. battery, attached at Sattara.
 BRIDGES, Cadet C. H. to do du. with 6th N.I. at Poona, Oct. 14.
 BROWN, Lieut. W. W. 9th N.I. ret. to du. Oct. 5.
 BRUCE, Lieut. M. R. 23rd L.I. att. to 4th N.I. at Poona, Oct. 5.
 BURNETT, Ens. F. R. 2nd L.I. to do du. with 10th N.I. Oct. 5.
 CORMACK, Maj. W. F. acting asst. pol. agent and supt. of Gaek-
 war's contingent in the Mahee Kanta, ass. ch.
 CREAGH, Brig. J. posted to Kurrachee, Oct. 3.
 DAVIES, Capt. H. F. to be 2nd in com. of 1st Khandeish Bheel
 corps, Oct. 8.
 DODD, Lieut. C. D. J. 8th N.I. rec. ch. of Kutch Legion and of
 app. as adj. of that corps, Oct. 1; to join at Baroda Oct. 9.
 DE VITRE, Capt. J. D. 26th N.I. perm. to retire, Oct. 13.
 ELDER, Lieut. 6th N.I. pl. at disp. of asst. com. gen. at Kurrachee
 to procure carriage, &c. for troops, Oct. 14.
 EYRE, Maj. T. 3rd L.C. att. to N.V. batt. at Dapoolie, to join
 Oct. 3.
 FORREST, Lieut. G. vet. estab. asst. comm. of ordnance to be capt.
 on the vet. estab. fr. May 11.
 FORSTER, Maj. H. art. fr. 2nd batt. to Horse brig. Oct. 18.
 FOULERTON, Lieut. col. to remain attached to 72nd N.I. until re-
 lieved by Lieut. col. Holmes, Oct. 3.
 FRASER, Ens. T. L. 11th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 4, in suc. to
 Weston, trans. to inv. est.
 GATACRE, Ens. J. 23rd N.I. to remain attached to 6th N.I. at
 Poona, Oct. 3.
 GREEN, Lieut. E. A. 11th N.I. to act as adj. v. Hathway.

HANNAH, Lieut. J. vet. estab. perm. to reside and receive pay and
 allowances at any station within Bombay pres. Oct. 14.
 HARPUR, Lieut. J. to be supt. of police, at Kaira.
 HASELWOOD, Maj. A. M. to be com. of 1st Khandeish Bheel
 corps, Oct. 8.
 HICKMAN, Lieut. D. H. 5th L.I. to be line adj. at Ahmednuggur.
 HICKS, Lieut. 1st Eur. fus. to act as qr. mr. to left wing, 1st
 Belooch batt. dur. its separation fr. head-qr. fr. Aug. 30, to act
 as qr. mr. to 1st Belooch batt. v. Bannerman, killed in action.
 JOHNSTONE, Lieut. R. G. H. 13th N.I. returned to duty.
 LOWRY, Capt. E. 25th N.I. to do duty with nat. vet. batt. at
 Dapoolie, to join when fit for duty, Oct. 14.
 LUCAS, Lieut. art. to act as line adj. at Ahmednuggur, dur. illness
 of Ballingall.
 LUCAS, Capt. sub. asst. comm. gen. northern div. to act as interp.
 to H.M.'s 83rd regt. Oct. 9.
 LYONS, Capt. E. W. asst. comm. of Kutch legion, Oct. 3.
 MACAN, Lieut. col. G. fr. 26th to 3rd N.I. Oct. 15.
 MAXWELL, Lieut. H. P. B. 14th N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 4, in
 suc. to Weston, trans. to inv. estab. Oct. 17.
 NIXON, Capt. J. P. 25th N.I. replaced at disp. of C.-in-C. for
 regt. duty, to proc. and join at Mhow, Oct. 5.
 NONING, Lieut. J. 4th N.I. to act as adj. to wing dur. its separa-
 tion fr. head-qr.
 PYE, Ens. W. H. 27th N.I. to do duty with 10th N.I. to join.
 RAYNOR, Lieut. W. vet. estab. dep. comm. of ordnance, to be
 capt. on the vet. estab. fr. May 11.
 REEVES, Ens. F. fr. 13th to 1st Eur. fus. to stand below 2nd lieut.
 Armitstead, Oct. 7.
 ROSE, Lieut. W. 25th N.I. replaced at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt.
 duty; to proc. and join at Mhow, Oct. 5.
 SCOBIE, Ens. fr. 3rd to 26th N.I.
 SCOTT, Brev. col. J. 21st N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 5.
 SEALY, Capt. G. P. art. attached to hd. qrs. 1st batt. at Ahmed-
 nuggur, to com. Oct. 3.
 STANLEY, Capt. H. 5th L.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 5.
 STILEMAN, Capt. W. C. 15th N.I. to act as maj. of brigade at
 Rajcote dur. abs. of Dyett, Oct. 10.
 STUART, Brig. C. S. to com. Deccan field force, v. Brig. Stuart,
 H.M.'s 14th lt. drags. who exc.
 VINCENT, Capt. T. 7th N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 5.
 WADDINGTON, Capt. 23rd L.I. to act as 1st class comm. agent at
 Bushire, Oct. 13.
 WALLACE, Lieut. R. R. settlement officer, ass. ch. of Shikarpoor
 and Sukkur districts.
 WHITEHILL, Capt. C. S. 3rd Eur. reg. ret. to duty, Oct. 5.
 WILLOUGHBY, Ens. E. C. P. 10th N.I. qual. as interp. in Mah-
 rattee, Oct. 7.
 WISE, Ens. F. J. fr. 15th to 26th N.I. to stand below Ens. E. H.
 Davidson, Oct. 7.
 WORSLEY, Lieut. art. to com. details, proc. to the Deccan, Oct. 6.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.

BENSON, W. W. Oct. 5.
 BROWN, H. C. Oct. 5.

INFANTRY.

BRIDGES, G. H. Oct. 5.
 BURNETT, F. R. Oct. 5.
 PYE, W. H. Oct. 5.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BELLASIS, Brev. col. J. 6th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 20, to Bombay,
 on m.c. new regs.
 BLOWERS, Lieut. H. H. 29th N.I. to Oct. 7, in ext.
 DAY, Capt. H. J. settlement offr. in Shikarpoor collectorate, to
 Oct. 18; to pres. 1 mo. on m.c.
 DICK, Lieut. W. A. 3rd L.C. fr. Oct. 2 to 31, to remain in Bom-
 bay, on m.c.
 DUNSTERVILLE, Capt. L. dep. col. of Mahomed Khan's Tanda,
 leave canc.
 FORBES, Lieut. C. H. II. 14th N.I. fr. Oct. 5 to Nov. 4, to Mimora,
 on m.c. old regs.
 PHILLIPS, Lieut. A. 29th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 21, on m.c.; 15 mo.
 to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
 ROBINSON, Lieut. H. L. 20th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 1, in ext. to
 remain at Poona on m.c.
 SCOBIE, to proc. to pres. Oct. 15.
 STILEMAN, Capt. W. C. 15th N.I. fr. Sept. 19 to Oct. 12, to
 remain in Bombay on priv. aff.
 SYKES, Lieut. W. H. F. 3rd L.C. fr. Oct. 10 to Nov. 4, in ext. to
 remain in Bombay, on m.c.
 WARDEN, Capt. R. R. 16th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 1, in ext. to rem-
 ain at Poona, on m.c.
 WILSON, Maj. gen. G. J. to Feb. 19, in ext.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CARTER, Asst. surg. H. J. to be surg. fr. Sept. 28, v. Seaward,
 dec.
 DAVEY, Asst. surg. W. ret. to pres. fr. Persia, to res. his app. in
 India, Oct. 9.

MAITLAND, Asst. surg. G. G. W. supt. of Mahabeshwur, and asst. to coll. and mag. ass. ch. of duties, Oct. 15.
MILLS, Asst. surg. J. to be supt. of vaccination in southern div. of the Deccan, Oct. 12.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BEATTY, Asst. surg. supt. of vaccination N. Deccan div. 15 days fr. Oct. 1.
MACKENZIE, Asst. surg. J. 8th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 1, to proc. to southern Mahratta country, on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS, wife of R. R. d. at Goordaspore, Sept. 20.
BARTON, wife of Richard B. s. at Malabar-hill, Oct. 13.
BATTISCOMBE, wife of R. C. s. at Hyderabad, Sept. 16.
BIRD, wife of E. W. d. at Combaconum, Sept. 27.
BOCARRO, wife of John, s. at Kavel, Oct. 9.
COXEN, wife of M. A. s. Oct. 13.
GARDNER, wife of J. W. d. at Poona, Sept. 30.
HAGGARD, wife of Lieut. art. d. at Belmont, Mazagon, Oct. 13.
HAZEN, wife of Rev. A. d. at Byculla, Oct. 10.
HORNE, wife of Henry J. s. at Byculla, Oct. 4.
MILES, wife of W. M. d. at Breuch-hill, Oct. 9.
SEALY, wife of Capt. G. P. art. d. at Bombay, Oct. 6.
WALSH, wife of Lieut. T. P. B. 1st grenadiers, s. at Surat, Oct. 6.

MARRIAGES.

COSENS, Serjt. Edward, 3rd Eur. regt. to Mrs. Eliza Clinch, at Poona, Oct. 1.
SCOTT, George, to Annie, d. of the Rev. J. Colthurst, at Bovera, Aug. 18.
WILSON, Charles C. W. to Nina M. d. of Sir Wm. B. O'Shaughnessy, F.R.S., at Mussoorie, Sept. 24.

DEATHS.

GORMAN, Joseph C. s. of J. H. at Kidderpore, aged 1 year, Sept. 24.
GRIFFITHS, Florence, d. of Lieut. A. S. at Simla, aged 14 mo. Sept. 17.
HAZEN, Harriette S. infant d. of Rev. A. at Byculla, Oct. 11.
HOUGHTON, Mrs. Margaret, at Byculla, aged 85, Oct. 3.
JONES, Capt. R. C. H.M.'s 83rd regt. after a short illness, at the camp, Ahmedabad, Oct. 4.
MACDONELL, Catherine F. wife of Lieut. D. J. 2nd gren. regt. N.I. at Ahmedabad, aged 22, Sept. 25.
MITCHELL, Mary, wife of Thomas, at Kalbadavie, October 2.
MONTGOMERY, Frederick, in action with the mutineers at Awah, Sept. 18.
POGSON, Lieut. W. W. 8th King's regt. from a wound received before Delhi, aged 30, Sept. 17.
PRIOR, James, inf. s. of Brigadier, Sept. 29.
WEBB, Lieut. W. R. 8th King's regt. from a wound received before Delhi, aged 19, Sept. 16.
WILSON, Robert, s. of Capt. W. 1st gren. at Broach, aged 1, Oct. 8.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

SEPT. 30. Steamer Formosa, Gilson, China.—Oct. 1. Steamship Governor Higginson, French, Mauritius.—2. Steamer Scindian, Beyts, Kurrachee.—3. Ship Young Mechanee, Armsbury, Hull; Ocean Wave, Gray, Taptee; screw-steamer England, Western, Kurrachee; Florida, Leslie, Shields.—4. Marseilles, Miller, Aden.—5. Steamer Pottinger, Steah, Aden.—6. Berwickshire, Bell, Bushire; Caduceus, Cass, Bushire.—7. Arthur the Great, Davis, Bushire; Charles Buck, Smalley, put back from sea; Sarah, Peters, Kurrachee; Good Success, Dumayne, Calcutta.—8. Mirzapore, Bulmin, Bushire; St. Bernard, Mayo, Bushire; Hamood, Lugin, Bushire; British Flag, Johns, Bushire; Fazeel Currim, Squire, Bushire; steamer Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Townsend, Bushire.—9. Steamer Singapore, Grainger, Hong-Kong.—11. Steamer Zenobia, Stephen, Calcutta.—12. Richard Cobden, Liston, Bushire.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Formosa, from COCHIN.—Col. Russell, Dr. Crawford, H. M. S. Raleigh, Capt. Knight, Mr. Roe, Mrs. Mitford and child, Mrs. Ballard, 3 children; Mons. and Mad. de Csaols, Mr. H. Vinning, Mr. and Mrs. Bedel and infant, Mr. MacCarthy, Mr. Maunsell.
Per Governor Higginson, from MAURITIUS.—Mr. Ernest Vergos.
Per Scindian, from KURRACHEE.—Messrs. Rawlinson and Entwisle.
Per Young Mechanee, from HULL.—Mrs. Armsbury and 3 children, and Miss Crockett.
Per England, from KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Collier, Col. Bellasis, Durya Khan, chief of the Jekranee tribe, state prisoner.
Per Marseilles, from ADEN.—Dr. J. Menne.
Per Berwickshire, from BUSHIRE.—Lieut. W. M. Pengeley, I.N.; and Lieut. Wilson.
Per Caduceus, from BUSHIRE.—Capt. Moore, 3rd cav.; Lieut. Stevens, Mr. De Souza.
Per Arthur the Great, from BUSHIRE.—Capt. Graves, Dr. Deas, Lieut. Moore, Cornet Combe.
Per Mirzapore, from BUSHIRE.—Lieut. Spens, 3rd L.C.; Mr. Brooks riding master; Mr. Crown.
Per British Flag, from BUSHIRE.—Capt. Hugh, Lieut. Bell, Dr. Baynes.
Per Fazeel Currim, from BUSHIRE.—Lieut. H. Collier.
Per Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, from BUSHIRE.—Mr. King.
Per Singapore, from HONGKONG, &c.—Maj. Barrow, Lieut. Hunter,

Ens. Tongue, Ruttonjee Framjee Vacha, Mr. Anstey, Mr. Egerton, Mr. Mantle and wife.

Per Richard Cobden, from BUSHIRE.—Serg. Anderson.

DEPARTURES.

SEPT. 30. Steamer Ganges, Bowen, China; Sibella, Pizze, Colombo; Flora Southard, Small, Moulmein.—Oct. 1. Earl of Clare, Wilson, Calcutta; steamer Berenice, Chitty, Persian Gulf.—2. Star of the North, Buckham, Hong-Kong; Conflict, Deas, London.—3. Gyptis, Alezias, Marseilles.—4. Steamer Pekin, Burne, Aden.—5. Steamer Bombay, James, Kurrachee.—8. Rosina, Tapping, Cooria Moorla; Hydroose, Wright, Calcutta; Bussorah Merchant, Graham, Cochín; Kingstone, Weeks, Rangoon; Marchioness of Londonderry, Davison, Amherst; Frederick, Saveller, Falmouth; steamer Punjab, Foulerton, Kurrachee.—9. Coromandel, Conlamb, Marseilles.—11. Livingston, Prym, Rangoon; Shah Allum, J. R. Sawyer, Mauritius; Sir-cco, Beaumont, Cowes; St. Eloi, Reux, Marseilles; Napoleon, Dulvis, Kurrachee; steamer Victoria, Sweny, Kurrachee; British Flag, Johns, Kurrachee; Walmer Castle, St. Croux, Calcutta; steamer England; Western, Madras.—13. Result, Cow, Bushire; Constantine, Wrayhs, Falmouth.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Pottinger, for SURZ.—Mr. Isaac Rueben, Rev. S. Zulman, Mrs. N. Mooshee, and a Jewish lady. For MARSAILLES.—Mrs. Pym. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Scott and infant, Mrs. Hume and 2 children, Mrs. Woodcock and 2 children, Mrs. Neale and 2 children, Mrs. Walker, Lieut. Phillips, and Mr. Macquiston.

Per Star of the North, to Hong-Kong.—Mr. T. N. Wood and Mr. Taylor.

Per Conflict, to LONDON.—Capt. and Mrs. Stone and 2 children, Mrs. Maitland and 3 children, 3 children of Capt. H. Scott.

Per Ganges, to CHINA, &c.—Mrs. Stradling and 2 children, Capt. Brooks, Ens. Willoughby, Ramjee Soonderjee, Bhej Raj, and Mr. D. Lalacca.

Per Bombay, to KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Dunsterville, Mr. and Mrs. Coghlan, Mr. and Mrs. Branton, Mrs. Goldsmid, Col. Blood, Mr. Branton, Capt. Francis, Capt. Furneaux, Capt. Campbell, Capt. Geach, Lieut. Le Messurier, Dr. Todd, Dr. Powell, Mr. John Braugh, Mr. Schwall, and Mr. Cooper.

Per Walmer Castle, to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. May.

Per Result, to BUSHIRE.—Mr. Arnott.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Oct. 16, 1857.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1,000 each	33 p. ct. prem.
Oriental Bank.....	250 each	250 pd. up 50 p. ct. prem.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each	500 do. 1½ p. ct. pm.
Mercantile Bank ..	250	do. 34 p. ct. pm.
N.W. Bank of India ..	400 each	nom.
Agra Bank ..	500 each	36 p. ct. pm.
Madras Bank ..	1,000 each	12 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	12,000 each	20,000 do. 24,000
Colaba Press Com...	7,000 each	7,000 do. 26,700
Hydraulic P. Com...	4,000	do. 6,500
Cotton Spinning Com.	4,000	do. 500 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com.....	500 do.	145 pm.
Colaba L. Com.	10,000	do. 8,500 sellers.
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	500 each	400 do. 9 p. ct. dis.
Great Ind. P. R. Com. ..	218-3	paid in Bombay, or £20 pm. in England—Rs. 20 per share disct.
Do New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at £2 per share—pm. Rs. 1½ per share.		

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 87 noml. 100Sa.
4 Do. ..	1832-33 .. Rs. 87
4 Do. ..	1835-36 .. Rs. 80½ 100 Co's.
4 Do. ..	1842-43 .. Rs. 80½ 100 do.
New 5 Do. ..	Rs. 91 100 do.

EXCHANGES.

6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 2d. For doc. bills.	
6 2s. 1½d. For cred. bills.	
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	100½
..... 30 days' sight	101½
..... at sight	102 to 102½
On Madras at 30 days'	100
..... at sight	100½
On China at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 220

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10 3½-16ths.
Bank of England Notes	per £ .. 9-14
Spanish Dollars	per 100 .. 232
Republic Dollars .....	.. 220 to 222
German Crowns.....	.. 215 to 216
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola .. 105½
Gold Leaf (range of quality) per tola ..	16½

Freights to London and Liverpool, 2l. 7s. 6d. to 2l. 10s.

IMPORTS (Bombay, Oct. 16, 1857).—*Cotton Piece Goods*.—The business transacted during the fortnight has been to a comparatively smaller extent, owing to the Dewallee holidays, than during the previous half month; though the prices continue steady, and the activity in the market is unabated. *Grey Shirtings* have been in active inquiry. *Grey Long Cloths* are scarce, and likely to command good prices on the first imports. *Grey Madapollams* have been dealt in to a moderate extent, and the prices have advanced from 2 to 3 annas per piece. Of *Grey Jaconets*, a want of supply

is felt, and the sales have been unusually limited. *Grey T Cloths* are also very scarce. *Bleached and Fancy Goods*.—Bleached shirts are dull, and Bleached Madapollams are not inquired for. Bleached Jaconnets are in demand. There has been little business done in Book Muslins; and Lappets, of which the prices have by no means improved, have been dealt in moderately. *Jarns*.—These, on account of the smallness of the stocks in hand, are in very good demand, and the holders expect advanced prices. *Metals*.—There has been an appearance of improvement in the market, and sales at advanced rates have taken place during the fortnight. *Marine Stores*.—The consumption of Canvas is increasing; while Cordage and Twine are dull of sale.

EXPORTS (Bombay, Oct. 16, 1857).—*Cotton*.—We have again to notice an advance of about fifteen rupees per candy, and the cheering prospect may be expected to continue for some short time. After the favourable accounts by the last mail, the prices advanced on some sorts to a very considerable extent, but a reaction followed. We quote Rs. 175 for Broach and Surat, Dhollera Rs. 176, Oomerawutte Rs. 170—174, and Compta Rs. 167.

CEYLON.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The transport steamer *Madras* reached Galle on the 25th Sept., *en route* for Calcutta, having on board H.M.'s 13th L.I. from the Cape, which she left on the 26th of August.

The steamers *Thebes* and *Golden Fleece* have arrived at Ceylon, *en route* for Calcutta, with H.M.'s 34th, 38th, and 42nd regts. on board.

CHINA.

NAVAL EXPEDITION IN THE CANTON RIVER.

On Wednesday, the 9th September, an expedition into the district of Shun-tak was undertaken by Commodore Elliot, the object of which was to ascertain the correctness of certain reports in circulation, that a large force of war-junks was being collected somewhere in the neighbourhood of Fat-shan.

The force consisted of three gunboats, *Starling*, *Haughty*, and *Forrester*, with the heavy boats of the *Sybil* and *Highflyer*. Proceeding down the Hamilton Passage, past Seymour Fort, which was in a state of ruin and quite deserted, the gunboats first anchored off the town of Lan-shuk, in the district of Nam-hoi. Nothing was discovered here of any importance, beyond the fact that there was in this direction a passage to Fat-shan, but not available for heavy ships except at high water.

The gunboats next proceeded to reconnoitre a strong fort defending the entrance to the capital of the district (Tai-leong); the garrison were observed standing at their guns, and ready to resist any attempt to approach the precincts of the city. The shallowness of the water, however, proved their best safeguard.

A landing party of about 150 men, commanded by the various officers of the boats, &c. then proceeded towards the important town of Ch'an-ts'un, where a great number of junks seemed to be collected. A small party advanced towards the town, and no opposition being offered, they entered the gates and examined the character of the vessels assembled in the river and being built in the yards. Altogether there appeared to be nearly 100 junks laid up, and about half that number on the stocks, of different sizes and characters; but as no war junks were discovered, the place was not molested at all. The town seems to be one of great importance and the centre of an extensive trade.

On passing the town of Sha-wan, in the district of Pwan-yu, five or six fast-boats were observed at anchor; the ships' boats were immediately ordered into the creek, on each side of which the town is built, to capture or destroy them as quickly as possible. This service was being promptly executed, when it was found necessary, in order to reach one or two of the junks, to cross a narrow belt of land: a force was called away for that purpose, when several braves were observed collected on the bridge close to which the junks lay. Captain Cochrane, at the head of his boat's crew, immediately charged the crowd, but, unfortunately, while in the act of so doing, was seriously wounded by the discharge of one of the ginjalls planted on the bridge; one of the slugs passed through the fleshy part of the calf of his leg, and two others struck him in the breast. Under these circumstances, his small force was obliged to retire, but Commodore Elliott at this moment arriving with a reinforcement, another charge was made, and the braves driven back in great confusion.

The junks were then burnt and the expedition returned.

Besides Capt. Cochrane, two men were wounded by the same discharge, but we believe not mortally.

The *Niger*, in going up a creek towards the back of Fat-shan, ground laid twice, but sustained no damage. The Chinese in that neighbourhood report that large numbers of the people are leaving Canton daily, driven out through the scarcity of provisions.

On the morning of the 8th, the boats of the *Niger* captured a mandarin junk mounting ten guns; and two wood-boats were also sunk at the entrance of Fatshan Creek.—*China Mail*, Sept. 17.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTH.

CAMPBELL, Mrs. Patrick, d. at Hong-Kong, Sept. 18.

MARRIAGE.

SCARTH, John, to Cecilia, d. of M. Fischer, at Macao, Sept. 11.

DEATHS.

SMITH, Arthur, at Shanghai, aged 38, Aug. 13.

SOLBY, Edward D. at Macao, Sept. 12.

WELSH, H. at Puchaw, Sept. 9.

SCINDE.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—We are happy to learn that the Government have sanctioned the construction of a telegraphic line from the lighthouse at Munora to Kurrachee; and from Kurrachee to Ghizree, a distance of twelve miles. We understand that the services of Mr. Smith, first-class inspector, are engaged in the formation of this line. We have no doubt the erection of this important communication will be the foundation of still more important advantages, anticipating the eventual consideration in which Kurrachee will be held as a seaport. The line recently sanctioned between Kurrachee and Ahmedabad will be carried on under the superintendence of Mr. Sellon and four assistants, who arrived from England by the last steamer. To facilitate the operations of this line, efficient aid, in the shape of artificers, accompany Mr. Sellon.

THE STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.—H.M.'s yacht *Emperor*, Commander Ward, from England April 30th, arrived here on the 4th Sept., and will sail for China in about a week. This vessel is intended as a present from the British Government to the Emperor of Japan.

THE ALGERINE.—The Dutch mail steamer has brought tidings to Singapore of H.M.'s screw gunboat *Algerine*, Lieut. Commanding Forbes, from England for China, having struck on the Karang Brom Shoals, in the Straits of Banca, where she remained fast. It was thought she might get off at the next spring tides.

THE FURIOUS.—H.M.'s steamship *Furious* arrived at Batavia on the 6th Sept., last from Rio de Janeiro. The *Furious* left twelve screw gunboats at Anjer, so that we may expect to see this flotilla here in the course of a few days. Four of the gunboats which left England under charge of the *Furious* had not yet made their appearance.

SIAM.—Mr. Wilson lately paid a visit to Siak to look after his interests in that quarter. On arriving at Bukit Batu he found a Dutch gun-boat there, and before he left two others made their appearance. The sultan and his brother were at the town of Siak, and it was reported that notwithstanding the friendly mediation of the resident of Rhio these two princes were not likely to maintain peaceable relations with each other. Mr. Wilson found his schooner hauled up and partly plundered; while the guns, gunpowder, and cartridges for the large guns remained, everything else in the shape of cloth, clothes, muskets, and stores of all kinds, had been carried off. With considerable difficulty the schooner was got out of the river, and Mr. Wilson and his party proceeded to the island of Bancalis, which had formerly been ceded to him by the sultan. Here he established himself, and intends to remain unless forcibly dispossessed by the Dutch government, to which, according to the account of the Siak chiefs, the entire possession and management of the country has been given up by the sultan and his brother. Pirates appear to abound at present in that part of Malacca Straits. During his stay at Bancalis, Mr. Wilson despatched a sampan with six men, armed with a tela and muskets, to Malacca with letters. In a day or two the boat returned with only two men in it, who reported that they had been attacked by a prahu manned by about a dozen *orang-laut*, who had opened fire on them. This was returned, but the head man of the boat being killed and another severely wounded, the pirates boarded them and killed three of the crew, while the remaining two jumped overboard. The pirates plundered the boat of all it contained, and then allowed the two persons in the water, young lads, to regain possession of it, when they returned to Bancalis. Before taking to the water, these young men had very cleverly placed a considerable amount of dollars in the well of the boat, where it escaped the notice of the pirates. On the way over to Singapore, Mr. Wilson and his companions, who were in three boats, were attacked by two prahus, which fired one or two shots, but made off as fast as they could.

on finding they had not unarmed traders to deal with, but determined Bugis, who are generally shunned by the pirates.

GENERAL GARRETT.—On the 29th Sept., Major-General Sir R. Garrett embarked on board the steamer *Lancefield* for Calcutta, under a salute from the Fort of Singapore.

THE FRENCH PLENIPOTENTIARY.—H.I.M.'s ship *Audacieuse* arrived at Singapore on the 28th Sept., having on board His Excellency Baron Gros, French Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to China, and the following gentlemen belonging to the mission:—M. du Chesne de Bellecourt, chief secretary, Vicomte de Contades, second secretary, and M.M. le Marquis de Moges, le Comte de la Tour Maubourg, le Marquis de Trevisé, and le Vicomte de Flavigny, Attachés.

On the morning of the 29th, the *Audacieuse* exchanged salutes with the fort, and afterwards with the senior naval officer on the station. It was expected that H. E. Baron Gros would land at eleven, a.m., and a guard of honour from the troops in garrison was in attendance at the landing place for some time, when it was discovered that H. E. had landed without ceremony, and the troops were dismissed, it being apparently the wish of H. E. to dispense with the customary marks of respect during his stay here. The *Audacieuse* was detained for 21 days at the Cape of Good Hope for want of coals.

ARRIVALS AT SINGAPORE.—H.M. steam transport ship *Assistance*, Captain Heath, arrived here on the 28th Sept. from the Cape of Good Hope the 4th August, having on board thirty officers and 610 soldiers, and left for Calcutta on the 30th.

H.M. steam gunboat *Firm*, Lieutenant commander Nicolas, arrived here on the 28th Sept. from England.

H.M. steam gunboat *Kestral* also arrived on the same day from England.

GOING ON CIRCUIT.—The H.C. steamer *Hooghly*, Captain Wright, arrived here from Malacca on the evening of the 1st of October, having on board the hon. Sir R. McCausland (recorder of Singapore), and the court establishment, on their return from circuit.

JAVA.

On the 19th August, two very heavy shocks of earthquake were felt at Padang (west coast of Sumatra), which, however, did no injury. During the months of June, July, and August, five Dutch, two English, two French, one Swedish, and one Hamburg, ships arrived at Padang, all for the purpose of loading Sumatra produce for the Europe market. The presence of these vessels, and eight coasting craft, gave a lively appearance to the roads of Padang. The trade of the Achinese ports during the last quarter had been very brisk. On the 11th August Lieut. Steck succeeded in ascending to the top of the Sugar Loaf Mountain (Gunong Bunku), in the Bencoolen residency. Several attempts have been made on former occasions to accomplish the ascent, but unsuccessfully.

COMING EVENTS.—The Governor of Mito has caused all the bronze and copper images in the Buddhist temples in his province to be collected, and melted down, and cast into cannon. Christians are also commencing to show themselves without fear near Nagasaki, and at other places, which, coupled with the fate of the Buddhist images, would seem to prove that more liberal and tolerant ideas are beginning to prevail in Japan.

The first vessel despatched to Japan with a cargo on private account, left Batavia on the 19th September.

DISPATCH FROM GENERAL WILSON.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF SATURDAY NIGHT,
NOVEMBER 14.]

"Head-Quarters, Field Force,
Delhi, Sept. 15th, 1857.

"To Captain H. W. Norman, Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

"Sir,—I have the high satisfaction of reporting, for the information of the Major-General commanding in the Upper Provinces, and through him of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of Government, that on the morning of the 14th instant the force under my command successfully assaulted the city of Delhi.

"Under the present circumstances, Major-General Gowan will, I trust, allow me to withhold for a time a full and complete detail of the operations from their commencement to their close, and to limit myself to a summary of events.

"After six days of open trenches, during which the artillery and engineers, under their respective commanding officers,

Major Gaitskell and Lieutenant-Colonel Baird Smith, vied with each other in pressing forward the work, two excellent and most practicable breaches were formed in the walls of the place, one in the curtain to the right of the Cashmere bastion, the other to the left of the Water bastion, the defences of those bastions and the parapets giving musketry-cover to the enemy commanding the breaches, having also been destroyed by the artillery.

"The assault was delivered on four points. The 1st column, under Brigadier J. Nicholson, consisting of H.M.'s 75th regt. (300 men), the 1st European Bengal fusiliers (200 men), and the 2nd Punjab infantry (450 men), assaulted the main breach, their advance being admirably covered by the 1st battalion, H.M.'s 60th rifles, under Colonel J. Jones. The operation was crowned with brilliant success, the enemy after severe resistance being driven from the Cashmere bastion, the main guard, and its vicinity, in complete rout.

"The 2nd column, under Brigadier Jones, of H.M.'s 61st regiment, consisting of H.M.'s 8th regiment (250 men), the 2nd European Bengal fusiliers (250 men), and the 4th regiment of Sikhs (350 men), similarly covered by the 60th rifles, advanced on the Water bastion, carried the breach, and drove the enemy from his guns and position, with a determination and spirit which gave me the highest satisfaction.

"The 3rd column, under Colonel Campbell, of H.M.'s 52nd light infantry, consisting of 200 of his own regiment, the Kemaon battalion (250 men), and the 1st Punjab infantry (500 men), was directed against the Cashmere gateway. This column was preceded by an explosion party, under Lieuts. Home and Salkeld, of the engineers, covered by the 60th rifles. The demolition of the gate having been accomplished, the column forced an entrance, overcoming a strenuous opposition from the enemy's infantry and heavy artillery, which had been brought to bear on the position. I cannot express too warmly my admiration of the gallantry of all concerned in this difficult operation.

"The reserve, under Brigadier Longfield, H.M.'s 8th regiment, composed of H.M.'s 61st regiment (250 men), the 4th regiment rifles (450 men), the Belooch battalion (300 men), the Jheend Rajah's auxiliaries (300 men), and 200 of H.M.'s 60th rifles, who joined after the assault had been made, awaited the result of the attack, and on the columns entering the place, took possession of the posts I had previously assigned to it. This duty was ultimately performed to my entire satisfaction.

"The firm establishment of the reserve rendering the assaulting columns free to act in advance, Brigadier-General Nicholson, supported by Brigadier Jones, swept the ramparts of the place from the Cashmere to the Cabul gates, occupying the bastions and defences, capturing the guns, and driving the enemy before him.

"During the advance Brigadier-General Nicholson was, to the grief of myself and the whole army, dangerously wounded. The command consequently devolved on Brigadier Jones, who, finding the enemy in great force, occupying and pouring a destructive fire from the roofs of strong and commanding houses in the city on all sides, the ramparts themselves being enfiladed by guns, prudently resolved on retaining possession of the Cabul gate, which his troops had so gallantly won, in which he firmly established himself, awaiting the result of the operations of the other columns of occupation.

"Colonel Campbell, with the column under his command, advanced successfully from the Cashmere gate by one of the main streets beyond the 'Chandnee Chouk,' the central and principal street of the city towards the Jumma Musjid, with the intention of occupying that important post. The opposition, however, which he met from the great concentration of the enemy at the Jumma Musjid and the houses in the neighbourhood, he himself, I regret to state, being wounded, satisfied him that his most prudent course was not to maintain so advanced a position with the comparatively limited force at his disposal; and he accordingly withdrew the head of his column and placed himself in communication with the reserve, a measure which had my entire approval; I having previously determined that, in the event of serious opposition being encountered in the town itself, it would be most inexpedient to commit my small force to a succession of street fights, in which their gallantry, discipline, and organization could avail them so little.

"My present position, therefore, is that which, under such a contingency, I had resolved to occupy and establish myself in firmly as the base of my systematic operations for the complete possession of the city. This embraces the magazine on one side, and the Cabul gate on the other, with the Morce, Cashmere, and Water bastions, and strong intermediate posts, with secure communication along the front and to the rear.

"From this base I am now cautiously pressing the enemy on all points, with a view to establishing myself in a second advanced position, and I trust before many days to have it in my power to announce to the supreme Government that the enemy have been

driven from their last stronghold in the palace, fort, and streets of the city of Delhi.

"Simultaneously with the operations above detailed, an attack was made on the enemy's strong position outside the city, in the suburbs of Kissengunge and Pahareepore, with a view of driving in the rebels, and supporting the main attack by effecting an entrance at the Cabul gate after it should be taken.

"The force employed on this difficult duty I intrusted to that admirable officer Major C. Reid, commanding the Sirmoor battalion, whose distinguished conduct I have already had occasion to bring prominently to the notice of superior authority, and who was, I much regret, severely wounded on this occasion. His column consisted of his own battalion, the Guides, and the men on duty at Hindoo Rao's (the main picket), numbering in all about 1,000, supported by the auxiliary troops of his Highness the Maharajah Rumber Singh, under Captain R. Lawrence.

"The strength of the positions, however, and the desperate resistance offered by the enemy, withstood for a time the efforts of our troops, gallant though they were, and the combination was unable to be effected. The delay, I am happy to say, has been only temporary, for the enemy have subsequently abandoned their positions, leaving their guns in our hands.

"In this attack I found it necessary to support Major Reid with cavalry and horse-artillery, both of which arms were admirably handled respectively by Brigadier Hope Grant, of H. M.'s 9th lancers, commanding the cavalry brigade, and Major H. Tombs, of the horse-artillery, who inflicted severe punishment on the enemy, though I regret their own loss was very heavy.

"The resistance of the rebels up to this time has been that of desperate men, and to this must be attributed the severe loss we have sustained, amounting proximately, so far as I am able to judge in the absence of casualty returns, to 46 officers killed and wounded, and about 800 men. Amongst those of whose services the State has been deprived, are many officers of distinction and merit, holding superior commands, whose places cannot be supplied; and I have specially to lament the loss which has been sustained by that splendid corps, the engineers,—nine officers of that arm having fallen in the gallant performance of their duty.

"Until I am in possession of reports from brigadiers and other commanding officers, I shall be unable to enter more fully into the details of these operations, and I trust the circumstances under which I write will excuse any slight inaccuracies or imperfections which my despatch may exhibit.

"The absence of such reports also prevents my bringing to notice the names of those officers and men who have specially distinguished themselves. This will be my grateful duty hereafter. But I cannot defer the expression of my admiration for the intrepidity, coolness, and determination of all engaged, Europeans and natives, of all arms of the service.—I have, &c.

"A. WILSON, Major-General,

"Commanding Field Force."

GENERAL CHAMBERLAIN'S REPORT.

"City of Delhi, Sept. 18, 1857.

"From the Adjutant-General of the army to the officer commanding at Cawnpore.

"SIR,—On the afternoon of the 14th I despatched a messenger to you, intimating the success of the assault in Delhi, which took place that morning, and that we held from the Cabul gate to the College; since then we have pushed on, and now occupy from the Cabul gate along the line of the canal, with our left holding the bank which opens on the Chandnee Chouk. The Magazine was breached during the 15th, and taken by assault at daybreak on the 16th. You will understand from this that the mutineers occupy the Burn bastion, and all that portion of the city to its south, excepting the bank: they also still occupy the Palace and Selimgurh, and have a camp pitched outside, near the Ajmere gate. The palace wall will be breached as soon as we attain a suitable site for our battery, which we have not yet acquired. Our mortars have been brought into the town, and are shelling the palace. The guns taken on the works have also been turned upon the portions of the town which are in possession of the mutineers, and we are gradually pressing forwards. The usual license which invariably accompanies an assault of a large city has somewhat retarded our advance, but order is fast being restored. At first, the mutineers offered obstinate resistance, but they have become less active. The townspeople are flying the city in crowds, and the mutineers themselves are deserting in large bodies, their cavalry, it is reported, having almost entirely disappeared. We can get no good information as to the mutineers' line of retreat, but some say Gwalior. Few pass over the bridge. Their positions at Kissengunge were abandoned the day after the assault, seven guns being left behind in position. Our casualties on the day of assault were:—

Europeans, killed, 8 officers, 162 rank and file; wounded, 52

officers, 510 rank and file. Natives, killed, 103; wounded, 310. Missing, 10 Europeans. Total, Europeans and natives, killed and wounded, 1,145. The following officers killed:—Engineers, Lieut. Tandy, H.M.'s 75th; Lieut. Fitzgerald, H.M.'s 52nd; Lieut. Bradshaw, H.M.'s 8th; Lieut. Webb, 1st fusiliers; Major Jacob, Capt. M'Barnet, 55th N.I., doing duty; Lieut. Davidson, 26th N.I., doing duty with 2nd Punjab infantry; Lieut. Murray, 42nd N.I., doing duty with Guides. Wounded—Artillery, Major Tombs, Lieut. Lindsay; Engineers, Lieuts. Greathed, Maunsell, Medley, Salkeld (dangerously), Chesney, Brownlow (dangerously), Hovenden, Pemberton; Local Ensign Gustavinske, 6th dragoons; Capt. Rosser (mortally), 84th foot (doing duty with 9th lancers); Capt. the Hon. A. Anson; Lieut. B. Cuppage, 6th L.C. (doing duty with 9th lancers); H.M.'s 75th foot, Colonel Herbert; Lieuts. Armstrong, Watson, Dayrell, 58th N.I. (doing duty with 2nd fusiliers); Capt. Hay, 60th N.I. (doing duty), dangerously; Lieuts. Elderton, Gambier, 38th Native Infantry (doing duty), dangerously; Lieut. Walker, 60th N.I. (doing duty), H.M.'s 52nd; Colonel Campbell, Capt. Bayley, Lieut. Atkinson, H.M.'s 60th rifles; Captain Waters, Lieut. Curtis, Sirmoor battalion; Major C. Reid, H.M.'s 8th; Lieut.-Col. Brooke, Major Bayne (dangerously), Captain Beere, Captain Sandilands, Lieut. Pogson (since dead), Lieut. Walker, Lieut. Metge, H.M.'s 61st; Captain Deacon, Lieut. Moore, Lieut. A. E. Young, Lieut. Jenkins, 57th N.I., attached to the 4th Sikhs; Brig.-Gen. Nicholson, dangerously, 1st fusiliers; Captain Greville, Captain Caulfield, 3rd N.I. (doing duty); Captain Graydon, 16th N.I. (doing duty); Lieuts. Wemyss, Owen, Lambert, Woodcock, 55th N.I. (doing duty); Lieut. Speke, 65th N.I. (doing duty), 1st Punjab infantry; Lieut. Nicholson, 2nd Punjab cavalry (doing duty); Lieut. Shelley, 11th N.I. (doing duty); Ensign Prior, local officer (doing duty), 2nd Punjab infantry; Capt. Green, Lieut. Frankland, Madras infantry, 4th Punjab infantry; Lieut. Remfray (since dead), Guide infantry; Lieut. Bond, 57th N.I. doing duty.

"The following ordnance has been captured:—In position and in the streets, 35 pieces of sorts; in the magazine, 171; total 206. The amount of shot and shell is unlimited. I have communicated the contents of this to Government.—I am, &c.

"NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, Adjt.-Gen. of the Army."

"P.S.—19th. During the night we advanced our left up to Abbott's house, and also Khan Mahomed's house. This gives us a strong position up to within 150 yards of the palace walls. All our mortars are bearing upon the Jumma Masjid and the southern part of the town, which is being fast evacuated, the resistance becoming much less on our right; we are also progressing by working through the houses. The king and royal family are said to have evacuated the place and gone to the old fort outside the city to the south. Our very small number makes it necessary to be cautious in taking possession of so large a city, for the great number we have of sick and wounded, and our loss on the day of the assault, have reduced us very much. This was too late to be sent yesterday.

"N. CHAMBERLAIN."

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

(From the Supplement of the *London Gazette* of Friday, Oct. 9.)
[Continued from page 749 of our last Publication.]

No. 17.

Major Haliburton to Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon.
Benares, July 7.

SIR,—In compliance with my instructions, I advanced yesterday morning, about ten, with the force under my command, about eight miles on the road to Azimgurh. Here the advanced cavalry reported a large body of men half a mile in front. On examination, I found them posted across the road, their flanks resting on villages; the road through their centre; their left, their stronghold, shaded with trees; their right partially concealed by rising ground in front, their numbers thus left doubtful.

Owing to the very heavy rain, which had still continued to fall, the guns were confined to the road.

Advancing with the Highlanders on the left centre, the cavalry again on my left, the guns protected by a detachment of her Majesty's 37th regiment, the Sikhs turning the right of the rebels, it was my intention (and my orders were issued to that effect) to approach within 350 yards of their position, and then open fire with the guns on both flanks.

This was entirely frustrated by the gun-bullocks, which refused to move in the right direction, and got into confusion. Some little delay occurred, when I advanced the Highlanders without them, the cavalry going rapidly to the front on seeing symptoms of the break up of the rebel force, which was soon in retreat in all directions, the guns from their position in rear opening upon the fugitives with some effect.

The cavalry met with combined and determined opposition at

close quarters, as well from matchlock as from sword, most of the horses of the gentlemen volunteers being badly cut, and one killed.

For the conduct of this force at large I refer you more particularly to Captain Boileau, in command, but even during my own advance I myself saw sufficient to weaken confidence in the zeal of the sowers.

The conduct of Surat Singh, a Sikh gentleman, was most decided and courageous. To his example, and that of the other gentlemen, the success of the cavalry party must be entirely attributed.

I regret much to have to report that Surat Singh was very seriously wounded by a sword cut in the knee. The cavalry killed all they overtook; the infantry made many good shots; at least some sixty or seventy met their fate.

The two villages were set on fire.

The armed force of the rebels I should calculate to have been not less than 400 or 500 (it may have been much more), mixed up with and assisted by crowds of villagers ready for the fray, making the collected force, I should fancy, not less than 1,000, and which might soon, from all appearance, have been increased to double.

I reached quarters last evening about nine o'clock.

I have, &c.,

J. F. HALIBURTON,
Brevet Major, 78th Highlanders.

No. 18.

Capt. Boileau to the Major of Brigade, Benares.

Benares, July 7.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, that in an engagement with some insurgents yesterday, one sowar and two horses of my escort were wounded severely, and one horse missing.

I regret to add that the horses of Lieuts. Miles, Hale, and Campbell were all badly wounded, and are disabled from work for some time to come.

I beg you will bring to the notice of Col. Gordon the gallant example shown by these officers to the men, and the good conduct of Sowar Hyat Khan, who, under a heavy fire, went to the rescue of Lieut. Hale when dismounted, and who subsequently killed two men with his own hand. I would solicit his promotion.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE BOILEAU, Captain,
Oude Irregular Cavalry.

No. 19.

Capt. Boileau to Lieut.-Col. Gordon.

Benares, July 7.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of this day's date, calling upon me to report upon the conduct of the sowars employed yesterday under my command, I have the honour to state that, although the sowars cut up nearly every man of that portion of the enemy to which they were immediately opposed, they nevertheless did not show that alacrity in closing with them which might have been expected.

Whether to attribute their conduct to timidity or want of zeal I am in doubt.

Their number was small (only 20). The insurgents appealed to their religious feelings, and they were exposed to a sharp fire of matchlocks, as is apparent from the number of casualties in horses of officers and men.

These men are quite unknown to me, having only been very recently placed at my disposal as an escort.

I have, &c.

GEORGE BOILEAU, Captain,
Oude Irregular Cavalry.

No. 20.

Major-General Reed, C.B., to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Camp before Delhi, July 16.

Sir,—On the morning of the 14th the mutineers moved out of the city and attacked our batteries at Hindoo Rao's house,* and picket in the Subzee Mundee suburb, all under the command of Major Reid, of the Sirmoor Battalion. Our troops remained on the defensive until 3 p.m., maintaining their position against a force believed to consist of 20 regiments of infantry, a large body of cavalry, and several field-pieces, and supported by a fire of heavy artillery from the walls.

2. At 3 o'clock a column was formed, under command of Brigadier Showers, to drive the enemy out of the suburbs; Major Reid, with the troops from Hindoo Rao's picket, co-operating on the left.

3. This service was effectually and gallantly performed, and the enemy driven in confusion, and with much loss, under the cover of a very heavy fire of grape and musketry from the walls of Delhi, and very nearly losing some of the field-guns they had brought outside.

4. Our own loss, I am sorry to say, was severe, as will be seen by the accompanying return, and I extremely regret to report that Brigadier-General Chamberlain, the Acting Adjutant-General of the Army, who accompanied Brigadier Showers' column, was

severely wounded. The duties of the Adjutant-General's department have therefore again devolved on Capt. Norman.

5. Yesterday and to-day the enemy have remained perfectly quiet, with the exception of a fire of artillery at intervals from the walls, to which our heavy batteries have replied.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS REED,
General, Commanding Field Force and
Provincial Commander-in-Chief.

No. 21.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, July 18.

Sir,—I have the honour, by desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to transmit, in original, a despatch under date the 12th inst., from Brigadier-General H. Havelock, C.B., commanding the movable column from Allahabad, giving a detailed account of the operations of the troops under his command, and of those under Major Renaud, of the 1st Madras Fusiliers, and of the very decisive action fought by the combined force at Futtehpore on the above date, which has ended in the complete discomfiture of the enemy.

2. In submitting these documents to the Governor-General in Council, I am instructed to say that his Excellency feels assured that his Lordship will agree with him that the Brigadier-General, and the officers and men of every arm under his command, have well earned the cordial thanks and acknowledgments of the Government of India, for the excellent service they have rendered, and the cheerful alacrity with which they have borne their fatigue and exposure.

3. The return of the documents when done with is requested.

I have, &c.,

W. MAYHEW, Major.

No. 22.

Brigadier-General Havelock to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp, Futtehpore, July 12.

Sir,—By telegrams and reports in various shapes, the Commander-in-Chief has been kept informed of the operations of Major Renaud, 1st Madras Fusiliers, on the Grand Trunk road, between the 1st and 11th inst., at the head of a force of 400 British and 420 native troops, with two pieces of cannon. He has everywhere pacificated the country by punishing the ringleaders in mutiny and rebellion, wherever they have fallen into his hands, and earned, as I venture to think, the best thanks of his Excellency.

2. But on the 10th inst. his position became critical. Cawnpore had suddenly fallen, by an act of treachery unequalled in our annals, save by one fatal event beyond the Indus; and the rebel force, thus freed from occupation, had rapidly pushed down a force to the vicinity of this place, within five miles of which the Major would arrive on the morning of the 12th. He would thus be exposed to the attack of 3,500 rebels with 12 guns.

3. No time was to be lost, so on the 10th my column marched, under a frightful sun, 15 miles to Synee, and, resuming their course at 11 o'clock at night, joined Major Renaud on the road by moonlight, and with him marched to Kaga, five miles from Futtehpore, soon after dawn, and took up a position.

4. The heat was excessive, but there were now on a point 1,400 British bayonets and eight guns, united to a small native force. The whole is detailed in the margin.*

5. Our information has been better than that of the enemy, for when Lieut.-Col. Tytler pushed a reconnaissance up to the town, they evidently supposed they had only Major Renaud's gallant but small force in their front; for, after firing on the Lieut.-Colonel and his escort, they insolently pushed forward two guns and a force of infantry and cavalry, cannonaded our front, and threatened our flanks.

6. I wished earnestly to give our harassed soldiers rest, and so waited till this ebullition should expend itself, making no counter-disposition beyond posting 100 Enfield Riflemen (64th) in an advanced copse. But the enemy maintained his attack with the audacity which his first supposition had inspired and my inactivity fostered. It would have injured the morale of my troops to permit them thus to be bearded, so I determined at once to bring on an action.

7. Futtehpore constitutes a position of no small strength. The hard, dry Grand Trunk Road subdivides it, and it is the only means of convenient access, for the plains on both sides are covered at this season by heavy lodgments of water to the depth of two, three, and four feet. It is surrounded by garden inclosures of great strength, with high walls, and has within it many houses of good masonry. In front of the swamps are hillocks, villages, and mango groves, which the enemy already occupied in force.

* British.—3rd company, 8th battalion, Royal Artillery, 76; 1st Madras Fusiliers, 376; H.M.'s 6th Regiment, 435; 78th Highlanders, 204; 64th Regiment, 190; detachment of Bengal Artillery, 22; Volunteer Cavalry, 20; total British, 1,403.

Native.—Regiment of Ferozepore, 448; 13th Irregular and 3rd Oude Irregular Cavalry, 95; Golundauze, 18; total native, 561.
Grand total, 1,964.

* Pickets at the batteries; detachments of H.M.'s 60th Rifles, and 75th Regiment, Sirmoor Battalion, Guide Infantry; Subzee Mundee Picket, 180 of H.M.'s 8th and 61st Regiments.

8. I estimate his number as set forth in the margin.*

9. I made my dispositions. The guns, now eight in number, were formed on an *enfilade* close to the *chaussée*, in the centre, under Capt. Maude, Royal Artillery, protected and aided by 100 Enfield Riflemen of the 61th. The detachments of Infantry were, at the same moment, thrown into line at quarter-distance columns, at deploying distance, and thus advanced in support, covered at discretion by Enfield skirmishers. The small force of Volunteers and Irregular Cavalry moved forward on the flanks, on harder ground.

10. I might say that in ten minutes the action was decided, for in that short space of time the spirit of the enemy was utterly subdued; the rifle fire reaching them at unexpected distance, filled them with dismay, and when Capt. Maude was enabled to push his guns through flanking swamps to point-blank range, his surprisingly-accurate fire demolished their little remaining confidence. In a moment three guns were abandoned to us on the *chaussée*, and the force advanced steadily, driving the enemy before it on every point.

11. Major Renaud won a hillock on the right in good style, and struggled on through the inundation. The 78th, in extension, kept up his communication with the centre; the 61th gave strength to the centre and left; on the left the 81th and regiment of Ferozepore pressed back the enemy's right.

12. As we moved forward, the enemy's guns continued to fall into our hands, and then in succession they were driven by skirmishers and columns from the garden inclosures, from a strong barricade on the road, from the town-wall, into and through, out of and beyond the town. They endeavoured to make a stand a mile in advance of it. My troops were in such a state of exhaustion that I almost despaired of driving them further. At the same time the mutineers of the 2nd Light Cavalry made an effort to renew the combat by charging, with some success, our Irregular Horse, whose disposition throughout the fight was, I regret to say, worse than doubtful. But again our guns and riflemen were, with great labour, pushed to the front. Their fire soon put the enemy to final and irretrievable flight, and my force took up its present position in triumph, and parked 12 captured guns.

13. I must endeavour, in this hasty despatch, to do justice to those who led the troops to this easy victory:—

First on the list I must place Major Renaud, whose exertions at the head of the advanced column I cannot sufficiently praise. His coolness and conduct in the action are equally entitled to my highest commendation.

I hope that it will be in the power of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to bring speedily to the notice of his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief the courage and skill of Capt. Maude, Royal Artillery. I have seen some artillery fights in my time, but never beheld guns better served, or practice more effective, than that of my battery under this officer.

Col. Hamilton led his Highlanders well, and they followed him full of spirit and devotion.

I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct in this combat of Major Stirling, at the head of the 64th; of Lieut. Ayrton, in command of the 81th detachment; of Capt. Brasyer, regiment of Ferozepore; of Capt. Barrow, leading the Volunteer Cavalry; and Lieut. Palliser, at the head of the Irregular Horse.

I have next to speak of the Staff:—

Capt. Beatson, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, has given me entire satisfaction in the performance of his ordinary duties, and I was much gratified by his boldness and activity in the fight.

Lieut.-Col. Tytler is indefatigable, and most intelligent in a sphere of duty entirely new to him.

Capt. McBean's commissariat arrangements, chiefly with the advanced column, have hitherto been every way successful.

My orders were conveyed in the field boldly, actively, and intelligently, by my aide-de-camp, Lieut. Havelock, 10th Foot, and the following officers:—Lieut. Morland, 1st Fusiliers; Lieut. Moorsom, H.M.'s 52nd Light Infantry; Capt. Sheehy, H.M.'s 81st Regiment; Capt. Russell, Engineers; and Capt. McBean.

14. I inclose the list of casualties, the lightest, I suppose, that ever accompanied the announcement of such a success. Twelve British soldiers were struck down by the sun, and never rose again. But our fight was fought neither with musket nor bayonet and sabre, but with Enfield rifles and cannon; so we took no men. The enemy's fire scarcely reached us; ours, for four hours, allowed him no repose.

15. A return of captured ordnance also accompanies this report.

I have, &c.,

H. HAVELOCK.

No. 23.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, July 31.

SIR,—I have the honour, by the desire of the Commander-in-Chief, to forward for submission to the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India in Council, two despatches received from Brigadier-General H. Havelock, C.B., commanding the movable column, dated the 15th and 20th of July, giving an account of his engagements

* Mutineers.—2nd, 3rd, and 7th Light Cavalry and Irregulars, 500; native Infantry and Artillery, 1,500; armed insurgents, 1,500.—Total, 3,500. Iron and brass guns, 12.

with the rebels under Nena Sahib, at the bridge over the Pandoo Nuddee, and at the recapture of Cawnpore from the same enemy.

2. His Excellency considers that the greatest credit is due to the Brigadier-General and to the brave troops under his command. They have marched 130 miles in eight days, at the most trying season of the year, fought three obstinately-contested combats, in each of which the insurgents have been signally beaten, destroyed the stronghold of that arch fiend and traitor, the Nena Sahib, and captured 44 pieces of ordnance, many of which are of large calibre.

3. General Havelock has on many occasions handled his force with the ability which might have been expected from his well-won reputation as a brave, skilful, and experienced soldier, and Sir P. Grant begs to recommend him and the several officers he has specified in his despatches, to the most favourable consideration of his Lordship in Council; and his Excellency desires further to draw especial attention to the glowing terms in which General Havelock describes the excellent conduct and gallantry under fire of the troops of all arms serving with him in the field.

4. The return of the inclosure is requested.

I have, &c.,

W. MAYHEW.

No. 24.

Brigadier-General Havelock to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp, Pandoo Nuddee, July 15.

SIR,—I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that the troops under my command have been twice successfully engaged with the enemy to-day, and have captured four guns.

2. While prosecuting my march towards Cawnpore, it became a matter of deep interest to me to learn whether the fine bridge over the Pandoo Nuddee had been destroyed or not. The stream is not at this season fordable, and the delay in crossing by other means, or at any other point, would have been most damaging to the objects of the expedition.

3. Intelligence meanwhile came in to the effect that the village of Aeng was strongly occupied by the enemy; that he was entrenched across the road, and had two Horse Artillery guns in position.

4. I therefore reinforced the advanced guard under Lieut.-Col. Tytler, by attaching to him, in addition to the small body of Volunteer Cavalry, six guns of Capt. Maude's battery, and a detachment of H.M.'s 64th regiment.

5. The enemy's entrenchments were not formidable, but the country being thickly wooded, he was enabled to maintain himself for some time against our fire, during which interval large bodies of cavalry advanced on both flanks with the intention of capturing our baggage. These attacks were very persevering, and to defeat them, as I had only 20 horse, I was compelled to protect the flanks with the infantry in second line, and by artillery fire. It is gratifying to have to report that the enemy was unable to capture a single baggage-animal or follower. The last attempt was defeated by the baggage-guards, whose fire was very effective.

6. Soon, however, the Lieut.-Colonel overcame all resistance, drove the enemy before him, and captured his cannon. The road was strewn for miles with abandoned tents, ammunition, and other materials of war. He reports to me, in high terms of commendation, the conduct of the troops immediately under his command, of Capt. Maude, commanding the battery, and of Lieut. Havelock, 10th Foot, my Aide-de-Camp, and Lieut. Moorsom, 52nd Light Infantry, whom I placed at his disposal.

7. The troops were halted for refreshment and short repose, when authentic information was received that the bridge on the Pandoo stream was not destroyed, but defended by intrenchments and two guns of garrison calibre.

8. Disposition had to be made to force the passage of the stream. Fortunately, the bridge was at a salient bend of the river in our direction. Capt. Maude at once suggested to me his desire to envelope it with his artillery fire, by placing three guns on the road and three on either flank. The whole of the Madras Fusiliers were extended as Enfield Riflemen, as being the most practised marksmen in the force. They lined the banks of the stream, and kept up a biting fire.

9. The enemy opened an effective cannonade upon our column as they advanced along the road. They therefore deployed, and advanced with great steadiness in parade order, in support of the guns and riflemen. Capt. Maude's bullets soon produced an evident effect, and then the right wing of the Fusiliers suddenly closing, threw themselves with rare gallantry upon the bridge, carried it, and captured both guns. These two affairs cost me 25 killed and wounded, as shown in the accompanying return. Among the latter I regret to have to particularize Major Renaud, 1st Madras Fusiliers, to whose gallantry and intelligence I have been under great obligations. His left thigh was broken by a musket-ball in the skirmish at Aeng, but I hope, from the fortitude with which he endures all suffering, a favourable result.

I have, &c.,

H. HAVELOCK, Brigadier-General Commanding Allahabad Movable Column.

(To be continued.)

. Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper, a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friends who favour us with communications will greatly add to their obliging kindness by writing on one side only of their paper. All persons acquainted with the details of a printing-office know how much this promotes convenience.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON.

MONDAY, November 16, 1857.

INDIAN RIVER BOATS.

It will be in the memory of our readers that some time ago a commission was appointed to examine the different classes of boats, steamers, and flats, that ply on the great rivers of Europe. The commissioners were Major Crauford, B.E., Capt. Balfour, I.N., and Mr. Winter, C.E. These gentlemen have now returned to this country, and will very shortly submit to the Court of Directors the result of their investigations in foreign lands. There can be no question as to their ability to decide on this much-vexed question; so that at last we may hope to find the mystery of the Indian rivers solved in a satisfactory and practical manner.

TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.

WHILE the first-class men of Oxford and Cambridge are playfully accusing one another of bad scholarship, and impugning the legitimacy of the lately introduced "telegram," the "sick man" at Constantinople strikes at the root of the controversy, and refuses to have anything to do with the construction of telegraphs. An English company has been moving heaven and earth to obtain a *firman* for a line from Constantinople to Bagdad; but, like the Peri at the gate of Paradise, it has found it easier to move heaven itself than the Porte. No way discouraged, however, by this "cold obstruction's apathy," Sir Wm. O'Shaughnessy, the founder of the Indian lines, has lately visited in person the contemplated scene of operations, and decided in favour of the practicability of the scheme. It is true that the worthy knight did not lay his account with a "tight" market and money at 10 per cent. But when this temporary pressure has relaxed, there can be no doubt that a rapid communication with India will be one of the most urgent cries of the day, and it is certain that the East-India Company is disposed to afford substantial encouragement to any possible project for that purpose.

CAVALRY FOR INDIA.

As the children of Anak appear to object to the encounter of the Bengal mutineers, the military authorities have acknowledged the wisdom of the saying attributed to an ancient king of the Hebrews, that "the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." They have accordingly reduced the standard stature for homicidal horsemen to a minimum of five feet nothing. Growing lads who aspire to a loftier station can thus

commence in good time the honourable career of arms. And it is gratifying to state that many specimens of human undergrowth have already enlisted, and are now learning to keep their seat as the preliminary step to obtaining the marshal's *biton*, the foreshadow of which, it is notorious, every British dragoon carries in his holster. These future heroes will proceed to India without delay, and at once be placed on the high-road to glory and sudden death, under the command of distinguished cavalry officers of the late Bengal army.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

THE Report of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company for the half-year terminating on the 30th June, 1857, is eminently satisfactory. Notwithstanding the serious disturbances in adjacent districts, the company's works had suffered neither molestation nor delay. Two portions of the line, indeed, had not advanced quite so rapidly as was expected; but this was owing to accidental and surmountable obstacles. The permanent way open from Bombay to Campoolee and Wassind has been kept in excellent order throughout, and the second line of rails laid down from Tannah to Callian was opened for traffic in February. The half-year's receipts on the eighty-eight miles already completed amounted to 33,610*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, being an increase of 9,055*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.* on the receipts of the previous half-year, and 18,915*l.* 4*s.* 1*d.* in excess of the expenditure. Since the retirement of Mr. Nicholson, the late superintending director, the secretary's salary has been fixed at 700*l.*, and the Board suggests that the 1,300*l.* remaining from the sum of 2,000*l.* appropriated to the directors under the arrangement sanctioned by the East-India Company, should for the future be allowed to the London direction. The half-yearly Report of the East-Indian Railway Company for the same period of time is necessarily less favourable. Owing to the Dinapore mutiny, the preparations made for the great bridge across the Soane river have been rendered useless and abortive. At other stations, likewise, the plant has been destroyed, and some valuable lives have been lost. In the Upper Provinces, the works have naturally been brought to a stand-still, and the only portion likely to be completed next spring is a section of twenty-one miles in the South Beerbhoom district. Of the line already open the accounts are most satisfactory. The permanent way and works are even in better order than at first, and the cost of maintenance has been reduced from 10½*d.* to 6½*d.* per train per mile. The total number of passengers conveyed between the 1st January and the 30th June was 548,547; namely, 6,770 by first-class, 26,424 by second-class, and 515,353 by third-class carriages; showing an increase of 83,426 over the preceding half year. The tonnage in goods and minerals, exclusive of parcels, carriages, and live stock, amounted to 63,750 tons; being an increase of 19,055 tons over the preceding half-year. The traffic receipts consequently gave a corresponding increase of 14,831*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, making a total of 63,459*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* And while the receipts have been thus augmented, the expenditure has been diminished from Rs. 40·98 to Rs. 36·72 per cent.; the net revenue receipts being thus 40,215*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.* The skill and gallant conduct of Messrs. Boyle and Kelly in fortifying the beleaguered house at Arrah call forth a merited compliment from the Board, whose sanguine anticipations of the remunerative character of this great public

work are by no means lessened on account of this temporary check to the completion of the line.

There is no longer any question or dispute as to the immense advantage of establishing rapid and easy communication between all parts of our Indian empire; but in order to perfect the system, both railways and telegraphs must be laid down without unnecessary delay to connect our Eastern possessions with the Home Government and with European markets. The evidence given before the Committee of the House of Commons in May last is conclusive as to the practicability of constructing and maintaining a telegraphic line between the Mediterranean Sea and the Persian Gulf, and beyond those points no difficulties exist; but if there did exist even great and weighty impediments, the necessity of the case demands that they shall be removed or conquered. A telegraphic communication with India can no longer be delayed without serious detriment to the public interests, or without the incurrance of a grave responsibility on the part of those who raise timid and shortsighted objections.

ENGLISH ORATORS ON THE INDIAN MUTINY.

SOME of our readers, perhaps, may have felt some surprise that no critical remarks appeared in our editorial columns on the subject of the sermons preached upon the national Fast Day. But, where all were so bad, it would have been invidious to have selected any one for peculiar castigation. Beyond correcting the mis-statement jesuitically circulated by the Missionary Society regarding the alleged dismissal from the army of a Christian convert, in the year of Grace 1819, we abstained from offering our homage to the profound ignorance on Indian matters displayed by our reverend pastors and masters. With unparalleled forbearance we did not even direct the slightest sarcasm against the assertion that Indian sepoy mutinied at Meerut and Delhi because we cultivated opium in Bengal and smuggled it into China. With equally exceptional self-denial, we neither laughed nor murmured when it was proclaimed from the pulpit that the East-India Company oppressed the people subject to their sway with a grinding taxation, in order to swell their own profits and dividends. It was obvious that the gentlemen who entertained or expressed such an opinion must have been too much engaged with their parochial duties to be aware of what was passing in the political world. It was clear that their knowledge of India came no further down than the time of Warren Hastings; and it would not surprise us to learn that the celebrated speeches delivered at the trial of that ill-used Governor-General formed the principal groundwork of the angry declamations of the Fast Day. We may, perhaps, have regretted the existence of such deep-seated ignorance on the part of the instructors of the rising generation, but it was impossible to deny that it was quite in keeping with the apathy, and even repugnance, on the subject of Indian affairs displayed by all classes of the community, including our hereditary legislators as well as the chosen representatives of the people. The natural consequence of this previous and habitual neglect is an ostentatious display of recently acquired knowledge. Every man dogmatizes for himself, while he ridicules the dogmatism of his neighbour. Thus every one has a different reason to assign for the breaking out of the mutiny, and the only point in which all agree is in being utterly wrong.

But in the midst of all this variety and contrariety of opinion as to the origin of the evil, it is gratifying to observe the almost perfect unanimity that prevails as to its treatment and extirpation. Men of all ranks and professions recognize the necessity of putting down the mutiny with a strong hand, and of administering stern and uncompromising justice. The maudlin whine for leniency to the miscreants who butchered defenceless men, who tore in pieces little children, who violated and tortured beautiful maidens and women with child,—this cry of imbecility has been stifled by the manly voice of indignation, demanding the infliction of condign punishment on the murderers and their accomplices. Not even the amiable Lord Shaftesbury hesitated to excommunicate, as it were, the blood-stained monsters who may fall into the hands of our soldiery. Neither his lordship nor any other Christian, indeed, asks for revenge. Vengeance belongs to a higher Power, and to a Judge who cannot err. But a swift and certain punishment for crimes unprecedented save in Asiatic history, is due to outraged humanity. In this, all civilized nations are agreed. Not only the American Minister, speaking at a Mansion-House banquet, insists upon the international duty of dispensing an inexorable justice, but continental journalists also—not usually friends or admirers of this country—unite with our own press in strengthening the hands of those who wield the glaive. The only danger of ill-timed clemency seemed to threaten the world from India itself—whence it was least expected. It was affirmed that a civilian had been sent into the disturbed districts to supersede martial law, and to re-establish the tedious formalities of the ordinary courts. Lord Granville, however, labours to dissipate this apprehension, and maintains that Lord Canning is determined to show no mercy to “the devils in human form.” It is also satisfactory to learn from his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, on the unimpeachable authority of Sir Colin Campbell himself, that the utmost cordiality existed between the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief, and that all reports to the contrary are false and unfounded.

TWO PRESIDENCIES FOR INDIA.

It is after periods of trouble and confusion that men are most alive to the advantages of order and harmony. Governments, in the same manner as individuals, then perceive the defects in previous arrangements, and readily avail themselves of the opportunity to remodel their political relations. The result of every European war for some centuries past has been the remodelment of territories, in the hope of averting future hostilities. Unhappily, the wisdom of the conception has seldom, if ever, been borne out by the felicity of the execution. So many clashing interests have interfered, such jarring elements of discord have been evoked, that it has been found impossible to develop into action any grand scheme of international policy. Without going back to comparatively forgotten times, the philosophical student of history is compelled to acknowledge that very few of the great results anticipated from remarkable treaties have ever been realized. The peace of Ryswick was but the prelude to the wars of Queen Anne; the deliberations of the Congress of Vienna were stultified by the events of the next fifteen years.

And yet, notwithstanding these experiences—which,

after all, amount to little more than an illustration of the fallibility of human judgment—we propose to advocate a congress of Indian statesmen to consider the propriety of remodelling the British empire in the East. As it is at present constituted, there is a governor of the Punjab, a second of the North-West Provinces, a third of Bengal, a fourth of Bombay, a fifth of Madras, and an officer very like a governor of Pegu and the Tenasserim Provinces. There are, besides, three commanders-in-chief and one governor-general (in council) over all. Now, even so far back as the time of Homer, the instinct of mankind had discovered that a plurality of rulers was no advantage, and certainly the history of British India in no way runs counter to the experience of past ages. The local governors are powerless to do good, though not incapable of evil. For the slightest innovation, however urgent may be its need, they are compelled first to obtain the sanction of the governor-general in council—the governor-general, perhaps, being far away on the hills of Simlah, or the frontiers of Cashmere, or on a visit to the Neilgherries or Rangoon, while his less mercurial council remain sullenly moping in Calcutta. No one can seriously approve of such an anomalous state of affairs, or imagine that such a complication of the machinery is at all conducive to good government. In ordinary times there is a natural and wholesome repugnance to removing the ancient landmarks, or to do anything calculated to unsettle men's minds; but this objection is no longer valid under existing circumstances, and the very complexion of the times is favourable to a radical change. What, then, is the mighty revolution we usher in with such a long and tedious preamble? It is simply this. Let there be but one commander-in-chief of the army in India, in reality as well as in name; and let there be but one army, recruited from all races and tongues—Hindoos, Mahomedans, Punjabees, Sikhs, Belooches, and Bheels. Let every soldier in the service thoroughly understand that he is liable to be called upon to do duty at any point between the two poles, and that, in time of peace, his legitimate sphere of action is only bounded by the limits of the British empire. Not, indeed, that we propose to garrison Portsmouth with a native corps, or even to send one unnecessarily to the Cape; but we would have the native soldiery taught to consider themselves an integral portion of the imperial army. But while we insist upon the necessity of having only one commander-in-chief, who need not absolutely have attained the mature age of threescore years and ten, nor be inevitably one of the last survivors of the battle of Dettingen, we admit the advantage of a division of civil labour and responsibility. The empire is too vast to be administered by any man, however comprehensive his intellect, however robust his frame, so long as he is subject to those human imperfections—unity and indivisibility. Calcutta would naturally remain the capital of the eastern government, comprehending all the country lying between the river Cagur and the Bay of Bengal. In other words, the extreme north-western frontier would lie a little beyond Umballa, and thence be continued in a south-easterly direction, skirting Rajpootana and Scindiah's dominions. The Calcutta presidency would thus embrace the Upper and Lower Doabs, Kumaon, Oude, Bundelcund, Behar, Saugor, Nagpore, the Northern Circars, Cuttack, Bengal, Assam, and the provinces on the east coast of the Bay of Bengal, but independently of the

Straits Settlements. These should be governed and carefully watched from home, and ever guarded by a powerful naval squadron, to hold the key of both the Indian and the China seas. The Western Presidency of India would thus contain the Punjab, Scinde, the present Bombay Presidency, and the entire peninsula to the south of Nagpore. Its capital would be KURRACHEE. When the Punjab railways are completed, Kurrachee will command the line of the Indus, and the whole extent of the north-west frontier. Railways from Mooltan to the mouths of the passes will effectually check the advance of any invading army descending from Afghanistan. With a network of lines connecting Kurrachee, Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawur, that frontier would be rendered impregnable. Bombay has outlived its time. Accidental circumstances from the first gave it an exceptional and adventitious importance. It is almost a geographical law, that no city will be permanently great unless situated on, or near, a river or an estuary. Bombay is merely a repetition of Tyre, and like that "crowning city," will one day become "a place for the spreading of nets in the midst of the sea." Madras, too, will pass away like Sidon; though, it is to be hoped, without the assistance of either the pestilence or the sword. The true position for a commercial city on that coast is Coringa; and it is by no means impossible that if ever the works on the Godavery are completed, that port may really become the seat of a flourishing traffic and the emporium of the peninsula. Kurrachee, on the other hand, possesses all the natural advantages that foreshadow both trade and empire. Its spacious harbour affords secure anchorage to a noble fleet of merchant ships, and so soon as the railway to the Indus is completed, the natural productions and the manufactures of the Punjab, of Upper India, of Afghanistan, Cashmere, and Thibet, will there be exchanged for the results of European art and industry. Calcutta and Kurrachee are the two keys to the British possessions in the East. If from those two points railways radiated over the surface of the empire, our position would be impregnable; and a fabulous prosperity, supported and perpetuated by thousands of British colonists, would revive the traditions of the golden age.

COLONIZATION OF INDIA.

IN our last issue we endeavoured to illustrate the justice and expediency of interesting the native gentry of India in the permanency of our rule, by admitting them into the public service in an honourable capacity and on suitable salaries. It must not, however, be supposed that we are in favour of employing either Hindoo or Mahomedan in the dispensation of justice in cases where Europeans are concerned. The Hindoos, indeed, are rarely to be found on the magisterial bench. The law of our courts being essentially the same that prevailed at the time of our conquest of the country, and the official language being Persian, the Mahomedans naturally monopolized all the legal and forensic business; but these cannot be depended upon to dispense equal-handed justice when the suit lies between a believer and an infidel. It would be impossible to induce a Mussulman judge to decide in favour of a Christian to the prejudice of a follower of Islam. The experiment has been oftentimes tried in Turkey, with such effect that the interests of Christians have demanded the interfer-

ence of the European powers, and a mixed tribunal has been established for the adjudication of all disputes between professors of those different religions. In India, at least in the provinces, it is not to be expected that a tribunal of this character can be obtained until there occurs a vast increase of European immigrants. But this, again, cannot reasonably be looked for in the present unsatisfactory state of the social system, and of the civil and criminal code. No Englishman who entertains any respect for himself, or who simply wishes to live in peace and tranquillity, neither molesting his neighbours nor being molested by them, will be easily persuaded to settle in a country where he is regarded as an adventurer and an interloper. In some regions, indeed, the name of adventurer is an honourable title, and implies a man of spirit and enterprise; but in India, that epithet is indiscriminately applied to every individual not actually engaged in the service of Government. Merchants, indigo-planters, barristers, and journalists belong to that category, and are still looked upon as outside barbarians. In the olden time, when the East-India Company was in reality a corporation of merchants enjoying the monopoly of the Indian trade, it was undoubtedly good policy to prevent intruders from trespassing upon their private manor; and the few who did succeed in introducing themselves into their preserves were, in fact, little better than smugglers and poachers in traffic. It was this class of men that brought European settlers into disrepute—just as in the southern states of America the “white rubbish” are despised by the slaves and oppressed by the slave-owners. The opprobrium attached to the early settlers in Bengal has never altogether been effaced. Cause and effect mutually act upon one another. Because the name of planter has fallen into disrepute, men of respectability hesitate to incur the odium; and, because these stand aloof, the stigma still remains in force. In the upper provinces, however, there are many planters of unblemished character—gentlemen in the highest sense of the word—who nevertheless are regarded with an evil eye by the official servants of the Government. Many of these “adventurers” have long resided in the country, and have thus become intimately acquainted with the language, the character, and the usages of the natives. Previous to the revolt of the Bengal army, they rendered excellent service as good citizens in arbitrating between native disputants, and in thus preventing unnecessary litigation. They likewise mingled freely with their neighbours, and in familiar conversation enlarged their ideas, and prepared their minds for the reception of Truth. Since the commencement of the outbreak they have girded on the sword, and in feats of daring have rivalled the most gallant warriors. Their local knowledge and influence have also proved very valuable on many occasions, and the intelligence they have been thus enabled to obtain has been far more accurate than that derived through the ordinary channels. These are obviously the men who ought to be invested with magisterial functions, and placed in authority over their respective districts. The vast extent of the country renders it a hopeless task to furnish a sufficient number of highly-paid civilians to administer justice and collect the revenue. But that deficiency might be amply supplied by appointing a certain proportion of resident magistrates, who would be content with the social advantages of their position, without looking for pecuniary emoluments. An

appeal from their decisions would, of course, lie to a higher jurisdiction; and no one, however slightly acquainted with the native character, need entertain any apprehension as to the free use of this privilege whenever their judgments failed to give satisfaction. At present, and perhaps for some years subsequent to the suppression of the mutiny, it may be difficult to find any great number of residents capable of holding such appointments; but that obstacle may be gradually removed by encouraging European colonists, instead of heaping up obstacles in their way. Along the foot and on the spurs of the mountain-ranges, and indeed in most parts of the North-West Provinces, European settlers soon become acclimatized, and afterwards continue in the enjoyment of as good health as would fall to their lot at home. It is not the climate that is deleterious, so much as vicious indulgences and habits of indolence. Military men, indeed, may suffer from the frequent changes to which they are subjected, in passing suddenly from a cool station in the hills to a hot one in the plains; but the colonist is free from these disturbing causes, and in constant occupation may defy the climate, and even cease to yearn after his beloved fatherland. On the highlands he can cultivate tea, silk, rice, potatoes, jute, and even cotton, while in the plains he has only to make his selection from the usual productions of the tropics. In such an emergency as the present, it would be impossible to overrate the importance of 500 or 1,000 European settlers, bold riders and skilled in the use of fire-arms. Had there been only fifty colonists in the Allyghur district, that town would never have fallen, nor the communication have been interrupted between Agra and Meerut. But before any immigrants will venture to tempt fortune in the far East, they must be secured against the indignity and danger of being dragged before a native magistrate or judge, and assured that all idea of amalgamating the Supreme with the Sudder Court has been finally and for ever abandoned.

* SACK OF OLD DELHI BY TIMOUR.

[*Note.*—The extracts in this article are taken from the late Mr. Cargill's translations from the Zuffernamah of Sherif-ul-Ali Yeydee.]

THE great Tartar conqueror having advanced as far as Panceput without encountering any serious opposition, there poured his hordes into the Doab and pushed forward until he arrived over against Delhi. This was not the city of our own times, for that was not founded until two hundred and thirty years later, though situated at a very little distance higher up the Jumna. Timour, having halted the main body, sent a division across the river to storm Jahan-namah, on the site of which now stands the house and spacious courtyards of the late Gwalior chief, Maharajah Hindoo Rao, whence one of our earliest batteries played upon the imperial city. His next exploit was the capture of Lonee, a fortified village between the Jumna and the Hindoon, not far from the scene of General Wilson's first successes. He then crossed the river with a small detachment, and defeated an army under Malmoud's general, Mulloo Khan. While encamped on the Jumna, Timour is said to have issued orders that all the prisoners should be put to death, and 100,000 Hindoos were massacred in cold blood. The numbers are evidently exaggerated; and if any excuse could be offered for inhumanity, it would be in the ill-

timed exultation displayed by the prisoners on learning that the emperor's general was advancing to give battle at the head of a superior force. The barbarian naturally repaid their ill-will by their murder, immediately after victory had crowned his arms. The whole army then crossed over and encamped on the ground at present occupied by Metcalfe House, and two days afterwards moved forward to attack Sultan Mahmoud's timorous array. The latter was estimated at 10,000 horsemen and 40,000 foot; "but their chief stay were the mountain-like elephants, which came on roaring like the sea boiling from violent winds. All were equipped with offensive weapons and defensive armour. To their teeth, which appeared like pillars, were bound poisoned iron prongs. On the backs of all were placed seats of wood, fended round. On every seat were cross-bowmen and long-bowmen, in places whence they could annoy; and archers and matchlockmen stood on the flanks of the elephants, ready for battle." Timour's soldiers, who had never before encountered these huge animals in fight, were at first filled with some trepidation; but their leader tranquillized their minds by gallant words, and took measures to check the advance of the elephants. A ditch was dug along the front of the position, and large *chereaux-de-frise* of iron were set up in considerable numbers. As the two armies neared one another, Timour "alighted with a step of sincerity, and turned the face of piety and supplication towards that King who has no fellow. With great purity of heart he gave utterance to prayer, and paid to God the bow of lowliness, the prostration of humility, the profession of faith, and all the modes of resignation. To the true God, who has no fellow, he uttered the prayer of two inclinations; and having placed the forehead of abasement on the dust of humility, he besought from the heavenly throne aid and victory, placing no reliance on his own efforts or the multitude of his auxiliaries." The fierce onslaught of the Tartar host was irresistible. "The champions of Hindostan, through fear of their lives, trembled like animals led to slaughter. Yet, according to their strength and ability, having confirmed the feet of bravery, they manifested the hand of valour; but to contend against a strong wind is not in the power of a weak gnat; nor is it in the power of the timid hind to contend with the fierce lion. At last, having been defeated, they set the face of humility towards flight. Sultan Mahmoud and Mulloo Khan having fled, each by himself, retreated into the city and shut the gates. And Ameer Khaleel Sultan, on the enemy's left wing, by the assistance of his young fortune and the force of the blows of his sword, captured one from amongst the elephants, and, having hurled down the driver, brought it into the presence of his majesty just as a countryman compels a wild bull to plough his land. When, through the grace of God, the zephyrs of victory and conquest blew upon his triumphant standard, and the enemy, having turned their backs, set their faces towards flight, Sahib Kiran (Timour), about the time of the second prayer, rode to the gates of Delhi and inspected it with a careful eye. Then he turned the reins of his horse therefrom, and alighted on the banks of the Houz Khas. The Houz Khas is a tank built by Sultan Feiroz Shah. It is so far across that a bowshot cannot reach to the other side, and it becomes brimful in the season of the rains." Here the victorious army encamped, and the principal officers flocked to the royal tent to offer their congratulations, and to chant their

own praises. "And when his majesty Sahib Kiran considered the abundance of the mercies of God, tears flowed from his eyes, and he became very devout, and gave thanks that the High God had so distinguished him in this world, and had bestowed on him such sons and such auxiliaries so devoted to his service." That same night the Sultan and his unfortunate general fled from the city, and escaped to Guzerat. On the following day Timour entered old Delhi, and received the submission of the inhabitants. The elephants and rhinoceroses were also brought out, and made their obeisances to the conqueror. "The elephants, by way of kissing the dust, put their heads on the ground, and, as if they were asking for mercy, began to roar aloud. One hundred and twenty war elephants came into the possession of the king." After the affairs of the state had been regulated, Timour prepared, as was his wont, to yield himself to a wild debauch. "When the morning of victory and conquest had arisen from the horizon of prosperity, and the bride of desire was shining in the meeting of security, then the pillars of state and the partakers in the king's convivial pleasures caused, after their repose from battle, the music of song to reach the ear of majesty. The result of the harmony of their representations was, that the auspicious heart of his majesty was inclined to pleasure and joy. The tree of pleasure was forthwith planted in the garden of enjoyment. The brains of delight and pleasure were perfumed with the sweet odour of musk-smelling wine. From the splendour of the royal cup the festive meeting was lighted up with joy and ease of heart." While Timour was thus revelling in gross sensuality, a contention arose between his insolent soldiery and the people of Delhi. Certain accountants and other officers had been sent into the city to take an account of the royal property, while various ladies of the court were also engaged in visiting whatever was curious and worthy of note.

"For the protection of all these, an army had been despatched into the city. Moreover, several thousand horsemen, who had obtained orders for sugar and corn, entered the town. Finally, certain nobles had received orders to take a large force and seize all the Guebres that were not inhabitants of Delhi, but had come in from the country around for the sake of protection. When a great body of soldiers was thus drawn together, then the Guebres of the three cities of Delhi, viz., Seere, Jahanpunah, and old Delhi, rose in rebellion, and began to fight. Also a great many of the infidels set fire to their own household property, and burned themselves, together with their wives and children. Then the soldiers, notwithstanding the Hindoos opposed them with great courage and resolution, stretched forth the hand of power and violence in quest of plunder and spoil. At this crisis the nobles ordered the gates to be shut, that the army now outside might not enter, nor any great amount of harm be done. But on this night about 15,000 troops were in the fort, and throughout the whole night they continued to plunder, and to set on fire the houses of the people, and to feed the flames. In some places the Guebres, with great resolution, stood on the defensive, and blood and slaughter ensued. Early in the morning, when, from the inroad of the King of the Stars, the property of the Hindoo night was entirely plundered (that is, when the sun arose) all the army entered the city, and a great noise was created thereby. On that Friday, the 17th day of the month, many Mahullahs, in Jahanpunah, were publicly plundered. On Saturday, the 18th, the same state of riot continued; and every man of the army took captive about 150 persons, men and women, and brought them out of the city, so that to the meanest man belonging to the army not less than twenty persons became captive. And the other plunder and spoil consisted of various kinds of jewels and pearls, and particularly rubies and diamonds, various kinds of valuable cloths, various kinds of costly things, vessels of gold and silver, and money without count, on which was the impression of

Ala-ul-deen Khiljee. And the amount of this money and the other property was so great as to defy narrative by the two-tongued pen. And amongst the spoil there were female slaves who wore bracelets and feet-ornaments on their arms and legs, the very toes of whose feet were adorned with rings of great value. Respecting medicines, ~~simples~~, and aromatics (after which great quest was usually made), ~~no one now inquired.~~ On Sunday, the 19th day of the month, they turned their attention to old Delhi, whither many of the Hindoo infidels had fled. These, being collected in the Jama Musjid, were prepared for battle and slaughter. Ameer Shah Malik and Alee Sultan Tovachee, having taken with them 500 tried warriors, went towards it, and with the stroke of the infidel-slaughtering sword, sent them all to hell; and the heaps of the heads of the Hindoos reached to heaven; and their bodies became a prey to beasts and birds. Thus, on the day above mentioned, all old Delhi was plundered, and the inhabitants who remained alive were made captive. Several days successively were they occupied in bringing the captives out of the city, and each Ameer obtained possession of a crowd of slaves. Amongst them were some thousands of tradesmen and artisans; and concerning these the royal order was issued that some of them should be distributed amongst those princes and nobles who had attended on the royal person, and had not entered into the city; and also amongst those princes and nobles who had been appointed to different stations without the city. And as the pious resolve of his highness Sahib Kiran, according to the proverb that the resolve of a good Mussulman is better than his actions, had written on the tablets of his heart that he should erect a Jama Musjid of cut stone in his capital of Samarcand, the royal order was issued that all the stone-cutters should be kept for the king's particular use. * * With good fortune and prosperity Sahib Kiran remained fifteen days at Delhi; and the beams from the crescent of his victorious standard were removing the rust from the looking-glass of the sun and the moon, and the excellences of his government and his victories were such as to have created envy in the souls of Jumsheed and Alexander, had they been alive."

Having thus completed the destruction of Delhi, Timour "turned his attention to other provinces of Hindostan." He had not gone far before he was met by the ambassadors of a neighbouring prince, who presented him with two white parrots. "These parrots were of the age of Toghlugh Shah, and had been used to talk, from a long time, in the meetings of kings. The heart of Sahib Kiran accepted as a good omen this most precious curiosity. Most precious, in that with respect to speech, these birds differed from all others, and were flying in the field of the excellence of men." These courtly birds were by no means juvenile. Toghlugh Shah was crushed to death by a pavilion falling on him about the year 1323, and Timour did not invade India before 1397. It is clear that both the barbarian and his panegyrist looked upon these venerable parrots as prodigies, endowed with speech and reason.

MANUSCRIPT, EXHUMED FROM THE BURIED ARCHIVES IN THE PALACE OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ALMAZARKHANASAR EL RAMAZAN BAHADUR.

THERE was once a king, and he dwelt in a rich land, flowing with milk and honey, and he governed through his great vakeels,* who lay upon couches stuffed with rose-leaves, and issued their *firman*s with much state, inscribed upon shining vellum, and traced with peacock's quills of rare gorgeousness.

Now the land was not large, though it was very fat. It was a prosperous land, teeming with a redundant population; therefore came it, that, fat as were the pastures, in some places they grew lean, because of the over many mouths which ate thereof.

So it fell out that some of the subjects of the king, men

* Ministers, or agents.

lightly esteemed by the great vakeels, because of the merchandize which they bought and sold, but men of mighty enterprise, and passing rich in hope and speculation, migrated from the fat land, and made unto themselves settlements in a far-off country, where the land and the people were strange to look upon—the language spoken rude and foreign to their ear—all Nature tuned in a different key from that of the fat land they loved. "Nevertheless"—thus they communed among themselves—"the country is wide; there are wide wildernesses untrodden, and waiting for the hand of man to cultivate,—wide pastures,—no possessor! Lo! here will we pitch our tents, and sell our merchandize, and cultivate the soil, and bring strange treasures back again to the land we love. Here shall we find much gold and silver, and many gems; we will exchange merchandize with the strange people, and grow rich. And lo! and behold, here are we like unto prophets of the sun, and men cry 'Wah! wah!'—whereas in our own fat teeming country we were but as the scum of the earth, not fit to hold the lamp for the great vakeels, who write on shining vellum, and issue their great decrees. True, we have been voyaging long, and many a time has the unlearned smote his breast and sworn that the end of the earth was passed; but we know mighty more of the wondrous things of this our globe, and could stroke our beards serenely and say, 'Peace be with you, for we shall surely reach the land at last.' And so we have journeyed on, through long, weary sun-settings and up-risings; and our beards have grown long and gray since we left the fat country behind us, so distant is the place of our sojourning-to-be." Thus spoke the old men. . . . Thus did the old men. . . . And lo! and behold, beside that sea-coast arose warehouses and dwelling-places; and merchandize was bartered, and crops were sown, and forests were levelled; and out of the wilderness arose the hum of many voices; and the people of the strange land bowed before the old men, and cried "Wah, wah!" at the report of their doings. And the old men sent a messenger back to the fat land, praying the king to grant unto them a long roll of shining vellum, inscribed by the peacock's pen, manifesting to the whole world that they, merchandizers from the country of their king, had royal leave and right in their own persons to build warehouses in the strange land, and plant vineyards, and barter their merchandize, and rule over the strange people who cried unto them "Wah, wah!"

And this did the king do. And the old men went to their graves; and their sons followed in their footsteps and sojourned in the strange land, doing in everything as their fathers had done.

Years rolled on; and lo! and behold, there arose a wondrous transformation in the strange land of exile, whither the merchandizers had bent their steps. The pilgrims who travelled thither saw a wondrous sight. The subjects of the king of the fat land, who once sold merchandize, were beheld transformed into mighty princes, wielding the sword and sceptre. The kings of the strange country bowed down before them, and put their crowns under their feet. Buying and selling had become the least part of the business of these now mighty subjects of the king. Lo! they were clothed in fine linen, and judged the strange people, and made laws; and sat in conclave, and cultivated barren wastes, and sent their emissaries everywhere to portion out the land, and make treaties with the strange kings, and settle that wide, that mighty, that giant country, by the words which proceeded from the breath of their nostrils. And they stroked their beards, and said to themselves, "Lo! here have we spread our fame from one end of the land to the other. Even kings come and fall down and worship before us. Lo! here have we founded a mighty empire for our king. Here shall his name be glorious. Our land, won by our toil, and our sword, and our councils, shall be his land. Back to him shall we bring the treasures we have won, and spend our hoarded gold in the fat country which gave us birth. Thus shall it be still fatter through our great deeds."

Men shall say no longer that it wants breadth and length to make it glorious. All these wide pastures, all these rich forests shall we add unto it; thousands of leagues, millions of strange subjects, shall we bring unto it. Only, let the king govern *through us*; we who have sweated and toiled, and spent our blood, and sacrificed our best years, in getting the strange rich land to bow before our king,—we who have shown the whole world that we can guide and rule, as well as buy and sell,—only let the king govern *through us*. We will be his delegates. For him, the honour and the glory; for us the weight and toil. Let him give us another roll of shining vellum, traced by the peacock's feather pen, and therein declare that we have right and leave to govern still as we have done—for the king and king's son—we, his faithful subjects, he our lord and king. And all the world shall honour *him* for that which *we* have done; and the brightest jewel in his crown shall be the empire which our hands have won."

But it came to pass that the king's fat vakeels, who were clothed in purple and fine linen, and who fared sumptuously every day, turned themselves on their rose-leaf-stuffed couches, and rubbed their sleepy eyes, and called aloud, "Wah! wah! what is this that we see? Do these dogs think themselves sons of the mighty king, that they can rule and govern mighty men? Shall these dogs be set in high places, and cover themselves with silver and gold and honour and glory, so that the king's own vakeels shine with diminished lustre, and hide their faces behind their mantles and eat dust? Surely no. To the king shall go up the sound of many voices; we will say unto him, 'O king, thou art great and mighty; but thou wilt be mightier still, if thou wilt decree that thy vakeels shall share in the glory of ruling the strange country. Write on the shining vellum that these dogs and sons of dogs shall not govern alone. Make thy vakeel strong in delegated power, to be to these dogs a stumbling-block in the fulfilment of their own devices. Thus, O king, will thy glory be increased, and all thy enemies will see that thou art in truth and verity a king.'"

So the king did as he was commanded, and hung a very fat vakeel, a mighty vakeel, sleepy, self-glorifying, and strong, round the necks of those merchandizing rulers, to clog their footsteps wherever they should go; to hold them stoutly by the hand when they seemed minded to do, and to propel them forcibly along when they seemed minded to leave undone. Sleepy, but strong! Too sleepy to decypher long, dried-up rolls of yellow parchment, but strong enough to tug at the reins of power. And more vakeels came after him; all of them long-bearded, orthodox, ignorant, sleepy, and strong. "The Evil Eye be upon that distant land!" say they. "Sorry work to toil for the king about an unknown waste! Loathsome work, to burn the lamp over never-ending rolls of yellow parchment, choking ourselves with break-throat names! We love our fat land, with its oily sounds. But these ruler-subjects of our king wax strong. We'll teach them that the king's vakeels know more of the distant land than they! Idiots—to think that the king's vakeels know not every single thing in Allah's universe! Idiots, to think that the king's vakeels won't rule and govern in their shoes! Did dogs, and the sons of dogs, think to eat loaves and fishes denied to the king's vakeels? No! by the hair of Mahomet! these dogs shall be cast out, and the king's vakeels rule over the strange land!"

So feuds arose between the merchant-princes and the king's vakeel; and the string of government was pulled contrary ways, and sometimes was sorely nigh to snap. And the men who had ruled over the stranger land from the beginning, and who knew the way the winds blew, and the course the currents took, and the depth of the streams, and the height of the mountains, and the thickness of the forest trees, found at length that their knowledge took the guise of crime in the eyes of the king's vakeel. "Who were these dogs, and sons of dogs, that they should know better than the king's vakeel, who wrote with the peacock's quill, and lay on a bed of rose-leaves?"

Then arose a great man and wise, from out the merchant-empire seat; and he said unto his brethren: "See ye not what the king's vakeels are minded to do? They

are minded to cast us out, and take the distant land to rule it with their own hand, and yet not with their own hand; for behold the king's vakeels are given to sleep exceedingly, and they know not the way the winds blow in that distant country of our adoption—nor the course the currents take—nor the depth of the streams—nor the height of the mountains—nor the denseness of the forests. Their eyes have never seen the land; their ears have never heard the stranger voices; they are as men who would do exceeding fine work in darkness, pitchy darkness. If it come to pass that they cast us out, lo! and behold, the new empire we have created will dissolve—the stranger people will rise and cry against our king's sway—our labours and our fathers' labours will be all for nought. Rise, therefore, brethren, with one voice, rise; and cry unto the king with a loud voice, and it may be that he will listen to your prayer, and suffer not the king's vakeels to cast out the men who have planted the brightest jewel in the king's own crown." Thus spoke the wise man; and his words rang through the hall with a trumpet-sound. It was as though he summoned them to battle and to victory.

But there were differing elements among the brethren; and some went to sleep, and others peeped into the marble-hall where the vakeels reposed themselves, and the lustre of the peacock's quill blinded their eyes so far that they forgot the "trumpet-call," and kissed the feet of the great vakeel, instead of following the wise ruler to battle. And the wise ruler sighed, because he said to himself, "What will become of the stranger people, if firmans be issued from the marble halls of the king's vakeels? Lo! their eyes, the eyes of the king's vakeels, have never looked on the stranger land; and their ears never listened to the voices of her people. Sorry will be the rule of darkness and blind unawaredness; and ill will the fiery steeds be guided through the dangerous defiles, by hands which never held the reins alone. Lo! we have filled the chariot, and with our well-known bit have the coursers been tamed. If we are cast out, will the fat vakeel avail to hold them down? In pitchy blackness of a night of ignorance, will he tell the way?—will miraculous intuition guide him on?—or will he near the precipice, and coursers, chariot, great vakeel and all, plunge into chaos?"

Thus spoke the wise man, and again his voice rang like a trumpet-call; but though he and other wise men raised aloud the sound of their remonstrance, the next roll of vellum which the king granted to them, for a sign of his favour and protection, had the name of the king's own vakeel written in large characters on the face of it.

So it came to pass that the king's vakeel waxed strong; and in intervals of wakefulness, when he scorned the rose-leaf couch, and in the recesses of his marble hall wielded the peacock quill, he issued firmans to the king's subjects in the distant land, and, stroking his beard, said unto himself, "Now will the strong men, who thought to rule, eat dust; for the firman has gone forth, and the vakeel of the king is great and mighty, and he alone shall prevail."

But lo! and behold, a mighty *tumasha* arose in the distant land, for the subjects of the king had read the firman of the king's vakeel; and they had gone forth into another stranger land;* and the men of the stranger land had risen with one accord against them, and had smote the subjects of the king; and lo! and behold, the sound of wailing went up through the fat country where dwelt the king, because of his people who had been cut off, and there was mourning and weeping, and putting on of sack-cloth, for the great woe which had fallen on the subjects of the great king.

Then arose again the wise men from out the *jeerga*,† and lifted up their voices and said, "Lo! this great evil hath come upon us, and we rend our garments, and mourn and lament, because the king's subjects are cut off from the land of the living. Is it not the great vakeel's firman which went forth to the distant land, which hath done this thing? Wherefore and for what cause did the subjects of the king betake themselves to other strange vineyards? Verily, the sin of wrong-doing shall not remain unpunished!"

* Afghanistan.

† Council.

Nevertheless, the king's vakeel waxed strong, and slept at ease on his rose-leaf couch, and drew the peacock-quill along the shining vellum, and men still cried unto him "Wah! wah!"

And he rubbed his sleepy eyes, and said unto himself, "Surely the men of the jeerga shall eat more dust yet. The king's vakeel is strong, and his mightiness shall yet swallow up that of these mighty men! Do they secretly laugh at my beard, and say unto each other, 'The king's vakeel knoweth not the land of Ram from the land of Kazam!!' Verily, their much wisdom shall avail them nothing; for, by the hair of the Prophet! *the peacock's quill is better than knowledge, and the marble halls stronger than much understanding!!!*"

And the wise man arose again in the rulers' jeerga, and sounded again the alarum call; and he said unto his brethren, with a clear true sound, which rang through the ears of those who heard: "Brethren, be strong; let not the king's vakeel prevail, to cast you from the chariot in mire. Lo and behold! much evil has arisen because of the king's vakeel; for he knew not the distant land nor the stranger people. Be strong; and for the sake of the stranger people, and for the sake of the brightest jewel in the king's own crown, suffer not the king's vakeel to trample you 'neath his feet; for in your archives are much knowledge, and from the breath of men who know the stranger land, wisdom in governing must surely evermore proceed. Help ye the king's vakeel with knowledge, with wisdom, with much counsel; but suffer him not to make ye eat dust before him. Already I behold him, with the eye of prophecy, overshadowing ye all, as ye think to guide the chariot coursers; but lo! ye are but puppets in his hand. His overshadowing hand propels and guides; ye do but *seem* to guide! Puppets, which a mightier power sets in motion, and works to its own ends! Brethren, let not this be! Arise, and be doing. Let the king's vakeels see that ye *can* rule! that so, when the time arrives (and it is now nigh at hand) for the king to inscribe another shining vellum roll, and give unto us anew our delegated power to govern the distant land which our fathers won, our names may be written in mighty characters of gold, and not be expunged by the stroke of the peacock's quill. Brethren, be up and doing. Defend the just rights of the jeerga. What blood, and treasure, and time, and labour, and long exile have won, let not the king's vakeel usurp! Lo! my time is short. I go to a better country, where the blessed ones wait at the gate to bring me in..... Much have I toiled for the distant land. Brethren, watch over it still. Labour for its people with all your might. Let not oppression prevail, to grind the poor, and despoil the just possessor of his rights. Brethren, cleave ye to justice, to honour, and to truth; and be strong."

Thus spoke the wise man in the jeerga. . . . And he passed unto his rest, leaving behind him rolls of vellum on which were inscribed words of wisdom and of knowledge, whereby those who should come after might be helped to govern the people of the distant land, and protect the poor and the weak. . . . And other wise men of the jeerga had also sunk to rest; . . . and lo! and behold, the jeerga waxed feeble, . . . and the king's vakeel rubbed his sleepy eyes, and arose from his couch of rose leaves, and said unto himself: "The day is at hand that I, the great and the mighty, shall reign alone in the distant land, stretching out my hand of power from the fat country; and lo! these men who rule even now, shall eat dust before the king."

And it came to pass, that after many years, low rumbling sounds arose from the distant land, as of a coming earthquake. The subjects of the king had dealt unrighteousness with the stranger people, and had hearkened not unto the words of the wise men who had ruled in the great jeerga; but had despoiled the stranger lords, who had bowed before them, of their lands* and great possessions, and had cast dust on the faith of sealed trea-

ties, and had said unto themselves: "Lo! we are mighty, and can do even as we will. The lords are lazy, the lands are fat, the people are slaves; we will have them in possession."

Moreover, though they had all, when they came into the stranger land, sworn an oath that if the strange people would bow before their rule, they would leave unto them their gods and the creed of their fathers undisturbed, sundry among them had forgotten the vow, and, *dressed in office robes, and standing 'neath the mighty shadow of the ruler's throne*, had cried unto the people of the stranger land to come and worship *their* God, and break the images of their false gods in twain. . . . Whereupon a great fear arose throughout the land; and the *fauqs* of the stranger people rent their garments, and made the people drink of the poisoned waters of discourse, saying, "That which is done by a few, shall be done by the many. The king of the fat land has sworn to make us worship his God. If we rise not, and cast out the people of the fat land, our temples will surely be polluted, and our gods despised." . . . Then there arose a mighty tumult. . . . Mighty, terrible. The people of the stranger land, who had lived 'neath the rule of the king's subjects, like unto brother with brother, or servant with lord, arose and smote the people of the fat land. . . . And madness reigned throughout that distant country. . . . And the subjects of the king were put to the sword with many tortures; and the ancient lords of the soil who had been dispossessed looked on. Men, women, and children, all were murdered; innocents dying with agonies and wailings which, had the guilty even suffered them, we still had wrung our hands and mourned aloud in sackcloth! Men, women, and children!!! None spared whom wrath and vengeance could reach. Horrid were the wailings . . . deep was the woe! . . . The stranger subjects were as fiends let loose to leave behind them, in every city and in every plain, blackening ruin, and death, and desolation. And there were horrid wailings through the length and the breadth of the fat land; for lo! and behold, their sons and their daughters were slain; and they tore their hair, and beat their breasts, and would not be comforted.

But they looked not into the long rolls of vellum which the wise men had left behind them; else would they have known that all these things were prophesied to come to pass, if the people of the fat land dealt not righteousness and justice to the stranger people, nor kept in faithfulness their treaties and their vows.....No! the people of the fat land looked not upon those vellum rolls, words of the lips which were cold, and could no longer speak wisdom. No! the people of the fat land said unto themselves:—"Woe has fallen on the stranger land; therefore will we cast out the jeerga rulers, and have the king's vakeel to rule in their stead. What boots it that the jeerga rulers are not verily guilty concerning these woes—what boots it that men among them have written wisdom, and that to them and their fathers we owe the possession of the stranger land? Cast we these imaginations behind our backs. Lo! now is the time, when woe overspreads the land, and the great jeerga is decked with sackcloth—now is the time to give the government unto the king's vakeel, and to raise the peacock's quill on a pedestal of glory. Behold! the king's vakeel sleepeth not always. Even now, he rubbeth his eyes, bound with the film of sleep, and turneth himself on his rose-leaf couch, and stroketh his beard, and saith:—"Verily the day is come, and the hour, for the rulers who brought us the stranger land to eat dust. And dust they shall eat. What avails it that they tear their hair, and say: 'Not we have made these woes to cover the land?' What avails it that an ancient proverb hath it, that 'No man shall fell with his axe the tree which hath sheltered him, nor break in pieces the bridge of much antiquity which hath borne him in safety across the deep-welling stream?' All this availeth them nothing. Behold, on one thing we are determined, in our inmost minds, that the king's vakeel shall rule the stranger land, and the men who have held sway eat dust before him. True, our king loveth justice; but he dwelleth in the deep recesses of his crystal

* Oude.

halls, and when his great vakeel bringeth unto him the shining vellum, to put thereto his hand and seal, he will smile a gracious smile, and say:—"Thy will, O vakeel, is my will. Be it done as thou dost command."

.....And there arose a mighty tumult of voices in the fat land; and men who had never before even so much as pronounced the names of the chief cities of the distant land, and long-bearded *faqirs*, all unknowing of its history, its people, and its lands, all cried aloud, with a loud voice:—"Let the great vakeel of the king be ruler! The men who sit in council, the men whose fathers brought us the land, shall surely eat the dust before us! Away with them—away with them! Let the halls where lie the vellum rolls full of the wisdom of the wise men who governed so wondrously that from their hands arose this giant empire—let the halls where assembled their jeerga, and where resounded their decrees—be razed to the ground. Let the remembrance of the wise rulers perish!"

Moreover, sundry among the people said:—"Because the people of the distant land have feared for their gods, and made a tumult, lo! and behold, we shall raise a mightier tumult still—one which shall rise even unto the mountain tops! for, by the hair of Mahomet, the king shall grant all his subjects who have vowed the vow of toleration leave to break that vow, in the face of all the people; and the stranger people shall be forced to worship, with their lips and with their knees, whatever we worship—*whether they believe, or whether they do not believe*; for our's is a religion of fire and sword. And the lands of which the lords were unrightfully dispossessed, even in these latter days, shall never own their ancient lordship more; and we will govern by the sword; and *the king's vakeel, who never saw the distant land, and who knoweth not the land of Ram from the land of Kazam, shall be ruler thereof*; and the ancient governors shall eat dust!" This did all the people cry with a loud voice. And the sound went up through the marble halls of the great vakeels, even unto the crystal palace of the king.

(Here the Manuscript suddenly breaks off).

NENA SAHIB'S PROCLAMATIONS.

The following proclamations issued by this miscreant have been published. The first is dated the 1st July:—"As, by the kindness of God and the ikbal or good fortune of the Emperor, all the Christians who were at Delhi, Poonah, Satarah, and other places, and even those 5,000 European soldiers who went in disguise into the former city and were discovered, are destroyed and sent to hell by the pious and sagacious troops, who are firm to their religion; and as they have all been conquered by the present government, and as no trace of them is left in these places, it is the duty of all the subjects and servants of the government to rejoice at the delightful intelligence, and to carry on their respective work with comfort and ease."

Proclamation dated the 1st of July, and issued by order of the Nena:—"As by the bounty of the glorious Almighty God and the enemy-destroying fortune of the emperor, the yellow-faced and narrow-minded people have been sent to hell, and Cawnpore has been conquered, it is necessary that all the subjects and landowners should be as obedient to the present government as they had been to the former one; that all the government servants should promptly and cheerfully engage their whole mind in executing the orders of the government; that it is the incumbent duty of all the ryots and landed proprietors of every district to rejoice at the thought that the Christians have been sent to hell, and both the Hindoo and Mahometan religions have been confirmed; and that they should, as usual, be obedient to the authorities of the government, and never to suffer any complaint against themselves to reach the higher authority."

Order, dated the 5th July, to the city kotwal (mayor), by the Nena:—"It has come to our notice that some of the city people, having heard the rumours of the arrival of the European soldiers at Allahabad, are deserting their houses and going out into the districts, you are, therefore, directed to proclaim in each lane and street of the city, that regiments of cavalry and infantry, and batteries, have been despatched to check the Europeans either at Allahabad or Futtehpoore; that the people should therefore remain in their houses without any apprehension, and engage their minds in carrying on their work."

THE KING OF DELHI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir,—I have received a letter from an Indian friend of mine, dated Benares, September 26, in which he says, "that some coins have come from Delhi, struck in the name of the fallen King of Delhi, bearing the following inscription:—"Ba zur zud sikkai noosrut turragee." 'Surrajood-deen Hyder Shah Ghazee.'"

The following is the literal translation of it:—

"On gold struck the die marked with victory." "Surrajood-deen Hyder Shah Ghazee."

It is at your service if you wish to insert it in your widely circulated journal.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

SYED ABDULLAH.

8, Grove-terrace, St. John's-wood, Nov. 4.

THE INDIAN ARMY.—The following gentlemen having obtained nominations to the Indian army, passed the required examination on the 3rd inst.:—A. H. F. Campbell, G. Coussmaker, A. F. Gerard, M. Protheroe, G. C. B. Taylor, John Biddulph, W. R. Birney, T. J. Cotton, C. R. Crawford, F. Hibbert, Alex. Milner, W. H. J. Stopford, J. H. Waller.

CAVALRY RECRUITS FOR INDIA.—Orders have been issued to recruiting parties to enlist men from 5 feet to 5 feet 4 inches in height, to be organized as cavalry regiments under the East-India Company, for service in India.

POLICE (BENGAL PRESIDENCY).—On the 1st Nov. appeared a copy of a despatch from the Governor-General of India to the Directors of the East-India Company (dated the 14th of May, 1857), with a heap of enclosures, relating to the system of police in the Bengal presidency. In the despatch of the 14th of May the Indian Government inform the Directors of their unanimous opinion that the appointment of one superintendent of police for the whole of the lower provinces is not expedient, and they consider the existing system of dividing the country into manageable tracts of four or five districts, and placing each district under the superintendence of a commissioner having authority in all the executive departments, inclusive of the police, as the best which has yet been devised for India, and one which works well both in Bengal and elsewhere. They agree generally in the view of the Governor-General (expressed in his minute) as to the extent to which it is desirable that a military organization should be given to the police of Bengal, and they opine that a moveable corps of station guards, or military police, should be attached to each division, ready to assist the civil force in case of need. The minute of the Governor-General, of the 18th of February, 1857, contained the following proposals:—1. That the police of Bengal be reorganized at once, without waiting for a plan applicable to the whole of India. 2. That there be no general superintendent of police for Bengal, but that the police be superintended, as at present, by the commissioners of divisions acting under the general control of Government. 3. That the police of Bengal be not organized after a military fashion, but that two, or perhaps three, additional corps of station guards be formed to protect the offices, gaols, and treasuries, to furnish escorts, and to aid the regular police in case of need. 4. That the salaries of the mohurirs, jemadars, and burkundauzes be raised, as proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor, at an annual additional expense of Rs. 3,38,609. 5. That special salaries be assigned to deserving darogahs, at a maximum annual cost of Rs. 30,000. 6. That either covenanted officers or uncovenanted deputy magistrates be placed in charge of subdivisions, consisting of from three to four thannahs each, and that ninety members be added to the subordinate executive service, at an increased annual expense of Rs. 4,12,800. 7. That the office of magistrate and collector, where now disunited in Bengal, should be combined in the same person, and that such of the covenanted officers as are now magistrates, and are not absorbed in the higher office, should be employed as joint magistrates and deputy-collectors, but without any increase of salary. 8. That the joint magistrate in each district should ordinarily have the superintendence of the police, under the general control of the magistrate. 9. That the deputy magistrates exercise judicial as well as police powers. 10. That the moonsiffs generally be vested with the criminal powers of an assistant magistrate, and with such higher powers as the local government may think proper to confer in particular cases. 11. That the proceedings of the subordinate courts be made as summary as possible, and that there be no appeal of right; and, 12. That the local government be authorized to vest respectable residents of the interior with the powers of an assistant magistrate. The opinions of the other members of the Indian Government on these proposals are printed at length in the paper before us. The above is a "Lords'" paper, ordered to be printed on the 11th of August last.—*Times*.

THE FRENCH TERRITORY IN INDIA.—The *Patrie* announces that official negotiations are going on between France and England for an exchange of territory in India. It is proposed that France should give up her possessions in Chandernagore to England, receiving as an equivalent a portion of territory near Pondicherry, which is the centre of the French colony in India.

THE SIAMESE EMBASSY.—These interesting personages, consisting of Phya Muntri Suroywangse, Principal Ambassador from the First King of Siam; Chau Mun Sakbedh Brackty, Second Ambassador from the First King; Charnun Mandir Bidacks, First Ambassador, and Nai Bichar Sarbick, Second Ambassador from the Second King of Siam, with twelve principal officers of state and a retinue of servants, in all twenty-seven persons, landed at Portsmouth on Wednesday, the 28th October.

THE CIVIL SERVICE AND THE INDIAN FUND.—The gentlemen connected with the Treasury have handed over to the Fund 115*l.*, and those in the Foreign Office, 200*l.*; the Circulation Department of the General Post-office has contributed 137*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*; the officers and crews of the Coastguard stations in the New-haven district have sent in 89*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*; the Customs, Excise, Admiralty, and other public departments, have either contributed liberally, or are making up subscription lists.—*Civil Service Gazette.*

GENERAL WILSON.—At a dinner at Beccles, Suffolk, to commemorate the fall of Delhi, Lieut.-Col. Wilson gave the following interesting sketch of the career of his brother, General Wilson:—"Although he has hitherto had no European reputation, he has not been unknown in India. In 1819, at the early age of seventeen, and before he had completed his military studies, the Indian Government being in want of artillery officers, he was sent to Bengal. Having there completed the practical part of his education, he was employed in various parts of that large empire until the siege of Bhurtpoor, in 1824, where he commanded a battery of heavy guns; and from the efficient manner in which they were worked, and the execution done, he was publicly thanked by Lord Combermere, and also received a medal. Shortly after this he was appointed artillery staff officer in the Neemuch division, where he remained several years. He was afterwards appointed superintendent of the foundry at Calcutta, and it is a curious fact that most of the guns employed by him against the enemy during the siege of Delhi, as well as those used by the enemy against us, were cast by him when holding that appointment, and bear his name. In 1842, after an absence of twenty-four years, he visited his native country, and remained here about two years. On his return to India, so highly was he thought of by the Government for the time being, that he was immediately appointed adjutant-general of artillery, an appointment which he held until the last Punjab war broke out, when he relinquished it to take command of the artillery in the division of the late lamented Sir Hugh Wheeler. For his services on that occasion he received a second medal. At the conclusion of that campaign he again returned to this country on one year's leave of absence. On his second return to India he was appointed commandant of artillery in Bengal, and was also made Brigadier of Meerut."

EXTENDED EPISCOPAL AND MISSIONARY OPERATIONS IN INDIA.—The archbishop of Canterbury has consented to preside over a public meeting, which is to be held on the 26th inst., for the purpose of aiding the society for the Propagation of the Gospel in carrying out the following measures:—1. To double (at least) the number of the society's European missionaries in India, and to promote by every available means the education, training, and ordination of the more advanced native converts for the work of the Christian ministry among their own countrymen. 2. To found new and strengthen existing missions in the presidential and other principal cities of India, wherever there may appear to be the best opening, with a view to bring the truths of Christianity before the minds of the upper as well as of the lower classes in those great centres of population. 3. To press again upon the attention of the Indian Government the urgent necessity of a subdivision of the enormous dioceses of Calcutta and Madras, and especially to insist upon the desirableness of establishing a bishopric for the Punjab, another for the North-Western Provinces, and a third for the province of Tinnevely. 4. To encourage the establishment of industrial boarding schools, both for boys and girls, as the best means of improving the habits and tone of mind of the native Christian community. In addition to the new bishoprics above mentioned, the archbishop and bishops who form the council of the society are of opinion that before many years it will be necessary still further to provide for the extension of sees, and that a new bishopric must be created for Arracan, Pegue, and Tenasserim; one for Assam and the north-east frontier; one for Orissa; and one for Berar, Saugor, and the ceded districts on the Nerbudda. These, however, they do not intend at the present to press upon the attention of the government.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—We understand that arrangements are being made by the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the establishment of a weekly communication with India, at the commencement of the ensuing year. It is to be hoped that there is no idea in contemplation of sending alternate mails from Bombay and Calcutta, as in that case the Bengal mail would be comparatively useless in respect to lateness of intelligence from the Punjab and the Upper Provinces. To give perfect satisfaction to the public, there must be four mails every month to and from Bombay, even if the communication with Calcutta should remain as at present.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 28. Leontine, Rangoon (to Bremen); Royal Stuart, Bell, Bengal (at Havre); Princess Royal, Selkirk, Bengal; Colombo, Stewart, Rangoon (to Hamburg); Malacca, Le Geyt, Bengal.—30. John Bunyan, Henry, Sydney; Young America, Babcock, Rangoon; Australia, Stromberg, Singapore.—31. Cairngorm, Ryrie, Foochoofoo; Mary Stenhouse, Leisk, Bombay; Allies, Gardyne, Algoa Bay.—Nov. 2. Steamship Spartan, Hoste, Singapore; Thornhill, Webb, Bombay; Khimjee Oodowjee, Bell, Bombay; Stately, Wycherly, Bassee; General Hewitt, Louttit, Bombay; Empress Eugenie, Rickerby, Rangoon; Ruby Castle, Scott, Bengal; Sutlej, Sinclair, Akyab; Victory, Johnson, Akyab; Zee, Radden, Cape; City of Edinburgh, Taylor, Bengal; Vancouver, Jenkins, Singapore.—3. James Paton, Brown, Macao (not as reported, the 24th instant); Julia, Porter, Algoa Bay; Cornelia, Taylor, Bombay; Mary Ann, Lambert, Rangoon; India, Willing, Bassee.—4. Rose Ellis, Wilson, Bombay; Choice, Crozier, Madras; Prince, Drewett, Cape.—5. Arabian, Balmann, Bassee; Vonderheydt, Langhoff, Akyab; Gemini, Hanschild, Swatow.—7. Wassenaar, Hofstee, Manila; Chieftain, Christiansen, Amoy; Antonio, Andressen, Cape; South Sea, Geere, Bombay; Prius Oscar, Alwenda, Akyab (to Antwerp).—9. Mary Russell, Matheson, Mossell Bay.—10. Vancouver, Jenkins, Singapore; Chrysolite, McLelland, Shanghai; Christian Loven, Mattson, Akyab.—11. Fiery Cross, Dallas, Foochoofoo; Autumnus, Harrison, Madras.—12. Avon, Mackwood, Melbourne; Gipsy, Bride, Murphy, Bengal.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Ripon, from SOUTHAMPTON (Nov. 4), to proceed per steamer Beltrike from Suva.—For MALTA.—Mrs. Rumley, Mrs. Knox and child, Mrs. Bosill and infant, Mrs. Ramsden, Lieut. Legrie, Lieut. Sartorius, Mrs. Collingwood, and 2 children; Lieut. Doughby, Lieut. Pache, Mr. Hiley. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Ogilvie and 2 children, Mr. Jeffrey. For SUVA.—Mr. T. Wrench. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Whist, Mr. J. P. Edwards, Mr. Erskine, Mr. J. S. Gibb, Mr. Handcock, Mr. Brandreth, Mr. Henderson, Mr. McWraith, Mr. Bellas, Major Wallace, Mr. Hallan. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Spratt, Mr. Jellicoe. For MADRAS.—Dr. and Mrs. Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Powell and child, Mr. Hutchins, Mr. Copleston, Mr. Chatterton, Rev. G. Merris, Mr. Arbutnot, Mr. Ward, Mr. F. Peale, Lieut. Gammell, Mr. W. F. Worster, Mr. Byass, Mr. E. Lys. For CALCUTTA.—Major and Mrs. Crosse, Mr. Playfair, Lieut. Jordan, Mr. Cumming, Mr. Fane, Mr. Dathoit, Capt. Mylne, Mr. P. Lambert, Rev. W. and Mrs. Phelps, Mr. H. Moens, Mr. H. W. Garnaault, Mr. J. Wylie, Mr. R. Mylne, Dr. Burnner, Captain McKinnon, Mr. Musprat, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Sharpe, Mr. A. Taylor, Capt. Symonds, Lieut. Huanan, Col. A. C. Sterling, Dr. Cruikshank, Lieut. Neill, Mr. F. W. Guber, Miss Guber, Col. and Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Grant. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. W. Grell, Mr. Fiedemaun, Mr. and Mrs. Baner, Dr. and Mrs. Schmidt. For HONGKONG.—Gen. and Mrs. Pieriot and 2 aide-de-camp, Mr. Olor, Mr. Hitzeroth, Mr. Frelink. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Bell. Per steamer Vectis (Nov. 12), from MARSEILLES.—For MALTA.—Mr. Giffard. For ALEXANDRIA.—Lord H. Scott, Lord Douglas, and Rev. Mr. Macan. For SUVA.—Surg. Fraser. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Ventz, Mr. Heathorn, Mr. Melvill, Mr. A. Collett, Lieut. Cotton, Mr. Harper, and Mr. Rich. For CEYLON.—Mr. Doyne. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Lieut. F. Pictel, and Mr. Prendergast. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. A. C. Bell, Maj. Phayre, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Strachey, Mr. and Mrs. Ross, Mr. A. G. Ross, Mr. and Mrs. Button and infant, Mr. E. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pratt, Dr. Kinsey, Mr. Williamson, Mr. T. Oldham, and Mr. Medcott. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. E. R. Heighon, Mr. P. Girouere, Mr. Torrey, and Mr. D. Vessleigh. For HONGKONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Beckwith, 2 sons and 2 daughters, and governess; Mr. T. Walsh, Mr. Phillips, Mr. W. H. Forbes, and Mr. Dow.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BROUGHTON, the wife of John, late of Ceylon, d. (prematurely), at Croft, near Darlington, Nov. 3.
GUISE, the widow of the late Capt. Henry J. late comd. 13th reg. cav. killed on the 4th of June, at Benares), s. at 3, Eccleston-street, Chester-square, Nov. 12.
HUDLESTON, the wife of William, Madras civ. serv. s. at Harley House, Bath, Nov. 7.
PAICHARD, the wife of Capt. 28th Madras N.I. d. at Crickhowell, Breconshire, Oct. 31.
SMITH, the wife of Col. J. T. Madras eng. d. at Fochall House, Lee, Nov. 2.

MARRIAGES.

BASSETT, Robert G. to Eliza S. d. of the late George Forbes, of Bombay, at Milbrook, near Southampton, Nov. 11.
BIGGS, Maj. John, Madras N.I. eldest s. of the late General, Hon. E. I. Co.'s serv. to Sarah, d. of the late J. C. Williamson, 9th Lancers, at St. Mary's, Hastings, Nov. 11.
BLUNT, William, jun. Bengal civ. serv. to Henrietta G. J. d. of the Rev. R. G. Jeston, rector of Avon Dassett, Warwickshire, at Medmenham, Nov. 3.

CRAWFORD, James H. late of the Bengal civ. serv. to Edith, d. of Edward Bowly, at Siddington Church, Gloucestershire, Nov. 10.
DAVIDSON, Lieut. Alfred A. 4th Madras N.I. to Dora, d. of the late James Lascelles, at St. Leonard's Church, Hythe, Oct. 22.
DAY, Francis, Madras med. serv. to Emma, d. of Edward Covey, at Basingstoke, Nov. 3.
MACKENZIE, Lieut. col. S. F. late 2nd Madras cavalry, to Sarah A. d. of the late David T. Moncrieffe, rector of Loxton, Somerset, at Brighton, Oct. 29.
ROBERTSON, Andrew J. to Mary Erskine, d. of the late Capt. Robert Pattullo, Hon. E.I.Co.'s serv. at Edinburgh, Oct. 27.
WRIGHT, Henry, to Lucy S. d. of the Hon. A. Leslie Melville, of Branstons Hall, Lincoln, at Branstons, Oct. 28.

DEATHS.

BIGNELL, Georgina, widow of the late Capt. William, 63rd Bengal N.I. at the residence of her sister-in-law, at Peckham, Surrey, Oct. 29.
CADOGAN, Col. Edward, Hon. E.I.Co.'s service (Madras, retired), at 13, Mansfield-street, Cavendish-square, aged 69, Oct. 29.
DYCE, Frederica M. M. relict of the late General Alexander, Madras army, at Granton Lodge, Aberdeen, aged 79, Nov. 8.
ECKFORD, Major John A. A. Hon. E.I.Co.'s service (Bombay, retired), at St. Servan, France, Nov. 4.
LORIMER, Gordon, late medical staff Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, St. Helena, at St. John-street, Chichester, aged 67, Oct. 4.
MACMULLEN, Henry K. late lieut. 37th Bengal N.I. aged 37, Oct. 19.
MAXWELL, Robert E. cadet Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, drowned on his voyage to Calcutta, aged 18, Aug. 4.
MINTO, Lieut. col. William, late Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, in London, aged 60, Oct. 18.
MUSPRATT, Jackson W. Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, at Sidlands, Sidmouth, Devon, aged 85, Nov. 5.
OSBORNE, Jane, widow of Gen. Hugh Stacy, Bombay army, and late of Pengelly-house, Cheshunt, Herts, aged 65, Oct. 27.
TOTTINGHAM, Hester, d. of the late Col. John, Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, in Upper Harley-street, Oct. 29.
WARD, Alexander, Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, at St. Phillip's-terrace, Dalston, aged 63, Nov. 4.
WILLIAMS, Maria M. relict of the late Joseph M. Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, at Vale Lodge, Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 55, Oct. 26.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE,

Oct. 28, and Nov. 4 and 11, 1857.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Messrs. P. B. Smollett, G. L. Morris, and D. Mackenzie (uncov.).
Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. W. Muspratt.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. K. Couper, 2nd Gren.; Assist. surg. A. L. Bogle; Lieuts. A. W. Pixley, art., and T. Taylor, 14th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Major J. Macdougall, 17th N.I.; Lieut. A. Grant, 3rd cav.; Capt. G. J. S. Tireman, 4th N.I.; Lieut. J. G. Forlong, 1st N.I.; Lieut. col. T. T. Pears, eng.; Capt. Molesworth, inv.; Lieut. W. H. McCausland, art.
Bombay Estab.—Major H. Vincent, 10th N.I.; Lieuts. T. H. Saugster, 4th N.I., and J. Wauchope, 24th N.I.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. G. E. Lance, [W. de H. Routh, G. H. Freeling, E. A. Prinsep, and H. Lushington.
Madras Estab.—Messrs. R. B. Swinton and T. L. Strange.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bombay Estab.—Rev. F. C. P. Reynolds, archdeacon.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. Lieut. col. D. Seaton, 1st Eur.; Capt. G. Sim, eng.; Ens. M. C. Perreau, 47th N.I.; Brev. lieut. col. W. G. Frendergast, 8th cav.; Major A. P. Phayre, 7th N.I.; Lieuts. C. C. Johnson and J. A. Brereton, 33rd N.I.; Brev. capt. C. Crossman, inv.; Capt. B. T. Reid, 3rd Eur., and W. Campbell, 39th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. French, inv.; Brev. capt. W. Geils, 23th N.I.; Lieuts. C. M. J. Thornton, art., and L. H. Pulley, 9th N.I.; Brev. majors T. Smythe, eng., and S. S. Coffin, 24th N.I.; Capt. H. Lloyd, 21st N.I., and J. F. J. Stevenson, 26th N.I.; Lieut. S. C. Montgomerie, 3rd N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Vet. surg. J. H. B. Hallen; Capt. F. S. Hewett, 28th N.I.; Surg. D. Ritchie.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. E. M. Brownlow, midshipman, Indian Navy.

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. E. G. Birch, 4 months, from 12th Nov.; Mr. R. J. Loughnan, 6 months, from 12th Nov.; Mr. E. H. Anson, 6 months, from 20th Nov.; Mr. W. J. R. Carnac, 3 months; Mr. A. R. Thompson, 6 months; and Messrs. Bennett, Mitchison, and Rose (uncov.), 6 months.

Madras Estab.—Mr. E. B. Foord, 4 months, from 12th Nov.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. D. J. F. Newall, art., 6 months, from 20th Oct.; Capt. R. Caulfield, 7th cav., from 8th Nov. to 4th Jan. next; Lieut. W. G. Ellice, 15th N.I., 6 months, from 15th Oct.; Lieut. F. K. Bacon, 22nd N.I., and Assist. surg. Mr. W. Mott, 6 months.

Madras Estab.—Brev. col. W. Biddle, 11th N.I., 6 months, from 8th Oct.; Capt. H. C. Z. Claridge, 37th N.I., 6 months, from 15th Oct.; Capt. J. H. Butler, 49th N.I., 6 months, from 15th Oct.; Capt. T. H. L. Miller, inv., granted the benefit of his original furlough.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. P. B. Berthon, art., 6 months, from 22nd Oct.; Assist. surg. v. Lawes, 6 months, from 15th Oct.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. R. Best, 6 months, from 11th Nov.
Bombay Estab.—Mr. H. Newton, ditto ditto.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. Arbuckle, art., until 6th Feb. 1858; Lieut. J. P. Cambridge, 2nd Gren., 4 months, from 15th Nov.
Madras Estab.—Capt. A. D. McDougall, 3rd Eur., 6 months, from 19th Nov.; Brev. capt. G. Berwick, 20th N.I., 4 months, from 26th Nov.; Lieut. C. J. R. Bell, 6th N.I., 4 months.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. A. C. Scott, 70th N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. W. S. Stuart, eng.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. C. W. Mackillop.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. W. H. Dennison Home, admitted a volunteer for the Indian Navy.

Jules Colin, Esq., has been appointed a district magistrate for the Island of Mauritius.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS

IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 30, 1857.

35th Foot.—Maj. gen. J. Leslie to be col., v. Gen. Sir G. H. F. Berkeley, K.C.B., dec.

9th Light Drags.—Cornet A. Morrogh to be lieut. without purchase, v. Anderson, prom.; Cornet J. Evans to be lieut. without purchase, v. Morrogh.

17th Light Drags.—Ens. H. W. F. Harrison, from 21st Foot, to be cornet without purchase.

8th Foot.—Ens. J. C. Cooper, from 92nd Foot, to be ens.

23rd Foot.—Staff surg. 2nd class P. S. Laing to be surg., v. Macfarlane, dec.

53rd Foot.—Lieut. H. Buck to be capt. without purchase, v. Brev. maj. T. French, who retires upon full pay.

60th Foot.—Robert F. de B. Barry, gent., to be ens. by purchase, v. Sewell, prom.

61st Foot.—Ens. S. B. Elkington to be lieut. without purchase, v. Gabbett, killed in action.

70th Foot.—Lieut. C. A. P. James to be capt. without purchase, v. Hay, dec.; Ens. T. D. Backhouse to be lieut. without purchase, v. James.

75th Foot.—John T. H. Butt, gent., to be ens. without purchase, v. Harford, prom.

78th Foot.—Lieut. Thomas Anderson to be capt. without purchase, v. Campbell, dec.; Alexander Ewing, gent., to be ens. without purchase, in suc. to Anderson, prom.

84th Foot.—Ens. Hugh P. Pearson to be lieut. without purchase, v. Kenny, dec.

98th Foot.—Ens. E. F. Gregory to be lieut. by purchase, v. Montague, who retires.

BREVET.

Henry C. Van Cortlandt to have temporary rank of col. in the East Indies, while commanding a corps of irregular levies in that country.

WAR OFFICE, NOV. 3, 1857.

- 6th Foot.—2nd class supt. surg. George Hyde, M.D., to be surg.
 7th Foot.—2nd class supt. surg. Edward Scott Docker, to be surg.
 8th Foot.—Assist. surg. John Madden, from the 43rd Foot, to be surg.
 43rd Foot.—Assist. surg. James Good, from the staff, to be assist. surg., v. Madden, prom.
 60th Foot.—Assist. surg. Robert Owen Hayden, from staff, to be assist. surg., v. Nicholson, prom.; Assist. surg. Frederick William Wade, from staff, to be assist. surg.
 61st Foot.—Assist. surg. Charles Mackinnon, from the staff, to be assist. surg., v. Reade, prom.
 90th Foot.—Assist. surg. Edward John Crane, from the staff, to be assist. surg., v. Nelson, dec.
 Rifle Brigade.—Assist. surg. William Alexander, from staff, to be assist. surg.

WAR OFFICE, NOV. 6, 1857.

- 1st Drag. Guards.—C. M'D. Moorsom, gent., to be cornet, without purchase.
 6th Drag. Guards.—Capt. R. Bickerstaff to be maj. by purchase, v. Lord George Augustus Beauclerk, who retires; Lieut. Francis Nathaniel Astley to be capt. by purchase, v. Bickerstaff.
 7th Drag. Guards.—C. Redman, gent., to be cornet without purchase.
 5th Foot.—The prom. of Maj. W. C. Kennedy to be lieut. col. without purchase, to bear date 29th Aug., 1857, instead of 4th Sept., 1857, but such antedate is not to carry back pay.
 7th Foot.—Capt. W. V. Maskelyne, from h.-p. 20th Foot, to be capt., v. Brev. maj. Hibbert, whose brev. rank has been converted into substantive rank, under royal warrant 6th Oct., 1854; Lieut. W. McG. Keats, from 84th Foot, to be capt. without purchase; Ens. J. Smith, from Military Train, to be ens. and adj.
 8th Foot.—Serj. maj. E. Emerson, from 96th Foot, to be ens. without purchase, and adj.; the transfer of Ens. T. S. Mitchell from 89th Foot, as notified in the *Gazette* of 23rd Oct., has been cancelled.
 24th Foot.—Lieut. R. Halahan to be capt. without purchase, v. Greensill, dec.; Ens. John Johnstone to be lieut. without purchase, v. Halahan.
 29th Foot.—Assist. surg. W. L. Farmer, from staff, to be assist. surg., v. M'Gregor, prom. on the staff.
 33rd Foot.—C. R. Durrant, gent., to be ens. by purchase, v. Coxen, prom.
 The promotion of the undermentioned officers, in succession to Lieuts. Bagenall and Birkett, killed in action on the 30th July, 1857, to bear date 31st July, 1857, instead of 30th July, 1857, as previously stated:—Ens. J. D. Groome; Ens. G. G. Fraser.
 60th Foot.—G. F. Lamert, Esq., late paymr. of 3rd Rifle regt., British Italian Legion, to be paymaster; Assist. surg. W. S. Oliver, M.D., from staff, to be assist. surg., v. Biddle, resigned.
 69th Foot.—Ens. T. H. C. Boevey, from the 23rd Foot, to be ens., v. Eustace, superseded, being absent without leave; Assist. surg. J. H. Whittaker, from staff, to be assist. surg.
 75th Foot.—Ens. A. L'Estrange, from 17th Foot, to be ens., v. Row, prom.
 78th Foot.—Assist. surg. A. W. Beveridge, M.D., from staff, to be assist. surg., v. Willcocks, prom. on staff.
 81st Foot.—Assist. surg. W. J. Mullan, from staff, to be assist. surg., v. Auchinleck, prom. on staff.
 82nd Foot.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted to resign their commissions:—Ens. C. T. B. Spiller; Ens. G. Cowper.
 83rd Foot.—Assist. surg. T. R. Mould, from staff, to be assist. surg., v. Touch, prom. on staff.
 84th Foot.—Assist. surg. J. Cruice, from staff, to be assist. surg., v. La Presle, prom. on staff.
 86th Foot.—Assist. surg. C. H. Browne, from staff, to be assist. surg., v. Kellie, prom. on staff.
 87th Foot.—Assist. surg. D. C. M'Fall, from staff, to be assist. surg., v. Jones, prom. on staff.
 89th Foot.—Ens. T. S. Mitchell has been removed from the army, her Majesty having no further occasion for his services.
 94th Foot.—Ens. C. French, from 92nd Foot, to be ens., v. Shirreff, app. to 8th Foot.

NANA SAHIB'S VALUE.—The *Englishman* states that the Government has issued a proclamation in several languages, offering a reward of 50,000 rupees for the apprehension of Sreemunt Dhoondoo Punt Nana Sahib, of Bittoor.

BOOKS.

A Bird's-Eye View of India. By Lieut. EDW. KING, Madras Army. Partridge and Co.

PERHAPS the wisest course to pursue would be to leave this very pretentious pamphlet in the undisturbed enjoyment of merited obscurity; but, as silence is liable to be misconstrued into a signification of assent, we are constrained, as it were, to drag Mr. King's erroneous statements and absurd commentaries into public notice. The very title is an assumption, having been already adopted by Sir Erskine Perry. Mr. King, however, does not name the bird through whose visual organs he affects to view the social map of Hindostan. We can only surmise, therefore, that it is the owl—not on account of the fabled sagacity of that "night-fowl," but rather because of the midnight gloom that enshrouds these dark and formless fancies. The inhabitants of Devizes are singled out from the rest of the world for the ambiguous honour of a dedication, in acknowledgment of their kindness to the author during the seven years he was manager of a local bank. From the preface we gather that Lieut. and Banker King considers himself to be possessed of certain talents, which certain injudicious or sarcastic friends have requested him not to wrap up in a modest napkin. Hence this *brochure*—which is approached through an Introduction embodying three propositions: "OUR PRESENT POSITION—one of extreme pain and mortification. OUR DANGER—of being expelled from India on account of our unworthiness. THE REMEDY—an acknowledgment of our errors." Before grappling with the author's fallacies, it may be premised that there is scarcely a page without a scriptural quotation, not always very appropriate; but for that reason the more characteristic of the author's apparent idiosyncrasy.

Lieut. King asserts—and on this point he may possibly speak from personal experience—that India is "made a last resort for younger sons and the friends and helpless dependents of the Directors; selected, for the most part, without one solitary consideration as to moral character, mental qualification, or adaptation for the service; ignorant of the history and geography, as well as of the language and religion of the country." He then proceeds to inform his readers that many intelligent natives have of late years visited this country "for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of our character and strength," and that the result of their inquiries induced them "to stimulate their countrymen to throw off a foreign yoke." He himself had lately met with a very intelligent native, who made some very pertinent observations. "Had he been a Christian, instead of a Mahometan, I would have given him the information he required; but he 'lacked the wisdom that cometh from above,' and I was afraid of him." A candid confession of imbecility, it must be allowed. Lieut. King, however, is not equally timid on all occasions. He will consent to no half-measures for the suppression of the mutiny. "The simple epitaph placed over the mutineers' grave should be, 'Here lies the — regt., killed for mutiny in 1857.'" Pretty well, for a scripture reader; but it is quite in keeping with his eulogy of Sir Edw. Paget for the cruel and unnecessary massacre of the 47th N.I. at Barrackpore. "Sir Edward was a good disciplinarian, and knew his duty too well to parley with rebels." It is horrible to hear that deplorably mismanaged affair spoken of with such ignorance and flippancy. Sir Charles Napier, he says, "saw at once the danger of leaving Delhi to the exclusive charge of native soldiers, and he proposed to alter it." Sir Charles objected to leaving the chief arsenal in Upper India to the charge of three native regiments, and proposed that twelve should be posted at that very unhealthy station. Would that have improved our position at the breaking out of the mutiny? We pass over Lieut. King's more trifling errors as to the red granite walls of the Delhi palace and Agra fort. It was Bishop Heber who first mistook sandstone for granite, and every subsequent writer has found it more easy to transcribe a bishop's blunder than to judge for himself. We commend Lieut. King's pamphlet to the waste-paper basket.

Bradshaw's Overland Guide to India, Egypt, and China.
 W. J. Adams.

THE time will doubtless arrive when some such manual, or guide-book, will be both convenient and indispensable; but we sincerely trust, for the sake of future travellers, that they may meet with a better one than the one above. So far as the idea is concerned we have no fault to find with it, nor do we object to the general arrangement of the materials; but the materials themselves are utterly worthless. There is no one department of the book that is free from blunders and mis-statements. The historical and topographical details are beneath criticism, save so far as it is a critic's duty to protest against such gross inaccuracies being

foisted upon the public as genuine and authentic information. If *Bradshaw's Overland Guide* is ever to be considered an authority, it can only be after it has been entirely re-written.

Journal of a Bashi Bazouk. By H. M. WALMSLEY, Lieut.-Col. Turkish Horse. Groombridge and sons.

THE title of this pleasant series of outlines is a misnomer; but it is ungracious to quibble about a name when the thing specified is so agreeably set before us. If occasionally these lively sketches of Turkish character and society betray the hand of the amateur artist, that slight defect is fully atoned for by the freshness of the colouring and the still interesting nature of the subjects presented to our view. Our readers shall judge for themselves. We take at random the following description of the dancing dervishes:—

"Here is a man walking before us in a high conical rough head-dress, somewhat resembling a loaf of sugar stuck on his head, and wide-flowing robes; his long grey beard sweeps downwards almost to his middle, and his hands are clasped across his breast as he walks thoughtfully onwards. Two men, similarly dressed, follow him. These are the dancing dervishes. Let us follow them to their church or convent. We enter a large court-yard, in the middle of which is a fountain, and round the sides are the buildings inhabited by this singular sect. The church occupies the centre of the court-yard, and at the far end are some graves railed round, and prettily planted with flowers. Veiled figures of the lower order of women are waiting the opening of the church, and a quantity of boys playing about the yard. * * * The church is large, and scrupulously clean. A closely-latticed gallery runs round the upper part. This is for the women; for they can thus see, and remain themselves unseen. A balustrade encircles within it the centre of the flooring, forming an inner ring, floored with highly-polished oak, and the outer ring is occupied by the congregation, squatted on the matting. The dervishes, preceded by their priest, march slowly into the inner ring, and a great deal of slow, solemn chanting is gone through; then, in single file, one after another, they march round the inner ring, each bowing low as he passes what appears to be a verse of the Koran written on a board painted light blue, and then raising his head, the leading dervish turns slowly round, and fronting the one behind him, bends his head still lower as he slowly comes round again to his proper front, and then raising his head proceeds with his march. This is imitated by each in his turn, and several times they make the tour of the ring thus; then suddenly some musical instruments strike up, and at this time, as the leading dervish comes opposite the verse of the Koran, in lieu of bowing he crosses his arms on his breast, the fingers resting upwards on the shoulder-blades, makes a few pirouettes thus, and then extends the arms, holding them straight out from the body on a level, the palm of the right hand turned down, the fingers also slightly bent downwards, while the palm of the left is turned upwards, and its fingers also raised upwards, and the head is inclined over the right shoulder. There must be at least thirty of them thus spinning round and round like human tetotums, their high-pointed caps and flowing robes adding considerably to the grotesqueness of the scene. They spin in this way for about fifteen minutes, and then another walking procession takes place, followed by another spinning match, which, with a little recitation from the Koran, and plenty of prostration, ends the affair."

Our limits will not permit us to extract the equally graphic description of the howling dervishes, or do more than allude to the many characteristic vignettes of Turkish life and scenery. We cannot, however, altogether pass over Lieut.-Col. Walmsley's honest vindication of the much-abused Bashi Bazouks. Latterly, those rude horsemen had learned to appreciate the manliness of their British officers, who, on their part, began to feel a lively interest in the reckless impulsive men who, for the first time in their lives, were being subjected to the restraints of discipline:—

"At first," says Colonel Walmsley, "strange scenes occurred on parade. The men would smoke, sing, and laugh; and occasionally an officer in command of a regiment would see his whole corps suddenly dash away in a headlong charge after an unfortunate hare disturbed by the noise. Away the whole line would go, shouting, yelling, and discharging their pistols, at a hard gallop; while pussy dashed away at full speed, and the European officers remained alone on their deserted parade ground. At other times, a few of the men would decline to be drilled on some particular morning; but all this was soon reduced to order."

Here they are as they appeared on parade:—

"They looked curious enough on parade, as the different regiments fell in, dressed in the costumes of their country, and carrying their various colours. Their horses are small and wiry, generally vicious, and know their places in the ranks quite as well as their riders. Their broad, shovel-shaped stirrups, short stirrup-leathers, curious sabres, and belts stuck full of pistols, gave them a wild look. Steadiness in the ranks was a virtue difficult of attainment,

and when a brigade was in close column many of the rear squadrons would kneel on their saddles to see what was going on in their front, while those still further in the rear would stand upright on theirs. With all this they manœuvred with some precision, and were gradually improving."

And this was the manner in which they left the parade-ground, exulting like schoolboys let loose from school, to the no small discomfort of some of the European officers "who had never done a day's duty as soldiers, and perhaps never bestrode a horse before:—"

"It requires no very lively stretch of the imagination to picture the position of these unfortunates mounted on Arab horses, when, on the parade being dismissed, some Arab regiment broke its ranks, and discipline being at an end, consigned all military manœuvres to the Evil One, and shouting, yelling, striking at each other with their long pipe-sticks, or throwing them in the form of javelins, they wildly careered over the plains, now rushing at full speed close past the unfortunate officer's horse, now riding at him with a wild shout, and when collision seemed impossible to be avoided, suddenly, as if by magic, pulling up their shaggy little beasts on their haunches, or darting off wildly in some other direction."

With one more quotation we must take leave of our amusing Bashi Bazouk, who can, however, be sufficiently grave at befitting times. A Turk having been foiled in an attempt to extort a second payment of a debt from a Greek, through the beneficent action of the Hatti Houmayoun, determined to avenge himself after the ancient fashion of his country and his creed:—

"That night as he (the Greek) was blessing the allied arms that had brought about so great a change, he heard noises round his house, looked out, and saw a rapidly-increasing crowd outside. Several shots were fired at him, but he was unharmed. Rapidly he looked to the bars of his doors, and ascending to the highest storey, took refuge with his wife, children, and servants in a room under the roof. Here they lay in mortal terror, listening to the threats, imprecations, and noises below; but trusting that the bars and bolts would hold out until assistance arrived. Presently a smell of fire told them that all was lost, and now their infuriated assailants, led on by the man who had lost his cause, mounted to the roof, and poking their long guns through the crannies and crevices, fired into the trembling group. One after another they were shot down, for escape was impossible. Above them flashed the Turkish muskets, below them roared the fire and the fanatic crowd. Eventually a guard arrived, the crowd dispersed, but the guard (Turks themselves) made no prisoners. They contented themselves with extinguishing the fire; and on mounting to the small room where the unfortunate family had taken refuge, a terrible spectacle presented itself. All were dead save the wife, and she, lying amid half-charred corpses of her family, wounded in two places, and with a burning beam fallen across her legs, had given birth to a child! I never heard that any one was punished for this, save the leader, who was fined, but in all probability never paid anything."

The Mahomedan is the same and unchangeable at all times and in all places. He will not be converted, and his religion prevents him from being ever humanized by civilization. No alternative, therefore, remains but to deprive him of the power of doing evil, and to hold him in as strict restraint as the fiercest monster of the forests amid the busy haunts of men.

Gazetteer and Gazetteer Map of the Seat of Rebellion in India.

By an Old QUARTER-MASTER of the Bengal Army. James Madden.

A VERY opportune and useful publication. Of the general correctness of its details there can be no doubt, as they are based upon Mr. Thornton's model work on the same subject. And yet how comes it that we find the old "episcopal" error in the very first page? Bishop Heber notwithstanding, we maintain, and will maintain with the last breath in our lungs, that the fort of Agra is built of red sandstone—and not of red granite. Whence was the red granite obtainable? The Mahomedan rulers, we know, made labourers *par ordre*; but we are not aware that the rude materials as implicitly accepted their *hookum*. We might equally demur to the red granite walls of Delhi, and to the assertion that not a single European bayonet was within forty miles—Meerut being only thirty-eight miles distant—but we prefer to acknowledge the general serviceableness of the little pamphlet, and to recommend it to those with whom variety and amplitude of information are matters of secondary importance. The price, one shilling, places it within the reach of all who are interested in the news from India—and who can fail to be so?

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Penang	—	1,010
Singapore	—	23,835
Hong-Kong	400	68,196
Shanghai.....	—	8,440
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 22nd October, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

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JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 11th November, 1857.

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LONDON:—Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, Printer, at the Printing-Office of COX & WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by LANCELOT WILD, at 13, Catherine Street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Mary-le-Strand, both in the County of Middlesex.—November 16, 1857.

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Vol. XV.—No. 329.]

LONDON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1857.

[PRICE 1s.

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(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, December 1.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal .. .	Oct. 23	Burmah (Rangoon) .. .	Aug. 22
Madras .. .	28	Bombay .. .	Nov. 3
Agra .. .	21	Ceylon .. .	Oct. 29
China (Hong-Kong) .. .	Oct. 16.		

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE progress of the British arms in Upper India continues to be highly satisfactory, and in the Doab the very embers of the mutiny are being rapidly trodden out. The most prominent figure in the present budget of news is that of Acting-Brigadier Greathed, of H.M.'s 84th foot. In our last issue we chronicled the successes obtained by that active officer at Bolundshuhur and Malaghur, but erroneously stated that a second column of equal numerical force had gained similar advantages over the rebels at Muttra. It appears, however, that Colonel Greathed's column was the only one which actually followed up the retreating enemy. Halting at Ghazee-ood-deen Nuggur on the 25th, this force arrived at Sekundrabad on the 26th, and burnt it to the ground, as it was found to contain a quantity of ladies' apparel and other evidences of ill-gotten plunder. On the following day the column encountered the Jhansi rebels strongly posted at Bolundshuhur, and drove them from their intrenchments with the loss of seven light guns, twenty-five boxes of powder, and large quantities of shot, of hammered iron, and small-arms ammunition. The British loss was under 50, of whom six were wounded officers; that of the enemy was estimated at 150. The fort at Malaghur was occupied without resistance on Michaelmas day, and subsequently blown up. It is sad to relate that Lieut. Home of the Engineers, who assisted in blowing open the Cashmere gate at Delhi, was killed by the premature explosion of a mine. The sick and wounded were now sent back to Meerut, and on the 2nd of October Colonel Greathed resumed his onward march. Three days afterwards he reached Allyghur, and dispersed a body of rebels, who attempted to oppose his progress; cutting up 400 of them, and capturing two 5-pounder guns. On the 6th the fort of Agrabad fell into his hands, together with four guns and a large supply of grapeshot and powder. Two rebel chiefs and a hundred of their followers are stated to have been killed. As this force was triumphantly advancing towards Agra, on the left bank of the Jamuna, a numerous body of mutineers was also converging on the

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Bentinck*, with a Mail, left Calcutta October 23; Madras, October 29; Point de Galle, November 2; Aden, November 11; and arrived at Suez November 17. The *Madras*, with a Mail, left Bombay November 3; Aden, November 12; and arrived at Suez November 19. The *Aden*, with the China Mail, left Hong-Kong October 16; Singapore, October 22; Penang, October 23; and arrived at Point de Galle October 31. The Mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria, they arrived at Malta November 24, and Marseilles November 27 (per *Vectis*). The *Ripon*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton December 4.

DEPARTURES OF EACH MONTH—MAILS FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

Via *Southampton* (from London), at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 4th and 20th. It is advisable to post letters in *London* on the previous evening; if the 4th or 20th be Sunday, then on the evening of the 3rd and 19th.

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The Mails for China are despatched under the same regulations, and at the same rate of postage, as those to India.

* * The *Marseilles* mails of the 10th and 26th overtake the *Southampton* mails of the 4th and 20th at Malta; from which place they are conveyed by the same vessel.

same point from the opposite side of the river. On the morning of the 10th October, Colonel Greathed entered the cantonments, and his troops, wearied with a long march, began to make preparations for breakfast. Suddenly, hostile artillery thundered on their camp, and some squadrons of cavalry charged on the flank and captured a gun. Though taken by surprise, the Sikhs and 9th Lancers—the latter only half-dressed—sprang into their saddles and rushed at the intruders. Nine of the Lancers, headed by Lieuts. French and Jones, attacked five times their number of sepoys and retook the gun; though the former officer was killed, and the latter severely wounded, in the performance of this dashing exploit. The artillery and infantry quickly advanced to their support, and repulsed the enemy with great slaughter, hotly pursuing them to the Kharee river, ten miles distant. The mutineers are said to have lost nearly 2,000 men, together with thirteen pieces of artillery, the whole of their camp equipage and baggage, and treasure to the amount of 50,000*l.*; the casualties on the part of the British did not exceed eighty. Some of the fugitives fled to Bhurtpore, others to Muttra and Mynpoorie; but were refused shelter by the inhabitants, who now ventured to demonstrate their preference for the British government. The Rajah of the last-named place, however, joined the fugitives, leaving his guns and 20,000*l.* worth of treasure as a prize for the victors. It was here that Brigadier Grant assumed the command of the column, and pushed forward to Cawnpore, in the hope of reaching Lucknow by the 30th October.

Notwithstanding their signal discomfiture on the 10th, the Gwalior rebels continued to hover around Agra; one party intrenching themselves on the banks of the Kharee, and another taking up a position at Futtehpore Seekree. With a view to dislodge the latter, a wing of the 3rd Bengal Fusiliers marched out of the fort on the 22nd; but with what result is as yet unknown. The Delhi fugitives are supposed to have crossed over into Oude, excepting those who proceeded to Bareilly. Delhi itself was held by the 60th, 61st, 1st Bengal Fusiliers, the 4th Sikhs, the Guide infantry, the Sirmoor battalion, and two troops of horse artillery; H.M.'s 52nd had marched for the Punjab. Two more of the king's sons, Meerza Bukhtawur Shah, and Meerza Mehndoo, have been tried by military commission and condemned to be shot. The ex-monarch was also to be brought to trial, though his life appears to have been guaranteed to him at the time of his arrest. Many of the Mahomedan gentry have also been apprehended, and those who before were wavering were now actively engaged in encompassing the ruin of their less cautious brethren. A movable column under Brigadier Showers swept the adjacent country in the last week in September, and on the 2nd October took possession of the abandoned fort of Rewarree, which was armed with twelve guns and mortars, loaded and in position. A few days afterwards the horsemen of the Nawab of Jhujjur were disarmed without opposition. Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., "of Delhi," and Colonel Becher, had repaired to the hills in ill health.

Meanwhile the position of the British at Lucknow, though critical, was daily improving. General Outram's forces occupied two positions. One division was posted at Alumbaugh, under Major Sibley, H.M.'s 64th, in charge of the ladies and children, the sick and wounded. Alumbaugh, a country residence of the ex-royal family of Oude,

is a large house standing in a spacious walled-in inclosure about three miles on the Cawnpore side of the capital. About 1,000 men were in possession of this important post, which was defended by heavy guns, and amply stored with provisions. The main body of the British army occupied the Residency, but were closely hemmed in by hordes of sepoys and armed ruffians.

The chief loss incurred in effecting the relief of Lucknow was in fighting their way through the city. Nearly 600 men and officers were placed *hors de combat*. Among the slain were General Neill, Major Perrin, and Lieuts. Graham, Preston, and Nunn, of H.M.'s 90th; Colonel Hamilton, Capt. Hay, and Lieut. Swanson, of the 78th; Lieut. Haigh, of the 5th fusiliers; and Capt. Shute and Lieuts. Turner and Bateman, of the 64th: the numbers of officers wounded exceeded thirty. In another column will be found a partial list of the survivors of the heroic garrison.

A third attack, with the usual result, had been made upon Bhittoor, and two more guns captured. The place has at last been destroyed, together with the village of Sheo-Rajpore. In other respects tranquillity had been restored to the country around Cawnpore, through the energetic measures of Colonel Wilson, the commandant. Colonel Greathed's victory at Agra had likewise enabled the Maharajah of Gwalior to reopen political communication with the Governor-General's agent.

The troops of the Rajah of Kotah mutinied and attacked the Residency on the 14th October, and murdered Major Burton, the political agent, and his two sons. The rajah, however, was not even suspected of disloyalty. A severe action appears to have taken place at Jeerum, where the Neemuch column defeated a strong force of the rebels, though with the loss of two officers killed and five wounded. The former were Capt. Tucker, 2nd Bombay cavalry, and Capt. Read, H.M.'s 83rd; the latter, Capt. Simpson and Lieuts. Blair and Le Geyt, 2nd Bombay cavalry; Capt. Soppitt, 12th N.I.; and Capt. Laurie, 21st N.I. The Malwa column had been doing good service, by reducing Dhar, and capturing three guns from a large body of mutineers. It was, however, anxiously expected at Neemuch, as the general state of Rajpootana was by no means favourable. Saugor still held out, though seriously menaced by the enemy. In Scinde, order had been completely restored; but at Ahmedabad a conspiracy had been detected amongst the Bombay grenadiers, eighteen of whom were convicted and executed. In the Punjab, symptoms of agitation had manifested themselves, but there was a sufficient force of Europeans to prevent any formidable outbreak.

In the Santhal district, the 32nd N.I. mutinied at Deoghur on the 9th October, and murdered Mr. Ronald, a civilian, and Lieut. Cooper. The mutineers then took the road to Bhaugulpore.

The reinforcements from England were at length arriving, after unusually long voyages. Nearly 2,000 men had reached Calcutta, and 1,000 Madras; and about 3,000 more were at Galle. The *Golden Fleece*, with 1,000 Europeans, had been despatched from Calcutta to Masulipatam, the nearest port to Hyderabad.

The news from Calcutta is not a little characteristic of the City of Palaces. Public attention appears to be divided between two subjects sufficiently different. There had

been a great "tamasha," and withal a "burra khana," on occasion of the presentation of colours to the volunteer corps, by Lady Canning. After all, it is a simple rule-of-three question. We all remember how fervent was the excitement in London when her gracious Majesty presented the Victoria Cross to the Crimean heroes. As London, then, is to Calcutta, so was the presentation of colours to the presentation of the cross. What more need be said? The other topic of general remark was the nervous conduct of Government with reference to the Press. The *Englishman* and the *Hurtaru* appear to have been desirous of reproducing certain articles from London newspapers which reflected severely on the ruling authorities. This was naturally and logically prohibited by the Secretary to Government; but the Calcutta press is offended because it is not allowed to reprint what it would not be permitted to originate. It is clear that Lord Canning was not ill-advised when he decided on placing the press under a licensing system. Our Indian journalists have too much of the vulture and the daw to be able to quote the old sarcasm, *verat censura columbas*. The resignation of Ameer Ally, the Mahomedan deputy commissioner of Patna, has been hailed with exultant sneers. It is insinuated that another Mussulman will be appointed to the vacant post. May the kind deities propitious to British rule in the East avert the evil omen.

PASSENGERS BY THE PRESENT MAIL.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Ripon*, Dec. 4.—Mrs. Maud, Mrs. Mance and two children, Lieut. Clarke, Lieut. Campbell, Capt. Olive, Capt. Chandler, Mrs. Angou, Mrs. Pilbrow, Capt. and Mrs. Stewart, Dr. Kean, Mr. Smith, Mr. Cuthbert, Mr. Leonard, Com. Stainforth, Mr. Watt, Capt. Corbett, Ens. Harrow, Lieut. Crosse, Mr. and Mrs. Eveyan and two children, Capt. Hamilton, Lieut. Hornby, Mr. Turner, Lieut. Hudson, Mr. Mileruch, Mr. Sebastian, Mr. Wood, Mr. McGuize, Capt. Kirby, Mr. Sutherland, Adm. Kepple, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Abraham.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Captain Alexander Chancellor, H.M.'s 75th regt., at Kussowlie, aged 29, Oct. 4; Lieut. Conyers, H.M.'s 60th rifles, at Allahabad, Sept. 26; Lieut. Charles Dayrell, H.M.'s 75th regt., at Kussowlie.

BENGAL.—Lieut. G. H. Griffith, 8th N.I., at Fort Michael, Sept. 17; Lieut. F. M. McGregor, 52nd N.I., at Kut-inge.

MADRAS.—Captain George A. Sandys, 35th N.I., Oct. 17. **BOMBAY.**—Gen. Brackley Kennett, 22nd B.N.I., at Coonoor, Oct. 12.

THE FRENCH GUNBOAT "LA DRAGONNE."—We learn from Macao, that during the last severe gale on the night between the 30th Sept. and the 1st of October, when so many lorchas and junks were smashed, Capt. Barry, commanding the French gunboat *La Dragonne*, had his longboat manned, and sent it in the middle of the night, during the greatest fury of the gale, in charge of an officer, to assist in saving the many unfortunate beings floating about on wrecks and rocks in the vicinity of the gunboats stationed in the "Tyra." After extraordinary efforts, and at the imminent peril of their own lives, this officer and his crew succeeded in saving thirty-one lives, and bringing them, in different trips, on board the gunboat, twelve of them perfectly exhausted. On board they were well taken care of, and kept until declared by the doctor on board to be strong enough to leave the vessel.

THE MUTINIES.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

(Continued from Allen's Indian Mail, of Nov. 16, for which Paper it has been expressly compiled.)

BATEMAN, Lieut. H.M.'s 64th regt. killed at Lucknow, Sept. 26.
BLAIR, Lieut. J. Bombay cav. wounded near Neemuch, Oct. 24.
BURTON, Maj. and two sons, murdered at Kotah, Oct. 15.
CHAPMAN, Mr. c.s. wounded, Oct. 18, by some Bheels.
COOPER, Lieut. H. C. A. 32nd N.I. killed by the mutineers at Deoghur, Oct. 9.
FRENCH, Lieut. killed at Agra, Oct. 10.
GRAHAM, Lieut. N. H.M.'s 90th regt. killed at Lucknow, Sept. 26.
GRAHAM, Capt. 4th Rifles, wounded, Oct. 18, by some Bheels.
HAMILTON, Col. H.M.'s 78th regt. killed at Lucknow, Sept. 26.
HAIG, Lieut. E. F. H.M.'s 5th Fusiliers, killed at Lucknow, Sept. 26.
HOME, Lieut. engs. killed by the explosion of a mine, prematurely fired, at Malaghur, Sept. 29.
HAY, Capt. T. R. T. H.M.'s 78th regt. killed at Lucknow, Sept. 26.
JONES, Lieut. severely wounded at Agra, Oct. 10.
JONES, Lieut. A. S. 9th Lancers, wounded at Bolundshahur, Sept.
LAURIE, Capt. 21st N.I. wounded near Neemuch, Oct. 24.
NUNN, Lieut. J. J. H.M.'s 90th regt. killed at Lucknow, Sept. 26.
PERRIN, Maj. J. H.M.'s 90th regt. killed at Lucknow, Sept. 26.
PRESTON, Lieut. M. H.M. 90th regt. killed at Lucknow, Sept. 26.
READE, Capt. H.M.'s 83rd regt. killed near Neemuch, Oct. 24.
RONALD, Mr. killed by the mutineers at Deoghur, Oct. 9.
SHUTE, Capt. H.M.'s 64th regt. killed at Lucknow, Sept. 26.
SIMPSON, Capt. 2nd Bombay cav. wounded near Neemuch, Oct. 24.
SOPPITT, Lieut. 2nd Bombay cav. wounded near Neemuch, Oct. 24.
SWANSON, Lieut. J. H.M.'s 78th regt. killed at Lucknow, Sept. 26.
TUCKER, Capt. 2nd Bombay cav. killed near Neemuch, Oct. 24.
TURNER, Lieut. H.M.'s 54th regt. killed at Lucknow, Sept. 26.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

Shares.		Paid.	Prices.
£.		£.	
	India Stock.....		217 @ 215½
	India Bonds (£1,000).....		40 @ 30 dis.
	Ditto (under £1,000)....		35 dis.
	RAILWAYS.		
18	Bombay, Baroda, and Central	9	½ @ ½ dis.
	India (guar. 5 per ct.) ..		2s. par
20	Calcutta and South-Eastern ..	1	½ @ 1 pm.
20	Ceylon	2s.	½ @ ½ pm.
20	Eastern Bengal	100	100½ @ 107½
20	East-Indian	15	1 @ ½ pm.
	Ditto Extension C (guar. 5 per ct.) ..		all
20	Ditto Extension D (guar. 5 p.ct. with full 5 p.ct. int.)	5	½ @ 1½ pm.
	Ditto E. Shares Extension ..	2s.	½ to ½ pm.
20	Euphrates Valley		all
20	Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) ..		21 @ 21½
20	Ditto (New ditto)	4	½ @ 1½ pm.
20	Ditto	2s.	½ @ 1½ pm.
20	Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) ..		all
20	Ditto (guar. 5 per ct.) ..		18 @ 20
20	Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per ct.) ..	10	20½ @ 21½
20	Ditto 3rd Extension (guar. 5 per cent.) ..	5	1 @ ½ dis.
20	Ditto 4th Extension (guar. 5 per cent.) ..	5	½ @ ½ pm.
20	Scinde (guar. 5 per ct.) ..	10	½ @ ½ pm.
20	Punjab	2	½ @ ½ pm.
	BANKS.		
40	Australasia	all	78 @ 80
25	Bank of Egypt	18½	5½ @ 4½ dis.
25	Oriental Bank Corporation....	all	34 @ 35
20	Ottoman Bank	all	16½ @ 17½
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
1	N. B. Australasian Company..	all	½ @ ½
1	Oriental Gas	all	½ @ 1½
1	Ditto New	10s.	par @ ½ pm.
50	Peninsular and Oriental Steam		
	Navigation Company	all	73 @ 75
50	Ditto New	10	5½ @ 6½ pm.
1	Submarine Telegraph Scrip ..	all	½ @ ½
1	Ditto Registered	all	½ @ ½

BENGAL. THE MUTINY.

AGRA.—"PROCLAMATION.—*Agra Fort, Sept. 29, 1857.*—The sepoys who have mutinied upon lying pretexts of interferences with religion and caste and have shown the absurdity of those pretexts by associating themselves with jail felons and miscreants of every description, after vain efforts to contend with the British Government at Delhi and elsewhere, are now fleeing from the punishment due to their crimes, through various parts of these provinces, showing by their movements only a desire to save the plunder they have obtained by violence and their worthless lives.

The Government of these provinces calls on all landholders and farmers, with their tenantry, and on all well-disposed subjects, to give all possible assistance to the authorities in bringing those outcasts to justice.

Landholders and farmers of land, especially, are reminded of the terms of their engagement not to harbour or countenance criminals and evil-disposed persons.

The Government requires proofs of the fidelity and loyalty of all classes of its subjects, in recovering the arms, elephants, horses, camels, and other Government property, which have been feloniously taken by these offenders. All persons are warned against purchasing or bartering for any such property of the state under the severest penalties, and rewards will be paid to those who, immediately on obtaining possession of the same, bring them to the nearest civil or military authority.—By order.

C. B. THORNHILL,

Off. Sec. to Govt., N.W.P."

"On Friday afternoon, the 9th instant, the movable column from Delhi, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Greathed, was at Hattaras, and early on Saturday morning it was encamped in the middle of the station of Agra, having marched upwards of twenty-eight miles during the night.

For many preceding days rumours were current that a large body of mutineers from various distant places, but principally Indore, had congregated at Dholpore, thirty-six miles from Agra, on the Gwalior road, and on Wednesday it became known that this force was marching towards Agra, while on the morning of Friday it was also known that it was then actually encamped on the banks of the Kharee, a small stream about nine miles off; but nobody seems to have felt any curiosity regarding the after movements of the force, for it is a fact that no one in authority was aware of the position it occupied on Saturday, or of its having moved beyond the Kharee, and being then marching direct upon Agra.

At half-past ten, Colonel Greathed's wearied men, having breakfasted, were quietly resting themselves after their long night march, the horses being unsaddled, and the camp in all the confusion of pitching tents, when, to their utter amazement, a battery of guns, in the rear of the burial-ground, opened upon the right flank of the camp, and at the same time a numerous body of horse galloped into the midst, and cut down several of them. Never was a surprise more complete, and never did men rally with more rapidity, and prepare for resistance with greater coolness and courage, than did our gallant fellows on this occasion.

Previous, however, to this sudden attack, four Ghazees with tom-toms entered the camp, and cut down an officer and a sergeant-major—the one while he was washing, and the other asleep. In five minutes the lancers and Seikhs were in their saddles, and after the fifth shot had been fired by the enemy, our horse artillery guns were ready, and replied to them with splendid effect. In a very short time the enemy began to retreat, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cotton, who happened to be on the ground at the time, assumed command as senior officer, and immediately ordered the advance. For a short distance the enemy showed fight, and seemed disposed to dispute the ground with us; but on the cavalry and artillery approaching nearer and nearer, they changed their mind, and, what at first was an ordinary retreat, soon became a most disorderly flight. They scoured down the Gwalior road, and scattered themselves over the fields on either hand, in hopes of being concealed by the lofty *jowar* and *bajrah* cultivation (as high, strong and nearly as thick as sugarcane), with which all the surrounding country is covered; but the 9th lancers and the Seikh cavalry kept at their heels, and cut them down right and left, while the horse artillery, always in front, mowed them down with grape. In the fields, too, they were also pursued by H.M.'s 8th and 75th regiments, and the 2nd and 4th Punjab infantry, so there was no escape for them on either side; and whichever way they attempted to flee, the avenger was always behind them, and the road and the fields between the Ice Pits and the Kharee Nuddee, a distance of ten miles, tell the tale in letters of blood of the glorious slaughter of the murderous miscreants that ensued. The tired horses of the artillery and cavalry seemed to acquire strength

from the excitement of the chase, and the mutineers were followed up to the Kharee Nuddee at full speed with tremendous slaughter. Every gun that the enemy possessed—fourteen in number—was captured, and their tents after being gutted of the plunder the robbers had amassed, were burnt. We also recovered treasure to the value of about a lakh and sixty thousand rupees, while several of the European soldiers, and almost all the Seikhs, obtained more or less money and other valuables from the bodies of the slain, in some instances as much as two hundred rupees being found on the person of a dead sepoy, and very rarely less than thirty or forty.

When the firing was heard in the fort, the 3rd European regiment (which early in the morning had been warned to hold itself in readiness for service at 2 o'clock) immediately got under arms, and into their confounded red cloth jackets, the rest of the force being attired in drab holland—and shortly after 11, it marched at a rapid pace to the assistance of their comrades in cantonments, cheering most enthusiastically. The regiment was delayed for a minute at the Ummer Sing gate, in consequence of their advance being checked by a crowd of panic-stricken fugitives from cantonments, among whom were a few mounted soldiers who ought to have known better. It is said that a small party of the enemy's horse (dressed in light cavalry uniform) pursued them to within a very short distance of the fort, but what course it afterwards took, we have not heard. Every officer and gentleman, who had horses, and could get ready in time, rushed out of the fort to accompany the 3rd Europeans; and had not an order been issued to stop the egress, the fort might have been left under the charge of the ladies and children. The men of the 3rd were so anxious to get into action, that of their own accord they went at the "double," which had the effect of soon knocking many of them up; and by the time they had advanced five miles, the stragglers were very numerous. Many preceding days had been tolerably cool and cloudy, but on this day the sun shone forth in its full glory, and there was hardly a breath of air stirring, so that the men suffered exceedingly; and many poor fellows, unable to move from the effects of the sun, were obliged to be left on the roadsides.

The 3rd, about 550 strong, accompanied by some Seikh cavalry and infantry, and by the new Militia Rifle Company, were led by Lieut.-Colonel Riddell seven or eight miles out, but although they prevented the enemy escaping to the left, they had no opportunity of encountering them or of performing any deeds of daring. It is difficult to estimate the number of slain, but when we consider the enemy numbered at least 7,000 men, and that they were pursued and slaughtered for ten miles, we think we are not above the mark if we put them down at 1,000—and it must be remembered that we took no prisoners, and as far as we know, none are merely wounded. On our side we had one officer killed—Capt. Lucius French, 9th lancers; four European non-commissioned officers and men, and six Seikhs. Four officers wounded—Lieut. A. S. Jones, 9th lancers; Lieut. A. Pearson, artillery; Lieut. C. S. Maclean, 3rd European regiment attached to 1st Punjab cavalry; and Lieut. G. A. P. Younghusband, 13th Bombay N.I., Commanding 5th Punjab cavalry, the latter by falling into a well while charging the enemy, twenty-two Europeans soldiers, and twenty-eight Seikhs. Missing, two Seikhs. Total, eleven killed, fifty-four wounded, and two missing—altogether sixty-seven.

Our rule had already been re-established between this and Meerut by the fall of Delhi, and one of the results of Colonel Cotton's victory will be the establishment of order between this and Jhansi, and in more distant parts in that direction, and towards Ajmere also—and as Col. Greathed is now proceeding towards Mynpooree, we shall in a few days have order restored there, in Etawah, and adjoining districts, and dak communication re-opened with Calcutta.

We have omitted to mention the strength of our force, and therefore conclude with the following rough estimate. Two troops of horse artillery, and one horse battery, together eighteen guns belonging to the column, and a horse battery with four guns under Lieutenant Pearson from the fort, 250 of the 9th lancers; 220 of the 8th foot; 270 of the 75th foot; 550 of the 3rd Bengal Europeans; 500 Seikh cavalry, and 800 Seikh infantry, and about 50 of the Agra militia. Altogether about 1,300 Seikhs and upwards of 1,500 Europeans."—*Mofussilite, Oct. 14.*

October 21.—A portion of the Mhow and Indore mutineers, whom Col. Greathed's column thrashed so severely on the 10th, have been moving about from place to place. Some went to Bhurtore, where they were not welcomed. They were told to lay down their arms, but they would not, and were thereupon attacked by the rajah's people. Some six or eight were killed, about fourteen were taken prisoners and sent here, of whom six were hanged, and the rest escaped. A portion of the rebels are now on the other side of the Kharee Nuddee, and a few are at Fattypoor-Sikree, where, with the townspeople, they make some

show. About three hundred of the 3rd Bengal Europeans go from hence to-morrow to Futteypoor-Sikree to bring them to account. The movable column is at Mynpooree, where a large body of these mutineers were.

ALLYGHUR.—From the Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army, Allyghur, 5th Oct., 3 P.M.—“The movable column marched on Allyghur this morning. The insurgents made a show of fighting, and opened fire with two native cannon and several small guns made from the sockets of telegraph posts. They were driven off, their guns captured, and they were gloriously and effectually pursued by the cavalry, a column of infantry with guns proceeding at the same time around the city. Between three and four hundred were cut to pieces, while on our side only a few were wounded. The insurgents were composed principally of fanatic Mahomedans, with a few sepoys and irregular cavalry sowars.

“The town of Coel has suffered much from plunder during the last month; and the Hindoos, who are alone left in it, appear to rejoice at our appearance. Part of the Barcilly mutineers plundered Hattrass the day before yesterday, and it is feared are now out of reach, crossing or across the Ganges; but we hope to cut off a number of mutineers who are still at Muttra, or proceeding thence to the Ganges. No further news from Lucknow to-day. We march to Akraabad to-morrow.”

ASSAM.—3rd Oct.—The 100 sailors sent up by Government in the *Hoorungutta* steamer arrived at Debrooghur yesterday, about four P.M. The Cutcherry, which is the only building large enough to contain them all together, has been given up for their accommodation, and the residents at the station will have the pleasure of entertaining the officers. It is to be hoped that the mere sight of so many white faces will do all we need up here, for though many may have wished us harm, their plots were but half-fledged when they were broken up by timely precautions; and it is to be hoped we have now nothing more to fear. The young rajah has been sent under a guard for change of air on the river, by the magistrate of Sibsaur; and our Mahomedan native doctor here, with the ominous name of Hedait Allee, who was found meddling more with politics than pills, has also gone in his wake, —sent off by our commandant at a moment's warning.

BEHAR.—The following message has been received from Major English at Chuttra:—

“I had a severe engagement yesterday with the Ramghur battalion; defeated them, taken four guns complete, and forty-five cart-loads of ammunition. I have had forty-five men killed and wounded.”

The following is from Camp, Chuttra, dated 4th October:—

“On the 2nd October, 1857, the small force under the command of Major English, consisting of 150 men of H.M.'s 53rd regiment, and about an equal number of the Police battalion, advanced from the village of Dourol 'Erechak,' upon 'Chuttra,' where the Ramghur battalion, upwards of 750 strong, with four brass guns, were encamped, commanded by a baboo, who directed the whole of their operations.

“We came in sight of the enemy about 8 A.M., when a party, under command of Captain Fendall, were sent out in skirmishing order, followed by the main body at about 250 yards' distance. The skirmishers immediately opened fire upon the enemy, who was in position in line protected by his artillery, which instantly opened a heavy fire of round shot, grape, and canister. Nothing daunted, the skirmishers moved steadily on, while the main body, under Major English, by a flank movement to the left, came upon the enemy's right, when the action became general. The enemy fought his guns to the last minute, and kept up a heavy and continuous fire of musketry for about an hour and a half, when he fled from all points, with the loss of his guns, ammunition, and colours, and the whole of his baggage and camp equipage, &c. If we had had with us a few cavalry, scarcely a man would have escaped being killed or taken prisoner. A great number of their dead covered the field; but their wounded crawled into the jungle, from whence a good number were brought into the camp during the day. Our loss in this sharp action is rather severe, being three killed and forty-three wounded, three of whom have since died of their wounds.”

BENARES.—A plot has been discovered at Benares, in which some sepoys had arranged to murder three officers of the 37th N.I. whilst in their beds. They are being tried by court-martial, and it is to be hoped will meet with the punishment they have deserved.

Oct. 16.—News has just come in of the mutiny of the 32nd Bengal Native Infantry in the Santhal district. They have murdered some of their officers, and are marching towards Bhaugulpore. We hear that the 31st, at Saugor, have also gone. Troops in small detachments pass up daily. Yesterday, two companies of H.M.'s 53rd, and five companies of the 27th Madras native

infantry, passed up, with 400 remounts, for Allahabad. The works at Raj-Ghaut are progressing rapidly, but they are three and a half miles from the station, and the road to it is entirely through gardens, affording excellent cover to skirmishers. All quiet here, but Jaunpore is threatened by 4,000 Oude scoundrels, so, at least, it is reported. The whole of Rewah is in a blaze. Capt. Osborne, with the rajah and 600 men, are still holding on there. The rajah himself is well inclined, but he cannot command his men.

BOLUNDSHUHUR.—Mr. Sapte, the collector and magistrate of the district, thus describes the affair of the 28th Sept.:—

“We arrived at daybreak, and found the rebels, consisting of the Jhansi Brigade, and Wallee-dad of Malaghur's levies, entrenched on the road in the station close by my compound. They fired as we advanced, and after two hours' pounding or more, we drove them from their position, killing some 150 of them, and losing ourselves some fifty killed and wounded—among the latter were six officers. We took one 9-pounder gun and one 3-pounder; two 9 pounder ammunition waggons, a quantity of small-arm ammunition, and twenty-five barrels of gunpowder. I am sorry to say, during the action, Wallee-dad escaped from his fort, and has gone to Rohilkhand. The Nana Sahib [it is concluded that the Nana's brother is meant, who lately arrived at Malaghur wounded] was said to be with him. We took possession of Malaghur this morning, and it is now being mined preparatory to being blown up.”

From the A. A. Gen. of the Army, Camp, Bolundshuhur, 4 P.M. 2nd Oct.:—“This force moves to Koorja, in progress to Allyghur. Several executions have taken place. Colonel Farquhar remains at Bolundshuhur, with two horse artillery guns, 200 horse, and a wing of the Belooch battalion, about 250 strong. All the mutineers in this part of the country are believed to have crossed the Ganges. Lieutenant Home, of the engineers, a most gallant and intelligent officer, was unfortunately killed yesterday, by the premature explosion of a mine, whilst employed in the destruction of the fort of Malaghur.”

October 4.—Mr. B. Sapte left Colonel Greathed's force at Koorja, and returned to Bolundshuhur on the 4th. He is supported by 220 Belooch troops, 200 Pathan horse, and two horse artillery guns.

At Bolundshuhur a greater amount of ammunition was captured than at first reported. Mail carts are running in both directions from that station. The line of Delhi is open. Wallee-dad escaped to Barcilly. Many of his followers have been caught. His teshseldar was to be hung on the 5th.

CAWNPORE, October 20.—Some 650 infantry, a battery of artillery, and a few sowars of the garrison at Cawnpore, marched, on the morning of the 18th inst., towards a village called Sheo-Rajpore, distance hence some sixteen miles, where it was reported at 10 P.M. of the 17th. A large force of rebels had collected there, with the fiend Nana at its head. The evening previous to our march we were under orders for Lucknow, and this contrary movement of the gallant Colonel Wilson somewhat surprised the whole of us, for I can assure you not a soul in camp, with the exception of the colonel himself and Captain Bruce, magistrate of Cawnpore, knew but what we were proceeding to Lucknow; but after forming upon the glacis of the entrenchment, instead of going towards the bridge of boats to cross the Ganges, we were marched off in the opposite direction, and straight out of the entrenched camp, headed by the brave colonel himself. We moved off at one o'clock A.M., and after several short halts, we got as far as Bhitoor, where we rested, and breakfasted on hard biscuit and a glass of rum and pawnee. At about twelve o'clock we again moved off under a broiling sun, and after accomplishing five or six miles, intelligence was received that the enemy were in a grove of trees not half a mile ahead, with two guns in position—a 24-pounder and a 9-pounder. We had not moved on much further, when it was thought prudent to deploy our small force on either side of the road, but this move we were rather late in putting into effect, for the detachment of the 90th L.I., which was in rear, had just commenced to move off the road, when the enemy's guns opened fire, and told terribly on the fated 90th. The first shell burst immediately before this detachment, killing two and wounding two or three others. Our guns shortly afterwards commenced, but our shot fell far short, and we had to advance closer up, so as to get in range; and it was well we did so, for the shot of the enemy came pretty quick, but now passed harmlessly over our heads, except one or two shells which exploded immediately above us, but did us no injury. After exchanging twenty or thirty rounds, the enemy's guns were charged. I should have said position, as the guns were already silenced and being limbered up. No sooner was this effected than the cowardly rascals made off, leaving behind two waggons which could not be moved, owing to some of the horses being knocked

over by our shot. The enemy, however, cut the traces, &c., of the animals, and fairly bolted. Were it not for the paucity of cavalry on our side, we would have created great havoc amongst the routed foe. The want of this arm has been greatly felt in all our actions with the insurgents, and I doubt not that if we had a body only five hundred strong at the battle before Cawnpore, the massacre at the assembly-room might never have happened. The enemy left behind them three country carts laden with ammunition, and these also fell into our hands. Though our movement was quiet and quickly done, yet the rebels knew, and had prepared for our coming. One unfortunate fellow, however, was fast asleep during the action, and continued in this happy state till he was roused by one of our men dealing him a soft kick on his posterior. He let forth a yell that would have done credit to a beast of the forest, on seeing a white face over him, and made one bound, thinking of a run; but he was brought sharp round by the thrust of a bayonet, and was seen no more. The action altogether did not last an hour; but in this short space of time we had two killed and six wounded. The two former and five of the latter belong to the 90th L.I., and the other wounded man is one of the Madras fusiliers, who was struck in the arm. Of the five wounded of the 90th, no less than four had to undergo amputations—one from the shoulder, one from the thigh, and two of the arm. It was difficult to estimate the loss of the enemy, as the villains have a most expeditious way of either carrying off their killed and wounded, or secreting them in some place tedious to find. On our return to Cawnpore we set fire to and otherwise destroyed the village of Sheo-Bajpore. In one house there was a great quantity of hay and chopped straw stowed away; and nothing would do for a few of the 64th, but they must needs go poking their bayonets into the loose portion in quest of live game. Strange to say, after driving in two or three bayonets, and on turning over a small quantity of the stuff, out came no less than four or five rebels, with drawn swords in their hands. You may rest assured, the men of the 64th did not allow them time or opportunity to use their weapons, but bayoneted everyone on the spot. The whole of this day was occupied in destroying the village of Bhitoor, and on the morning of the 20th we marched back to Cawnpore, and arrived about 9 o'clock, A.M. Soon after, two of the many prisoners we brought in were launched into eternity by the hangman. One was the bearer of letters from Nana to the villagers of Bhitoor and the neighbouring places, calling upon them to supply ammunition, and have supplies prepared against his coming, which would take place in fifteen or twenty days, when it was his intention of clearing Cawnpore of the infidel *Peringhee* *logue*. Large reinforcements are daily expected from the Lower Provinces. The 93rd and 53rd are a day's march off, and will, in all probability, be in to-morrow. Detachments of H.M.'s 78th, 84th, 90th, and 5th Fusiliers, with a battery of artillery, go on with a convoy of provisions to Lucknow.—*Bombay Times*.

DEOGHUR.—We have received intelligence that the 32nd Bengal native infantry have murdered several of their officers, and are now in a state of open revolt. Lieutenant Cooper who was in charge of the detachment at Deoghur, is among the killed, and so is Mr. Ronald, the assistant commissioner of the district. Mr. Floyd, the sub-assistant commissioner, has escaped, but by what means and under what circumstances we have not yet been able to learn. Lieutenant Cooper's men, it will be in the recollection of all, not long ago turned out and fired upon a body of the 5th irregular cavalry on their attempting to approach their lines, and thus established a claim, however unworthy of recognition it has in the end proved to be, to be regarded as stanch and trustworthy. Lieutenant Cooper was well known to be a kind and indulgent officer. He did everything to promote the comfort and welfare of his men. He mixed a good deal with them, and studied to win their regard; and this he made sure he had succeeded in doing.

DHAR.—CAMP BEFORE DHAR, Oct. 23.—At 4 o'clock yesterday morning, the Rajah of Dhar sent a messenger to Major Robertson, warning him that his detachment would be attacked. No attack however was made. About 6 A.M. Brigadier Stuart came up, with the rest of the column, and all moved on towards Dhar. At a quarter to 8, the advance guard, composed of the 14th Light Dragoons, H.M.'s 86th Foot, and the 25th N.I. were seen getting into skirmishing order, and presently the bang! bang! of two guns was heard, but a long way off. The grenadier company of the 25th N.I., under Forbes, were then by order sent from the main body to support the cavalry. Soon after, three more guns were heard. The column then halted to enable Major Keane's (H.M.'s 86th) detachment to join. In about half an hour an advance was again made. In front appeared a hilly ridge with a hump in the centre. By degrees the whole of

this hilly ridge was covered by the advance guard; the brigadier and staff being on the top of the hump. They then moved on. Upon the main body reaching this ridge, the fort was seen in the distance, also a hill with tents on it. A continuation of the advance was made, and at last, Woolcombe's battery having got within range, unlimbered, and began to *speak* to some guns of the enemies placed in position on the hill where the tents were. An occasional round shot came from the guns on the hill, and also, now and then, a bullet from a matchlock; but the enemy kept at a respectful distance. Our battery again advanced to take up a nearer position; and just at that time some dragoons and irregular cavalry galloped diagonally across and up to the left of the hill. A tremendous cheer then arose: the dragoons and irregulars had charged and captured the guns. The infantry advanced to the spot and found that the dragoons wished to spike the guns, but Robertson and Little, of the 25th N.I. objected because they said their men could work them. The grenadier company accordingly took possession of a 6-pounder, turned it, and commenced loading and firing it against the fort situated below the hill—Little pointing the gun. A 9-pounder had been upset and tumbled down the hill, which also was taken possession of by the 25th; but could not be used, as no ammunition could be discovered suitable for it. A shot came now and then from the fort below, where they evidently knew the range of every point. Below this hill, to the left was the road through a gorge between two hills, by which the town and fort were approached. Little fired twelve rounds from his gun, he and his men being loudly cheered. The brigadier came up and called out "Well done 25th." Just at this time, when all were ready, and hoped for and expected an advance against the fort, the order came to cease firing and to retire a little way and encamp.

The three captured guns were apparently about to be left to their fate; but the Major of the 25th calling for volunteers, descended the hill for the gun that had been tumbled over, and though two round shot were fired at them, they brought it up and over the hill to where some of the 86th were standing, who patted the sepoy on the back, shook hands with them, and said "bhot atcha." Of the other two guns one (a 9-pounder) was brought in by the 86th and one by the 25th—that is, two by the latter corps. The 86th appeared disappointed, and said that with the 25th they were quite ready to attack anything. A picket was left at the entrance of the gorge, and thus it may be said was the day's work ended.

The 86th men appear to have fraternised with the 25th sepoy exactly as H.M.'s 22nd did after the battle of Meeanee, and both because they admired them as brave and good soldiers. Pat called out, "Let's have a yell!" and out came such an Irish cheer—far different from an English one; then, "Here's for the 25th!" then, "Here's for their major!" again, "Here's for the 86th!" and lastly, "Here's for everybody!"

It appears that Major Keane's detachment reached the neighbourhood of the enemy at 8 a.m. yesterday. His orders were to avoid engaging the enemy, and to await the concentration of the three different detachments. The consequence was the enemy got very daring, and tried to surround him and cut off his baggage. They shook their standards defiantly at him, and fired upon him. A jemadar of the 1st Nizam's cavalry was killed; a round shot passed Keane's head, and hit the foot of one of his sergeants. Keane could stand this no longer, and sent the cavalry against them, who went at them with a will. Orr, their commandant, killed, it is said, two men. Keane also sent some of the 86th and 25th in skirmishing order against the enemy, and the rascals were soon driven off.

Intelligence has since been received by electric telegraph, of the capture of the fort of Dhar, by the Malwa field force, at one P.M. on the 1st November. The force from Edlabad would reach Mhow on the 3rd. The Sindwah road is not safe, as the opium carts were plundered at Kuroondbaree, near Seerpoor, on the 30th October.

TELEGRAM FROM DHAR, *via* Mhow, DATED 22ND OCTOBER.—The Malwa field-force marched fourteen miles and attacked the rebels in front of Dhar this day, who were in position to the east of the fort, and numbered over 3,000. Our advance was made in two columns, with light infantry thrown out, and cavalry on the flank, as skirmishers. These quickly drove in the enemy's skirmishers and pickets, when our field batteries opened with excellent practice. The enemy held a strong position to the south of the fort, and other to the north-east on some hillocks, and in a wood under cover of the fort's guns which opened upon us. Woolcombe's battery soon silenced the enemy's guns to the south of the fort, and the left column advancing drove the enemy from his position, when a party of dragoons and 3rd Hyderabad cavalry, headed by Capt. Gall and Macdonald, charged and took their guns. The cavalry on both flanks then went in pursuit of those of the rebels who did not enter the fort,

and cut up some thirty of them. A party of the 1st Hyderabad cavalry accompanied Capt. Gall in the pursuit, who said they equalled his own dragoons. The rebels are driven into the fort. Our loss is one dragoon wounded; two killed and five wounded of the 3rd cavalry, H.C. The enemy lost about forty killed.

DELHI.—The following information is contained in a letter from Delhi, dated 1st Oct.:—"We are now working hard to get matters settled here and in the district. Brigadier Showers returned yesterday with a small force with which he had been to the Kootub.

"Another force under Brigadier Showers will march to-morrow towards Goorgaon, and will visit Rewaree, and other places."

Letters received up to 5th instant. General Wilson left the day before for Meerut and Mussoorie, on medical certificate. General Penny arrived on the 5th to take the command. Colonel Becher had left several days before for Simla.

Brigadier Showers's column was supposed to be at Goorgaon on the 5th.

The reinforcements for Colonel Greathed's column were to march on the 6th.

All being quiet at Delhi, H.M.'s 52nd marched towards the Panjab. Three European regiments, the 60th, 61st, 1st Europeans, remain at Delhi, with the 4th Sikhs, Guide infantry, and Sirmoor battalion, and two troops of horse artillery.

Oct. 9.—We are all quiet here, and everything going on satisfactorily.

Brigadier Showers's column found Rewaree almost deserted. Rao Toolaram had evacuated his fort, which, notwithstanding his protestations of friendship, was found armed with twelve guns and a mortar, "all in position on the ramparts, loaded. He had a gun foundry, in which two new brass guns, just made and very neatly turned out, were found." A quantity of military stores and ammunition were seized.

Oct. 12.—Mirza Bukhtawur Shah and Mirza Mehndo, sons of the king, were condemned by the military court, and sentenced to be shot. The execution was to take place on the morning of the 13th.

The king will be arraigned before a military commission next week. The prosecution will be conducted by Major Harriott, deputy judge-advocate-general. His life was guaranteed to him at the time of apprehension.

"Some of the chief rebels," Mr. Saunders writes, "among the Mahomedan gentry of Delhi, are being gradually arrested, and will be brought to trial, when sufficient evidence to convict them has been collected."

Oct. 13th.—Mr. Saunders writes, "everything is quiet here. We have received letters to-day from Showers's column, reporting that they were then at Janoo Sata, and had made several of the Jhujjur sowars who had come across them lay down their arms without resistance.

"We are gradually apprehending some of the chief offenders, —the nabab of Jhujjur and others being anxious now to testify their loyalty and affection for the British Government, by apprehending for us parties who have been concerned in the rebellion."

The main body of the Delhi fugitives have turned off, it is believed, from the trunk road about Canouge, and passed over into Oude. A portion had previously gone off towards Bareilly; and another portion joined the Raees at Farruckabad.

The city of Delhi still remains without inhabitants, but proclamations have been issued, and assurances of safety given to all who did not participate in the rebellion and its attendant foul and brutal murders.

GWALIOR.—The contingent, it is reported on good authority, has moved from Gwalior and taken an eastward course. It started on the 14th or 15th Oct. News of the victory of the 10th had reached Gwalior, and created great sensation there. The Maharaja, now relieved of his difficulties, will publicly re-open political communications with the Governor General's agent.

KOTAH.—Intelligence has been received of the murder of Major Burton, political agent at Kotah, and two of his sons, at that place, on the 15th Oct., by some mutinous troops of the Rajah there, who rose on the date mentioned, and, having set fire to the residency, murdered its unfortunate inmates. Major Burton was a most estimable and good man, of a kind and conciliatory disposition, and greatly beloved by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. He had left Neemuch only a few days previous, with his two sons, to proceed to Kotah, leaving the rest of his family behind in the fort at the former place, who have now to deplore his most sad and untimely fate. Major Burton belonged to the 40th regiment Bengal N.I., and served as interpreter to the 1st light cavalry during the Gwalior campaign, being present at the battle of Maharajpore (bronze star).

KURRACHEE.—The following extract is taken from a letter dated the 21st Sept.—since then the tranquillity of the station has not been disturbed.

"We have lately had a mutiny here, in the 21st regiment Bombay N.I.; it took place on the night of Monday the 14th inst., about 11 o'clock; the wretches had intended rising at 2 o'clock, and doing for all hands, but fortunately they were found out in time. All the sentries left their posts too soon, consequently one of the officers going the rounds, at once found out that something was amiss, and at once turned out the artillery and Europeans, and surrounded the lines and disarmed the regiment. All the ladies had to get up in the middle of the night, and run for their lives to the mess-house arsenal. Some very amusing scenes took place; some of the ladies were only in their night-clothes, and very much frightened. Husbands looking for their wives, and rushing up to the wrong person in mistake; one lady came with a drawn sword in her hand, another with a double-barrelled gun on her shoulder; however, at 5 in the morning all was quiet again, and everybody went home."

LUCKNOW.—A correspondent of the *Bombay Times*, writing from Cawnpore, on the 12th October, gives the following details concerning the relief of Lucknow:—

"The town of Lucknow is not yet ours, though General Sir J. Outram is close upon it, and has destroyed upwards of two miles of the famous and extensive city. All communication with him and his force is at present totally obstructed. About two or three miles from the town of Lucknow, the enemy had a formidable entrenchment thrown up, and had fifty pieces of ordnance mounted on it; and the taking of this was the commencement of a series of fights with the rebels. The battle at this place was well and fiercely contested, and lasted some hours, and ended in the enemy evacuating it in a most precipitate manner, but the loss on our side was great. Between this entrenchment and Lucknow is an extensive and wide canal, over which, in peaceful times, was constructed a bridge. The main body of our army marched on to the relief of the garrison, and close upon the heels of our sable foes, leaving behind in the entrenchment the whole of the wounded and baggage, and a strong party under command of Major Sibley, 64th foot, to protect and garrison it. After our army had got well over the bridge, cheers and loud hurrahs rent the air, and handkerchiefs and pieces of cloth were waved by the garrison, which was shortly afterwards joined and set free by the brave troops come to their succour. This relief happened in good time, for the rascally rebels had a part of the garrison entrenched camp undermined, and ready for loading. Had we delayed another day, there would have been another tragedy enacted, but the relief was well timed.

The poor women and the still more helpless children were in a most miserable plight from want of clean clothes; in fact, the whole of the garrison were hard up for a change. The women, children, and sick were all sent to the entrenchment at Allumbagh, and there they are now, waiting for reinforcements ere they can be trusted even as far as Cawnpore, distant some forty miles or so. I forgot to mention that the whole of the guns in the fortification, taken by a charge from the enemy, became ours, and shortly before two others were captured,—one in rather an original kind of a battery situated on the road. This gun was charged in a most gallant style by the small detachment of H.M.'s 64th. No sooner had the ladies and children reached the entrenchment, and the escort joined the main body in the garrison, than the enemy flocked in the rear of our advancing columns under Generals Outram and Havelock, and destroyed the bridge. They then took up a position along the canal, to intercept, obstruct, and prevent any communication, provisions, and reinforcements passing to our army, now well up to the walls of the town. This measure leaves our main body, and the party in the entrenchment at Allumbagh, in a strange predicament; and should any from the latter sally out towards the broken bridge, he meets with a warm reception from Jack Sepoy in the shape of a dozen or so of bullets, and is therefore fain to stay within doors. Ever since our fellows crossed the bridge and advanced towards the residency, there has been scarce an hour's cessation of firing from guns of large and small calibre, and those infernal jinjals from the city. Upwards of two miles of the city is levelled, and every hour lessens it still more, but the firing does not slacken in the least. Detachments of eighty and one hundred strong come in almost daily, and two companies of the 5th Fusiliers, and one of H.M.'s 64th, with details of other regiments, are expected in a few days. A detachment of H.M.'s 64th, three hundred strong, under the command of Major Bingham, left with a large store of provisions and ammunition, but these could be taken no further than the entrenchment at Allumbagh, and there both men and stores still remain. Last night a party from various corps, numbering in all

one hundred and fifty, arrived from Allumbagh, in charge of an immense number of captured elephants and camels, and one or two of these men tell me that, for want of other material to erect breastworks, the bedding belonging to the men was appropriated for this purpose. The medical gentlemen and their subordinates are hard-worked, and have scarce a moment to think or call their own.

List of the Surviving Officers, Ladies, and Children of the Lucknow Garrison, enclosed in Lieut.-General Sir J. Outram's letter, dated 13th October, 1857.

General Staff.—Brigadier Inglis, Capts. Edgell, Wilson, Lieuts. Harding, James, Major Marriott, paymaster, Lieuts. Birch, Barwell, Mr. Couper, C.S., Captain Carnegie, provt. marshal. Artillery.—Lieuts. Thomas, Bonham, J. Alexander, MacFarlane. Engineers.—Lieut. Hutchinson, Major Anderson, Lieut. Innes. 7th Light Cavalry.—Colonel Master, Captain Boileau, Lieuts. Warner, Farquhar, Dr. Campbell. H.M.'s 32nd Foot.—Captains Lowe, Bassano, Lieuts. Lawrence, Edmondstone, Foster, Harmer, Cooke, Clery, Browne, Ensign Charlton, Paymaster Giddings, Quarter-Master Stribling, Doctors Scott, Boyd. H.M.'s 84th foot.—Lieuts. O'Brien and McGrath. 13th N.I.—Captains Waterman, Germon, Lieuts. Aitken, Chambers, Cubitt, Thain, Loughnan, Dr. Pitt. 41st N.I.—Major Apthorp, Captains Kemble, Saunders, Lieuts. Ruggles, Darrah, Inglis, Keir, Stewett. 48th N.I.—Col. Palmer, Major Bird, Captain Green, Lieuts. Huxham, Smith, Ouseley, Fletcher, Hay, Ensigns O'Dowda, Ward, Dr. Wells. 71st N.I.—Captains Strangways, Dinning, Lieuts. Langmore, Sewell, Ensigns Worsle, 2 Campbells, Dr. Brydon. 3rd N.I.—Captain Stuart. 58th N.I.—Lieut. Tulloch. 63rd N.I.—Ensign Inglis. 65th N.I.—Captain Weston. 18th N.I.—Ensign Dashwood. Oude Irregular Force.—Brigadier Gray, Captain Forbes, Dr. Greenhow, Dr. Partridge, Lieuts. Graham (cavalry), Clarke (1st Oude), Soppitt, Dr. Hadow, Capt. Hawes, Apothy, Thomson, Lieuts. Graydon, Watson, Mecham, Vanrenen, Dr. Darby, Captains Hearsey, Orr, Mr. Birch, Rev. Harris, Dr. Ogilvie, Dr. Fayer. Civil Service.—Messrs. Gubbins, C.S., Martin, C.S., Benson, C.S., Capper, C.S., Lawrence, C.S., Thornhill, C.S., Boulderson, C.S. Ladies and Children.—Mrs. Hayes, and 1; Mrs. Edgell, and 2; Mrs. Marriott, Mrs. Inglis, and 3; Mrs. Barwells, and 1; one child of Lieut. Thomas (Mrs. Thomas dead), Mrs. Lewin, and 1; Mrs. Redcliffe, and 2; Mrs. Boileau, 7th cavalry, and 3; Mrs. Case, Miss Dickson, Mrs. Stewings, Mrs. Giddings, Mrs. Bruere, and 4; Mrs. Germon, Mrs. Aitken, Mrs. Pitt, and 1; Mrs. Apthorp, Mrs. Darrah, Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Huxham, Mrs. Ouseley, and 3; Mrs. Dashwood, and 2; Mrs. Wells, and 1; Mrs. and Miss Halford, Mrs. Stranway, and 3; Mrs. Braydon, and 2; Mrs. Banks, and 1; Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Fullerton, Mrs. and Miss Birch, Mrs. Barlow, Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Graham, Mrs. Gall, Mrs. Barbor, Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Soppitt, Mrs. Orr, and 1; Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Polehampton, Mrs. Ogilvie, Mrs. Fayer, Mrs. Gubbins, Mrs. and two Misses Ommoney, Mrs. Couper, and 2; Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Benson, Mrs. Thornhill, Mrs. Boileau, and 3; Mrs. Eldridge, Mrs. Staples, Miss Schilling, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Kendall, Mrs. Bartram, and 1. Uncovenanted service, &c.—Mr. Cameron, Mr. Hill, merchants; Mr. Perry, Delhi bank; extra assistant Williams, Garland, Collins; extra clerks, Messrs. Kavanagh, Wittenbaker, Lincoln, Phillips, French, Anthony, McGunnam; apothecary, Mr. Higgins; civil engineers, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Crea, Mr. J. May; and very many more. In fact very few have been killed, whose names will be communicated hereafter.

(Signed) G. COUPER,
Sec. to the chief Commissioner.

The following additional particulars regarding the relief of Lucknow have been received at Cawnpore, in a letter from Lucknow, dated 26th instant:—

"On the 25th, General Havelock's force, having left the sick and wounded with a detachment at the Alum Bagh, forced their way into the city under serious opposition.

"After crossing the Charbagh bridge, the troops skirted the city to avoid the enemy's defensive works prepared through the entire length of the main street leading directly to the residency. Still much opposition had to be encountered, till we reached the residency in the evening. Our loss was severe—estimated at from 400 to 500 killed and wounded.

"On the 26th the troops were occupied in taking the batteries bearing on the garrison, which were held till assaulted, and continued till then to fire on the residency, after our troops had relieved the garrison the night before. Many thousands of the enemy had deserted the city. The late king's (illegitimate) sons had fled to Fyzabad.

"October 3.—Stores, under a convoy of 300 men, were being despatched to Lucknow. Cawnpore would be reinforced from

Futtehpore; and that again from Allahabad, where the naval brigade was expected next day. The road between Lucknow and Cawnpore was still infested by plunderers, who interrupted our communications.

"Oct. 8.—Mr. Sherer mentions the receipt of letters from Lucknow, dated 6th instant. General Outram now holds important positions in the city itself. The strong post at Alumbagh has been victualled and reinforced from Cawnpore. The detachment at Alumbagh is described as well off in all respects. They had returned to Cawnpore 150 elephants for which they had not sufficient fodder, under a guard of about 100 men; so the obstructions on the road cannot be of any strength. Alumbagh signifies 'the garden of the world.' The place is about 500 yards square, with a house in the centre, and an ornamental tower in each corner, large enough to contain twenty men in each tower. The outer wall is about ten feet high. The garrison was unable to communicate with the army under General Outram."

MALAGHUR.—A friend with Brigadier Greathed's force writes as follows:—

"We left Delhi on the 24th at three A.M., and marched to Gazeedeenuggur; we halted there on the 25th, and, on the 26th marched to Dadree, from thence to Secunderabad. In the village we found in the head man's house a good deal of plundered property, consisting of boxes and pettarahs, which had been broken open, and their contents—ladies' dresses, bonnets, lace, and various other things—scattered over the house. The village was burnt; it seems that some sepoys had been there, but had decamped. I saw a pouch-belt belonging to one of them. The next day we marched towards Boolundshuhur; on entering the station, where we saw houses on each side of the road destroyed, we found that the enemy had taken up their position at a place where two roads meet. They had some light guns with them. It was a well-concealed place, the trees hiding their position, they had thrown up a parapet of earth at the angle where the two roads met; the artillery were sent on and engaged the guns of the enemy which were not seen for a long time, they were so well concealed by the trees; besides having the breastwork, they had some cavalry with them, but what number is not exactly known. The guns were silenced and taken by the artillery. The cavalry both European and native, went in pursuit of the now flying Pandys. Some regiment of irregular cavalry formed into line to receive a charge from Watson's horse—the lancers charged nobly. One squadron charged down the street, and suffered rather from musketry from the sides of the street, or rather serai; two officers out of three were wounded; several cavalry officers were wounded. Lieut. Blair, a gallant soldier, received a very severe wound on the shoulder; whilst in the act of running a man through, he was attacked by three men, who seemed to single out the officers; he did for two of them. Capt. Sarel and Lieut. Jones, 9th lancers, were also wounded. Capt. Best, of the irregular cavalry, also received a sword-cut in the neck. Boolundshuhur, if properly held, is a very strong position.

"In the evening a party went out to the fort at Malagarh, which was found deserted; quantities of European articles were found there: canaries belonging to a lady at Boolundshuhur, crockery of all kinds, loaf sugar in large boxes from Shahjehanpore; some seven or eight wrought iron guns of small calibre were taken there, all the shot were hammered. In the ammunition wagons that were taken with the 9-pounders were some beaten shot; twenty-five barrels of powder; some small arm ammunition was found in the city; the powder was Government: quantities of coats of the 12th N.I., and some few of the 9th, and a box of Golundauze coats were also found. Malagarh is a mud fort with high ramparts and mud bastions at each angle, also another bastion between each of the bastions at the angles, making in all eight bastions; all the walls of the rampart were loopholed. They had an outwork in front of one of the spaces of the work, the ditch is deep, and slope steep. The grape for guns or jinjals was made of pieces of telegraph wire of about an inch in length, put into leather bags; their port-fires were made of piece sulphur."

MEERUT, Oct. 14.—The whole of the Upper Doab is rapidly settling into order. The land revenue balances for the Rubbee harvest will soon have been paid up entirely.

The horse dak runs all the way from Meerut to Agra. Brigadier H. Grant, C.B., has arrived at Agra, and proceeds this day to take command of the movable column, which is now more than half way to Mynpoory.

Fifteen fugitives from the Indore force were apprehended by the Bhurtpore authorities, and reached Agra this morning under an escort of Bhurtpore cavalry.

Captain Nixon returns this evening with the same escort to Bhurtpore, as political agent.

MOZUFFERNUGGER, Oct. 11.—All was again quiet in this district. The rebels appear to have entirely dispersed. Mr. Edwards was still at Thannah Bhowin with the district force, and the land revenue was coming in rapidly.

NAINEE TAL.—A letter has been received, dated the 22nd Sept., stating that Jung Bahadur was sending two Ghoorkha regiments and 1,500 recruits to Almora. Major Ramsay, thus reinforced, would probably commence offensive operations in Rohilkund.

The Bareilly rebels have again sent a force against Nainee Tal, and have occupied Huldwanee and Kaleedoonjee, Nainee Tal is, however, quite secure, and Major Ramsay only waits for a favourable opportunity to attack the invaders. A supply of arms &c. has been sent over from Mussoorie.

A Mussoorie letter of the 16th Oct. mentions that the Bareilly army, which had invaded Huldwanee and menaced Nainee Tal, had again retreated.

NASSICK.—October 13.—At Pinpulgaoon, some twenty miles from here, two Mussulmans were arrested by the Jageerdar, for having with them a European female child about seven years old, and who, it was afterwards discovered, had been stolen from Foolshire. She had been kept for nearly two years at Gungapoor, a village five miles from here, and a short while at Sawurgaoon, and from thence removed to Pinpulgaoon. Where the kidnappers of the child were bound to it is hard to say; she is, however, now placed in the missionary school.

October 18.—The Bheels, it appears, are making use of their time. They robbed the bazaar of Taugaoon last Sunday, and exacted from three Buneas there two hundred rupees each, and ten maunds of wheat; waylaid a soukar, and took five hundred rupees from him; and relieved a number of cloth men of the trouble of carrying their parcels of cloths, both in going to and returning from the bazaar; and any one that offered the least resistance was tied fast to trees. These blackguards, it is feared, will give more trouble than is generally imagined. The row has already spread as far as Candesh; but it is to be hoped that the capture of the fiends' relatives at Tanna will tend greatly to stop its progress.

We are informed that Colonel Macan's force had an engagement with the Bheels on the 18th inst., in which Captain Graham, 4th Rifles, and Mr. Chapman, C. S., were wounded—indeed, they were the only persons touched on our side. Capt. Graham is wounded in the ankle. The affair lasted five hours, and resulted in the Bheels being driven from their strong position, when they dispersed towards Nassick.

ORAI.—Extract from a letter dated Cawnpore, 4th October, from one of the persons who escaped from Orai in Bundelkund:—

"Our party arrived here on the 4th Sept., after suffering great hardships. On the 16th June, we were captured by a party of mutineers of the 53rd N.I. returning from Gwalior, at Roodarree, in Koonah. They plundered all the property and cash we had with us, horses, guns, jewels, &c., to the tune of Rs. 5,000. Our property at Orai was all plundered, and houses burnt by the mutineers from Jhansi. Our first captors brought us to Orai, threatening to murder us or take us to the Nana at Cawnpore, but God in His mercy softened the hearts of the majority, and after five days' imprisonment they released us. We then, after a few hours, fell into the hands of another party from Lullupore; these also released us the next day. The Goorsera chief took possession of the district, and we remained in the town of Orai. A small party of mutineers came to murder us; but, as we had two guns, we kept them off until they were driven away by some of our well-wishers in the town; last of all we were captured by the Goorsera chief's son by order of the Nana, and were bundled off in two carts towards Cawnpore, but when we reached Culpee, news came of the Nana's defeat, and we were saved a fourth time. At last, by the exertions of General Neill, we were sent to Cawnpore.

PESHAWUR.—It appears that we were mistaken in ascribing to the 61st N.I. the merit of being faithful among the faithless. That corps, unhappily, was unworthy of our praise, which would have been more fitly bestowed on the 21st N.I. We have great pleasure in now rendering honour where honour is due.

POONA.—We are informed that another treasonable and inflammatory placard has been found posted on the entrance to a Hindoo temple in the Toolsee Baug, in the city of Poona, where it is usual for the Brahmin community of this place to assemble to hold counsel together on all public occasions. The object of the proclamation, which is in the hands of the police, is to instil into the minds of the people a distrust of all intelligence published in the newspapers that is favourable to the prospects of the British Government in the suppression of the revolt; and the precious

document is evidently the "bunao" of an emissary of that incarnate fiend Nana Shitan.

PUNJAB.—The plunderers who have lately infested the Mooltan road have disappeared, and are reported to have betaken themselves to the high grass jungles on the right bank of the Ravee, where, notwithstanding the very difficult nature of the country, they will speedily be coerced. Four detachments are now employed in hunting them down, under command of Lieut.-Col. Paton, Majors Jackson and Chamberlain, and Captain Cureton.

Captain Hockin, of the 17th irregular cavalry, with a party of his men and some irregular levies under command of Mr. Cowan, extra-assistant, Dehra Ismael Khan, has succeeded in cutting up seventeen men and a native officer of the 9th irregular cavalry, near Kadirpore, on the Jhelum, after a desperate conflict. Ensign Chalmers, of the 39th regiment N.I., who accompanied Mr. Cowan and Mr. Thomson, extra-assistant of Leia, were severely wounded. In all thirty men had mutinied, and deserted on the arrival of the regiment near Kalabagh, on the Indus, and the remaining thirteen are reported, with the exception of two apprehended, to be skulking in the Salt Range Hills. The 9th irregular cavalry has proceeded to Bunoo, where it will replace the 5th Punjab cavalry, ordered to Derah Ismael Khan.

RANEENGUNGE.—The following is from a member of the Bengal yeomanry cavalry, dated Raneengunge, 18th October:—

"We hope to be in action soon. An army is forming here already; there are upwards of 1,000 men. The heat fearful under canvass. The Bengal yeomanry cavalry are most anxious to encounter the rebels of the 32nd Bengal native infantry not many miles off. There is no doubt we shall fall in soon with them. We have six light field-guns of the royal artillery, and four companies of the Madras rifles, besides H.M.'s 13th light infantry."

ROHTUCK.—Mr. Ford, in a letter dated the 30th Sept., states that General Cortlandt had arrived there on the 26th, after having visited Bhewance, which was illuminated on the occasion. Mr. Ford was busy re-establishing the Tuhseels and Thannahs.

The large villages had tendered their submission, and the "collections were going on very well indeed;" the roads being cleared for travellers, and the custom line being laid down.

SAHARUNPORE.—The following is an extract from a late letter from Saharunpore:—

"The popular tide is now running fast in favour of Government. All the large towns in this district were illuminated in honour of the fall of Delhi."

THE LONDON MAIL of Sept. 10 arrived at Calcutta Oct. 15 (per Bengal).

TEN STAFF SURGEONS of the second class have been added to the medical staff of H.M.'s forces in Bengal, as a temporary measure under the present emergency.

ENTENTE CORDIALE.—The *Englishman* states, that rumour has it that Lord Canning will accompany Sir Colin Campbell to the Upper Provinces, on the arrival of the troops from England, and will take up a position at Allahabad.

A SAILOR A-SHORE.—Captain W. Peel, of the Royal Navy, has been gazetted as commandant of the fortress and station of Allahabad, and is to exercise the functions of commandant, in the usual manner, over all persons, naval and military, there serving.

THE steamer *Himalaya*, left Calcutta for the Cape on the 7th Oct. for the purpose of bringing horses from that colony. The colonial secretary has been requested to purchase and send as many horses as can be procured, by this opportunity.

THE remainder of H.M.'s 82nd regiment, consisting of thirty officers, forty-one non-commissioned officers, and five hundred and ninety-two rank and file, arrived at Calcutta on the 10th of October, in H.M.'s steamer *Assistance*, from England via Singapore.

THE "PENELOPE."—We have been told that the steam frigate *Penelope*, besides two hundred horses, brought specie amounting to six lakhs of rupees from the Cape. The local authorities have offered to make another remittance as soon as practicable. A requisition has also been made to the Madras and Bombay presidencies for as much silver as those governments can conveniently spare for Bengal.

AMEER ALLY.—The *Phoenix* says that Ameer Ally, the deputy commissioner of Patna, has taken his passage down to Calcutta in the *Mirzapore*. His appointment was thoroughly opposed to the wishes of the Europeans in India, and has turned out apparently a failure. Ameer Ally will, it is said, be succeeded by a Mahomedan, the love of the Mussulmans of India to the British rule and their many noble qualities, so fully exemplified in the late rebellion, rendering them worthy of such a compliment.

CALCUTTA GUP.—Things are getting drier in Calcutta. By the grace of Government dribbets of information are vouchsafed to us; not a tithe of what it possesses however, for, *inter alia*, it is said that it has the list of casualties that occurred during the siege of the Lucknow Residency, in which half Calcutta had friends. It is feared that the list is a long one, and includes Gubbins and Ommaney. A singular state of feeling pervades the town people now that they have got over their funk here, with marvellous stoicism, of isolated murders and remnantal mutinies, and pretty generally approve of the sneering article of this morning's *Englishman*, anent the Government notification of the fall of Delhi. The merciful doctrine finds no favour, though it is sedulously preached by the civil slaves whose salary pays for their opinions. *Apropos* of salaries, a paragraph in one of this morning's papers, regarding a 25 per cent. reduction in all salaries, created quite a sensation in the club, particularly when it oozed out that some such project was actually under consideration. It is to be hoped that the cutting will only include the staff and civil salaries, and will not touch the ensign's mite. It will of course begin with the G. G. himself. The idea is said to have originated with Mr. Dorin, but this must be a mistake, for there is not a griff in the land who has not tried the same experiment on his domestic servants. The *Nile* is in with Company's recruits. Mr. Halliday's plan of having officers on the G. T. road to procure provisions for the troops on their way up is a good one, but why put a civilian at their head? Surely a commissariat officer would have been the proper person. The *Hurkaru* advertises a new weekly. It is to be superior to the *Literary Gazette*, inasmuch as it is to contain original matter. There is room for such a paper, and it will succeed if tolerably good contributions are to be found. The editor of the *Hurkaru* has not yet departed: his sting, however, is now a mere flea-bite, and Beadon rests in peace. The Marquis of Dalhousie goes or had gone to Malta by the last accounts. Had he not better return to India and annex Oude again? The line of battle ship *Sanspareil* and frigate *Shannon* are the sights of Calcutta and daily parties visit them. The *Shannon* is a superb vessel with every modern improvement. Provisions get dearer and dearer, and the khansamahs worse and worse. Servants find it so easy to obtain places with fresh Queen's officers, at unheard of rates of wages, that they are deserting their old masters. All the Oorlahs have bolted long ago, so we shall soon be left with none but mehters. Several elderly gentlemen in the Sudder are thinking of engaging midwives, and really it is not such a bad idea, for they may depend upon being kept in close confinement, which is the very best situation they could possibly be in. May their labours be long.—*Dacca News*, Oct. 10.

NEW STEAMERS.—We are informed that by the orders of Government five or six new steamers are now being built by Mr. McNicol, under the superintendence of the railway engineers, in the railway compound at Howrah. The work will be executed with all possible expedition, and the engines to be fitted are to be supplied from the railway shop. We further hear that Lord Canning was about to inspect them, and that the paddle-wheel will be constructed on a new principle altogether, securing greater velocity than in ordinary paddle-wheeled steamers.

CAPTAIN HENRY HOWE.—We are happy to learn that Captain Henry Howe, so long favourably known to the mercantile community as secretary to the superintendent of marine, has in consequence of Captain Rogers's opposition to his advancement to the officiating master attendantship, been appointed acting superintendent of marine, and Captain Hill acting master attendant. Captain Rogers retires. The appointment of Captain Howe will give universal satisfaction, for it is the right man in the right place.

THE COMMISSARIAT.—We hear that orders have been issued to all the zemindars in the interior to provide the commissariat officers with all sorts of provisions, cattle, &c. within their respective zemindarees, that may be required for military purposes, and to render them every assistance they may stand in need of.

REWARD.—We learn from a credible source that his honour the lieutenant-governor has been pleased to grant a reward of nearly four thousand rupees to parties who had protected and escorted to the fort at Allahabad Mrs. Goldie and a number of European gentlemen and ladies.

WRECK IN THE HOOGLY.—On the 6th October the ship *Constantinople*, under pilotage charge of Mr. Master Pilot J. C. Priddle, whilst proceeding in tow of the steamer *Phoenix* into the Eastern Gut, was taken by a strong tide, which swept her on the Muckraputty Lump, and caused her to capsize immediately she touched. The captain's son and five of the crew were lost. The life-boat was cleared, and by that means the crew were providentially saved. The wreck was twice revisited by the commander, pilot, and crew; but she sank so fast in the sand, that nothing could be saved.

COLOURS FOR THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.—For the information of those who feel curious upon the subject, we may state that the colours are four in all: two for the infantry, and two for the cavalry,—none at present for the artillery. Those for the infantry are in dimensions about six feet square, the standards for the cavalry measure three feet by two. The regimental colour is scarlet, and the ground of the cavalry standard a rich purple silk. The Queen's colour for the infantry exhibits the Union, worked out in red, white, and blue, combining St. George's and St. Andrew's Cross. The infantry regimental colour presents a ground of scarlet or crimson silk, on which is emblazoned in one of the corners, the Union, and in the centre is embroidered a large bold wreath of oak leaves and acorns worked in richly-coloured floss silk of different shades, containing the words—

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER GUARDS,

1857.

INFANTRY.

The staves are surmounted with spear heads of massive gold, and appended to them are some very handsome cordons or tassels of gold and crimson silk. On the cavalry standards, which are nearly the same as the colours for the infantry, though on a smaller scale, the royal arms are richly and handsomely embroidered on a blue field of silk; they are surrounded by a silver fringe, and the legend is the same as that for the infantry. The Governor-General, it appears, had given orders that these colours should not only be expeditiously finished, but also that they should be richly and handsomely executed. Their workmanship evidently reflects much credit on Messrs Gibson and Wallace, who have got them ready in less than three weeks. We forgot to mention that the Queen's guidon, which the Royals alone, we believe, are entitled to carry, is worked on a field of dark blue, and bearing the Queen's arms superbly embroidered in silver lace. These gay colours were presented to the volunteers on the 20th by Lady Canning, with the usual pomp and speechifying.

REINFORCEMENTS.—The *Golden Fleece*, with 815 men of H.M.'s 34th and 42nd, arrived on the 15th Oct. She left England on the 6th of August, and has made the run out in sixty-nine days; and if the other steamers which left about the same time and earlier, make equally good passages, we may expect to see here in the course of next week the following troops:—

Ships.		Men.
<i>Robert Lowe</i>	.. ..	416 1st regiment.
<i>Scotland</i>	.. ..	200 Artillery.
<i>United Kingdom</i>	.. ..	403 38th.
<i>John Bell</i>	.. ..	210 38th.
<i>Victoria</i>	.. ..	408 Art. and 42nd.
<i>Lady Jocelyn</i>	.. ..	206 5th, Art. and Rifles.
<i>Sarah Sands</i>	.. ..	900 Art. and Rifles.
<i>Sydney</i>	.. ..	440 Art.
<i>Australian</i>	.. ..	304 42nd.
<i>Candia</i>	.. ..	672 19th, 20th, 34th, and 97th.

4,159

exclusive of 1,500 men for Ceylon, which probably will be ordered to proceed to Calcutta; so that with these, and the men arrived in the *Golden Fleece*, we shall have an immediate addition of 6,474 men, exclusive of the number that are coming in sailing ships, and several of which are fully due.

PLUNDERED TREASURES.—One of the most active "exciting causes" of the extensive spread of the present revolt has, no doubt, been the love of loot inherent to people of every clime and country in the world, and in particular to the natives of India. The plunder of the Government treasures has been at least one of the great incentives to popular outbreaks, wherever they have occurred. This fact will be abundantly established by the ruinous list of treasures plundered, which we subjoin:—

Treasures Plundered in the North-West Provinces.—

Allahabad, Agra, Allyghur, Ajmeer, Azimghur, Bandah, Baitool, Bareilly, Bijonore, Bhutthe, Budon, Bhoolundshuhur, Cawnpore, Delhi, Dumoh, Etawah, Fatehpore, Furruckabad, Goruckpore, Goorgaon, Hissar, Humunpore, Hushingabad, Jhansi, Jaunpore, Jubbulpore, Jaloum, Kumaon, Moradabad, Mynporie, Muttra, Mundlah, Mosuffurnagpur, Nimar, Nursingpore, Neemuch, Panceput, Rohtuck, Saharunpore, Shajehanpore, Seonee and Saugor.

Treasures Plundered in Oude.—Lucknow, Seetapore, Fyzabad, Indore and Baraitch.

Treasures Plundered in Bengal.—Behar, Shahabad, Singhbloom, Hazareebaugh, Loharduggah and Manobloom.

The above gives no less than fifty-four treasures that have been pillaged by the rebels, and we believe the loss of Government in specie is estimated at ten crores of rupees.

ECCE ITERUM "HURKARU."—"To the Proprietor of the *Hurkaru*. Dated the 16th October 1857.

"Sir,—The article headed 'The Government of India,' taken from the *Press*, and reprinted in the *Hurkaru* on the 6th instant, is in violation of the conditions of your license.

"2. I am directed, therefore, by the right hon. the Governor-General in Council to remind you that you are not protected in printing an article which offends against the law, by the fact that it has already been printed in a newspaper published elsewhere; and to add, that if the offence be repeated, the law must be enforced.

"3. A like communication has been made to the proprietor of the *Englishman*, the article having been also reprinted in that newspaper.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

"Cecil Beadon,

"Secy. to the Government of India.

Council Chamber, the 16th Oct., 1857.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

PENSIONS TO FAMILIES OF OFFICERS KILLED BY THE MUTINEERS.

Our Governor-General of India in Council.

We have to announce to you that the families of officers who have been killed in the mutiny of the Bengal troops and of the contingent forces, or who have died of their wounds within six months after being wounded, or who have manifestly fallen victims to exposure and hardship immediately consequent to any mutinous risings of the native troops, will be entitled to the benefits of the regulation granting pensions to the families of officers killed in action.—We are, &c.

(Signed) ROSS D. MANGLES,

London, Aug. 26, 1857. And ten other Directors.

REMUNERATION TO MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Fort William, Home Department, Sept. 29, 1857.—Notification.—In supersession of the Notification of the 18th Jan. 1857, it is hereby declared that all medical officers in the service of the Government are, as a general rule, entitled to remuneration for professional attendance on the families of those public servants whom they are bound to attend gratuitously. An exception is made in the case of the families of military officers, staff or regimental, and of chaplains and assistant chaplains; but this exception does not include the families of commissioned military officers in civil employment.

The amount of remuneration for attendance on the families of public servants shall be left in every case to private adjustment, and the conduct of any medical officer who makes a demand which, under the circumstances of the case, shall appear to the Government to be excessive, will be noticed as it deserves.

DISCOMFITURE OF REBELS AT DELHI AND LUCKNOW.

The following has been received from the Home Department:—From C. Beadon, Esq., Sec. to the Gov. of India, to A. R. Young, Esq., Sec. to the Gov. of Bengal, dated Oct. 3, 1857.

Sir,—Intelligence which has been received of the entire discomfiture of the rebels both at Delhi and Lucknow, and the reoccupation of both places by the forces of the British Government, renders it no longer necessary for the present, to insist on the immediate removal from the Behar districts of families residing out of cantonments; and I am accordingly directed to request, that the Lieut.-Governor will suspend the operation of the order of the 4th September. But the Governor-General in Council resolves that the prohibition against European women and children being allowed to enter any of the districts referred to in that order, or to leave Calcutta with the intention of doing so, shall, for the present, remain in full force.

2nd.—These instructions will not affect any orders which may have been given by his excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for the removal of the families of Europeans from military cantonments.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) CECIL BEADON,
Sec. to the Gov. of India.

Council Chamber, Oct. 3, 1857.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLEN, W. J. offic. mem. of the board of revenue, on deputation to Cherra Poonjee, is vested with powers of a comm. of revenue in the dist. of Sylhet and Cachar.

BARR, C. E. asst. comm. of Rangoon, rec. ch. of his office, Sept. 23.
BAX, J. H. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Ghazeeপুর, to offic. as mag. and coll. until further ord. Oct. 8.

BAX, W. appt. to be supt. of supplies for troops on the Grand Trunk road is cancelled, Oct. 2.

BAYLEY, E. C. ret. to duty Oct. 15, re-attached to N. W. Provs. the Punjab, and Oude.

BOWRING, L. B. ret. to duty Oct. 6, reattached to N. W. Provs. the Punjab, and Oude.

BRADDON, G. to be an asst. comm. in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

CUMMING, W. to be an asst. mag. in Malda, Oct. 6.

DENT, H. W. qual. for pub. ser. attached to the Bengal div. Oct. 19.

EDDIS, W. W. to be an asst. mag. in Patna, Oct. 6.

ERSKINE, H. to be asst. mag. in Beerbhoom, Oct. 12.

HERRIS, W. to be asst. mag. in Hooghly, Oct. 12.

GLYNN, W. coll. of customs at Benares, to be a dep. coll. of 2nd grade, Oct. 2, vested with powers of a dep. mag. and posted to the Futtehpore dist. to ch. of the treasury at that station.

GRAY, J. J. to be an asst. mag. in Malda, Oct. 6.

GRIFFITHS, E. P. trans. to the Cawnpore dist. Oct. 13.

HARRIS, G. L. T. qual. for pub. serv. attached to the Bengal div.

HORNE, C. appt. to be a jt. mag. at Ghazeeপুর is can. Oct. 2

to be supt. of supplies for troops on the Grand Trunk road.

JONES, G. M. to be insp. to coll. of customs at Benares, Oct. 2.

LOWIS, J. M. to offic. as mag. of Midnapore, and *ex officio* asst. to

superint. of the tributary Melahs, Oct. 16.

LUMSDEN, J. H. S. qual. for serv. Oct. 12.

MACARTHUR, P. to be an assist. mag. in Malda, Oct. 6.

MELVILLE, S. S. temp. trans. to the dist. of Saharunpore, as a jt.

mag. and dep. coll. 2nd grade.

MONTRESOR, C. F. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Midnapore.

OLDHAM, W. qual. for serv. Oct. 12.

PERRY, J. to be assist. mag. in Beerbhoom, Oct. 12.

PROBYN, W. G. off. mag. and coll. of Futtehpore, assu. ch.

QUINTIN, J. W. qual. for serv. Oct. 12.

REYNOLDS, H. J. to be a mem. of the local com. of pub. inst. in

Mymensing, Oct. 6.

ROBERTSON, E. S. qual. for serv. Oct. 12.

ROSS, A. off. mag. and coll. of Ghazeeপুর, to off. dur. abs. of

C. Colvin, Oct. 8.

SAWERS, A. to be assist. mag. in Burdwan, Oct. 12.

SHERMAN, H. to be a sub-asst. dep. commis. in the Sonthal per-

gunnahs.

TAYLOR, R. qual. for serv. Oct. 12.

TURNBULL, G. D. to be civ. and sess. judge of Meerut, Sept. 3.

WALTON, T. qual. for serv. attached to Bengal div. Oct. 12; to be

asst. to the mag. and coll. of Purneah, Oct. 14.

WARD, J. R. offic. supt. of carriage and supplies for troops,

vested with powers of a mag. in the dist. of Panoorah, Beer-

bhoom, Maunbhoom, Hazareebaugh, Behar, and Shahabad.

WATSON, J. principal sudder ameen of Tirhoot, to be principal

sudder ameen of the 1st grade.

WRIGHT, W. to be principal sudder ameen of Bhagulpore, and to

ex. the special powers of an asst. mag. in that dist.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

COLVIN, E. 2 mo. on m.c. Oct. 9.

TAYLER, S. H. C. 2 mo. Oct. 12.

ECCLIESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

GARSTIN, Rev. A. to offic. as chaplain at Benares, Oct. 13.

MOORE, Rev. T. to offic. as chaplain at Cawnpore, Oct. 13.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS,

ANDERSON, Lieut. A. J. 38th N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 6.

BACON, Capt. B. E. 50th N.I. pl. at disp. of dep. gr. mr. gen. of the army, in anticipation of his appt. to that dept.

BAMFIELD, Lieut. A. H. 2nd in com. 7th irr. cav. to offic. as brig. maj. dur. abs. of Wale.

BARCLAY, Capt. R. C. 68th N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 6.

BECHER, Lieut. col. C. G. 5th L.C. ret. to duty, Oct. 6.

BOGLE, Lieut. A. H. art. to act as interp. with battery of royal art. under com. of Brev. maj. Le Messurier, Oct. 9.

BRIGGS, Capt. J. P. dep. commiss. of Amherst, resu. ch. of trea-

sury fr. Harrison, Oct. 16.

BROWNLOW, Capt. C. St. G. to continue du. of his office of maj. to brigade at Almorah.

BUCKLEY, Lieut. F. A. 37th N.I. to offic. as sub-asst. comm. gen. Oct. 13; to act as interp. and gr. mr. and station interp. supt. of

sudder bazaar at Benares, v. Glubb.

BUTTANSHAW, Lieut. T. 47th N.I. to act as adjt. dur. abs. of

Jenkins; to do du. under off. comm. at Allahabad, Sept. 29.

CAHILL, Col. W. E. 40th N.I. ret. to du. Oct. 6.

CARNELL, W. to be lieut. 3rd comp. Calcutta volunt. guards.

CAULFIELD, Capt. J. P. 3rd N.I. to do du. with 1st Eur. Bengal fus. at Delhi.

CHAMBERS, Brev. Capt. R. W. 11th N.I. to offic. as sub-asst. comm. gen. Oct. 13.

CLARKE, Lieut. C. M. L. 37th N.I. to offic. as sub-asst. comm. gen. Oct. 13.
 COURTENAY, Capt. H. R. ret. to du.
 CURRIE, Lieut. J. R. 4th N.I. to be station staff at Hosheypore.
 DANGERFIELD, Lieut. G. assist commis. of Pegu town, resu. ch. of his office, Sept. 23.
 DAWSON, Brev. capt. J. 43rd L.I. inter. to a det. of Europeans at Futtehpore, Sept. 18.
 DONOVAN, Ens. J. unattached, to be lieut. unattached fr. Oct. 17.
 DOUGLAS, Capt. C. com. of ord. to ass. ch. of ord. depot at Mhow until the state of the country permits of his joining Delhi mag. to which he stands posted, Oct. 13.
 DRUMMOND, Capt. F. W. 8th L.C. to offic. as adj. and qr. mr.
 DUN, Lieut. E. W. adj. of 2nd cav. Hyderabad contingent, to offic. as 2nd in com. dur. abs. of Grant, on leave.
 DUNBAR, Lieut. F. W. 37th N.I. pl. at disp. of lieut. gov. for empl. with police corps, Oct. 13.
 DYSAIT, Lieut. G. L. 23rd N.I. serv. temp. pl. at disp. of the foreign dept.
 ECKFORD, Lieut. A. H. Sirmoon bat. to offic. as adj.
 ELLIOT, Brev. maj. E. K. 43rd L.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 6.
 EVANS, Lieut. J. M. late adjt. 7th N.I. to be station staff at Futtehpore; to do duty with Arracan local batt., to join Oct. 13.
 EVANS, Lieut. G. E. 3rd comp. Calcutta vol. guards, to be capt. in succ. to Cameron, res. Oct. 19.
 FISHER, Capt. G. A. 1st N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 6.
 FORBES, Lieut. H. T. supt. of Nudda rivers, vested with powers descr. in sec. 8, reg. 8, of 1824, Oct. 10.
 FRITH, Lieut. J. S. adjt. of 1st brig. art. at Delhi, to be brig. maj.
 FRASER, Lieut. H. adjt. 4th cav. Hyderabad contng. to act as 2nd in com. v. Lieut. Grant, on leave to Eur.
 GLUBB, Lieut. O. M. 37th N.I. at disp. of lieut.-gov. of Central Prov. Oct. 7; to be private sec. and a.-de.-c. to lieut.-gov. Central Prov. Oct. 7; to be brig. interp. and qr. mr.
 GORDON, Lieut. W. R. 68th N.I. to offic. as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. at Benares.
 GRAYDON, Capt. W. 16th N.I. to do duty with 1st European Bengal fus. at Delhi.
 GREENE, Capt. D. S. roy. art. to be a mem. of the standing remount com. v. Col. G. R. Barker, c.b. Oct. 16.
 HAIG, Lieut. A. S. 55th N.I. pl. at disp. of hon. the lieut. gov. of Bengal, for emp. on grand trunk road, under supt. of supplies, v. Capt. Hale, Oct. 13.
 HALE, Capt. E. D. 44th N.I. to be 2nd in com. Sikh volunteers, v. Montgomery, and to rel. the latter offr. at Purulia, Oct. 13.
 HARWARD, Lieut. T. N. art. to be dep. comm. of ord. to Allahabad movable column.
 HATCH, Capt. G. C. dep. judge adv. gen. to be dep. judge adv. gen. at head-qrs. of army.
 HAVELOCK, Lieut. H. M. a.-de.-c. to brig. gen. to act also as post-master with Allahabad movable column.
 HOLLAND, Lieut. P. W. 38th N.I. to offic. as sub-asst. comm. gen. Oct. 13.
 HORSFORD, Brev. col. R. art. ret. to duty, Oct. 6.
 HUMZ, Qr. mr. serg. E. 37th N.I. pl. at disp. of lieut. gov. of Central Prov.
 HYNDMAN, Lieut. E. 27th N.I. to offic. as adj. July 31.
 IMPEY, Capt. A. engrs. trans. fr. Darjeeling-road, and posted to the Allahabad div. v. Innes, killed.
 IRELAND, Lieut. W. F. 25th N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 6.
 IRWIN, Capt. W. B. to do duty in Saugor garrison, Sept. 15.
 JENKINS, Lieut. C. N. 47th N.I. to be station staff at Mirzapore station.
 JERVIS, 2nd Lieut. W. S. 1st Eur. fus. to do duty with detach. of 82nd foot at Calcutta, to proc. with that reg. to upper prov.
 JONES, Col. N. 49th N.I. perm. to reside at Simla, and draw pay and allowances fr. Sirhind pay office, Oct. 12.
 LANE, Lieut. C. S. 26th L.I. to offic. as interp. with 81st foot, fr. June 29, v. Cripps.
 LANGMORE, Capt. E. G. 27th N.I. to offic. as interp. and qr. mr. v. Boileau.
 LARKIN, Brev. maj. W. H. 2nd N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 8.
 LAW, Brev. capt. J. A. 66th N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 6; to offic. as sub. asst. comm. gen. Oct. 13.
 LAWRENCE, Capt. R. 73rd N.I. to have local rank of lieut. col. while emp. with auxiliary force, supplied by the maharajah at Cashmere and Jummoo, Oct. 19.
 LILLIE, Lieut. G. A. H. 13th N.I. to act as interp. to H.M.'s 13th regt. to join.
 MACDONALD, Lieut. W. 25th N.I. placed at disp. of comm. of Pegu, for emp. with Pegu lt. inf. batt.
 MACQUEEN, Capt. A. 42nd L.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 6; to be interp. to H.M.'s 23rd regt. v. Capt. B. E. Bacon, and to report himself immediately at head-quarters, Oct. 16.
 MAGNIAC, Lieut. L. B. 10th L.C. ret. to duty, Oct. 6.
 MARQUIS, Capt. J. 3rd N.I. to do du. with 60th rifles, with Delhi fd. force.
 McCAUSLAND, Col. J. K. 66th Goorka regt. to assume com. of Kemaon district.
 MCGREGOR, Capt. E. A. M. 9th L.C. ret. to duty, Oct. 8.
 MERCER, 1st Lieut. M. W. art. to act. as adj. to 9th batt. and as station staff and act. div. staff, v. Pixley, proc. to Europe.

MERRICK, Lieut. T. C. 3rd N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 6.
 METCALFE, Capt. J. 3rd N.I. to offic. as interp. to C.-in-C. fr. Oct. 1.
 MILLS, Capt. H. 2nd N.I. to offic. as sub-asst. comm. gen. Oct. 13.
 MONTGOMERIE, Lieut. A. W. J. 9th L.C. to do du. with cav. of Guide corps at Delhi.
 MORGAN, Capt. W. D. 22nd N.I. to proc. to Monghyr for the purp. of disciplining levies as pens. pol. or militia-men, Aug. 23.
 MOORLAND, Lieut. J. 1st Eur. Ben. Fus. to be baggage-master to Allahabad movable column.
 MUNRO, Lieut. C. A. 25th N.I. to be interp. to naval brig. proc. to Allahabad, Sept. 30.
 MYLNE, Lieut. W. C. B. 74th N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 6.
 NICHOLLETT, Capt. C. H. 1st L.C. to do du. with the depot, to rec. ch. of 30 remounts, and com. party of convalescents of H.M.'s 9th Lancers, July 22.
 NISBETT, Capt. J. 69th N.I. to offic. as adj. Aug. 11.
 RABAN, Capt. H. 63rd N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 6; placed at disp. of lieut. gov. of Bengal, Oct. 13; to be prin. sec. and a.-de.-c. to the lieut. gov. Oct. 10.
 REED, Maj. gen. T. c.b. fr. Sirhind to Peshawar div. Oct. 9.
 RICKARDS, Capt. E. J. 6th N.I. 2nd in com. of Mhairwarrah batt. ret. to du. arr. at Bombay, Sept. 19.
 ROBERTS, Lieut. J. 40th N.I. to proc. to Monghyr, for the purpose of disciplining levies on pens. pol. or militia men, Aug. 23.
 ROBINSON, Capt. A. late 19th N.I. placed at disp. of lieut. gov. of Bengal for emp. on Grand Trunk road, v. Haig.
 SALE, Capt. R. H. to do du. in Saugor garrison, Sept. 15.
 SAMWELL, Lieut. F. 5th inf. Hyderabad contng. to act as adj. v. Lieut. Fraser.
 SANDERSON, Lieut. H. B. 22nd N.I. to do duty with 13th foot in Fort William.
 SIMPSON, Brev. capt. A. art. to assu. ch. of station bazaar at Dum Dum, v. Pixley.
 SITWELL, Cornet H. C. Bengal cav. to do duty with volunteer cav. att. to force under com. of Gen. Havelock.
 SPENCE, Major J. K. dep. com. of Nagpore, to rejoin, Oct. 16.
 STEVENSON, Capt. R. C. 3rd Eur. regt. ret. to duty, Oct. 6.
 STEWART, Lieut. A. 16th N.I. to offic. as interp. to 81st foot, fr. Aug. 13, v. Lane, rem.
 SWINHOB, Capt. F. W. art. ret. to duty, Oct. 6; to rem. in ch. of inf. recruits until fur. ord.
 THOMAS, Capt. E. 3rd Eur. regt. ret. to duty, Oct. 6; to offic. as sub. asst. comm. gen. Oct. 13.
 THOMAS, Lieut. G. W. 4th L.C. passed colloq. exam.
 TUCKER, Lieut. W. R. eng. trans. for Midnapore div. and posted to Benares div. v. Clarke.
 TURNBULL, Lieut. A. 8th N.I. ret. to du. Oct. 5.
 TURNER, Brev. capt. G. E. 8th N.I. to offic. as sub-asst. comm. gen. Oct. 13.
 TYLEE, Lieut. col. G. 41st N.I. ret. to du. Oct. 6.
 VIBART, Capt. W. J. art. to ch. of ordn. stores in Fort Moira.
 VOYLE, Capt. G. E. comm. of ordn. to ch. of all ord. estabs. at Dum Dum.
 WARDE, Lieut. C. 68th N.I. to offic. as interp. to 66th or Goorka regt.
 WAY, Ens. G. A. 58th N.I. to do du. with 3rd Punjab inf. at Kohat, v. Stewart.
 WESTON, Capt. C. S. 36th N.I. ret. to du. Oct. 6.
 WILKINSON, Lieut. O. 10th L.C. ret. to du. Oct. 6; to offic. as sub-comm. gen. Oct. 13.
 MYLNE, Lieut. W. C. R. 74th N.I. to offic. as sub. asst. comm. gen. Oct. 19.
 YOUNG, Lieut. W. S. 59th N.I. to offic. as qr. mr. Oct. 16.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED. ENGINEERS.

SWINTON, G. Oct. 16.

ARTILLERY.

CODDINGTON, F. Oct. 16. RYAN, E. H. Oct. 16.
 DIXON, A. Oct. 16. STEWART, W. J. Oct. 16.
 WARTER, H. de G. Oct. 16.

CAVALRY.

KEMBLE, H. C. Oct. 6.

INFANTRY.

BROWN, R. Oct. 6. MILLETT, M. Oct. 16.
 DYAS, R. H. Oct. 16. PAKENHAM, E. P. L. Oct. 16.
 EVANS, H. P. Oct. 16. PRINGLE, D. Oct. 16.
 HAND, G. H. Oct. 16. SAMPSON, D. T. H. Oct. 6.
 HUDSON, R. Oct. 16. STEWART, J. C. Oct. 16.
 LEWIN, T. H. Oct. 16. SWINTON, J. S. Oct. 6.
 MESSETER, A. H. Oct. 16. WEBB, C. H. Oct. 16.
 MILLETT, J. C. S. M. Oct. 16. WHITTING, J. E. Oct. 16.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BRABAZON, Brev. capt. M. G. 60th N.I. fr. Aug. 9 to Oct. 8, to Kussolie and hills, on m.c. old regs.
 BROWNE, Ens. J. 55th N.I. fr. July 17 to Nov. 15, to Murree, on m.c.
 CAMPBELL, R. D. 64th N.I. fr. Sept. 1 to 15, to Calcutta, to apply for furl. to Europe, on m.c.

CARTER, Capt. J. W. 54th N.I. late com. 5th inf. Gwalior contingent, 1 year to Mussoorie, on m.c. under old rules.
 COOKE, Maj. W. A. 2nd N.I. 2 years to Europe, on m.c.
 DENNIS, 1st Lieut. A. D. art. 4 mo. fr. July 25, to Murree, on m.c.
 ELLIOT, Capt. A. P. C. 5th L.C. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c.
 GUTHRIE, Lieut. col. C. S. engs. fr. June 16 to Oct. 1, to pres. prep. to retiring.
 HICKS, Brev. capt. C. F. 6th N.I. 12 mo. to Europe, on m.c.
 KIRBY, Capt. G. art. fr. June 26 to Nov. 15, to Nynce Tal and Kumaon, on m.c. new regs.
 LAMBERT, Lieut. F. W. fr. 5th Aug. to Jan. 5, 1858, to Simla and hills, n. of Deyrah, on m.c.
 LEWIS, Lieut. E. D. F. 17th N.I. fr. July 19 to Sept. to remain at Ghazepore on m.c.
 MUNRO, Lieut. A. A. asst. com. in the Punjab, 6 mos. to Simla and hills, n. of Deyrah, on m.c.
 STONE, Lieut. T. H. E. 1st cav. Hyderabad contingent, 1 mo. in ext.
 VINCENT, Lieut. G. F. 30th N.I. 2nd in com. Mairwarra loc. batt. 6 weeks, on m.c.
 WALTERS, 1st Lieut. J. S. 1st Eur. fus. fr. Aug. 23 to Nov. 1, to Dughsha and hills, on m.c. old regs.
 WATSON, Lieut. T. J. 46th N.I. fr. Sept. 3 to Oct. 15, in ext. to remain at Simla.
 YORK, Ens. F. S. 12th N.I. fr. Aug. 10 to Nov. 15, to Simla, on m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ADLEY, Asst. surg. W. H. to med. ch. of detach. of H.M.'s 60th rifles, remaining at Meerut.
 ANDERSON, Asst. surg. T. to do du. with 60th rifles, with Delhi fd. force.
 BARBER, Surg. J. 4th batt. art. to aff. med. aid to detach. of 2nd batt. on du. in the citadel, Lahore.
 BARNARD, Asst. surg. G. late 36th N.I. to med. ch. of Lahore, Punjab batt. fr. June 17, to aff. med. aid to 26th L.I.
 BOWHILL, Surg. J. arrived at Delhi fr. Meerut, to do du. with 2nd Eur. fus. with Delhi fd. force.
 BRADLEY, Surg. 2nd cav. Hyderabad contingent, to ass. med. ch. of 6th inf. Hyderabad contingent, v. Sanderson.
 BRETTINGHAM, Asst. surg. O. to med. ch. of comp. recruits, at Cossepoore, Oct. 7.
 BROWNE, Asst. surg. J. to aff. med. aid to station staff, and 17th irr. cav. at Rawul Pindee.
 CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. A. L. S. 16th irr. cav. to aff. med. aid to left wing, 4th N.I.
 CLARK, Asst. surg. W. F. 2nd Punjab inf. to aff. med. aid to Mooltanee horse.
 DUFF, Asst. surg. A. G. to do duty with 75th foot, with Delhi fd. force.
 ELTON, Asst. surg. H. N. ret. to duty, Oct. 6.
 GUISE, Surg. J. A. fr. 73rd to 39th N.I. Oct. 16.
 HICKMAN, Vet. surg. T. 8th L.C. to proc. in vet. ch. of horses of No. 1 light fd. bat. Lahore.
 HORNAN, Surg. S. A. 61st N.I. to aff. med. aid to detachs. 1st troop 3rd brig. horse art. and of H.M.'s 8th and 24th regts.
 HOOPER, Asst. surg. J. 16th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 17th regt. Punjab inf.
 HUNTER, Surg. T. C. to med. ch. of engr. brig. Delhi fd. force.
 HURFORD, Vet. surg. R. J. G. to aff. prof. aid to horses, trans: fr. 9th L.C. of Hodson's horse.
 JONES, Surg. G. H. 3rd N.I. to aff. med. aid to detach. of Eur. art. fr. July 6; also to detach. of Hazara mountain train.
 JONES, Asst. surg. H. D. regt. of Loodianah, to rec. med. ch. of Madras art. at Benares, Sept. 21.
 MACAULAY, Asst. surg. R. W. M.D. to med. ch. of Eur. troops joining field force at Delhi, Aug. 23.
 MACLEAN, Asst. surg. L. H. J. to aff. med. aid to 35th L.I.
 MARSHALL, Vet. surg. M. J. 2nd brig. horse art. to aff. prof. aid to horses of Lahore lt. horse, Aug. 21.
 MCCLELAND, Surg. J. ret. to duty Oct. 6.
 OAKLEY, Surg. R. H. to do duty with 1st Eur. Beng. fus. Delhi field force.
 O'BRIEN, Asst. surg. P. to do duty in Saugor garrison, Sept. 15.
 ORR, Surg. 4th cav. Hyderabad cont. to ass. med. ch. of left wing 3rd inf. Hyderabad cont. proc. on field service.
 PASKE, Asst. surg. C. F. app. to med. ch. of civil station of Jounpoor, in add. to his other duties, Oct. 8.
 PEMBERTON, Asst. surg. G. R. M.D. to med. ch. of detachs. of H.M.'s 64th and 78th regts. fr. Asst. surg. Lee, Sept. 12.
 PENNY, Asst. surg. J. C. M.D. to proc. to Calcutta in view to proc. with detach. of H.M.'s 23rd foot, to upper provinces, Oct. 9.
 RADDOK, Asst. surg. C. E. to proc. to Calcutta in view to being app. to detach. of royal art. proc. to Upper provinces.
 RICE, Asst. surg. W. R. M.D. passed colloq. exam.
 STROVER, Surg. T. R. 69th N.I. to aff. med. aid to 11th regt. Punjab inf. Aug. 11.
 TOMKINS, Asst. surg. A. P. 26th L.I. to aff. med. aid. to hosp. of 81st foot (Lahore) fr. July 12; to offic. as garr. asst. surg. at Lahore, v. Brake, rem.
 TRESIDDER, Asst. surg. J. N. ret. to duty, Oct. 6.

WARNEFORD, Asst. surg. C. F. M.D. to aff. med. aid to detach. of Bengal police batt. Sept. 1.
 WEBB, Asst. surg. C. K. ret. to duty, Oct. 6.
 WHITE, Surg. A. M.D. ret. to duty, Oct. 6; trans. fr. 39th to 73rd N.I. Oct. 16.
 WRIGHT, Dr. T. P. in ch. of civ. stat. of Azimghur, to ch. of dispensary also, Oct. 5.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOND, Surg. H. R. 35th L.I. 3 mo. fr. Aug. 6, to Simla, on m.c.
 PARRY, Vet. surg. R. B. att. to stud depôt at Hauppur, 4 mo. fr. Aug. 18, to Mussoorie and hills, on m.c. under new rules, prev. leave canc.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.

Maj. gen. C. A. Windham, posted to the Sirhind div.

INFANTRY.

24th. Asst. surg. Wolseley, to aff. med. aid to 59th N.I. to movable col. and to 5th comp. 8th batt. art.; Lieut. S. J. J. Burns, to be staff off.—33rd. Capt. C. E. Mansfield, to be a.-de-c. to chief of the staff. 64th. Col. H. Wilson, to com. at Cawnpore; Capt. Morphy, to be postmr. Cawnpore, in suc. to Spurgin.—81st. Capt. W. Sheehy, to be 2nd in com. volunt. cav.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, wife of Joseph s. at Calcutta, Oct. 17.
 BEGG, wife of James S. d. at Calcutta, Sept. 19.
 BOYCE, wife of C. R. d. at Mussooree, Sept. 24.
 BRODHURST, wife of Maynard, s. at Raneeungee, Oct. 3.
 BROWNE, wife of Frank, s. at Rawul Pindee, Oct. 2.
 CASELLA, wife of Chevalier, twin daughters, at Calcutta, Oct. 15.
 CHESTER, wife of Lieut. Charles W. R. d. at Simla, Oct. 12.
 DUNDAS, wife of Capt. s. at Simla, Sept. 28.
 DICKENS, wife of Capt. Arthur D. d. Kussowlee, Sept. 28.
 GORDON, wife of W. E. s. at Fort Agra, Oct. 12.
 KEMP, wife of Francis B. d. at Burrisal, Oct. 5.
 McRAE, wife of D. d. at Kussowlee, Oct. 15.
 MOFFATT, wife of J. W. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 13.
 NORMAN, wife of Lieut. H. W. d. at Simla, Sept. 15.
 NYSS, wife of W. B. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 19.
 PRESGRAVE, wife of Capt. D. K. 59th N.I. d. at Simla, Oct. 4.
 ROSE, wife of James, d. Oct. 14.
 SUTHERLAND, Mrs. D. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 8.
 TAYLOR, wife of Pierce, s. at Chowringhee, Oct. 6.
 WAKEFIELD, wife of G. E. s. at Peshawur, Oct. 14.
 WATSON, wife of George E. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 3.
 YOUNG, wife of Lieut. col. s. at Simla, Oct. 2.

MARRIAGES.

BARHAM, R. T. to Olivia Miller, Oct. 13.
 BOND, Alfred, to Harriet, d. of the late Rev. Charles Lacey, at Cuttack, Oct. 14.
 CLARK, Benjamin, to Alice R. d. of G. B. Smith, at Calcutta, Oct. 17.

DEATHS.

BRISCOE, Lieut. Edward V. H.M.'s 75th regt. killed in action before Delhi, Sept. 18.
 CANCELLOR, Capt. Alexander, H.M.'s 75th regt. at Kussowlee, aged 29, Oct. 4.
 CONYERS, Lieut. H.M.'s 60th rifles, at Allahabad, Sept. 26.
 DALZELL, Lieut. col. Thomas, 42nd N.I. in the assault of the village of Nurroulee, Sept. 18.
 DAYRELL, Lieut. Charles H. H.M.'s 75th, at Kussowlee, Oct. 9.
 DORMEUX, inf. s. of F. at Calcutta, Oct. 11.
 GRIFFITHS, Lieut. G. H. 8th N.I. at Fort Michnee, Sept. 17.
 GREATHED, H. H. at Dehlee, Sept. 19.
 KIERMANDER, John, at Calcutta, aged 44, Oct. 18.
 KYLE D'ARCHY, Lieut. col. Hallam, H.M.'s 27th, at Peshawur, Oct. 11.
 McBARNETT, Capt. E. G. 55th N.I. killed in action before Delhi, Sept. 14.
 MCGREGOR, Lieut. F. M. 52nd N.I. at Kutinghee, aged 34.
 NEWTON, Elizabeth P. wife of the Rev. John, at Subathoo, Sept. 2.
 NEWTON, Maria Augusta, wife of Thomas, at Rangoon, aged 28, Oct. 2.
 RIGBY, Henry, by exposure in the trenches before Delhi, Sept. 27.
 TAYLER, Catherine, wife of Skipwith H. C. at Patna, aged 22, Oct. 5.

SHIPPING.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per City of Dublin.—Messrs. J. Mackintosh and A. M. Mackisgor.
 Per George Kendall.—Mrs. Fairly.
 Per steamer Thebes.—Col. Loftus, Maj. Danjles, Capt. Johnis, Lieuts

Ewen, Wilkie, Mayes, Chapman, and Skeythompson; Asst. surg. Wright Quartermaster, Smith, and lady.

Per steamer Assistance.—Capt. R. Lambert, R.N.

Per William Fairbairn.—Mr. Ties, engineer.

Per Argo.—R. Abendroth.

Per screw steamer Dalhousie.—Lieut.-col. Crewe, Maj. Calruthers, Mrs. Calruthers, Capt. France Young, Capt. Maud, Mrs. Maud, Capt. Marsack, Capt. Rolleston, 8th; Lieut. Kadiash, 15th; Lieut. Bradford, art.; Lieut. Cox, M. R. Ingram, Lieut. Muir, Ens. Syndale, Ens. Scalse, and Capt. Macneil.

Per Iskender Shrw.—Messrs. Aubrey and Strong.

Per Ino.—Capt. Shurtey.

Per steamer Prosperine.—Maj. Hawkins, Capt. and Mrs. Dobbie, Lieut. and Mrs. Amans, Capt. Olive, Messrs. Hall, Desouza, Parratt, Eloazar, George, D. Marchal, and J. Galastino; Mrs. Pritchard, Messrs. A. H. White, chief engineer, and C. H. Maccaskill, clerk of the steam-ship Baltic; Mrs. Brown and 2 children, Mr. Thomas, and Miss Hind.

Per screw steamer Comorandel.—Maj. Carr, Capt. Place and Broome, Lieuts. Colton, Bates, Every, Stasford, Corroet, Granville, and Sedler; Ens. Hayton, Asst. surg. Ross, Lieut. Parry, fusileers; Capt. Wood, R.M.N.I.; and Lieut. Griffiths, 48th B.M.N.I.

Per steamer Bengal, from SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Barrow, Mr. A. Parker, Mr. M. Millett, Mr. Lewin, Mr. W. Stewart, J. Stewart, Mr. Dixon, Mr. A. P. Bainbridge, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Pakenham, Mr. E. H. Ryan, Mr. S. E. Whitting, Mr. Carew, Mr. G. Swinton, Mr. A. Swinton, Mr. H. P. Evans, Mr. Dyke, Mr. H. Delbarton, Mr. H. Pringle, Mr. Cordington, Lieut. McNeil, Miss Ellis, Mr. G. M. Bard, Mr. Parney, Mr. A. Stoney, Capt. Wheatcroft, Mr. C. Webb, Dr. and Mrs. McGregor, Miss McGregor, Mr. J. C. Lice, Mr. Hadley, Mr. and Mrs. Gennovic, Lieut. Cavanaugh, Mr. R. D. Dyas, Miss Houghton, Col. Walpole, Dr. Moore, Mr. Bell, Fazel Khan, and Thomas Newman. From MARSEILLES to CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. G. Millett, Capt. Sale, Mr. Cockerell, Mr. Bayley, Mrs. Riley, Mr. H. Ireland, Mr. C. J. Jackson, Mr. Pope, Capt. Jones, Mr. Keep, and Mr. Fergusson. From GIBRALTAR to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Dawker and Mrs. Ashley. From MALTA to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Missier. From ADRN to CALCUTTA.—Syed Moustafa, John Richards, and Andrew Hill. From BOMBAY to CALCUTTA.—Ranjee Sounderjee, Bheey Raj, Capt. Brooks, Mrs. Stranding and two children, and Ens. Willoughby. From GALLI to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Purser, Mr. De Souza, Mr. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Dewar, Mr. and Mrs. Aubin, Mr. George Thompson, and Lieut. col. Russell.

Per steamer Golden Fleece, from PORTSMOUTH.—Lieut. cols. R. D. Kelly, J. Simpson, and J. Gwilt; Captains M. G. Heat, H. C. Hale, J. Jordan, J. P. Cassidy, D. Stewart, G. W. Puget, A. G. Shaw, G. B. Harman, C. H. Marsh, and A. W. Boyce; Lieuts. J. J. Moore, J. Byren, J. W. Saunders, F. Peel, R. Cochrane, C. Jarden, W. M. Dunbar, J. S. Holroyd, and H. Lampen; Ensigns T. J. Applegate and J. G. Grier; Paymaster E. B. Roche, Lieut. and adjt. R. P. Leeson, Quartermaster J. Rowan, Surgeons W. R. Chalmers, J. R. Worthington, and W. Howard; Band-master W. Humphries, Capt. C. C. Scott, Lieuts. J. Wilson, C. Douglas, and W. H. Bayley, and Mrs. A. G. Shaw.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Bentineck, for MADRAS.—Lieut. Adams, M. and Madame Morase and child. For GALLI.—Dr. Snell, Mrs. Adams, and Mr. H. Saunders. For SERZ.—Mr. Alfred. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. F. L. Mackay. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Whitecombe. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Maud, Mr. H. Ackland, Capt. Olive, Capt. Chandler, Mrs. Mawe and infant, Mrs. Hunt, and Major Cooke.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Oct. 22, 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	dis.	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 4 per cent. ..	dis.	to	—
Third Sica 4 do. ..	dis.	24 0 to	—
New Co.'s 4 do. ..	dis.	24 0 to	—
Public Works, 5 do. ..	dis.	14 0 to	15 0

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000) ..	5700
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	625
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400) ..	180
India General Steam Shares ..	1000 to 1075

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months) ..	9 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes do. ..	11 per cent.
Do. under 20 days to run ..	5 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper ..	10 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts ..	10 per cent.
On deposit of goods, &c. ..	11 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, each Co. Rs. 4000 ..	2400 to 2450 prem.
Agra and U. S. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500) ..	190 to 200
North-Western Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400) ..	300 to 350
India General Steam Shares ..	1170 to 1180

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ..	each Rs. 9 14 to	—
Doublons ..	„ „ 31 8 to 30 6	—
Madrass Gold Mohurs ..	„ „ 16 8 to 16 0	—
Old Gold Mohurs ..	„ „ 20 8 to	—
New Gold Mohurs ..	„ „ 14 8 to 14 9	—
China Gold Bars ..	per sa. wt. „ „ 15 12	—
Gold Dust ..	„ „ 14 2 to	—
Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 ..	„ „ to 104 0	—
Spanish Dollars ..	per 100 „ „ 221 8 to	—
Mexican ditto ..	„ „ to 221 0	—

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight ..	2 2½ to 2 3½
Do. with documents, do. ..	2 2½ to 2 3½
American Bills under credit, do. ..	2 3½ to 2 3½
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight ..	2 0 to —
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight ..	2 0 to 2 0½
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight ..	2 0 to 2 0½

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 3l. 5s. to 3l. 12s. 6d.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Oct. 22).—Mule Twist.—The market continues very favourable, owing to the arrivals and stocks being light, 50 and 60 have further advanced about $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 pie per morah this week. All other counts continue in good demand, but remain as last quoted. **Coloured Yarns** continue in limited inquiry at about previous prices. A sale of 6 bales German Dye, Nos. 30 to 60, at Co.'s Rs. 1-5 3 per lb. is the only transaction reported this week. **Chintzes and Prints** continue selling to a limited extent for only local requirement. Nothing as yet doing for the upper provinces. **Shirtings, Grey.**—39 to 40 inches, and to 7½ lb. have been in increased demand since last week, and sales have been reported at an advance of 2 as. to 3 as. per piece; 45 inches have also improved, about 1 anna per piece. **White** continues in limited request, and the reported sales are 36 inches at Rs. 4 to 5-14 and 7 per piece. **Figured.**—Stocks light and in good demand; sales have been reported of 40 yards at Rs. 6-7, and 27 yards at Rs. 3-13 to 4 per piece. **Spotted Shirtings** at Rs. 6 per piece, and 27 yards at Rs. 4 per piece. **Madapolams.**—Grey, stocks small and in good demand. Importers are holding on for higher prices. A few sales are reported this week at Rs. 2-1-6 to 2-2 per piece. **Cambrics** are in limited request. No sales reported this week. **Jaconets.**—Grey, 39 and 40 inches, low quality, are dull of sale, and about 1 anna per piece lower this week. Middling quality remain as last week. 45 inches stocks small and in good demand, and prices paid are rather higher than former rates. White have been on speculative demand lately, and sales to a fair extent have been reported at slightly higher prices. **Book Muslins.**—There are a few buyers at former prices; but holders are firm, owing to very moderate stocks. We have heard of no sales during the week. **Lappets, Mulls, and Japan Spots** are selling to a very limited extent, and only for local requirement. **Woolens.**—Although this is the season for operation for local requirement, we have only heard of a sale of 24 pieces medium at Rs. 3-12 per yard this week. **Copper.**—Market without any symptoms of improvement as to demand and prices. Our last quotations remain unaltered. The only transaction reported this week is maunds 100 old at Rs. 42 per maund. **Iron.**—Sales of English flat, square, and bolt, are reported at a small reduction in price. Nail rod has also slightly declined in price. Sheet has improved about 0-2 per maund, and Swedish flat and square 0-4 to 0-8 per maund.

EXPORT (Calcutta, Oct. 22).—Raw Silk.—Very little doing at present, and prices have gone down Rs. 1-4 to 1-12 from the rates ruling before the holidays. Stocks are light; but the remnant of the rainy Bund in the districts are estimated at about maunds 800, chiefly Hurrupaul. **Oil Seeds.**—Linseed has slightly improved in price, bold Patna and Mirzapora is at Rs. 4-3 to 4-4. Supplies are very moderate, and holders are rather firm. In Rape Seed there is nothing doing for shipment. Poppy has engaged inquiry during the week for Great Britain, and some transactions are reported at Rs. 3-8 to 4. **Oils.**—Shipments of Castor Oil have taken place during the week for Great Britain, Cape, and Mauritius, and of Cocoonut, Mustard and Teel Oil for the Cape. Prices of all descriptions remain unaltered. **Jute and Hemp.**—The new Crop Jute is daily arriving, and the increased supplies in the bazaar have caused a reduction in price. Transactions have taken place during the week at Rs. 3-3 to 3-5 per md.

MADRAS.

TROOPS FROM ENGLAND.—The transport steamer *Carthage* from Kingston, the 2nd August, arrived in the roads on the 19th Oct., with nine officers and 195 rank and file of H.M.'s 38th regiment, and three officers and three rank and file of the 1st Royals. These latter were landed here, the detachment of the 38th regiment having been taken on in the evening towards Masulipatam.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CALDWELL, E. C. to be an insp. of schools, Oct. 22.
FERRE, H. ret. to pres. Oct. 27.
HALL, A. coll. and mag. S. div. of Arcot, del. ov. ch. of dist. to G. N. Taylor, Oct. 5.
HATHWAY, A. ret. to pres. Oct. 27.
LUSHINGTON, J. L. ret. to pres. and resu. da. as 1st asst. acct. gen. and Canarese translator to Govt. Oct. 12.
MARDEN, T. to act as head master of prov. school at Combacenum, Oct. 22.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. F. M. 8th L.C. to do duty with 5th L.C. and to join, Oct. 21.
BARROW, Capt. L. 5th L.C. to com. of vol. cav. with Allahabad movable column.
BLACK, Maj. B. W. asst. adj. gen. art. ret. to duty, Oct. 26.

BRETT, Brev. maj. De R. J. 3rd Eur. reg. rel. fr. do. duty with Kurnool movable column, and rejoin his regt. Oct. 12.
 BROWN, Capt. J. N. 6th L.C. to proc. to join (cancelled).
 CHAMBERS, Lieut. O. W. S. engra. to act as dist. engr. of 1st class, with ch. of Kistnah div. dur. emp. of Capt. Orr on other du.
 CHAPMAN, Lieut. W. D. 17th N.I. qualified for asst. engineer 2nd class dept. public works, Nagpore div. Oct. 24.
 CHILD, Lieut. A. 8th N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 23, v. Mackenzie, ret.
 CHOLMELEY, Capt. M. 27th Madras N.I. to act as commissariat offr. with detachment of movable column under com. of Maj. G. McDonnell.
 COOKE, Capt. C. J. C. co. 3rd batt. art. will join and ass. ch. of battery, and proc. to Thayetmyoo, Oct. 24.
 COOPER, Capt. A. 46th N.I. ret. to du. Oct. 10.
 CUPPAGE, Lieut. col. A. inf. ret. to du. Oct. 2.
 DAVIS, Capt. F. M. 44th N.I. ret. to du. Oct. 10.
 DESBOROUGH, Lieut. C. art. fr. 2nd batt. B co. to 5th batt. F co. to join at Meeday, Oct. 21.
 DEVEREUX, Capt. W. P. 2nd Eur. L.I. to join detach. at Fort St. George, Oct. 21.
 DOWKER, Maj. gen. H. to western coast for such period as he may require.
 DUBRY, Capt. C. H. 27th M.N.I. to act as detach. staff fr. Aug. 27, to remain with movable column prep. to join Madras brigade serv. in Bengal.
 FABER, 2nd Lieut. H. R. engs. to be prob. asst. exec. eng. in dept. of pnb. works, without prejudice to his other appt.
 FINLAY, Lieut. G. C. 12th N.I. to Dec. 31, western coast, on m.c. old rules.
 GILGOUR, Ens. F. 5th N.I. having applied for rem. to another corps, to do du. with 36th N.I.
 GOSLING, Capt. W. C. F. art. ret. to duty, Oct. 12; trans. fr. 2nd batt. A co. to 4th batt. B co. to join at Bangalore, Oct. 24.
 HAINES, Lieut. W. C. P. 35th N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 17, in suc. to Sandys, dec.
 HARRIS, Lieut. C. R. W. T. 8th L.C. to be mem. of comm. on claims to pensions held in Fort St. George, Oct. 24.
 HAMILTON, Lieut. W. E. 27th M.N.I. to act as staff offr. with detach. of movable column under com. of Maj. M'Donnell.
 HARE, Capt. G. com. 5th inf. Hyderabad contingent, arrived at Bombay fr. furl. to resume com. of his regt.
 JUDD, Lieut. H. J. 8th L.C. to do duty with 5th L.C. and to join, Oct. 21.
 KEMPSTER, Capt. F. G. 6th N.I. rel. fr. appt. of act. qr. mr. gen. Cent. div. and join N.I. dept. Oct. 21.
 LAVIE, Lieut. B. C. 3rd L.C. to be adj. of Malabar pol. force.
 LAWFOORD, Capt. H. trans. fr. 4th batt. B co. to 2nd batt. A co. to join at Trichinopoly, Oct. 24.
 LETHBRIDGE, Lieut. C. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be mem. of the com. on claims to pension held in Fort St. George, Oct. 24.
 LUGARD, Lieut. H. J. 47th N.I. to act as adj. 1st extra regt. and to join, Oct. 21.
 McCASKILL, Capt. J. C. 51st N.I. to be fort adj. at Trichinopoly.
 McLEOD, Lieut. col. W. C. trans. fr. 29th to 14th N.I. Oct. 24.
 NOTT, Brev. maj. H. 19th N.I. rel. fr. appt. of interp. H.M.'s 43rd ft. Oct. 21.
 O'CONNELL, Capt. H. H. 15th N.I. posted asst. qr. mr. gen. Pegu div. Oct. 27; to be an asst. qr. mr. gen. v. Allan, prom. Oct. 27.
 OGILVY, Ens. D. S. 20th N.I. do. duty with sappers and miners, to act as adj. 1st extra regt. N.I. Oct. 12.
 ONSLOW, Ens. H. C. 35th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 17, in suc. to Sandys, dec.
 PHILLIPS, Capt. A. C. 36th N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 12.
 RAMSAY, Capt. E. B. 31st L.I. pl. at disp. of Lieut. gen. Sir M. Cubbon for emp. in Mysore commiss. Oct. 10.
 ROBERT, Capt. Gt B. 7th L.C. will proc. to join by dawk, Oct. 6.
 SAMWELL, Lieut. F. 6th N.I. act. adj. 5th inf. Hyderabad cont. to offic. as adj. 2nd cav. Hyderabad cont. in suc. to Dunn.
 SHULDHAM, Brev. capt. A. J. 26th N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 10; to be pres. of the comm. on claims to pension held in Fort St. George, Oct. 24.
 SIBLEY, Brev. maj. in ch. of treasure chest, Allahabad col. to make over to Capt. Spurgin such treasure as may be req. at Cawnpore; to act also as postmr. with brig. gen.'s force.
 SIMPSON, C. to be lieut. inf. volunt. guards, in suc. to Walker.
 SPURGIN, Capt. J. B. 1st fus. to act temp. as postmr. at Cawnpore.
 SWINTON, Lieut. W. B. 8th L.C. to do duty with 5th L.C. and to join, Oct. 21.
 THORPE, Lieut. col. R. trans. fr. 14th to 29th N.I. Oct. 24.
 TURTON, Ens. M. G. 8th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 23, v. Mackenzie, ret.
 WARNER, Lieut. G. A. A. 32nd N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp.
 WATTS, Capt. J. P. dep. acct. gen. to be dep. staff officer, to have exec. ch. of troops proc. under com. of Col. Baker, c.b. royal art. to report himself to Col. Baker, and proc. to Raneegunge.
 WOOD, Ens. E. A. 51st N.I. exam. in Hindustani, qual. to com. a co. Oct. 21.
 WOODBRIDGE, Capt. A. P. 40th N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 2.
 WYLD, Lieut. B. 3rd Eur. qual. in surv. and civ. eng. Oct. 20.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE, ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.

ARTILLERY.
 BAINBRIDGE, A. P. Oct. 12. KETCHEN, J. Oct. 12.
 STEINMAN, M. H. C. Oct. 12.
 INFANTRY.
 AITCHISON, W. M. Oct. 12. KILGOUR, F. Oct. 10.
 FLINT, E. W. Oct. 12. MAITLAND, J. G. Oct. 12.
 RANDELL, G. Oct. 12.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BAILLIE, Lieut. J. E. 8th N.I. do. du. sappers and miners, to pres. on m.c. prep. to app. for m.c. to Europe.
 BRETT, Capt. J. T. 4th L.C. to Jan. 31, 1858, pres. prep. to Eur. m.c.
 CARRUTHERS, Brev. maj. G. T. S. 1st N.I. to Sept. 14, in ext.
 GRANT, Lieut. A. 3rd L.C. 2nd in com. 4th cav. Hyderabad contingent, 15 mos. under new rules.
 HOPE, Capt. A. H. 2nd L.C. to Nov. 22, to Madras, in ext.
 SHARP, Capt. C. W. K. 52nd M.N.I. princ. asst. to commissr. of Arracan at Ramree, 6 mo. to sea, new rules.
 STONE, Lieut. T. H. E. 9th M.N.I. act. adj. 1st cav. Hyderabad contingent, 3 yrs. on m.c. old rules.
 STRANGE, Maj. A. 7th M. cav. late leave to be considered under old rules.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DONALDSON, Assist. surg. J. posted to 26th N.I. Oct. 21.
 DREW, Assist. surg. C. trans. fr. 3rd to 1st extra regt. to join immediately.
 DUNMAN, Assist. surg. trans. fr. 1st to 3rd extra regt.
 EVES, Assist. surg. C. T. do. du. with 3rd Madras Eur. regt. to mrd. ch. 6th inf. Hyderabad contingent.
 JOHNSTON, Surg. W. posted to 29th N.I. Oct. 21.
 WHITTON, Assist. surg. G. E. 27th N.I. to aff. med. aid to a detach. of Seikhs, of 25th Bengal N.I. proc. to Allahabad, fr. Sept. 23.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ADOLPHUS, wife of Rev. T. P. d. at Trichinopoly, Oct. 11.
 ALLARDICE, wife of D. d. at Madras, Oct. 25.
 AXELBY, wife of W. H. d. at Madras, Oct. 12.
 BARTELS, wife of H. E. s. at Madras, Oct. 28.
 BAZELEY, wife of W. jun. s. at Madras, Oct. 12.
 COOKSON, wife of Capt. J. G. 8th L.C. s. at Palaveram, Oct. 25.
 COOKSON, wife of T. d. at Royapet, Oct. 24.
 EDWARDS, wife of G. d. at Palaveram, Oct. 11.
 FORSTER, wife of J. s. at Rajahmundry, Oct. 11.
 HARDAKER, wife of J. d. at Vizianagram, Oct. 12.
 JACOB, wife of Capt. W. S. s. at Madras, Oct. 15.
 JELLY, wife of Rev. P. J. s. at Bellary, Oct. 9.
 LEACH, wife of W. s. at Vizagapatam, Sept. 27.
 MARTIN, wife of J. T. d. at Trichinopoly, Oct. 15.
 PATCH, wife of C. d. at Royapooram, Oct. 11.
 PIERCE, wife of Capt. C. A. 27th N.I. d. at Madras, Oct. 13.
 PRIOR, wife of Lieut. G. B. art. d. at St. Thomas's Mount, Oct. 26.
 ROBINSON, wife of J. D. c.s. d. at Mangalore, Oct. 7.
 SERLE, Mrs. W. A. d. at Madras, Oct. 16.
 SPRING, wife of T. d. at Black Town, Oct. 21.
 TUKE, wife of G. P. d. at Coringa, Oct. 5.
 WILSON, wife of Lieut. C. H. 45th M.N.I. d. at Secunderabad, Oct. 16.

MARRIAGE.

CALLAGHAN, J. C. to Mary A. d. of C. Cox, at Vepery, Oct. 15.

DEATHS.

DIGHTON, James R. A. at Madras, Oct. 22.
 FARQUHARSON, Paulina, d. of Capt. T. J. at Kussowlie, Sept. 24.
 HOWARD, Elizabeth, at New Town, aged 12, Oct. 20.
 MADDEN, Mary S. d. of Lieut. col. at Palamcottah, Oct. 11.
 SANDYS, Capt. George A. 35th N.I. Oct. 17.
 WALSH, James, at Madras, aged 26, Oct. 22.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 13. White Eagle, Gibbs, Calcutta.—15. Barham, Parish, London.—17. Albert, Williams, Colombo.—18. Nander, Morgan, Bimlipatam.—19. Steamer Carthage, Rodgers, Kingston.—19. Balaklava, Hobson, Mauritius; Spahis, Coiquand, Cuddalore.—22. Diana, Gurner, Penang.—23. Steamer Manila, Burn, Calcutta.—27. Steamer Alma, G. Henry, Suez; steamer England, G. Western, Bombay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Barham, from LONDON.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Glyn, Capt. Alexander, Lieut. Stephen, Greene, and Austen, Ens. Richards and Dr. Guthrie, of rifle brigade, Lieut. White, Lieut. and Mrs. Elms, Capt. and Mrs. Lloyd and child, Mr. Lindsay, Madras engs. Messrs. Luard and Kennie, Bengal engs. Mr. Tulloch, Mr. O'Brien, Rev. Mr. Tutinney and wife, Rev. Mr. and Miss Garrett, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Garter, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Dauble, Mrs. Wannen and 2 children, Mr. Kenne, Mr. Brodburst, Mr. Barber, Miss Schmitz, Miss Evans, Miss Hodges, Dr. and Mrs. Donaldson, Mrs. Angela

and 2 daughters, Mr. Swanston and child, Miss Carr, Miss Elwanger, Mrs. Star, Mrs. and Miss Aikett, Miss Simons, Mrs. Hait and child, and Mr. Hill.

Per Nander, from BIRLIPATAM.—Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Rosewell and 2 children.

Per Balaklava, from MAURITIUS, via GALLE.—Dr. Sherney.

Per Diana, from PENANG and ACHEEN.—Capt. and Mrs. Gore and 3 children, Mrs. Gurner, and Mrs. Connell.

Per steamer Manilla, from CALCUTTA and VIZAGAPATAM.—Maj. Hawkins, Capt. Dobbin and lady, Mrs. G. Haydon, Mr. Minchin, Bugler J. W. Baker and child, Private Sampson Short, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Flynn, Mrs. Wale and 5 children, Serg. Williams, wife, and 2 children.

Per steamer Alma, from SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Plumb. Rev. J. R. and Mrs. Baldwin and 2 infants, Capt. Francis, Capt. G. J. Nebbet, Capt. Price, Mr. and Mrs. Duff and infant, Mr. Carslaw, Mr. E. J. Maller, Mr. and Mrs. J. Walker and child, Mr. G. Perry, Mr. F. Simins, Mr. J. Ashwell, Col. Taylor, Mr. H. F. Kean, Dr. Playfair, Mr. F. West, Mr. Login, Mr. W. J. Pemberton, Lieut. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. N. Lours, Mr. E. Money, Vet. surg. D'Claney, Vet. surg. Barker, Capt. Thompson, Dr. Bonana, Mr. Cologan, Col. Franks, Mrs. Hurden, Mr. G. L. Fraser, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. Hayte, and Mr. R. J. Smyth. From MARSHALLS to CALCUTTA.—Dr. Elliott, Mr. G. Hills, Capt. Lukin, Mr. H. C. Charlus, Mr. E. Johnson, Mr. G. E. Wilson, Mr. H. Wicks, Mr. and Mrs. Metcalfe, Mr. E. Jackson, Mr. H. Gray, Mr. Donison, Mr. A. Abercrombie, Mr. C. S. Campbell, Mr. Simson, Mr. Thompson, Lieut. col. Spottelwood, Lieut. col. Hagert, Mr. Stendale, Capt. Young, Capt. Aytoan, Mr. North Rees, Dr. Hulse, and Dr. and Mrs. Shekleton. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Rev. H. Stone, Rev. E. Seche, and Rev. J. Ryne. From ALEXANDRIA to CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. Johnstone, Capt. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Boileau and infant; Mr. Brereton, and Mr. C. Armstrong. From SUZ to CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. M. Beaufort. From SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. Freere, Mrs. and Miss Williams and child, Mr. and Mrs. Barwell, Mr. F. Child, Mr. W. C. Elliott, Mr. O'Grady, Mr. Huddleston, Mr. E. S. Cloke, Mr. Granville, Mr. H. Wood, and Mr. H. W. Wood. From MARSHALLS to MADRAS.—Major and Mrs. Black, Lieut. Strickland, Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway, Dr. Pringle. From ALEXANDRIA to MADRAS.—Mr. C. A. Ainslie. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. R. Money. From MARSHALLS to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Roberts. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Balderstone. From MALTA to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Goodenough. From ADEN to MADRAS.—Mr. Thornton. From GALLE to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Cross. From GALLE to CALCUTTA.—Mrs. D. Mackey, Mrs. J. H. Mackey, Mr. Beaton, Mr. Ibbrey, Lieut. Payne, Mr. G. Rogers, Mr. Mawer, Mrs. Filton, Mr. Wilmer, Mr. F. Rogers, Capt. Stace, Mr. Green, Dr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Taylor. From GALLE to MADRAS.—Mrs. Mayo. From BOMBAY to CALCUTTA. Messrs. Garman and Fisher.

To join the H.C. steamer Dalhousie.—Lieut. S. B. Holland, Mr. R. Curry, Mr. Blarry, F. Warden, mate; Asst. surg. Seward, Mr. H. Williams, Capt. Clerk, Apothecary Wood.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 16. Tudor, McSwiney, London; Barham, Parish, Calcutta.—17. Steamer Prince Arthur, McGoun, Tutucorin.—18. Clovis, Monier, Mar-selles.—20. Tamatave, Haslip, Pondicherry; steamer Carthage, Rodgers, Masulipatam.—21. De fiance, Beenlen, Mauritius.—27. Steamer Alma, G. Henry, Calcutta.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Clovis, to MARSHALLS.—Col. and Miss Osborne, and Capt. Mason. Per steamer Alma, from MADRAS to CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Burbank, Surg. Morton, and Mrs. Skinner and child.

BOMBAY.

THE LONDON MAIL of Sept. 26 arrived at Bombay Oct. 22 (per Bombay).

FIDELITY REWARDED.—The Governor of Bombay has with praiseworthy alacrity given Gunga Singh, a Subadar of the 2nd grenadier regiment, Rs. 1,000 for his gallant and faithful conduct, and for saving the life of Lieut. Brown. Gunga Singh, at the outbreak of the mutiny, was returning to the Bombay Presidency from furlough. He was intercepted at Banda with some of his comrades, and was forbidden to return to his regiment, but permitted to go back to his home, which was about seven coos to the north west of Futtehpore. On his return he heard that Lieut. Brown had sought shelter in a neighbouring village. He sought him out, and finding him in a most wretched plight, having nothing on but a shirt, a great part of which he had torn to make bandages for his wounded feet, carried him to his own house. There he concealed him, and when about to join his regiment, entrusted Lieut. Brown to the care of a relative, who after some time escorted him in safety to the force under General Havelock.

Mutineers for Transportation.—Fifty-six mutineers of the 27th regiment N.I., were brought to Bombay from Vizadrog, in the H. C. steamer *Lady Canning*, guarded by a detachment of H.M.'s 95th regiment, and a party of European seamen. They are under sentence of transportation, and will be forwarded to Penang in the ship *Faize Allum*.

A THIRSTY "DUCK."—We are informed that Colonel C. F. Jackson, of the 2nd regiment Bombay light cavalry, is under arrest, and will shortly be tried by a court-martial, on a charge of having partaken of too much refreshment during a small affair with some rebels a few weeks ago.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CAMPBELL, G. act. asst. supt. of police, Ahmedabad, vested with pow. of a dep. mag. in zillah.
COGHLAN, W. M. rec. ch. of off. act. dep. mag. of the Adawlut at Kurrachee on Oct. 10.
CRAWFORD, A. T. 2nd asst. to mag. of Ahmednuggur, vested with pow. of a mag. to inflict corporal punishment, Oct. 22.
HARRISON, C. M. act. jud. and ag. at Poona, resu. ch. of Adawlut and agency fr. Mr. Kemball, Oct. 12.
HARRISON, W. G. passed exam. in Murathee.
HOBBSON, E. A. passed exam. in Murathee.
HOPE, T. C. rec. ch. of off. of educational inspect. Guzerat div. fr. Curtis, Oct. 13.
INVERARITY, J. D. rev. commis. S. div. assu. ch. Oct. 29.
JONES, A. W. jud. and sess. jud. of Dharwar, del. ov. ch. to Elliott, Oct. 29.
LOUGHNAN, T. C. to act as jud. and sess. jud. of Dharwar dur. abs. of Jones on m.c. Oct. 29.
LOWNDEN, W. passed exam. in Guzerathee.
MELVILLE, F. D. 3rd asst. to coll. of Dharwar, to rev. ch. of Nowl-goonna talooka in add. Oct. 29.
MOSSOP, G. W. rec. ch. of office of exec. engr. Shikarpore collec-torate fr. Lieut. C. McLeod, Sept. 28.
ROSE, J. N. coll. of Sattara, to distr. of collectorate, on duty.
WHITE, R. resu. ch. of off. of asst. jud. of Poona on Oct. 13.
WERDING, T. 2nd asst. to mag. at Khandeish, inv. with extended pow. Oct. 29.
WRIGHT, H. S. passed ex. in Murathee.
YOUNG, H. rec. ch. of off. of chief sec. to govt. rev. and finance dept. fr. Inverarity on Oct. 22.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

WHITE, R. leave cad.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

BRERETON, Rev. H. H. to be chap. of Kirkee; 14 days in ext.
MILLER, Rev. A. to be chap. of Baroda, Oct. 22.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AGAR, Maj. supt. of pol. Ahmedabad, vested with powers of a dep. mag. in zillah, Oct. 22.
AITCHISON, Capt. C. T. 2nd Eur. L.I. serv. pl. temp. at disp. of C.-in-C. for regl. du. to join.
ANDERSON, Ens. J. W. M. 26th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 13, in suc. to Capt. J. D. De Vitre, ret.
ANNESLEY, Capt. J. T. ret. to pres. fr. serv. with exped. force in Persia, resu. his appt. in India, Oct. 22; attached to mil. pay-office at pres. for purpose of bringing up his accounts connected with the Persian expedition, Oct. 22.
ATKINS, Lieut. F. W. McL. 20th N.I. having ret. fr. Persia, to resume his appt.
BAYLY, Brev. col. R. A. 14th N.I. ret. to duty.
BELL, Ens. L. St. J. posted to 3rd Eur. regt. as 6th ens. Oct. 25, with rank fr. Aug. 4; to rank fr. Aug. 4.
BIRCH, Ens. V. posted to 1st gren. N.I. as 3rd ens. Oct. 25, with rank fr. Aug. 20; to rank fr. Aug. 4.
BOWEN, Capt. 16th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. du.
BRITTEN, Lieut. T. E. 28th N.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. Oct. 29.
BURROWS, Capt. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. posted to northern div. of the army, Oct. 19.
COLLIER, Capt. J. A. 7th N.I. to be act. maj. of brig. at Ahmedabad, Oct. 21.
COWPAR, Lieut. C. C. 8th N.I. ret. to duty.
DAVIDSON, Lieut. A. engs. rem. fr. pub. works dep. and serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.; to join sappers and miners at Poona forth-with.
DAVIDSON, Ens. E. H. 26th N.I. to join hd. qrs. of reg. on expi-ration of leave, Oct. 19.
DAY, Capt. 19th N.I. to be a probationer in comm. dep. Oct. 16.
DICKSON, Capt. W. D. 3rd N.I. re-placed at disp. of gov. Oct. 9.
DODD, Lieut. C. D. J. 8th N.I. app. placing services at disp. of C.-in-C. is cancelled.
EVANS, Capt. asst. qr. mr. gen. app. to Poona div. of the army.
GAMBIER, 2nd Lieut. E. P. engs. to rank fr. Aug. 7, 1855.
GARROW, Ens. P. G. B. posted to 13th N.I. as 3rd ens. Oct. 25, with rank fr. Aug. 4; to rank fr. Aug. 4.
GRAHAM, Capt. A. W. 4th N.I. to be superint. of police at Broach.
GRANT, Capt. E. 3rd N.I. placed at disp. of comm. gen. with rank in dept. and allowances of dept. asst. Oct. 16.
GREEN, Brev. maj. W. H. R. 19th N.I. having returned from Persia to resume his appt.
GREEN, Capt. M. to join 1st Sind irreg. horse in Deccan.
HAUGHTON, Capt. 14th N.I. to proc. and join his regt. at Kur-rachee, Oct. 28.
HEATH, Lieut. 1st L.C. to act as adjt. to wing dur. its separation from head-qrs. Sept. 16.
HENSLOWE, Ens. P. J. F. posted to 3rd Eur. regt. as 4th ens. Oct. 25, with regl. rank fr. July 20.
HEWETT, Capt. 11th N.I. to act as line adj. at Shikarpoor, v. Tredell.

HILL, Brev. maj. J. engrs. having ret. fr. Persia, to resume his appt.; to join corps of sappers and miners at Poona.
 HOLLAND, Lieut. acting dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. to join head-qr. office in Bombay.
 HOBART, Lieut. Hon. C. E. 26th N.I. to be captain of a comp. fr. Oct. 21.
 HUTT, Brev. lieut. col. G. c.b. art. fr. horse brig. to 2nd batt.
 JACOB, Brig. gen. J. c.b. having ret. fr. Persia, to resume his appt.
 JAMES, Lieut. C. F. 20th N.I. passed exam. in vernac. lang.
 JOHNSTONE, Lieut. R. G. H. 13th N.I. to be dep. assist. adj. gen. to chief of the staff, in add. to a-de-c. Oct. 12.
 JONES, Brev. maj. H. C. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be maj. fr. Oct. 12, v. Shortrede, prom.
 KING, Lieut. E. 1st Eur. regt. having returned from Persia, to resume his appt. to join 1st Eur. reg. fus. at Mooltan.
 KINLOCH, Lieut. art. to perform duties of director of art. depôt of instruction, and to rec. ch. of arsenal at Ahmednuggur during abs. of Pottinger, Oct. 5.
 LA TOUCHE, Lieut. to act as adj. to 17th N.I. v. Reynolds.
 LEGRAND, Lieut. 16th N.I. to act as adj. dur. abs. of Rees on m.c.
 LLOYD, Ens. R.M. 8th N.I. passed ex. in vernac. lang. Sept. 25.
 LUCAS, Capt. to charge of commissariat du. with Rajpootana fd. force, to hold grade of act. dep.-asst. com. gen.
 MACREDDY, Lieut. 12th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. Oct. 5, to act as interp. to H.M.'s 83rd regt. and 17th N.I. Oct. 8.
 MANSON, 2nd Lieut. W. eng. to rank fr. Aug. 7, 1855.
 MARRIOTT, Capt. W. F. eng. to be an exec. eng. pub. works estab. in suc. to Davidson, Oct. 29.
 MATHEW, 2nd Lieut. B. H. engrs. to rank fr. June 8, 1855.
 MAUDE, Capt. 4th N.I. to act as interp. to 6th N.I. Oct. 15.
 MELLERSH, Lieut. J. B. ret. to pres. fr. serv. with expd. force in Persia, resumed his appt. in India, Oct. 22.
 MIGNON, Lieut. G. S. attached to comm. dept. at Kurrachee as sub-asst. Oct. 16.
 MILES, Ens. S. B. posted to 7th N.I. as 3rd ens. Oct. 25, with rank fr. Aug. 20; to rank fr. Aug. 4.
 MONTGOMERY, Capt. G. S. to be superint. of police at Ahmednuggur.
 MONTRIOU, Ens. F. A. 16th N.I. attached to do duty with 11th N.I. at Bombay, to join, Oct. 20.
 MOORE, 2nd Lieut. H. C. engrs. to rank fr. Sept. 3, 1855.
 O'BAWES, Lieut. 13th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, Oct. 22.
 PACHECO, Lieut. B. C. de St. A. passed exam. in Murathee.
 PARR, Capt. W. C. 24th N.I. ret. to duty.
 PHELPS, Ens. A. 11th N.I. passed exam. in Mahratta, Oct. 22.
 ROSS, Ens. E. C. 3rd Eur. reg. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 4, v. Henry, killed in action.
 SANDWITH, Ens. W. F. posted to 3rd Eur. reg. as 5th ens. Oct. 25, with rank fr. July 20; to rank fr. July 20.
 SCOTT, Brev. col. J. to be col. fr. Oct. 12, v. Kennett, killed.
 SCOTT, Ens. W. posted to 15th N.I. as 2nd ens. fr. Oct. 25, with rank fr. July 20; to rank fr. July 20.
 SETON, Ens. W. S. posted to 2nd Eur. L.I. as 5th ens. Oct. 25, with rank fr. July 20; to rank fr. July 20; to stand below Ens. W. Scott.
 SHEWELL, Ens. A. M. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be maj. fr. Oct. 12, in suc. to Shortrede, prom.
 SHORTREDE, Brev. lieut. col. R. to be lieut. col. fr. Oct. 12, in suc. to Scott, prom.
 STILES, Lieut. col. 2nd Eur. L.I. to assu. com. of Kurrachee brig. on dept. of Lieut. col. Lowth, pending arr. of Brig. Creagh.
 SYKES, Lieut. H. P. 2nd L.C. to be a-de-c. to Maj. gen. F. P. Lester, com. 8. div. of army.
 THOMSON, Lieut. 26th N.I. to act as adj. to left wing dur. its separation fr. head qr. Oct. 5.
 TREVELYAN, Lieut. col. W. H. art. having returned fr. Persia, to resume his appt.
 TURNER, Capt. T. H. ret. to pres. fr. serv. with Persian force, resu. his appt. in India, Oct. 22.
 WARDEN, Capt. 4th N.I. to act as interp. to H.M.'s 33rd regt.
 WEBB, Lieut. E. T. 20th N.I. to join head qrs. of corps at pres.
 WEIR, Ens. W. posted to 14th N.I. 3rd ens. Oct. 25, with reg. rank, fr. July 20; to rank fr. July 20.
 WHISH, Capt. C. B. H.M.'s 14th dragoons, having ret. fr. Persia, to resume his appt.
 WHITTAKER, Lieut. R. B. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be major fr. Oct. 12, in suc. to Shortrede, prom.
 WILLOUGHBY, Lieut. sub-asst. comm. gen. attached to comm. dept. at Poona, Oct. 16.
 WILSON, Ens. W. H. 18th N.I. passed exam. in vernac. lang.
 WRAY, Capt. J. 24th N.I. having returned from Persia, to resume his appt.; to join appt. of dep. qr. mr. gen. of the army, Oct. 19.
 WRIGHT, Ens. J. posted to 2nd gren. N.I. as 3rd ens. Oct. 25, with rank fr. July 20; to rank fr. July 20.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.
 INFANTRY.

ARBOUIN, W. T. Oct. 22.
 KEAYS, W. T. Oct. 22.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BELL, Ens. 1st N.I. 1 mo. fr. Sept. 28, in ext. to rem. at Surat on m.c.
 HEBBERT, Lieut. H. T. 17th N.I. fr. Oct. 29 to Nov. 7, to rem. in Bombay.
 HOGG, Ens. A. G. F. 5th L. I. fr. Oct. 5 to 25, to Bombay, on m.c. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe.
 JOHNSON, Lieut. L. H. inv. est. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 1, in ext. to rem. at pres.
 PYM, Lieut. H. fr. Oct. 1 to 10, on m.c. new rules.
 ROBINSON, Lieut. H. L. 20th N.I. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 23.
 STEWART, Maj. J. D. 14th N.I. Oct. 11 to Nov. 10, prep. to Europe.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ANDREW, Asst. surg. A. A. M. to rank fr. Aug. 4.
 ATKINS, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of pol. agency at Bhooj.
 BEATTY, Asst. surg. assumed ch. of the Konkan div. Oct. 15; passed exam. in Murathee.
 BIRDWOOD, Asst. surg. serv. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for mil. duty.
 BROWN, Asst. surg. rec. ch. of duties of act. civ. surg. at Kaira, fr. Asst. surg. Lalor, Oct. 9.
 CARTER, Surg. to cont. to do du. as civ. and pol. surg. and surg. to coroner.
 COTES, Asst. surg. to proc. and join app. of dep. med. storekeeper at Neemuch, Oct. 20.
 DAVY, Asst. surg. assu. ch. of du. of supt. of vaccination, N. Deccan div. Oct. 10.
 GLASS, Asst. surg. A. P. passed exam. in vernacular lang. Sept. 2.
 HAINES, Asst. surg. R. to be asst. civ. and police surg. and surg. to coroner, v. Carter, prom.; to be educational inspector, pres. div.
 HARRISON, Surg. F. permitted to retire from the service of the Company on pension of his rank, new furl. rules.
 HEWLETT, Asst. surg. T. G. ret. to duty; pl. on gen. du. pres. div.
 HUNTER, Asst. surg. W. G. resu. ch. of his duties as civ. surg. of Shikarpore, Sept. 21.
 MOREHEAD, Surg. C. resu. ch. of du. as prin. of Grant Med. Coll.
 RIDDELL, Asst. surg. E. to rank fr. Aug. 4.
 ROSS, Asst. surg. assu. ch. of eastern div. of Guzerat, Oct. 10.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ADAMS, wife of Senior lieut. I. N. d. at Middle Colaba, Oct. 13.
 CORKERY, wife of Laboratory sargt. M. d. Oct. 13.
 JOHNSTONE, wife of Capt. R. M. s. at Kurrachee, Oct. 19.
 KING, wife of J. d. at Poona, Oct. 22.
 Mc GRIGOR, wife of Major, 21st N.I. d. Oct. 23.
 REEL, Mrs. H. R. s. at Colaba, Oct. 24.
 SHAW, wife of C. s. at Ahmednuggur, Oct. 25.
 TAYLOR, wife of Capt. 2nd light cavalry, d. at Ahmedabad, Oct. 22.
 VINT, wife of D. d. at Colaba, Oct. 13.
 WOOSNAM, wife of Major J. B. d. at Mazagon, Oct. 20.

MARRIAGES.

MENNIE, William, to Catherine F. d. of John Wm. Bevan, at Bombay, Oct. 28.
 MUNGAVIN, James St. John, to Henrietta d. of D. Carvalho, at Dhawar, Oct. 12.

DEATHS.

BAKER, Robert S. inf. s. of S. at Chandore, Oct. 19.
 BURTON, Maj. C. E. also 2 sons, murdered by the mutineers at Kotah, Oct. 15.
 DE CRUZ, Matilda, d. of J. at Cavil, Oct. 12.
 FRITZ, Julie M. wife of Rev. J. M. at Calicut, aged 38, Sept. 20.
 KENNETT, General Brackley, 22nd N.I. at Coonoor, Oct. 12.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 14. Steamer Ferocée, Tronson, Bushire; Capernims, Visser, Sunderland.—15. Charles Grant, Alcock, Bushire; John Arthur, Wagner, Newcastle.—16. Steamer Bombay, James, Kurrachee.—18. Steamer Punjaub, Foulerton, Kurrachee.—19. Sarah Scott, Bell, Mauritius; steamer Madras, Down, Calcutta.—20. Pauline, Trimmells, Zanzibar.—21. Amicus, Baiard, Cooria Moorla; Thomas Lowry, Denfester, London.—22. Steamer Victoria, Sweeny, Kurrachee; steamer Cadiz, Aldham, Hong-Kong; steamer Bombay, Curling, Suez; St. Joseph, Morin, Point de Galle.—23. Meteor, Porter, Liverpool; Futta Salam, Rodgers, China; Nader Shah, Campbell, Bushire.—24. Minerva, Johnstone, Mauritius; Buck, Smalley, Kurrachee; Edward, Boag, Greenock; British Queen, Lowther, Bushire; Rose, Deveris, Newport; Phare, Marlard, Mahi; Oliver Cromwell, Clarke, Glasgow.—26. Hamlet, Lerrain, Bushire; Sierimner, Clansin, Newcastle; British Flag, John, Kurrachee; Carpenteria, Killea, Bushire.—27. Bob Roy, Stockdale, Hull; Gilmor, Scott, Port Adelaide; Transit, Thompson, Bristol; steamer Scindian, Beyts, Kurrachee; Melbourne, Morris, Bushire; Wanata, March, Bushire.—28. Comete, Gazan, Bourbon; Wings of the Wind, Dencher, Kurrachee; Abdulla, Clarke, Bushire; St. Helena, Cotter, Bushire; Roscoe, Clement, Bushire.—30. War Eagle, Taylor, Liverpool; Persia, Johnson, London; Sardinia, McCleery, Kurrack; Clifton, Jardine, Bushire.



PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Bombay, Oct. 22.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Scott and Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Way, Capt. Robison, I.N.; Dr. Hewlett, Capt. Parr, Miss Bevan, Mr. and Mrs. Knox, Mr. Kealy, Mr. Barker, Mr. Spry, Mr. Arboine, Mr. Kellock, Mr. Wright, Mr. McFarlane, Mr. Bassano, Mr. Leith, and Mr. Moore. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. Young, Lieut. Brooman, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Gray, Col. Bayly, Mrs. and Miss Bayly, Mr. Dent, Maj. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Litchfield, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. Wyatt, Mrs. Preedy, Mr. and Mrs. Coates, Mr. Cowper, Mr. and Mrs. Touche, and Mr. Parker. From ADEN.—Mr. Ketley, Mr. Keys, and Mr. Leichman. From KURRACHEE.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Lowth, Maj. Salmon, Maj. Stuart, Lieut. MacLeod, Lieut. Ash, and Mr. G. H. Smith.

Per Punjab, from KURRACHEE.—Capt. Lowe and Lieut. Tanner. Per Madras, from CALCUTTA and POINT DE GALLE.—Capt. G. L. Jenkins, I.N.; Sir H. Keppel, K.C.B.; and Rev. J. Thompson, R.N.

Per Thomas Lowry, from LONDON and CAPE VERDE.—T. Newall, Esq. Per Cadiz, from HONG-KONG, &c.—Mr. Joshua, Mr. and Mrs. Langlais, Mr. Levoy, Ens. Boyd, Mr. C. Wood, Mrs. Batham, and Mrs. Wilkins and 5 children.

Per Meteor, from LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Porter and child.

Per Charles Buck, from KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Smalley.

Per Marlar, from MAH.—Dr. Billamore, and Dr. Rorstead.

Per Hamet, from BUSHIRE.—Dr. C. E. Barton.

Per Carpentaria, from BUSHIRE.—Capt. Wren, 3rd light cavalry, and Assistant surg. Bruce.

Per Scindian, from KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Morris and 8 children, Lieut. Twynnam, Indian navy; Mr. McGuire, Major Curtis, Dr. Sutherland, and Mr. Wamrick.

Per Melbourne, from BUSHIRE.—Major Baynes, Capt. Wood, Lieuts. Woodington, Taverner, Mainwaring, Kettlewell, and James; and Surgeon Neilson.

Per Abdulla, from BUSHIRE.—Conductor T. Connell, Sub-conductor Ryan; Sergt. J. Dooley, and C. Haley.

Per Roscoe, from BUSHIRE.—Mrs. Clement.

Per Persecution, from LONDON.—Messrs. Miller, R. Gilchrist, G. Bushman, J. Bowyers, P. Cole, W. Heal, W. Wignall, J. Hendly, wife and child, W. Hendly, E. Reid, and W. Hunt.

Per Sardinia, from KARRACK and MUSCAT.—Lieut. Woodhouse.

Per Clifton, from BUSHIRE and KARRACK.—Capt. Oldfield, 3rd cavalry; Cornet Carry, 3rd cavalry; Mr. Cartney, and Mr. Briggs.

DEPARTURES.

OCT. 14. Steamer Scindian, Beyts, Kurrachee; Mastroom, Mellemee, Batavia; W. E. Malcolm, Sims, Calcutta.—15. Somnauth, Sillar, Rangoon; Otto, Alberman, Hong-Kong; Castilian, Harrington, Liverpool; Etienne, Azarre, Kurrachee.—16. Nasser Sultan, Cowan, Calcutta; Amazon, Agier, Rangoon; Magnet, Grunell, Calcutta; steamer Shanghai, Townsend, China, &c.; J. K. L., Stamper, Cooria Moorla.—17. British Empire, Richard, Liverpool; Montferand, Guisard, Mauritius; steamer Pottinger, Stead, Aden and Suez.—20. Glen Clune, Turnbull, Akyab; Ajax, Renaud, Colombo; H.C.'s steamer Ajdaha, Worsley, Mangalore.—22. Euphrates, Bowen, Liverpool; Ocean Wave, Gray, Kurrachee; General Simpson, M'Kie, Rangoon.—23. Steamer Bombay, James, Kurrachee; Tasmania, Litton, Liverpool; Berwickshire, Bell, Point de Galle.—26. Rajah of Cochín, Barnett, Rangoon.—27. Great Britain, Ross, Maulmein; Kedgerie, Braithwaite, Rangoon.—28. Philo, Golightly, Cochín; Fanny, Arborate, Malabar Coast; Florida, Leslie, Cooria Moorla.—29. Julie, Sallum, Cochín and Calcutta; Shah Allum, Correya, Penang and Singapore; Avalanche, Scott, Colombo.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Scindian, to KURRACHEE.—Mrs. A. Davidson, Mrs. Partridge, Capt. Vincent, Capt. Bowen, Capt. Flanagan, Mr. Egerton, Mr. Mennie, Mr. Partridge, Lieut. Barnes, Mr. Melver, Lieut. Hunter, Ens. Tongue and a lady, and Mr. P. De Souza.

Per Shanghai, to COCHIN.—Mrs. Gibb and 2 children. To CALCUTTA.—Mr. Gorman and Mr. Fisser. For GALLE.—J. Bray, Esq.

Per Bombay, to KURRACHEE.—Brig. gen. John Jacob, Maj. H. Green, Capt. L. Pelly, Lieut. King, Mr. and Mrs. Rawlinson, Lieut. Pym, Mrs. Freedy, Lieut. and Mrs. Mignon, 2nd Lieut. F. Reeves, Mr. Smith, Mr. E. Walter, Mr. W. Parkes, Mr. M. J. M. Stewart, Mr. Mrs. and 2 Misses Whittenbury, Mr. Entwistle, and Mr. Tongue.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Nov. 2, 1857.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1,000 each	32 p. ct. prem.
Oriental Bank.....	" 250 each	250 pd. up 52 p. ct. prem.
Commercial Bank ..	" 1,000 each	500 do. 1½ p. ct. dis.
Mercantile Bank ..	" 250 do.	27½ p. ct. pm.
N.W. Bank of India ..	" 400 each	50 p. ct. dis.
Agra Bank ..	" 500 each	40 p. ct. pm.
Madras Bank ..	" 1,000 each	11 to 12 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	" 12,000 each	20,000 do. 24,000
Colaba Press Com...	" 7,000 each	7,000 do. 26,700
Hydraulic P. Com...	" 4,000 do.	6,500 do.
Cotton Spinning Com.	" 4,000 do.	500 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com....	" 500 do.	135 pm.
Colaba L. Com.	" 10,000 do.	8,500 sellers.
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	" 500 each	400 do. 12 p. ct. dis.
Great Ind. P. R. Com. ..	" 218-3 paid in Bombay, or £20 pm. in England—Rs. 20 per share disc.	
Do New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at £2 per share—pm. Rs. 1½ per share.		

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. transfer loan ..	"	Rs. 86 noml. 100Sa.
4 Do. do.	1832-33	Rs. 85½
4 Do. do.	1835-36	Rs. 79½ 100 Co.'s.
4 Do. do.	1842-43	Rs. 79½ 100 do.
New 5 Do. do.	"	Rs. 91 100 do.

On London—at	EXCHANGES.
6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 2½d.	For doc. bills.
6	2s. 15-16ths. For cred. bills.
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	100
.....30 days' sight	100½
..... at sight	101½
On Madras at 30 days'	100
..... at sight	100½
On China at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 220

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs.	10 3-6ths.
Bank of England Notes	per £	9-14
Spanish Dollars	per 100	232
Republic Dollars	"	220 to 222
German Crowns	"	215 to 216
Sycee Silver	per 100 tola	105½
Gold Leaf (range of quality) per tola	"	16½

Freights to London and Liverpool, 11. 17s. 6d. to 21. 10s.

IMPORTS (Bombay, Nov. 2).—*Cotton Piece Goods*.—The business transacted during the fortnight under report has been, to a fair extent, at former prices, with but slight variations; the stocks are now at a low ebb, and the holders remain firm, expecting a further advance and increased activity. Grey T. Cloths have improved in price; Grey Domestic are in good demand; and Grey Madapollams and Jaconets have remained firm.

EXPORTS (Bombay, Nov. 2).—*Cotton*.—There has been a slight decline in quotations. Broach and Surat at Rs. 170; Dhollera, Rs. 180; Oomeravuttee, Rs. 161-162; Compta, Rs. 155-60; Mangalore, Rs. 160-65; and Dharwar, sawginned, Rs. 190-95.

CHINA.

THE CIVIL WAR.—During the past week we learn both by advices from Ningpo, and from Chinese sources here, that the Taeping insurgents are overthrowing the imperial power in every direction in Keangse province; that the great Taeping leader Shih-ta-kae was lying before Nan-chan-foo, the capital of Keangse, besieging it with a large army; and that it was impossible that it could hold out many days.

About two weeks back the Taipings of Chinkeang came out of the city in large force, attacked the imperial camps under the command of General Changkwo-leang, and destroyed nearly two thousand of the imperial soldiers.

The Chinese soldiers in several parts of Chekeang province have mutinied from want of pay and disinclination to oppose the Taeping soldiers. This, with the news lately received from Shih-ta-kae's army, of the opposition shown by the imperialists to resist the progress of the insurgents, is causing great uneasiness to the Chekeang authorities. It is believed that the troops of Shih-ta-kae will meet with no opposition in entering Chekeang province.

We hear also that the people in Yunnan and Kweichow have risen against the local government and almost overthrown it. The governor of Kweichow committed suicide some time since, and in Yunnan six of the principal towns (or foo) are in the hands of the rebels.—*North China Herald*.

THE RUSSIAN PLENIPOTENTIARY.—The Russian war steamer *America*, returned to Shanghai on the 27th of Sept. When she left that port on the 6th, it was understood her destination was the gulf of Pecheli, where H. E. Count Poutiatine expected to receive a reply to a communication he had transmitted to Peking on his previous visit there early in August. We have not heard the result, but as His Excellency has returned in the *America*, we infer that his diplomatic mission has not been successful. We learn that the *America* visited Japan and the Corea during her absence.

DISPOSITION OF THE FLEET.—By the lorcha *Centaur*, from the Canton river, we learn that the typhoon of the 1st Oct. was very severe about the Bogue, the squadron losing five boats through it. The hardest period of the blow was, as at Macao, between three A.M. and daylight, and on until half-past eight, the wind going round from N.N.E. by north, and moderating at south-west. The following is the disposition of the fleet:—Fatsan Passage, *Acorn* and *Bittern*; Hamilton Creek, *Elk*; Escape Creek, *Forester*; Tiger Island, *Sybilie*, *Highflyer*, *Esq*, *Actaon*, *Cruiser*, *Sampson*, *Dove*, *Bustard*, and *Plover*; Chuen-pee, *Tribune*. The assemblage of so many of the fleet at the Bogue is for the purpose of enabling the chiefs to meet at a court-martial on one of the *Dove's* officers. A man was lost in one of the *Highflyer's* boats when it swamped.—*Friend of China*.

CEYLON.

THE LONDON MAIL of Sept. 26 arrived at Point de Galle Oct. 22, and Madras Oct. 27, en route to Calcutta (per *Alma*).

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANGIER, wife of F. J. d. at Hong-Kong, Sept. 23.
DAVERAN, wife of John E. s. Oct. 20.
GRATTIEN, wife of J. G. d. at Colombo, Oct. 16.
MARSHALL, wife of J. W. s. at Eden, Oct. 13.
SCHOFIELD, wife of S. d. at Colombo, Oct. 21.

MARRIAGES.

CADENSKE, J. A. to Elizabeth, d. of T. R. Roelofs, at Bathcaloa, Oct. 9.
LOGAN, James M. to Jemima, d. of the late S. C. Norris, at Galle, Oct. 21.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 17. Medina, Chisman, Dublin; Clara, Peachy, Madras; Ally, Brown, Calcutta.—18. Colonel Burney, Smith, Moulmein.—19. Auckland, H. A.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Elizabeth Archer, Lloyd, from LIVERPOOL.—J. Nanly, Esq.
Per steamer Shanghai, Townsend, from BOMBAY.—Messrs. Bray, Leslie, Louis, and J. Wright.
Per Sarah Armitage, Daviot, from MADRAS.—Mr. Keatly and Mrs. Daviot.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 21. Canning, Robertson, London.—23. Steamer Shanghai, Townsend, Galle.—24. Steamer Furry, Leckie, Trincomalie; G. A. Roche, Fonseka, Pearl Banks.—26. Sailor's Friend, Batta, Cochin.—29. Medina, Starthey, Bombay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Canning, Robertson, for LONDON.—Mr. and Mrs. Bannister and child.
Per steamer Furry, Leckie, for TRINCOMALIE.—Rev. S. O. Glenie, Miss Glenie, Mrs. Birch and child.
Per G. A. Roche, Fonseka, for PEARL BANKS.—J. Higgs, R.N. and G. Vane, Esq.
Per Sailor's Friend, Batta, for COCHIN.—Mr. J. C. Batta.

CABUL.

We are in receipt of Cabul advices down to September 22. It is said that there is much internal dissension and some fighting between a chief named Shaffraz Khan and Goolam Hyder Khan's troops. Sirdar Rahimdil Khan is very sick, and not expected to live.

Intelligence of the assault of Delhi had reached Cabul, and Dost Mahomed openly testified his joy at the success of the British arms.

The following is the translation of a Persian letter from Ghuznee to a Mahomedan gentleman in Calcutta, dated 14th Jelhez, Sunnay Hazah, corresponding with 6th August, 1857:—

"May the blessing of God and the benediction of the Prophet ever rest on you. There is a decided change in the political aspect of Cabul. The martial appearance of the country begins to wear off. The government have relaxed in its preparations for war, so that I have very little of importance to communicate to you at present. Hyder Khan, the governor of Candahar, sent a despatch to his father, the ameer, intimating that the Iranee (Persian) Sirdar Sham Khan Almanee had received orders from his royal master, the Emperor Nusseeroodeen, to withdraw the troops from Herat, and the country has already been evacuated. I am glad to be able to inform you that, through the intercession of our powerful ally, the British, Herat is once more left in the hands of its independent native chiefs. The governor also states, for the information of the Dost, that he paid every respect, and has given a very kind reception to the British Elchee (Ambassador) and his party at his court. I have also heard that the said party, in their return passage, will have an interview with the Dost.

"I heard with regret that the British territories in Hindostan are disturbed by a refractory native soldiery, and hope the insurrection will shortly be quelled by the indomitable power of the Belatee (British) arms. It is rumoured that some of the mutineers from Peshawur, or Ferozepore, are coming over this side for protection. Should this report turn out to be correct, I dare say Dost Mahomed Khan will immediately arrest all of them, and make them over to the British Government."

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

ATTACK ON JUGDESPORE.

From Major V. Eyre, Bengal Artillery, Commanding Field Force, to Major Lydyard, Assistant Adjutant-General, Dinapore Division.

No. 12.

Dated Koor Sing's House, Jugdespore, Aug. 13, 1857.

Sir,—My letter No. 11 of yesterday will have informed you of the successful march of my force upon this place, and the complete rout and dispersion of the rebel Koor Sing and his army.

2nd. Leaving Arrah at 2 p.m. on the 11th, I marched eight miles, and encamped for the night on the bank of the Gagur Nuddee.

3rd. Resuming the route next morning at 6½ a.m. I proceeded without difficulty as far as Bumneeason, where for two miles the road passed over rice-fields, and was in many places under water. Had heavy rain fallen, this road must have been impassable for guns.

4th. At nine a.m. I halted to refresh the troops and animals for an hour. At half-past ten we descried parties of the enemy's horse and foot occupying the village of Tolo Narainpoor, evidently with the view of disputing our passage of the river immediately beyond it; I forthwith pushed forward skirmishing parties from the 5th Fusiliers and Wake's Sikhs in that direction, backed up by Lieut. Jackson's valuable little troop of Shahabad Volunteer Yeomanry. This elicited a sharp fire, which was maintained on both sides with great spirit. As our main body approached nearer I advanced two guns to the front, and opened fire of grape on a party of the enemy, whose heads I could just discern in ambush, about 300 yards distant.

5th. This caused them to rise in some confusion, discovering large masses who had been lying in close concealment. The men of H.M.'s 10th now became so impatient to be led to the charge, that instead of continuing the fire from the guns, as I had intended, I yielded to them the honour of putting the foe to flight. With loud and continuous shouts, they advanced and charged, led on in the most noble manner by Capt. Patterson, impetuously driving all before them. The sepoys fell back on the large village of Dalleem, across the river, where entrenchments had been thrown up. There they endeavoured to make a stand, but were driven out by the joint efforts of the gallant 10th and 5th Fusiliers; the latter under Capt. L'Estrange and Scott.

6th. Thence our route lay through a dense and difficult jungle for one-half mile to Jugdespore, throughout which a running fight was maintained, during which two guns were captured.

7th. Jugdespore was but feebly defended, and at one p.m. we took possession of Koor Sing's noted stronghold, wherein we found large stores of grain, ammunition, and other materials of war.

8th. Koor Sing has fled to the Jutoorah jungle, south of this, with a few followers, and the villagers around Jugdespore are sending in tokens of their submission.

SIR JAMES OUTRAM, G.C.B.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Sept. 21, 1857.

The Commander-in-Chief has received from the Government the following letter from the Right Hon. the Earl of Clarendon, Secretary of State, conveying her Majesty's approval of the conduct of Lieut.-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B., and of the troops under his command, during the late operations against Persia.

The approval thus accorded by her Most Gracious Majesty to the distinguished officer who held the command, and to the troops which served under his immediate orders, must be a source of just pride to all who were engaged in the late operations, and in announcing her Majesty's approbation of their conduct, his Excellency has great pleasure in desiring that Lord Clarendon's letter shall be read and explained to all the regiments and detachments serving under this presidency at a special parade to be ordered for the purpose,

No. 14.

"To Lieut.-General Sir James Outram, G.C.B.

"Sir,—I have great satisfaction in conveying to you, by command of the Queen, her Majesty's entire approval of the zeal, judgment, and ability which you have shown throughout the whole of the operations in the south of Persia, in which you have been engaged, and her Majesty is convinced that, if the war had not been happily brought to an early conclusion by the treaty of the 4th of March, she could have fully relied on your zeal, and on the

courage and devotedness of the army under your command, for the continued prosecution to a successful issue of the military operations which might have been found necessary to induce the Government of Persia to agree to a just and honourable peace.

"Her Majesty has received with peculiar satisfaction your reports of the exemplary conduct, on all occasions, of the forces employed under your orders; and it is her desire that you take the proper steps for making known to them her gracious approval of their conduct.

"I am happy to add that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify her intention of conferring upon you the honour of the Grand Cross of the Bath, in testimony of her approbation of your conduct in Persia.

"I am, &c.

(Signed) "CLARENDON.

"Foreign Office, July 11th, 1857.

"(True copy.)

(Signed) "P. M. MELVILL, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

(Signed) "J. M. GLASSE, Major,
Act'g. Deputy Adj. Gen."

(From the Supplement of the *London Gazette* of Friday, Oct. 9.)
[Continued from page 796 of our last Publication.]

No. 25.

Brigadier-General Havelock to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Cawnpore, July 20.

Sir,—I have the pleasure to announce that the triumph of the Mahratta pretender Nena Sahib, adopted nephew of the late "Expesha Bajee Rao," has been of short duration. The treacherous proceedings by which he compassed the destruction of the force under the gallant Sir Hugh Wheeler have already been reported to the Commander-in-Chief.

I have now to announce the complete discomfiture of his force under his personal command, and the capture of his cannon, followed by the re-occupation of his station, which, since the 6th of June, he has been devastating and desecrating by every form of cruelty and oppression.

2. He filled up the measure of his iniquities on the 15th, for, on hearing that the bridge at the Pandoo Nuddee had been forced, he ordered the immediate massacre of the wives and children of our British soldiers still in his possession in this cantonment, which was carried out by his followers with every circumstance of barbarous malignity.

3. My information was in every respect good, and I ascertained that he had taken up a position at the village of Ahirwa, where the Grand Trunk road unites with that which leads direct to the military cantonment of Cawnpore.

4. His intrenchments cut and rendered impassable both roads, and his guns, seven in number (two light and five siege calibre), were disposed along his position, which consisted of a series of villages. Behind these his infantry, consisting of mutinous troops and his own armed followers, was disposed for defence. It was evident that an attack in front would expose the British to a murderous fire from his heavy guns sheltered in his entrenchment. I resolved, therefore, to manoeuvre to turn his left. My camp and baggage were accordingly kept back, under proper escort, at the village of Maharajpore, and I halted my troops there two or three hours in mango groves, to cook and gain shelter from a burning sun.

5. My column then moved off, right in front: the Fusileers led, followed by two guns, then came the Highlanders, in rear of whom was the central battery of six guns, under Capt. Maude. The 64th and 84th had two guns more in their rear, and the regiment of Ferozepore closed the column.

6. My troops, defiling at a steady pace, soon changed direction, and began to circle round the enemy's left. They were shrouded for some time by clumps of mango; but as soon as the enemy comprehended the object of their march, an evident sensation was created in his lines. He pushed forward on his left a large body of horse, and opened a fire of shot and shell from the whole of his guns. But he was evidently disconcerted by our advance on his flank, and anxious for his communication with Cawnpore. My troops continued their progress until his left was wholly opened to our attack, and then formed line and advanced in direct echelon of regiments and batteries from the right. A wing of the Fusileers again covered the advance extended as riflemen.

7. The opportunity had arrived for which I have long anxiously waited, of developing the prowess of the 78th Highlanders. Three guns of the enemy were strongly posted behind a lofty hamlet well entrenched. I directed this regiment to advance, and never have I witnessed conduct more admirable. They were led by Colonel Hamilton, and followed him with surpassing steadiness and gallantry under a heavy fire. As they approached the village they

cheered and charged with the bayonet, the pipes sounding the pibroch. Need I add, that the enemy fled, the village was taken, and the guns captured.

8. On the left, Major Stirling, with the 64th, was equally successful against another village, and took three guns.

9. The enemy's infantry appeared to be everywhere in full retreat, and I had ordered the fire to cease, when a reserve 24-pounder was opened on the Cawnpore road, which caused considerable loss to my force; and, under cover of its fire, two large bodies of cavalry at the same time riding insolently over the plain, the infantry once more rallied. The beating of their large drums, and numerous mounted officers in front, announced the definitive struggle of the "Nena" for his usurped dominion.

10. I had previously ordered my volunteer cavalry to adventure a charge on a more advanced part of the enemy's horse, and I have the satisfaction to report that they conducted themselves most creditably. One of their number, Mr. Carr, was killed in the charge.

11. But the final crisis approached. My artillery cattle, wearied by the length of the march, could not bring up the guns to my assistance; and the 1st Madras Fusiliers, 64th, 84th, and 78th detachments formed in line, were exposed to a heavy fire from the 24-pounder on the road. I was resolved this state of things should not last, so calling upon my men, who were lying down in line, to leap on their feet, I directed another steady advance. It was irresistible. The enemy sent round shot into our ranks until we were within 300 yards, and then poured in grape with such precision and determination as I have seldom witnessed. But the 64th, led by Major Stirling and my aide-de-camp, who had placed himself in their front, were not to be denied. Their rear showed the ground strewn with wounded; but on they steadily and silently came, then with a cheer charged, and captured the unwieldy trophy of their valour.

12. The enemy lost all heart, and after a hurried fire of musketry, gave way in total rout. Four of my guns came up and completed their discomfiture by a heavy cannonade; and, as it grew dark, the roofless barracks of our artillery were dimly descried in advance, and it was evident that Cawnpore was once more in our possession.

13. The points of this victory I shall have afterwards to describe. The troops had been 13 hours in their bivouac when a tremendous explosion shook the earth. Nena Sahib, in full retreat to Bithoor, had blown up the Cawnpore magazine.

The first movements of the Mahratta indicated a determination to defend himself desperately. Reports from the front assured us that he had assembled 5,000 men, and placed 45 guns in position for the defence of his stronghold; but his followers have since despaired, and I have taken possession of Bithoor without a shot.

14. I was joined by the steamer *Burramputa* this morning, which is now in easy communication with me.

15. I must reiterate my obligations to the officers commanding my detachments and batteries, to Major Stephenson, Madras Fusileers; Col. Hamilton, the leader of my Highlanders, who had his horse shot; Major Stirling, 64th, who is slightly wounded; Capt. Currie, 84th, severely, I fear dangerously, wounded (since dead); Capt. Maude, artillery; Capt. Brasyer, commanding the regiment of Ferozepore; and Capt. Barrow, commanding my small body of horse. Lieut.-Col. Tytler's zeal and gallantry have been beyond all praise.

16. It was my desire to have offered my thanks in like terms to Capt. Beatson, deputy assistant adjutant-general; but I can now only record my opinion over his grave. He was attacked by cholera on the morning of this fight, and though he did his duty throughout it, and bivouacked with the troops, he sank in three days under the violence of his disorder. Lieut. Moorsom, H.M.'s light infantry, assisted in carrying my orders, and displayed great courage and much intelligence.

I have already mentioned the conduct of my aide-de-camp in front of the 64th throughout the fight; he was seen wherever danger was most pressing, and I beg specially to commend him to the protection and favour of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

I inclose returns of killed, wounded, and missing, and ordnance captured.

I have, &c.,

H. HAVELOCK, Brigadier-General, Commanding
Allahabad Movable Column.

No. 26.

The Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Calcutta, Aug. 8.

Sir,—In forwarding for submission to the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council* a despatch, in original, from Brigadier-General H. Havelock, c.b., commanding the movable column, No. 39, of the 26th ult., detailing his operations against the mutineers near the towns of Unao and Bussacut Gunge, I have the

* Forwards reports of Brigadier-General Havelock's operations against the mutineers near the towns of Unao and Bussacut Gunge.

honour to request you will state to his Lordship in Council that the Commander-in-Chief considers that the best acknowledgments of Government are due to the Brigadier-General for the true soldierly skill and ability with which these brilliant affairs were conducted.

2. I am further to solicit the attention of the Governor-General in Council to the officers named by the Brigadier-General as most conspicuous. His Excellency considers them especially worthy of commendation.

I have, &c.

W. MAYHEW, Major, Deputy Adjutant-General
of the Army.

No. 27.

Brigadier-General Havelock to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp, Buseerut Gunge, July 29.

(Extract.)

I moved forward from the strong position of Munghowar on the 19th inst., and soon became engaged with the enemy near the town of Unao.

2. It is necessary to describe the enemy's position; his right was protected by a swamp, which could neither be forced nor turned; his advance was drawn up in a garden inclosure, which in this warlike district had purposely or accidentally assumed the form of a bastion. The rest of his force was posted in and behind a village, the houses of which were loopholed. The passage between the village and the large town of Unao is narrow. The town itself extended three-quarters of a mile to our right. The flooded state of the country precluded the possibility of turning in this direction. The swamp shut us in on the left. Thus an attack in front became unavoidable.

3. It was commenced by the 78th Highlanders and 1st Fusiliers with two guns, and soon became exceedingly warm. The enemy were driven out of the bastioned inclosure, but when our troops approached the village a destructive fire was opened upon them from the loopholed houses. It became necessary to bring up the 64th under Col. Wilson, K.H. Here some daring feats of bravery were performed. Private Patrick Cavanagh, 64th, was cut literally in pieces by the enemy, while setting an example of distinguished gallantry. Had he lived, I should have deemed him worthy of the Victoria Cross. It could never have glittered on a more gallant breast.

4. Lieut. Bogle, 78th Highlanders, in an attempt to penetrate into a house filled with desperate fanatics of the Mussulman faith, was badly wounded. The village was set on fire; still its defenders resisted obstinately. Finally, the guns were captured, and the whole force was enabled to debouch by the narrow passage between the village and the town of Unao, and formed in line. It found the enemy rallied, and re-formed in great force. Infantry, guns, and cavalry were drawn up in line on the plain. They were attacked in direct echelon of detachments and batteries, their guns taken, and the infantry and horse put to flight. During the whole of the action a large detachment of the troops of Nena Sahib threatened our left flank.

5. The troops halted three hours, and then moved on towards Buseerut Gunge. It is a walled town, with wet ditches. The gate is defended by a round tower, on and near which four pieces of cannon were mounted, the adjacent building being loopholed and otherwise strengthened. In rear of the town is a broad and deep inundation, crossed by a narrow *chaussée* and bridge. The guns pushed on in admirable order, supported by the 1st Fusiliers skirmishing and the 78th Highlanders and 64th regt. in line.

6. The enemy's cannonade was well sustained; nevertheless, our force continued to gain ground. The 64th were then directed to turn the town by our left and penetrate between it and the swamp, thus cutting off the enemy from the *chaussée* and bridge. The Fusiliers and the Highlanders precipitated themselves on the earthworks, broke through the intrenchment, and captured the town.

7. The whole of the guns of the 5th company of 7th battalion of artillery were taken by us, with nearly all its ammunition. It had come from Fyzabad and Lucknow. The ground on both sides of the road at Unao was so flooded that it was impossible for cavalry to act. My volunteer horse were therefore reduced to inactivity, though most anxious to engage.

8. The loss of the enemy at Unao is estimated by native report at 1,500 killed and wounded. It might, in truth, amount to 500. It was lighter at Buseerut Gunge, in consequence of the mistake already noticed.

9. In these two combats 19 guns were captured from the enemy.

10. I must praise the conduct of all my staff officers. Lieut.-Col. Tytler, hardly able from indisposition to sit on his horse, set throughout the day an example of daring and activity; Lieut. Havelock, deputy assistant-adjutant-general, had a horse shot under him; Lieut. Seton, my acting aide-de-camp, was severely wounded. Major Stephenson, at the head of the Madras Fusiliers, showed throughout the day how the calmest forethought can be united with the utmost daring.

(To be continued.)

*** Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper a communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friends who favour us with communications will greatly add to their obliging kindness by writing on one side only of their paper. All persons acquainted with the details of a printing-office know how much this promotes convenience.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, December 1, 1857.

THE INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA.

THE habitual readers of this journal will readily understand the feeling of gratification with which we announce the official recognition of the Company for establishing a steam flotilla on the Indus, in conjunction with the Scinde Railway. There is no one public enterprise in India of greater importance, or one calculated to play a more influential part in the future history of that country. The prosperity of the Punjab and, indeed, of the whole north-western districts of Hindostan, depends upon the navigation of the Indus and its tributary railways. In a strategic point of view, the defence of the extreme frontier towards Afghanistan will thereby be immensely facilitated; and for commercial purposes, it is the one thing needful to render the Punjab one of the most flourishing departments of the British empire. The East-India Company, deeply impressed with the advantages likely to be derived from the opening up of the vast natural resources of the Punjab, have guaranteed a minimum rate of interest of five per cent. per annum on a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, for the purpose of establishing a steam flotilla between the terminus of the Scinde Railway and the city of Mooltan. This is truly the minimum rate; for there can be no doubt that the net returns will speedily amount to twenty per cent. The net profits over and above the guaranteed rate of interest are to be divided equally between the East-India Company and the shareholders, until such time as all advances for interest shall have been repaid, when they will pass in their entirety into the hands of the shareholders. At a period when so little confidence can be placed in strictly private speculations, an investment of this secure character can scarcely fail to "flutter" all commercial and monied circles. The only fault likely to be found is the limited amount of capital, owing to which so many applicants must inevitably be disappointed.

THE LATE BRIGADIER-GENERAL NICHOLSON.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN NICHOLSON was born at Virgemont, near Dublin, on the 11th Dec., 1822. His father, Dr. Alexander Nicholson, a physician who practised for some years in Dublin, was of a very good family, settled at Stramore, in the county of Down. His mother, who is still alive, and residing at Lisburn, in the county of Antrim, was a daughter of Wm. Hogg, Esq., of Antrim, and sister of Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., for many years a prominent member of the Court of Directors of the East-

India Company, and who formerly represented Beverley, and subsequently Honiton, in Parliament. John Nicholson received his early education at the grammar-school of Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone, which at one time held a high reputation in Ireland as a first-class seminary. It was there, as many of his school-fellows can testify, that he early gave tokens of those splendid qualities which, in after days, in the camp before Delhi, gained for him the name of the "Lion of the Punjaub." He completed his studies under Dr. Wall, of Hume-street, Dublin, and, having received a nomination as direct cadet of infantry on the Bengal establishment, from his uncle Sir James Hogg, he proceeded to India in 1839. The regiment to which he was posted, the 27th Bengal Native Infantry, formed part of the army of occupation in Afghanistan, and when Nicholson joined it was garrisoning Ghuznee. The surrender of that fortress by Colonel Palmer to the Barukzye sirdars, and the subsequent consequences, have all been ably chronicled by the historian of the Afghan war. Nicholson, a beardless ensign, but a "heaven-born soldier," felt so deeply the humiliating circumstances of the surrender, that with tears of indignation he broke his sword rather than give it up to the Afghan chief. He remained in captivity with the remnant of the ill-fated garrison until relieved by the force under General Nott in September, 1842. On the withdrawal of the British army from Afghanistan, Nicholson, in 1843, was appointed adjutant, and on him mainly devolved the duty of re-organizing the corps which had been almost annihilated at Ghuznee. When the first threats of the Sikh invasion necessitated the formation of a corps of observation at Ferozepore, under Sir John Littler, Nicholson, whose regiment at that time was stationed at Ferozepore, was offered the appointment of deputy quartermaster-general of the division. With a spirit that requires no comment, he declined the post, as his own corps was then short of European officers. Subsequently, however, he became attached to the commissariat department, and in that capacity was present at the battle of Ferozeshuhur. On the conclusion of peace, he was one of the officers sent by Lord Hardinge to Jummoo to assist in training the infantry of his Highness the late Maharajah Gholab Sing, of Cashmere. Having performed this duty, he resigned the sword for the pen, and became assistant to the Resident at Lahore; but on account of his health was obliged to leave for Peshawur shortly before the second Sikh war broke out. In 1847 he was employed, under the late Sir Henry Lawrence, in Peshawur; and, on the rising in the Hazareh country, in July of that year, was sent to secure the important fortress of Attock, on the Indus. It was on this field that Nicholson was now about to gain a reputation, at the age of twenty-five, that caused him to be singled out, ten years later, to become one of the main props of the tottering empire of Britain in India, and gained for him the glorious, but fatal, distinction of heading the storming columns at the final assault on Delhi. He commenced operations by turning out the Sikh regulars, and by garrisoning Attock with some of his own more trustworthy Pathan levies, and then took the field with the remainder, to watch, and, if possible, to check, the movements of the different bodies of insurgent troops roaming about the country. Alone—in the midst of troops inferior to the enemy in numbers, and in whom he could not place implicit confidence—he yet managed, for a

length of time, by indomitable energy, promptitude, and decision, and the rapidity of his movements, to overawe a hostile populace, and to hold in check disaffected sirdars and a mutinous soldiery. At last the crisis came. General Whish had been compelled to raise the siege of Mooltan in consequence of the defection of Shere Singh; and the subsequent march of the Sikh chieftain to join his father Chuttur Singh in the Hazareh country, thence to threaten Lahore, obliged Nicholson to abandon the line of the Indus, and to fall back on the capital. He left Lieut. Herbert, of the 18th N.I., to hold Attock with his raw Pathan levies; and the gallant and protracted, though unavailing, defence of the fortress by that officer is one of the brightest episodes of the war. Nicholson henceforward acted as the "eye and ear" of the grand army under Lord Gough; was present at the action of Sadoolapore, and the battles of Chillianwallah and Goojerat, and accompanied General Gilbert in his pursuit of the enemy to Peshawur. For his services in the first Sutlej campaign Lieutenant Nicholson had received a medal and clasp; for the second he now received a similar honour, and the rank of brevet-major. On the annexation and settlement of the conquered provinces, he again laid aside his sword for the pen, and up to the time of his return to England on furlough, in 1850, he remained in civil employment. When at home, instead of wasting his time in inglorious ease, the same ardent love of his profession which ever characterized him, led him to make a tour of all the principal schools and arsenals of the continent, in order to acquaint himself with the French and German military systems. On his return to India he resumed his civil appointment, which he continued to hold until the exigencies of the present crisis again called forth his services.

One of the first of the prompt and decisive measures of Sir John Lawrence on the outbreak of the mutiny was to appoint Nicholson a brigadier-general, and to place him in command of a movable column of European and Sikh regiments.

In the beginning of July, last a wing of the 9th light cavalry and the 46th native infantry mutinied at Sealkote, shot some officers, plundered the station, and marched off towards Delhi. On the 10th the news reached Nicholson, who was then at Umritsur. He immediately marched towards Goordaspore, which he reached on the following day, and on the 12th came on the enemy crossing the river Ravee at the Trimmoo ford. He drove them back with severe loss; but a good many managed, after their discomfiture, to escape into a large island in the river, whence Nicholson prepared to dislodge them. The mutineers had a gun placed in a breastwork on the very margin of the island, opposite to which Nicholson placed Capt. Bouchier's battery, of one howitzer and two 9-pounders, on the mainland, in order to occupy their attention. At daybreak on the morning of the 16th the general crossed over H.M.'s 52nd L.I. to the island, about three-quarters of a mile below the enemy's single gun. This operation took some time, as there were only two small boats to be found, and in the mean time Bouchier engaged the enemy's attention with his guns, without the loss of a single man on his side. At seven o'clock, the 52nd having been nearly all crossed over, General Nicholson himself went over to reconnoitre the enemy's position with half a dozen sowars. Having effected this, he ordered the 52nd to advance in two lines, preceded by their skirmishers. The enemy now

turned their gun round to bear upon the approaching infantry, and, notwithstanding the heavy fire of round shot and shrapnell which Bouchier and Dawes kept up on their flank, saluted the advancing 52nd with two or three discharges of grape. The skirmishers, with a cheer, doubled on the gun; a few stood and were bayoneted beside it, the rest fled to the head of the island, and were either shot down or drowned in attempting to escape. General Nicholson's loss was four men of H.M.'s 52nd wounded. Well might the telegraph announce to us that "General Nicholson, with the movable column, had ANNIHILATED the Sealkote mutineers." After this brilliant piece of service, Nicholson, with H.M.'s 52nd L.I., a wing of H.M.'s 61st Foot, Bouchier's battery, Dawes' horse-artillery-guns, and some Sikh corps, continued his march on Delhi, where he arrived on the 4th August, and was immediately appointed to the command of a brigade of the beleaguering army. On the 24th August, Bukhtaur Sing, "the Bareilly general," formerly soubadar of Capt. Kirby's battery of native artillery, left Delhi with 7,000 men and 18 guns, to intercept the British siege-train on its way from Ferozepore, and to attack the besieging force in the rear. General Wilson immediately despatched Brigadier-General Nicholson in pursuit, with a force little over 2,000 men and 16 horse-artillery guns. General Nicholson left the camp before Delhi at daybreak on the 25th, and after a harassing march came up with the enemy, strongly posted at the village of Nujffghur, at 5½ p.m. The enemy were in position on his "left and front, extending from the bridge over the Nujffghur canal to the town of Nujffghur itself, a distance of a mile and three-quarters or two miles. Their strongest point was an old serai on their left centre, in which they had four guns; nine more guns were between this and the bridge." As the evening was far advanced, and he had no guides, he was compelled to make a very hasty reconnoissance. Having formed H.M.'s 61st Foot, 1st fusiliers, and 2nd Punjaub infantry (Green's Sikhs), in line, horse-artillery guns thundering on each flank, squadron 9th lancers and Guide cavalry supporting, he attacked and carried the serai at the point of the bayonet. Then, changing front to the left, so as to turn the position of their guns, he swept down their whole line, capturing thirteen field-pieces, while Lieutenant Lumsden, with the 1st Punjaub infantry (Coke's Rifles), attacked and cleared the town of Nujffghur on his right. The enemy fled precipitately, as usual, except a few, who, being surrounded in the little village of Nuglee, made a desperate defence; and it was not without the loss of Lieutenants Lumsden, of Coke's Rifles, and Elkington, of 61st Foot, with several of their men, that the village was at last carried. The enemy abandoned guns, baggage, everything; and, notwithstanding their attempts to prevent it, Lieut. Geneste, of the engineers, mined and blew up the bridge over the canal that same night. At daybreak on the following day General Nicholson returned to head-quarters camp, and was warmly thanked by General Wilson, in Orders, for the "energy and judgment" he had displayed on the occasion. We now come to the closing scene of his brief and brilliant career. On the formation of the storming columns for the final assault on the 14th September, Brigadier-General Nicholson was intrusted with the chief command. The first column, under his immediate command, consisting of H.M.'s 75th regt., 1st fusiliers, and 2nd Punjaub infan-

try, consisting of 950 men, assaulted the main breach, covered by the skirmishers of the 60th rifles. The operation was completely successful, and the enemy, after a severe resistance, were driven back at all points in a complete rout. During the advance along the ramparts, General Nicholson fell desperately wounded; but with that indomitable courage which even the agonies of death could not subdue, he refused to leave the field till his work was done. He lingered, in a precarious state, long enough to catch a glimpse of the accomplishment of that task to which he had so sternly and zealously laboured to contribute, and expired on the 23rd of September. His character requires no elaborate comment, for it was stamped in every action of his life. The boy at Ghuznee—the leader of raw levies or civil administrator in the Punjaub, as circumstances required—the conqueror at the Ravee and at Nujffghur, and finally, the general struck down in the hour of victory on the ramparts of Delhi—were the same consistent man of thought or of action, equal to any situation; and if success is the criterion of good service, eminently worthy of a public monument. General Nicholson leaves a mother and two sisters, to whom it will be but slight consolation, that "had he survived, he would have been recommended for a K.C.B.-ship." He is the third son that Mrs. Nicholson has given to the Hon. Company and the country. The second son, Alexander, fell in Affghanistan, and another died in the unhealthy climate of Scinde. She has yet another son, a lieutenant in the service, and second in command of a Punjaub corps, who was wounded along with his distinguished brother in the assault of the 14th. The Hon. Company, despite their detractors, have ever been good and liberal masters, and we feel sure that some substantial mark of their sense of General Nicholson's eminent services will not be wanting towards his bereaved relatives.

The dates of the late Brigadier-General Nicholson's commissions are:—

Ensign ...	...	24th February, 1839.
Lieutenant ...	...	13th January, 1842.
Captain ...	...	20th March, 1848.
Brevet-Major ...	...	7th June, 1849.
Brevet Lieut.-Colonel,		20th November, 1854.
Brigadier-General (temporary),		June, 1857.

He was also made a C.B. for his recent successes on the Ravee.

THE SIEGE OF DELHI.

ON the morning of Monday, the 11th of May, the inhabitants of the imperial city proceeded to the discharge of their daily duties without the slightest suspicion of the truth that a revolution was at hand. The day, indeed, had scarce begun, before a rumour spread from mouth to mouth that there had been a great tumult at Meerut, and that a whole brigade of troops from that station was already within sight. Presently it was announced that a body of horse was seen rapidly approaching the bridge of boats, and that in the distance gleamed the bayonets of the infantry. Mr. Simon Fraser, the Commissioner, instantly hurried down to close the city gates; but the precaution was useless, as the mutineers were at once admitted into the palace fort. He then turned his horse and drove to the palace, with the evident intention of confirming the king in his allegiance; but, before he could reach the gate, he was overtaken by the mutineers and foully mur-

dered. The commandant of the palace guards and the chaplain of the station were the next victims. Fevered by the sight of blood and excited by intoxicating drugs, the cavalry then dashed forward towards the Cashmere gate, galloping wildly through the dense masses of awe-struck citizens. Not far from the main guard they encountered the 54th N.I., under Colonel Ripley, who had been despatched from cantonments to check the progress of the mutineers. As the latter came thundering onwards, the sepoys suddenly opened their ranks to receive them, and left their officers unprotected in the middle of the road. The colonel alone was armed, and shot two of the ruffians, but was quickly cut down, together with his brother officers. The troopers then fraternized with the sepoys, and horse and foot rivalled each other in cruelty and violence. The only check they received was through the devoted gallantry of the ordnance officers at the magazine. These brave men defended the arsenal against overwhelming numbers until ladders were applied to the walls, and then blew up the small-arms ammunition, with at least 500 rebels. As the day drew on, the other two regiments of the brigade became restless and agitated, and, when the smoke of the explosion was seen, ran to their arms with loud cries of "*Deen! Deen!*" They did not, however, attempt to molest their officers or the ladies, except that an artilleryman shot the horse of his commanding officer. The Europeans living in cantonments, with a few fugitives from the city, had gradually collected at the Flagstaff Tower, with a vague hope of being defended by the artillery. But as the evening drew near and the defection of the troops became general, the brigadier gave orders for all to seek safety in flight. Those who had carriages and horses instantly hurried off to Meerut or Kurnaul, while the less fortunate betook themselves to the friendly shelter of the jungles, and only reached a haven of safety after encountering a thousand perils. Within the city walls scenes of diabolical lust and cruelty were meanwhile being enacted, and the followers of Christ were again subjected to insult and persecution.

When the news of this alarming and wide-spread mutiny reached the Commander-in-Chief, who had repaired to Simlah for the hot season, it was received with incredulity and impatience. The worst rumours, however, were speedily confirmed, and General Anson hastened down to Umballa, to take active measures for the suppression of the revolt. He was denied, however, the opportunity of atoning for his previous neglect of warnings by the activity and resolution he might subsequently have displayed. On the 27th of May he was carried off by cholera at Kurnaul, while awaiting the arrival of the siege-train from Phillour. His death was regretted by his friends, and his faults were condoned by the public. His immediate successor was Sir Henry Barnard, a Queen's officer of Crimean experience, but utterly devoid of original genius, and a stranger to the country. However, he lost no time in taking the field, and on the 1st of June commenced his march upon Delhi. The Meerut division, under Brigadier Wilson, of the Bengal artillery, had already opened the campaign. On the day of General Anson's decease a force, consisting of 450 men and officers of the 60th royal rifles, 200 troopers of the 6th dragoon guards (Carabineers), a battery and a half-troop of artillery, started from Meerut, and took the high road to the imperial city. Three days afterwards General Wilson

encountered a formidable body of the mutineers, strongly posted at the village of Ghazee-ood-deen Nuggur, near the suspension-bridge across the Hindun. The enemy at once opened fire with some heavy guns, but the artillerymen, being much annoyed by the rifles, fired with greater rapidity than precision. After a brief cannonading on both sides, the British infantry advanced at the double, and carried the enemy's position in the most gallant style. Their principal loss was occasioned by the blowing up of an ammunition-waggon, by which Capt. Andrews and four men were killed. On the following afternoon the insurgents again approached in great force, and took up a position on a high ridge in front of the bridge, and about a mile from the advanced pickets. From this point they commenced a harmless fire, which was speedily responded to by the British artillery. In little more than two hours the enemy's fire sensibly slackened, upon which the rifles advanced to the charge and soon crowned the ridge. The mutineers, however, were already in full retreat, and the men were too much exhausted by the heat to pursue them any further. Lieut. Perkins, of the horse artillery, was killed in this action. In the night of the 7th of June, General Wilson effected a junction with the Umballa force, under General Barnard, at Alipore, and before daylight on the morrow the little army of retribution was advancing towards Delhi. Its numerical force did not exceed 3,000 Europeans, with one battalion of Ghoorkas; but the paucity of numbers was counterbalanced by superior discipline and a burning thirst for revenge. On reaching Badlee-ke Serai, the insurgents were found strongly posted and prepared to oppose their further advance. Two brigades, under Generals Grant and Graves, were despatched to turn the flanks of the position, but a headlong charge of the 75th foot anticipated the slower movements of strategy, and the enemy retreated, leaving his guns on the ground. Notwithstanding the extreme heat of an almost vertical sun, General Barnard wisely determined to push on, lest more formidable obstacles might be opposed to his progress. The army was therefore divided into two columns, one of which, under General Wilson, kept to the main trunk-road, fighting its way through gardens and walled inclosures. The other, commanded by General Barnard in person, took the left road, through the cantonments, and, overcoming all opposition, swept the entire ridge, from the flagstaff to the large brick-built house formerly occupied by the Mahratta chief, Hindoo Rao. The British army then took up a position in front of the Cashmere gate, occupying the old cantonments, the grounds about Metcalfe-house, and the low ridge of rocks impending the city. In short, it encamped on precisely the same spot that had been occupied centuries before by Timour Shah and his Tartar hordes, when advancing to the attack of old Delhi. Horrible was the aspect of the cantonments, only a few weeks before so smiling and cheerful. Unsightly heaps of rubbish marked the site of commodious bungalows, the happy homes of many a British family. The broken furniture was strewn about the compounds, hacked by swords or broken to pieces. The horses had been stolen, the carriages taken into the city, the gardens devastated, the servants dispersed, and desolation substituted in the place of peace and contentment. Within the city itself, lawlessness and rapine stalked unchecked through its once busy streets. All trade had ceased. The shops were closed, until com-

pelled by force to be opened. Ancient animosities were now expiated by bloodshed. Neither life nor property was secure: the only safety was in arms and personal prowess.

The effete old king was nominally the ruler, but the real power was vested in his sons, acting in co-operation with the insurgent leaders. At the commencement, the rebel force probably did not exceed 8,000 men; but reinforcements were continually arriving, and, notwithstanding the incessant loss by death or desertion, double that number of fighting men is estimated to have been within the walls at the time of the final assault.

Owing to its great inferiority in men and guns, the British army for many weeks could barely hold the ground on which it was encamped. It was simply an army of observation, perpetually harassed by a numerous and desperate enemy. The first sortie was made on the afternoon of the 9th, and was directed against the main picket at Hindoo Rao's house, but was repulsed, after some hard fighting among the rocks, in which Lieut. Quentin Battye, of the Guides, was mortally wounded. "Well, old fellow!" said the dying hero to a comrade—" *dulce et decorum est pro patria mori*: you see it's my case." Two more sorties took place, with similar result, on the 12th and 15th; but on the 19th a serious action was fought, which lasted from sunrise to sunset. At one time the insurgents very nearly succeeded in getting to the rear of the British position, and horse, foot, and artillery were for some time mixed together in inextricable confusion. Finally, however, the dogged resolution of the men, and the brilliant courage of the regimental officers, supplied the deficiency of military science on the part of their leaders, and the enemy was repulsed at every point, though not without the loss of Col. Yule, of the 9th lancers. At daylight on the 23rd, the centenary of the battle of Plassy, the rebels again sallied forth in considerable numbers, and, under the cover of gardens and buildings, made a furious assault on the outposts. After a severe struggle, they were driven back into the city, leaving some hundreds of corpses on the field of battle. They then remained quiet until the 26th, when a futile attempt was made to get to the rear, which was frustrated by the demolition of two bridges over the canal on the previous evening. The outposts were again assailed on the 30th, and Lieut. Yorke, 3rd N.I., was killed; but the usual result was obtained. Thus far, if the enemy could boast of no success, the British could boast of no progress. Better things, however, were now expected, in consequence of the supersession of Major Laughton, the officer in command of the engineers, by Col. Baird Smith, and the arrival in camp of Brigadier Neville Chamberlain, as Adjutant-General of the Bengal army, in succession to Col. Chester, killed by a cannon-ball at the affair of Badlee-ke-Serai.

The month of July was inaugurated with heavy rains, which cooled the air, while they rendered active operations almost impossible. The artillery, indeed, ceased not to hurl shot and shell into the doomed city; but the walls remained uninjured. On the 9th the enemy resumed the offensive, and some of their cavalry, through the connivance of a picket of irregular horse, contrived to steal round to the rear; but their true character being speedily discovered, they were driven out of camp with considerable loss. Lieut. Hills, of the horse artillery, narrowly escaped

being cut to pieces on this occasion, through the misconduct of a squadron of the carabineers, but was rescued from imminent danger by the chivalrous gallantry of his superior officer, Major Tombs. In the Subzee Munde, or vegetable-market, the fighting was very severe. Two hundred of the enemy were left dead upon the spot; but the British loss was by no means insignificant, consisting of 1 officer and 42 rank-and-file killed, and 8 officers and 160 rank-and-file wounded. Notwithstanding the rough handling they experienced on the 9th, the mutineers again issued forth on the 14th, and in great force attacked the right flank. But the reception they met with was not calculated to encourage them to persevere, and after some heavy skirmishing they fell back in confusion. The British troops were unhappily led too near the walls by the ardour of pursuit, and sustained a terrible fire of grape and musketry. Sixteen officers and 230 men were put *hors de combat* by their ill-advised impetuosity; and among the wounded was the new Adjutant-General of the army. On the 18th and 23rd two more sorties were repulsed: Lieut. Crozier, of H.M.'s 75th, being slain on the former, and Lieut. Law, 10th N.I., on the latter occasion. About this time General Barnard was compelled by ill-health to relinquish the command to General Reed, who was actually his senior officer, but had left the conduct of the siege to his more active and vigorous junior.

Up to the morning of the 31st, the rebels refrained from offering any molestation even to the outposts; but on that day they issued forth in two massive columns from the Cashmere and Ajmere gates. The former column moved rapidly towards the right, and turned two 9-pounder guns on the centre battery. After cannonading for some hours, they returned to the city. The other column, passing behind the Eed Gah, took the road to Rohtuck, with the intention of getting to the rear of the camp. Their movement, however, was rendered nugatory by the demolition of the bridges by which they had proposed to cross the canal. Consequently, they also were obliged to beat a retreat. All night long a tremendous cannonading was kept up, the bugles continually sounding the advance, and the sepoys shouting to one another words of encouragement. This noisy demonstration was occasioned by the arrival of the Mahommedan festival of the Eed, or commemoration of Abraham's offering up of Ishmael, and was maintained without intermission until midday on the 2nd of August. At times small parties of sepoys, under the influence of intoxicating drugs, would make a desperate rush at the breastworks, from behind which they were shot down by the British soldiers. On the part of the latter only twenty-two men were placed *hors de combat*, while ten times that number of the mutineers were strewn upon the ground. Three days then intervened before the next sally, which cost the life of Lieut. Brown, 3rd N.I.; but was as fruitless as its predecessors. On the 10th Brigadier Showers performed a gallant exploit in capturing four guns established outside the walls, and which played upon the picket at Metcalfe House. This important service, however, was not effected without the loss of 113 men and officers killed and wounded; among the former was Lieut. Sheriff, 2nd European Fusiliers. An unsuccessful attempt was made about the same time to destroy the bridge of boats; but this disappointment was forgotten in the arrival of Brigadier-General John Nicholson, one of the most dashing officers in the Indian

armies. Nor did he arrive single-handed. With him came the movable column of 2,500 men, Europeans and Sikhs, with which he had destroyed the Sealkote mutineers on the Ravee. The British army now exceeded 9,000 men, of whom one-half were Europeans, and the actual siege was about to be instituted in earnest.

On the morning of the 25th a strong body of the enemy was again observed to issue from the Ajmere Gate and take the road to Rohtuck. Lieut. Hodson, formerly of the Guides, was therefore despatched with 300 irregular horsemen to watch their movements. Pushing forward a little too incautiously, he was surrounded by a superior force. From this critical position he was speedily rescued by a body of the Jheend Rajah's levies, with whose aid he attacked and routed the enemy. A far more serious contest, however, came off on the 25th at Nujffghur. Nearly 7,000 mutineers with eighteen guns quietly proceeded from the city in order to intercept the siege-train of heavy guns shortly expected from Ferozepore. No sooner was this known in camp, than Brigadier Nicholson was instructed to march with a movable column of 1,000 Europeans and 2,000 natives, and overtake the enemy. At five o'clock in the afternoon he came up with them, after a march of twenty miles, and at once advanced to the attack. A serai with four guns in position was carried by a brilliant charge of the 61st and 1st European Fusiliers, and four more guns were captured at a bridge a little further on. With their remaining guns the rebels fired grape and round shot upon the bridge, and blew up an ammunition-wagon, but were finally compelled to retire. After destroying the bridge, the troops bivouacked all night upon the ground, and next day returned to camp with thirteen guns. Their loss, however, had been considerable—120 killed and wounded, most of whom fell in an attack upon a handful of sepoy who had occupied a small village. Capt. Lumsden, of the Guides, and Lieutenants Elkington and Gabbet, of the Fusiliers, were among the slain. The enemy made another attempt on the outposts on the 26th, but were repulsed by a volley of grape from the centre battery.

The engineers were now assiduously engaged in clearing the ground for the breaching batteries, and on the 4th of September above thirty pieces of heavy ordnance, with ample supplies of ammunition, arrived in camp. From this date until that of the grand assault reinforcements were continually pouring in. Europeans, Cashmerians, and Sikhs, followed one another in rapid succession, until at last an army of respectable magnitude was encamped before the long-beleaguered city. Strange to say, the enemy made no attempt to disturb the men while constructing the first parallel, nor once fired upon them until their labours were completed and the guns in position. It is said, indeed, that their attention was diverted by a heavy fire from the ridge, and that the first intimation they received of the existence of this new battery of ten guns, was in the shape of a huge missile. They then opened upon it from the bastions; but it was already too late: the distance from the walls was only 650 yards. This battery was known as Brind's, and was mainly instrumental in silencing the Cashmere and Moree bastions. All the batteries were completed by the night of the 10th, one of them being within 400 yards of the curtain. On the morning of the 11th, the cannonading commenced with a salvo of nine 24-pounders, which immediately brought

down large fragments of masonry. The second battery opened soon afterwards, knocking to pieces the curtain between the Cashmere and Water bastions. Next morning the third battery came into play, and from that moment until the morning of the 14th, fifty heavy guns and mortars poured an incessant storm of shot and shell upon the walls and city. The rebels, however, stood bravely by their crumbling walls, keeping up a continuous roll of musketry. At night of the 13th, the engineers reported two practicable breaches near the Cashmere and Water bastions, and arrangements were made for an assault at daybreak of the 14th.

The attack was made by four columns, with a fifth one in reserve. The first was commanded by Brigadier-General Nicholson, and consisted of H.M.'s 75th, the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, and 2nd Punjab infantry. The second was under Brigadier Jones, C.B., and included H.M.'s 8th and 61st regiments, and the 4th Sikh infantry. The third, consisting of H.M.'s 52nd, the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, and 1st Punjab infantry, was under the command of Colonel Campbell. The fourth, under Major Reid, was made up of detachments of European regiments,—the Sirmoor battalion of Ghoorkas, the Guide infantry, and the Cashmerian levies. Brigadier Longfield commanded the reserve, which was composed of H.M.'s 60th Rifles, the Kumaon battalion of Ghoorkas, and the 4th Punjab infantry. The fourth column was the first to advance. It was directed against the Kishengunge and Pahareepore suburbs, but probably was merely intended to make a diversion in favour of the real attacks. This, at least, was all it succeeded in doing; for, notwithstanding the gallantry displayed by the Ghoorkas, it failed to dislodge the enemy. The three other columns were more successful. Up to the moment of their advance into "the open," the batteries kept up a tremendous fire, and swept the wall of its defenders. The Rifles were the first to rush forward, skirmishing along the front. The first column was under orders to storm the breach near the Cashmere bastion, the second that in the Water bastion, and the third to assault by the Cashmere gate so soon as it should be blown open. With a fierce exultant shout, the first and second dashed onward, scrambled into the ditch, applied their ladders to the scarp of the wall, and swarmed up into the breach under a murderous fire of musketry. General Nicholson quickly effected a lodgment in the main-guard, and swept the ramparts as far as the Moree bastion. Brigadier Jones also made good his hold of the Water bastion, and proceeded to give the hand to the other columns; the third likewise having poured into the city through the Cashmere gate. The blowing open that gate was the most perilous exploit of the day. The explosion party, under Lieutenants Home and Salkeld, was composed of Sergeant John Smith, Sergeant A. B. Carmichael, and Corporal F. Burgess, all of the Sappers and Miners; Bugler Hawthorne, H.M.'s 52nd foot, and twenty-four nativesappers and miners. As the foremost hastily advanced with the powder-bags, the rebels partially opened the wicket, and fired at them from under secure shelter. The bags, nevertheless, were attached to the iron spikes with which the gate was studded. Sergeant Carmichael was the first slain, as he laid the train; Lieutenant Salkeld then stepped forward to fire it, but was shot in the arm and leg, and fell into the ditch. As he was falling, however, he threw the match to

Corporal Burgess, who was mortally wounded, but not before he had accomplished the dangerous feat. One of the natives also was killed, and two were wounded. Lieut. Home then made the bugle sound the advance three times. The column obeyed the call, and springing forward with a British cheer, rushed through the ruined gateway, trampling under-foot some twenty of the rebels who had been killed by the explosion. The first spectacle that met their eyes was the dead body of a European chained to a stake, at which he had evidently been roasted to death. Three other Europeans had been crucified, and an English gentlewoman, stripped stark naked and covered with sores, was chained to the bastion, gibbering and shrieking, a hopeless, helpless maniac. Nothing could withstand the fury of their onslaught. The church, the college, and Skinner's House, were soon in their possession; but as they diverged into the narrow streets, their progress was checked by double discharges of grape-shot from pieces of heavy artillery placed to bear upon every avenue. It was in cheering on his men to make a second rush at a gun that the heroic Nicholson received his mortal wound. Nor was this the most formidable danger the brave fellows encountered on that eventful day. With bitter sarcasm, the insurgents had placed quantities of beer, champagne, and brandy, in tempting propinquity. The men, maddened by thirst and excitement, succumbed without a struggle; and, from being heroes, were degraded to a drunken rabble. Their officers, however, finally succeeded, by almost superhuman exertions, in bringing them back to their ranks; though not before very many had fallen victims to their own folly. That night "St. George's banner, broad and gay," waved over the Cashmere gate, and head-quarters were established in Skinner's House. The next day was consumed in making good this position, and in battering the outer wall of the Magazine, in which a practicable breach was effected before sunset. At dawn of the following morning, a detachment of the 61st suddenly sprang forward with a ringing shout, and the terror-stricken artillerymen threw down their lighted portfires, and fled without discharging a single shot: six heavy guns, loaded with grape, frowned upon the breach. On the 17th, the Bank and its extensive gardens, together with the Jumma Musjid, fell into the hands of the victors, and guns were placed to bear upon the palace and the bridge of boats. Two hundred and six pieces of ordnance, besides a vast supply of ammunition, were the prize of conquest; and an immense amount of plunder was being gathered together. It was not, however, until the 20th that the city and palace were entirely evacuated by the enemy, and Delhi became the undisputed trophy of British pluck, perseverance, and prowess. On the following day, General Wilson and his gallant comrades pledged the health of our Sovereign Lady the Queen in the famous Dewan-i-Khas, and loud and prolonged cheering proclaimed the re-establishment of British supremacy. The aged monarch and his insensate sons had fled for refuge to Hoomayoon's tomb, where they were discovered and arrested by Capt. Hodson, at the head of a handful of troopers. His hoary head, though not found in the paths of righteousness, was duly revered, but the princes were led out and shot, and their dead bodies exposed to public gaze. In all, four sons and a grandson were put to death, and even the sanctity of four-score years and ten is deemed insufficient

to spare the weak old man the degradation of a trial. It is thus that the most conservative people on the face of the earth break through and trample under-foot the divinity that hedgeth in royalty. Thus, too, expires the dynasty of Timour. Having lived by the sword, the foul race has perished by the sword. The earth has been sickened by the innocent blood that has been shed—the heavens have waxed wrath through the deeds of lust, rapine, and cruelty that have been perpetrated in broad daylight.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for opinions expressed by Correspondents.]

INDIA AND ITS ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—The editorial remarks contained in your number of the 16th inst., in reference to the desirableness of dividing British India into *two* Presidencies, have opened a question well worthy of attention.

As the opinions you have therein expressed have no inconsiderable bearing on those contained in the observations I addressed to you in your number of the 31st August last, regarding the re-constitution of the Bengal army, I am induced to add a few remarks on the subject.

In the view of the question taken by you, there can, I think, be little doubt that the formation of one army instead of three, or even of two, would be the plan best calculated to admit of such a distribution of the Native forces as would offer a check to mutiny or insubordination.

Your suggestion for the gathering together "an army recruited from all races and tongues,—Hindoos, Mahomedans, Panjabees, Sikhs, Beloochees, and Bheels," is precisely in accordance with that which I ventured to make in the letter referred to; and I am rejoiced to find that your powerful advocacy is directed to the promotion of a plan that has many elements of success, and one that deserves, and ought to receive, a dispassionate consideration.

Before seeking to remedy an evil, it is no doubt desirable to discover its origin; but the mystery that envelopes the mutiny as yet baffles all investigation,—and it is as much a matter of doubt as the day of the first outbreak, whether the trumpery cartridge question be indeed the real source of the massacres, or whether the spirits of Nadir Shah, Aurungzebe, and Tippoo Saib are animating their descendants to throw off the yoke of the detested "Feringhee."

In whatever way time may hereafter solve the doubt, our present duty is to adopt such measures as may appear best calculated to make a similar outbreak hereafter, humanly speaking, impossible.

Among the many suggestions submitted through the daily press for the better organization of the Indian army, I have yet seen none that appear to me to offer the facilities or the safeguards presented by the scheme for the amalgamation of the three armies into one, and the admixture in its *materiel* of all that at first sight appears incongruous and inconsistent—opposite sects, rival tribes, dissimilar castes, and foreign tongues.

Those who have never been in India call for a European army, not only to quell the mutiny, but to maintain our supremacy when it is again re-established, and are loud in their denunciations of the East India Company, from whom they would at once wrest the reins of government, placing the whole power and patronage in the hands of her Majesty's Ministers, and raising a second royal army to garrison our Eastern possessions. "Her Majesty's Opposition" has indeed sadly deteriorated from its salutary vigilance since the days of Fox and Pitt, if such a result can be easily achieved!

The substitution of an European army to replace exclusively the one just dispersed is, however, as anyone acquainted with the climate of India must know, an *impossibility*.

That a large proportion of European troops is imperatively called for, and that the proportion hitherto allowed has been much below the requisite standard, are positions which few will be found to dispute; but there is a wide difference between having a strong European element in the constitution of the Indian army and having it exclusively composed of soldiers who, in addition to their inaptitude as a class for general service under a tropical sun, can only be transplanted to the soil at a cost too ruinous to be encountered. It is a well-known fact that each of the Company's European soldiers landed in India costs them 100*l.*! The late Bengal army, for which a substitute must be found, numbered some 140,000 men of all arms, regular and irregular.

It is true that Her Majesty's regiments serving in India have ever done their duty nobly,—it is equally true that the Company's European regiments have always vied with them in valour and efficiency;

but it is also no less true that *both* are under the special protection of the quartermaster-general, and that they have the pick of the healthiest stations in India, due regard being always had in the distribution of the European portion of the army to considerations of climate.

There are many stations in India to which it would be insanity to send a European corps for *permanent* duty, and there are many duties at most stations for which the European soldier is wholly unfitted by health or habits. The native sepoy can mount guard where no European soldier could show his nose!

In time of war—on a march, or before an enemy—there is neither hardship nor danger that the European soldier is not prepared to face at the call of duty. Exposure to the rigours of the climate on such occasions, however, forms the exception, and not the daily practice of his service; and the exigency which rendered such exposure necessary being once passed, he returns to the *luxuries* which every European soldier may be said to enjoy in India. The casualties in an Indian army in the field are not always classified with scrupulous exactitude, and once before the enemy, it matters little whether the *sword* or the *sun* be the "messenger of death." In garrison or cantonments it is, however, far different, and the half-yearly rolls of casualties from the adjutant-general's department in *peace time* would soon show at what a cost of life and treasure our Indian empire could alone be exclusively maintained by European bayonets. The absurdity, however, of a scheme for substituting an English for a native army, is too patent to justify much discussion.

Two things are necessary in the constitution of the army.

1st. The material of which it is formed should be such that all unity of action among the various classes composing it should, for purposes hostile to the interests of the state, be effectually guarded against,—it should in fact consist of elements so opposite in their nature, and so antagonistic in their sympathies, as to render any amalgamation for mutinous purposes highly improbable.

2nd. The army should, when so formed, be distributed with judgment, in such manner as by its presence to offer the best security against disaffection on the part of the people. It should be as far as possible a *foreign* army, in a *foreign* territory.

The expediency of enforcing the *first* of these points is shown by the course of the mutiny. Had the interests of the mutineers been less identical, or their feelings less in unison, the spread of disaffection had been far less rapid.

That the *second* point is of the highest importance is also shown by recent events. Had the people of India generally, with a mutinous army at their back, made common cause with the troops, like the population of Oude, what would now be our hold of India, and who of the European community would have survived to tell the tale of our disasters?

I have in my former letter alluded to Austria as affording a precedent worthy of imitation, by the judicious manner in which an army composed of Germans, Italians, Bohemians, Croats, Magyars, and Poles, is distributed throughout her tessellated territory; and the analogy between our Indian possessions and the outlying provinces belonging to Austria is in no way forced. The variety of creed and diversity of language which are to be found among the Hindoos, Mahomedans, Punjabees, Sikhs, Beloochees, and Bheels of the East, will readily find a parallel among the "oppressed nationalities" of the North and South.

The practicability of the plan I advocate may be said to be already partially proved by the staunch loyalty displayed by some of the Sikh and Ghoorka corps at the present crisis, when acting in distant provinces, and by their readiness to march against the rebels. The success which has attended the substitution, by the late Sir C. Napier, of the Ghoorka regiment for the 66th Native Infantry, disbanded by him with such fearless decision, is also strong evidence of its feasibility. *That* regiment has stood to its colours when all around were false.

The address of Sir John Lawrence to the Hindustanee Sepoys in the Punjab, on the 1st of June, shows how entirely that officer relies for the maintenance of the British rule in India on the power possessed by us to raise a *foreign native force* that would have little sympathy with the mutineers; and with such high authority in support of my views, I feel I need no excuse for urging them on your attention.

I remain, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Nov. 25, 1857.

S. A. W.

THE NEW MAIL COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

According to the new regulations for the improved mail communication with India, mails will be made up in the General Post-office for Bombay, *viâ* Marseilles, on the 2nd and 17th of the month, and for Calcutta, *viâ* Marseilles, on the 9th and 25th of the month. The packet will leave Bombay with mails for London, *viâ* Marseilles, on the 9th and 24th of the month; and from Calcutta, with mails for London, *viâ* Marseilles, on the 8th and 22nd of the month. The Mediterranean packets will leave Alexandria for Marseilles with the Indian mails on the 7th, 11th, 22nd, and 27th of the month, and arrive at Marseilles on the 2nd, 12th, 16th, and 27th, and such mails will reach London on the

4th, 14th, 18th, and 29th of the month. The mail will reach Bombay from London, *viâ* Marseilles, in twenty-six days, and Calcutta from London, *viâ* Marseilles, in thirty-six days. Nearly the same periods of time respectively will be occupied in the mails reaching London, *viâ* Marseilles, from Bombay and Calcutta. The new arrangements will commence at Bombay on the 24th proximo. The Calcutta packets will touch at Kedgerie on the homeward passage. There can be no doubt that the Trieste steamers will run in connection with each arrival at Alexandria, and according to the present speed of those steamers, we should get telegrams of Indian news from Trieste on the 1st, 12th, 16th, and 27th of the month. But as the telegrams of Indian news, *viâ* Marseilles, will reach us on the 2nd, 12th, 26th, and 27th, the former telegrams will often be superseded, unless the speed of the Trieste boats is improved. When the telegraphic communication between Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay is uninterrupted, we shall have telegraphic news from all parts of India by every arrival at Marseilles, that is, four times a month—viz., on the 2nd, 12th, 16th, and 27th of the month, as before stated. This news will be alternately twenty-four and thirty-four days old. The only additional work which will devolve on the Peninsular and Oriental Company, in consequence of this modification of their contract, will be the running of a steamer to and from Alexandria and Marseilles *viâ* Malta four times a month instead of twice, and the calling at Kedgerie from Calcutta. According to the old contract the packets left Bombay on the 3rd and 17th of the month, and Calcutta on the 10th and 24th of the month. It was arranged for the 3rd and 24th boats to arrive together at Suez, and for the 10th and 17th boats to arrive at that port also at the same time. Calcutta being nearly 2,000 miles further from Suez than Bombay, this difference of time in leaving the two Indian ports was absolutely necessary, in order to time the two packets together at Suez. But to carry out the new arrangements and bring the Bombay and Calcutta packets to Suez at different times, it is necessary to despatch the packets from the two Indian ports almost at the same time. Thus, instead of leaving Bombay or Calcutta on the 3rd, 10th, 17th, and 24th of the month, as has hitherto been the case, by which a week intervenes conveniently between each departure, the packets will for the future have to leave Bombay or Calcutta on the 8th, 9th, 22nd, and 24th of the month, as has been before observed. Now, these are certainly not such convenient times for departure from the Indian ports as the former ones, especially considering that Calcutta can be united by telegraph to Bombay; but there is no help for it. A disadvantage of the old plan was, that the packets, owing to the length of the sea route, the difference in the speed of the steamers, and casualties, scarcely ever arrived at Suez together; and then one mail was kept waiting for the other at Alexandria. The advantage of the new plan is, that as soon as a mail arrives at Alexandria, no matter whether it is from Bombay or Calcutta, it will be immediately sent off to Marseilles. It will be seen from the above statement that there will be only two mail packets a month to and from Suez and Bombay, and two to and from Suez and Calcutta, the same as at present. There will also be only two communications a month for the present to and from Southampton and Alexandria, and to and from Point de Galle and Hong-Kong. The following are the mail route tables, according to the new arrangements, viz.:—

OUTWARD INDIA MAILS.

Bombay Despatch.—Leaves London on the 2nd and 17th of the month. Arrives at Marseilles 4th and 19th ditto; at Malta, 7th and 22nd ditto; at Alexandria, 10th and 25th ditto; at Suez, 12th and 27th ditto; at Aden, 18th and 3rd ditto; at Bombay, 28th and 12th ditto.

Calcutta Despatch.—Leaves London on the 9th and 25th of the month. Arrives at Marseilles 11th and 27th ditto; and Malta, 15th and 31st ditto; at Alexandria, 17th and 2nd ditto; at Suez, 20th and 5th ditto; at Aden, 26th and 12th ditto; at Galle, 7th and 23rd ditto; at Madras, 11th and 27th ditto; at Calcutta, 14th and 30th ditto.

HOMEWARD INDIA MAIL.

Bombay Despatch.—Leaves Bombay on the 9th and 24th of the month. Arrives at Aden 18th and 2nd ditto; at Suez 24th and 8th ditto; at Alexandria, 27th and 11th ditto; at Malta, 30th and 14th ditto; at Marseilles, 2nd and 16th ditto; at London, 4th and 18th ditto.

Calcutta Despatch.—Leaves Calcutta on the 8th and 22nd of the month. Arrives at Kedgerie 10th and 24th ditto; at Madras, 13th and 24th ditto; at Galle, 17th and 2nd ditto; at Aden, 28th and 13th ditto; at Suez, 5th and 12th ditto; at Alexandria, 7th and 22nd ditto; at Malta, 19th and 25th ditto; at Marseilles, 12th and 27th ditto; at London, 14th and 29th ditto.—*Examiner.*

THE SIAMESE AMBASSADORS.

WINDSOR, Nov. 19.—Her Majesty the Queen held this day a Court for the reception of the ambassadors from the Kings of Siam. The ambassadors arrived at Windsor Castle shortly before one o'clock, attended by Mr. Fowle and Captain Clavering, R.N. Phya Mantri Suriywanse and Chau Mun Serbbedh Bhacry were the representatives of the First or Major King of Siam. Cha-mun Mondir Bidacks was the representative of the Second King of Siam. Their Excellencies were passed up the grand staircase and into the guard-chamber (which were lined by the Yeomen of the Guard under the command of Captain Morton Herbert, the Exon in Waiting), and were conducted into the tapestry-room. Soon after one o'clock the Queen was conducted by the Lord Steward and the other officers of State to the Throne-room. Her Majesty was accompanied by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort and her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, and was attended by the Duchess of Atholl and Lady Caroline Barrington, Ladies in Waiting, and the Gentlemen in Waiting. His Royal Highness Prince William of Prussia, attended by the gentlemen of his suite, was present at the reception in the Throne-room. The earl of Clarendon, K.G., the Queen's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stood in attendance near her Majesty at the audience. Phya Mantri Suriywanse, one of the representatives of the First or Major King of Siam, bore autograph letters from the kings, written in gold. The presents from the two kings of Siam to her Majesty the Queen were arranged on either side of the room. They comprised an eastern crown of gold and enamel, enriched with diamonds, emeralds, and rubies,—a gold collar, thickly studded with rubies,—a large star,—a massive ring, set with diamonds, and a variety of precious stones,—a golden belt, enriched with rubies,—a chair of state or throne,—a rare and valuable white shell, having a number of jewels inserted,—a cup and saucer of agate,—a state palanquin,—a state saddle and bridle,—a number of umbrellas covered with gold embroidery,—boxes and cups of solid gold,—silver salvers with gilt embossed edges; a metal drum, and a variety of other articles of rarity and curious workmanship, together with a painting of the court of the Kings of Siam. The ambassadors having been introduced, the first ambassador delivered the address, to which her Majesty was pleased to return a most gracious answer. At the termination of the audience their Excellencies returned to St. George's-hall, and were afterwards ushered into the Waterloo Gallery, where luncheon was served. A guard of honour of the Scots Fusilier Guards mounted guard in the quadrangle of the castle. The band of the regiment played the national anthem as the Queen entered the Audience-room. The guard of honour remained at the castle during the stay of the visitors, the band and Scotch pipers playing alternately, until the former took their departure, which was at three o'clock. On arriving at the station, and before entering the state carriages, they all lighted their cigars, in defiance of the rule "No smoking allowed," and one of them laughed and bowed to the ladies, who, through the courtesy of Mr. Salter, were admitted to the platform.

THE INDIAN GENERALS.

WAR-OFFICE, Nov. 11.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Sir John Laird Mair Lawrence, K.C.B., chief commissioner and agent to the Governor-General of India for the affairs of the Punjab, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath; and of Major-General Henry Havelock, C.B., to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Hon. Order.

Her Majesty has also been graciously pleased to make and ordain a special statute of the said Most Hon. Order for appointing the following officers to be Extra Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Order; viz. :—

Col. Archdale Wilson, of the Bengal art.;
Col. Henry Charles Van Cortlandt, commanding a corps of irregular levies in the East Indies; and
Lieut.-Col. Neville Bowles Chamberlain, of the 16th Bengal N.I.

Nov. 14.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give further orders for the appointment of Col. Archdale Wilson, C.B., of the Bengal art., to be an Ordinary Member of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath. A memorandum added to the *Gazette* mentions that Colonel James George Neill, of the Madras fusiliers, and Lieut.-Col. John Nicholson, of the 27th Bengal N.I., would have been recommended for the dignity of Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath had they survived.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 26.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Major-General Archdale Wilson, of Delhi, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Lieut.-Colonel of the Bengal artillery, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten. The Queen has also been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland unto Major-General Henry Havelock, of Lucknow, Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten. The Queen has been pleased to ordain and declare that Isabella Neill, the widow of the late Colonel James George Neill, of the Madras fusiliers, shall have, hold, and enjoy the same style, title, place, and precedence to which she would have been entitled had her husband, who fell in the gallant discharge of his duty in India, survived, and been invested with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, for which honour he would have been recommended to her Majesty, as notified in the *London Gazette* of the 17th instant, had he survived. And also to command that the said royal order and declaration be registered in her Majesty's College of Arms.

DIRECT INFANTRY CADETS.—The following gentlemen passed their examination on the 17th of November:—J. D. Macpherson, W. G. Sharp, N. Alexander, G. Batley, A. D. C. Inglis, and R. Atkins.

ARTILLERY CADETS.—The following gentlemen, having obtained nominations as artillery cadets, passed the required examination on the 12th of Nov.:—R. F. Hammond, A. T. B. Stephenson, J. H. Lloyd, A. T. Wallace, N. D. Garratt, W. H. Wilkins, H. H. Murray, W. A. Liot, T. A. C. A. Studdy, A. R. T. Chilton, E. G. Battiscombe, C. E. Pritchard, H. L. Armstrong, T. H. Ochterlony, G. H. W. Ewbank.

THE BOMBAY MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.—Much dissatisfaction has been expressed in this country at the reduction of the annuities which have hitherto been allowed by this fund. Without expressing any opinion upon the merits of the question, we cannot but think that notice should at least have been given to the present annuitants to have enabled them to provide as far as possible against the difficulties entailed by reduced incomes.—*Home News*.

LADY NEILL.—The widow of General Neill has been allowed, by the Hon. Court of Directors, a pension of 500*l.* in lieu of the usual Compassionate Grant, which, in her case, would have amounted to an annuity of 120*l.*, and a gratuity of one year's pay of her late husband's regimental rank. It is presumed that the children will have the usual grant of 20*l.* per annum, and one-third of a year's pay each; but nothing positive has been determined.

GEN. SIR A. WILSON.—In recognition of the brilliant services of this officer, we believe it is the intention of the Hon. Court to confer upon him a pension of 1,000*l.* per annum. Sir H. Havelock's claims will doubtless receive due consideration; but as he belongs to her Majesty's service, the duty of rewarding him will devolve upon Parliament, and as soon as practicable the question will be introduced.—*Home News*.

LIEUT. SALKELD.—At a meeting held at Sturminster Newton, in Dorsetshire, to subscribe to the Indian Relief Fund, the chairman, Mr. Ker Seymour, M.P. remarked that a Dorsetshire man was the hero in the assault on Delhi. There could be no question that of all the men who so signally distinguished themselves on that memorable occasion, Lieut. Salkeld was the first to enter the city. Lieut. Salkeld, the son of a neighbour of his (the chairman), was called upon, with the rest of the body of engineers, to perform the most arduous duty ever undertaken: they were to go in broad daylight across a plain exposed to a most tremendous fire of musketry, to blow up one of the gates of that city. Almost every one engaged in the work was killed or injured. Lieut. Salkeld was first struck with a ball in the arm; he still went on: he was then badly wounded in the leg; then it was he gave up the match to a sergeant to apply to the gunpowder which was to blow up the gate. He had since received, as he deserved to receive on the spot, the Victoria Cross; but the last accounts said that he was still in a precarious state. The Rev. G. F. St. John states that at the taking of Delhi, Philip Salkeld having escaped across the ditch of eighteen feet into which the soldier fell who jumped to save himself from being blown up, then, after he had scaled the wall, heard the cry of women; instantly he went back, saved the women, and it was into that very ditch he fell, being wounded by a ball. He afterwards was stripped of his clothes by a marauding party, and had not a single farthing left to bring him back to England to cure him of his wounds.

MAURITIUS.—APPOINTMENTS.—The Queen has appointed L. Céleourt Antelme, Esq. to be a Member of the Council of Government of Mauritius; and T. A. Finimore, esq. to be medical officer at Grand Port, in that island.

COMPASSIONATE FUND.—The children of the late Major Vibart have each been granted the regulated pensions and one-third of a year's pay of their late father's rank. The widow and child of the late Lieut. A. F. English have also been admitted, and to the former one year's pay has been allowed; to the latter one-third of a year's pay in addition to the ordinary pension.—*Home News.*

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 16. Emma Colvin, Nicholson, Bimlipatam; H. M.'s steamer Scourge, Cape Station; Robert Small, Darke, China and Havana; Ursula, Whyte, Mauritius.—20. Alchemist, Winteringham, Bombay; Egmont, Gibson, Foochowfoo; Saxon King, Cockburn, Rangoon.—23. City of Manchester, Calderwood, Bengal; Typhoon, Brown, Bengal; Conqueror, Johnson, Bengal; Sebastian, Begg, Madras, &c.; Ambrosine, Marshall, Mauritius; A. B. Coutta, Wilson, Bengal; Perpetua, Owen, Madras; Wellington, Hewett, Hong-Kong.—24. Waterloo, Barker, Bombay; Annette Gilbert, Locke, Singapore; Elizabeth, Mellander, Maulmain; Peony, Fowler, Rangoon; Borneo, Nichol, Penang.—25. Ocean Steed, Cunningham, Bengal; Shepherdess, Rogers, Bengal; Acorn, Anderson, Algoa Bay; Albemarle, Collett, Ceylon.—26. Lord Raglan, Mitchell, Bengal; John Henry, Green, Munsoorcottah and Ganjam; John Matthie, Robinson, Penang; Julia, Miller, Shanghai; Simoom, Bake, Bombay.—27. Northern Light, Rainey, Akyab; Meteor, Pike, Rangoon.—28. Challenger, Killock, Shanghai.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Nemesis, from SOUTHAMPTON (Nov. 20), to proceed per steamer Bengal, from SEBZ. For MALTA.—Mr. H. Nicholson, Mr. Peters, Commr. Craigie, E.N. and Mr. Carpenter. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Newland.—For ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Watson. For BOMBAY.—Rev. J. T. and Mrs. Tucker, Mr. Waddington, Mrs. Pottinger, Mr. E. Pottinger, Mr. B. Pottinger, Mr. Mander, Mr. Dangerfield, Mr. O'Brien, Dr. H. D. Glaspe, Capt. C. F. Heatley, Miss Clarke, Mr. H. Howe, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Nairne, Mr. J. D. Swiney, Mr. J. W. Barnes, Paymaster Bennett, Mrs. Gordon, Mr. W. E. Burge, Mr. Cortland, Maj. Phillips, Capt. Hazlewood, Miss Hornbrook, Dr. Sparrow, and Lieut. Burton. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Stirling, Miss Stirling, Mr. Stirling, jun. and Mr. Sowerby. For MADRAS.—Mr. A. N. Webster, Rev. T. Gorton, Mr. R. Mead, Lieut. C. J. Smith, Mr. Cox, Dr. C. Craske, Capt. Mackenzie, Col. Bingham, Capt. French, Mr. Reid, and Capt. R. Baillie. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Sparkes, Mr. Samuels, Mr. R. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Capt. Baring, Mr. A. H. Brandreth, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Eckford, Mr. Price, Mr. Novene, Paymaster Fellows, Mr. C. R. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. Sandeman, Mr. W. G. Cowie, Mr. Crosthwaite, Col. and Mrs. Prendergast, Mr. Horsford, Mr. C. Simson, Mr. H. T. Jones, Mr. S. R. Tracy, Mr. and Mrs. W. Blunt, Lady Larpent, Mr. W. Bell, Capt. Bickerstaff, Mrs. Ingram, Mr. Plowden, Capt. Elliott, Mr. W. A. Gillics, Mr. Byng, Mr. Finnis, Asst. surg. Patterson, Mr. Dalziel, Mr. and Mrs. Lance, Mr. McEwen, Capt. Geels, and Mr. Wattenbach. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. P. Paton, Capt. Bing, Mr. Cumming, Mr. Martens. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Linthead, Mr. L. Panziot, Mr. H. Laycock, Mr. Sheppard, and Capt. J. Fatnall.

Per steamer Valette, from MARSEILLES (Nov. 28).—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Duff. For ADEN.—Lieut. T. Jones. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Brown, Mr. Walton, Capt. C. B. Fuller, Mr. G. B. Mollie, Mr. Bordin, Mr. J. Graham, Mr. D. Currie, Mr. Gundert, Mr. and Mrs. Hauft, Mr. Finch, Mrs. Hornberger, Miss Isenberg, Mr. and Mrs. W. Thorn and 2 children, Mr. Bray, Dr. Ritchie, Mr. W. Adams, Mr. Bray, senior; Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgibbon, Lord Dangen, and Capt. Hewitt. For CEYLON.—Mr. E. Francis. For MADRAS.—Mr. Acworth, Capt. Torrens, Mrs. Ford, Mrs. O'Grady, and Miss Curneen. For CALCUTTA.—Col. Corfield, Mr. G. P. Money, Lieut. Sim, Mr. Evan, Mr. D. G. Burklely, Mr. J. W. Smith, Mr. A. Francis, Mr. C. W. Carpenter, Mr. W. O. Graham, Mr. W. Stutz, Mr. Hannay, Mr. Brodrip, Maj. Thomson, Mr. Passon, Mr. W. Routh, Mr. C. Simson, Mr. S. G. Thayer, Mr. J. F. Curtis, Mr. Rice, Mr. W. Preston, and Mr. Malcolm. For HONG-KONG.—Mr. Batt, and Mr. Leman.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

GUBBINS, the wife of John P. s. at Rhul Mold, Nov. 7.
NICHOLSON, the wife of Capt. Albert, Bengal army, d. at Belmont Castle, Perthshire, Nov. 23.
MARSHALL, the wife of Lieut. col. Hubert, Madras army, d. at 17, Feltes-row, Edinburgh, Nov. 21.
SHEIL, the wife of Sir Justin, K.C.B. s. at 2, Chester-square, Nov. 23.
WITHINS, the wife of G. D. Bengal Civil Service, d. at Dieppe, Nov. 23.

MARRIAGES.

GODBY, Lieut. C. J. H.E.I.C.S. to Millicent H. d. of the late Westly Percival, at Bathheaston, Oct. 26.
PITMAN, Frederick, s. of the late Maj. gen. C.B. of the Bengal army, to Anna, d. of John Tait, at Edinburgh, Nov. 26.

DEATHS.

DAVIES, Charlotte A. widow of the late Edward, Hon. E.I.Co.'s serv. at Crouch-end, Hornsey, Nov. 15.
HILL, Lieut. col. C. T. late of the 29th Madras N.I. at 14, Duke-street, Manchester-square, aged 49, Nov. 18.
HOPPER, Major Arthur Q. retired list, Bengal army, s. of the late Major-gen. William, Bengal art. at 40, Sydney-street, Brompton, aged 47, Nov. 24.

HUNTER, Andrew K. late lieut. 37th Madras N.I. aged 32, Nov. 26.

MONEY, Montagu, s. of Wigram E. Bengal div. serv. at Martyn Worthy, near Winchester, aged 11, Oct. 25.

PARLBV, Maria, wife of Lieut.-general, C.B. of the Madras army, at Brighton, Nov. 18.

READER, Eliza, wife of Edward A. senior member of the sudder board, Agra, at Brighton, aged 40, Nov. 21.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE,

Nov. 18 and 25, 1857.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. A. Hall.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. C. Taylor, 60th N.I.; Capt. C. Richards, 25th N.I.; Lieut. T. E. Powell, 43rd N.I.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. F. Straton, 1st cav.; Vet. surg. F. Aston; Capt. L. Holland, 37th N.I.; Lieut. R. H. Phelps, 4th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. Hills, eng.; Surg. J. J. Atkinson, retired; Assist. surgs. J. M. Hyslop, M.D., and R. Nicholson; Lieut. A. Phillips, 29th N.I.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. G. P. Money; Mr. R. Temple.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. P. Hunter, 6th N.I.; Major J. G. A. Rice, 6th N.I.; Capt. B. Hawes, 2nd fus.; Lieut. S. C. D. Ryder, 14th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Capt. A. Prichard, 28th N.I.; Lieut. F. J. H. Helbert, 5th cav.; Brev. major R. O. Gardner, 50th N.I.; Lieut. W. Barclay, 25th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. Close, 27th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. W. Young, Indian Navy.

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. H. Robinson and Mr. J. G. Ross (uncov.), 6 months; Mr. John Inglis, 2 months; Mr. P. B. Reid (uncov.), 4 months.

Madras Estab.—Mr. J. Fraser, 6 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major G. C. Channer, artillery.

Madras Estab.—Lieuts. C. J. Richards, 38th N.I., and W. J. Johnston, 31st N.I., 6 months.

Bombay Estab.—Major H. Margary, eng., 6 months.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. Lamb, Indian Navy, 6 months.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. C. S. Belli, 6 months, from Dec. 20.

Madras Estab.—Mr. A. Wedderburn, 6 months, from Dec. 19; Mr. Edward Fane, until April 4 next; Mr. R. A. Dalyell, 6 months, from Dec. 12.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—Rev. W. W. James, 6 months, from Nov. 25.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. lieut. col. C. Cheape, 51st N.I., 6 months, from Jan. 15, 1858; Lieut. E. R. Pogson, 55th N.I., 6 months, ditto.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. major W. Freeth, inv.

No. 6 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BENGAL ENGINEERS, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

ENGINEERS.—John Eckford (quitted Chatham Aug. 27), Ashton Milnes Brandreth (ditto), Henry William Garnault (ditto Aug. 29), Hamilton Thomas Gordon (ditto Aug. 27), Dec. 7, 1855; Ralph Graham Smyth (quitted Chatham Sept. 15), Dec. 7, 1855.

CAVALRY.—Longford Charles Alexander, Alfred Waterfield, Oct. 4; George Clayton Swiney, Fletcher Hayes Grant, Oct. 20.

INFANTRY.—James Calder Stewart, Richard Hudson Dyas, Chas. Hamilton Webb, David Pringle, Montague Millett, John Everard Whitting, Sept. 4; Woodburn Francis Bartleman, Herbert William Irons, Sept. 16; Ninian Lewis, John Francis Fitzgerald Cologan, Sept. 20; Henry Rowband, John Frederic Trevanian, Sept. 29; Charles Richard Pennington, Henry Utterson Smith, Charles Albert Dodd, John Harvey Blunt, Oct. 4; Frank Cunliffe, Oct. 20.

No. 6 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE MADRAS ENGINEERS, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

ENGINEERS.—Herbert William Wood (quitted Chatham Sept. 1), Dec. 7, 1855.

CAVALRY.—John Mawby Clossy Galloway, Sept. 1; Augustus Frederick Curtis, Oct. 4; William New Lumsden Beattie, Oct. 20.

INFANTRY.—Thomas James Henry Bowness Fischer (abroad), Aug. 4; William Staines Daniell, William Hopkins Cockell, James Duncan Sim Bennet, Richard Seppings Armstrong, William Hotham Bowler, Sept. 1; George Randell, Sept. 4; James William Ochterlony (abroad), Sept. 10; Frederick John Granville, Henry Knox O'Grady, Sept. 20; George Nugent Ross, Sept. 24; James Cavan Berkeley, Arthur Edward McCallum, Lawrence Cameron Desborough, Willoughby Thomas Breton, Oct. 10; Edward William Charles Hay Miller, Oct. 20.

LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY ENGINEERS AND INFANTRY.

To rank from the dates specified.

ENGINEERS.—Alfred Thomas Mander (quitted Chatham Sept. 4), Dec. 7, 1855.

INFANTRY.—George Henry Bridges, Sept. 4; William Tufnell Keays, William Tuckwell Arbouin, Sept. 20; Walter Raleigh Trevelyan, Robert Augustus Carew Hunt, Richmond Irvine Crawford, Charles Hay Coghlan, Oct. 4.

BREVET.

WAR OFFICE, NOV. 26, 1857.

Brev. col. Sir R. Garrett, K.C.B., half-pay 46th Foot, to have the local rank of major-general in the East-Indies.

Brev. lieutenant. col. N. B. Chamberlain, C.B., of the 16th regt. Bengal N.I., to be aide-de-camp to the Queen, with rank of colonel in the army.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, NOV. 17, 1857.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Capt. J. Smith, from half-pay of the late Land Transport Corps, to be paymr. v. Chichester.

12th Light Drags.—F. Swindley, gent., to be cornet without purchase, v. Le Queene, prom.

14th Light Drags.—Cornet J. Giles to be lieutenant, without purchase, v. Blyth, prom.

17th Light Drags.—Lieut. T. Gonne, from 2nd Drags., to be lieutenant, v. Cleghorn, who exchanges.

1st Foot.—S. C. Dixon, gent., to be ens., without purchase, v. Fraser, appointed to 17th Light Drags.

4th Foot.—Serg. C. F. Brockman, from 60th Foot, to be ens. without purchase, and adjt.; J. H. McEwen, gent., to be ens. without purchase.

5th Foot.—Ens. E. J. Tyler, to be instructor of musketry; Serg. maj. Francis Drake to be quartermaster.

8th Foot.—Brev. maj. J. B. Wheatstone, from 45th Foot, to be maj. without purchase, v. Brev. col. W. C. E. Napier, whose appointment, from half-pay unatt. as stated in the *Gazette* of October 23, has been cancelled; Ens. E. G. Blair to be lieutenant, without purchase, v. Grierson, dec.; Ens. W. E. Whelan to be lieutenant, without purchase, v. Blair, whose promo. on 23rd October has been cancelled.

32nd Foot.—J. T. Gray, gent. to be ensign without purchase, v. Charlton, prom.; T. Morris, gent., to be ensign without purchase, v. Hill, prom.

33rd Foot.—Maj. and brev. lieutenant. col. J. E. Collins, to be lieutenant. col. without purchase; Capt. and brev. maj. H. C. Fitzgerald, to be maj. without purchase, v. Collins; Ens. F. C. M. Glasgow, having absented himself from his regiment while under arrest, is removed from the army, her Majesty having no further occasion for his services.

37th Foot.—W. Belcher, gent., to be ens. without purchase, v. Fraser, prom.

51st Foot.—Lieut. F. J. B. Reed, to be capt. by purchase, v. Morrison, who retires; Ens. A. W. C. Read, to be lieutenant by purchase, v. Reed; W. P. L. Lewes, gent., to be ens. by purchase, v. Read.

53rd Foot.—Brev. maj. W. Payn, to be maj. without purchase, v. Clarke, who retires on full pay; Capt. G. H. Cox, from 9th Foot, to be capt. v. Payn; W. L. Barr, gent. to be ens. by purchase, in suc. to Lieut. Buck, prom.

61st Foot.—Lieut. E. R. Berry, to be capt. without purchase, v. Hunt, dec.; Ens. T. Casement, to be lieutenant without purchase, v. Berry; Ens. E. B. Andros, to be lieutenant without purchase, v. Elkington, died of his wounds; Ens. A. J. Tuffnell, from 93rd Foot, to be ens. v. Elkington, prom.; Ens. A. E. Flood, from 73rd Foot, to be ens. v. Andros.

68th Foot.—Maj. and brev. lieutenant. col. Herbert Blount, to be lieutenant. col. without purchase; Brev. col. T. Gloster, from half-pay unatt., to be maj., v. Blount; Brev. maj. H. H. Morant, to be maj., by purchase, v. Gloster, who retires; Lieut. H. S. Light, to be capt., by purchase, v. Morant; Ens. J. O. D. Annesley, to be lieutenant by purchase, v. Light; R. A. E. Cathcart, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Annesley.

75th Foot.—The commission of Lieut. H. Hurford has been antedated from the 19th of July to 13th of June, 1857; the commission of Lieut. G. H. Row has been antedated from 20th to 19th of July, 1857; Ens. C. M. Pym to be lieutenant, without purchase, v. Harrison, killed in action; Ens. T. White, from 41st Foot, to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. L. Brown, who retires.

81st Foot.—C. T. Horan, gent., to be ens. without purchase, v. Pearson, prom.

86th Foot.—Lieut. G. W. Robinson, to be capt. without purchase, v. Weaver, dec.; Ens. J. D. Brockman, to be lieutenant without purchase, v. Robinson.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, NOV. 24, 1857.

3rd Light Drag.—G. J. Teevan, gent., to be cornet, without purchase, v. Goff, prom.

4th Light Drag.—R. England, gent., to be cornet, without purchase.

17th Light Drags.—Paymr. F. L. Bennett, from half-pay of a depot battalion, to be paymaster, v. Stephenson, appointed to a cavalry depot.

37th Foot.—Asst. surg. James Inkson, M.D., from the staff, to be asst. surg., v. Irwin, dec.

52nd Foot.—Ens. H. R. Beattie, to be lieutenant, without purchase, v. Bradshaw, killed in action.

83rd Foot.—Lieut. T. P. Wright, to be capt., without purchase, v. Jones, dec.; Ens. W. H. Ivimy, to be lieutenant, without purchase, v. Wright.

Rifle Brigade.—Capt. J. Singer Keating, from half-pay, unatt., to be capt., v. Hon. Gilbert Elliott, whose brevet rank has been converted into substantive rank, under the royal warrant of 6th October, 1854; Lieut. J. Brett, to be capt. without purchase, v. Brev. maj. E. Newdigate, whose brevet rank has been converted into substantive rank, under the royal warrant of 6th October, 1854; Lieut. Fitzroy William Fremantle, to be capt., by purchase, v. Keating, who retires.

WAR OFFICE, NOV. 27.

12th Light Drags.—Cornet E. Gower to be lieutenant, without purchase, v. Stisted, prom. in the 7th Light Drag.

17th Light Drags.—E. A. Corbet, gent., to be cornet, without purchase.

7th Foot.—Paymaster G. G. Mosley, from 20th Foot, to be paymaster.

8th Foot.—Lieut. G. Corry to be capt., without purchase, v. Gould, dec.

24th Foot.—Ens. R. P. Fox, from 34th Foot, to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Johnstone, whose promotion, by purchase, on 25th of Aug., 1857, has been cancelled.

33rd Foot.—Capt. J. J. Greenwood, from half-pay of 33rd Foot, to be capt. v. Fitzgerald, promoted; Capt. A. Morgan, from half-pay, unattached, to be capt., v. Lacy, seconded, being a District Inspector of Musketry; Lieut. J. S. Rogers to be capt., by purchase, v. Morgan, who retires; Ens. G. K. Morgan to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Rogers; J. Philips, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. G. R. Morgan.

60th Foot.—Ens. G. Hatchell to be lieutenant, without purchase, v. Conyers, dec.; Ens. H. Brodrick, from 88th Foot, to be ens., v. E. L. Philipps, died of his wounds.

88th Foot.—H. Broderick, Gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Glasson, who retires.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. H. B. H. Blundell, to be adjt., v. Brett, prom.; Ens. H. Lawton, to be lieutenant, without purchase; Ens. and Adj. E. Jeames, to have rank of lieutenant; Ens. W. C. Purdon, to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Fremantle, prom.; C. W. Robinson, Gent., to be ens., without purchase, v. Lawton; A. R. Palmer, Gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Purdon.

BOOKS.

Opinions on the Indian Army. By Col. J. S. HODGSON.
Wm. H. Allen and Co.

THE assumed short-sightedness of Indian officers and civilians, and their alleged ignorance of the opinions and feelings of the people among whom they sojourned, have furnished materials for many a jibe and much pointless invective to Radical journalists in this country. It is recklessly asserted that no warning voice was ever raised, no intimation ever afforded of the under-current of discontent concealed beneath a calm and unruffled surface. The Government, we are told, had no reason to suppose that the sepoys, at least, were disaffected; and we are encouraged to draw the natural inference that this imperfect knowledge of the actual state of affairs was due to the culpable reticence or apathy of the subordinate officials, whose duties brought them into frequent and immediate contact with the natives. If these neglected to make known to the higher authorities that a restless and unquiet spirit was gradually pervading the entire army, and endangering the permanence of the British supremacy, it is obvious that on them must rest the moral responsibility of the frightful massacres that have recently been perpetrated. Had the Government been duly advised that for years past the sepoy has been degenerating into a mere hireling, actuated alone by greed, and dissatisfied with his lot, it seemed incredible that no precautions should have been taken to avert the impending evil, either by restoring the debased tone of the native soldier, or by strengthening the reliable portion of the army so as to overawe and control the evil-disposed; but as no preventive measures were adopted, it was fair to suppose that the perilous position of the British in India had been concealed by those who could not fail to be acquainted with the fact. The inference was logical, but the premises were unsound. It is certain that many officers, employed in different capacities and at various points of the empire, have for years past admonished the Government and the public that unless a radical reform was introduced into the native army, a terrible catastrophe was at hand. Among the ablest writers in that strain was Brigadier Hodgson, the organizer of the Punjab Irregular Force. So far back as the year 1850, that distinguished officer published a series of letters in an Indian journal, under the modest title of "Musings on Military Matters," in which the urgency of a large and liberal reform was insisted upon with emphatic earnestness. The debasing effects of idleness and want of employment were clearly pointed out, and the fatal consequences predicted of over-indulging and petting the sepoys. Valuable suggestions were thrown out for the re-organization of the native army, which have since been revived and appropriated by unscrupulous pamphleteers; and much excellent advice was given to regimental officers, the neglect of which may have contributed to the fury of the present outbreak. Indeed, a very high authority on Indian matters has expressed his opinion that a careful study of Col. Hodgson's "Musings" would be more serviceable to a young officer than that of the many Manuals of Instruction which are now placed in his hands as model textbooks. In another quarter an equally unmistakable compliment has been paid to the soundness of the brigadier's views, though it might have been enhanced by the acknowledgment of their appropriation. It will be seen, on the most casual comparison, that a pamphlet, bearing on its title-page the name of the Honourable Member for Weymouth, but which is usually attributed to the pen of a professional scribe, is in fact nothing more than a slightly varied edition of Col. Hodgson's "Musings." The present work embodies the substance of the letters written in 1850, together with additional suggestions arising out of the existing crisis. The Appendix also contains a paper on the amalgamation of Sikhs and Punjabees with the regular army, which will be read with great interest by all who take thought for the future constitution of the native army.

We have space only for one extract. The author is insisting on the necessity of employing the sepoys in time of peace on works of public utility:—

"A very erroneous idea obtains currency, that the Hindoo sepahce could object, with a show of justice, that it would be derogatory and contrary to his religion to obey such a requisition. Never was there a greater fallacy, or one better known to the sepahce himself. Does he not, in contempt of religious bigotry, wear the regimental cross shoulder-belts of bullock-hide, which, when saturated with rain or perspiration, impregnate his body with the very essence of bullock-hide? More than this, does he not know, when he dons the British uniform, and in the process of loading bites off the end of his cartridge, that that very cartridge (the paper of which is manufactured from the vilest rags) is made in the magazines of the State by the hands of the lowest castes in the scale of Hindoo creation, and whose very proximity is pollution? He does know it, and yet, like a sensible man, he still continues to perform this little feat of dental dexterity, and to appear

at his post on pay day with a very commendable and rigid punctuality. Does he not follow the corpse of his European officer to its last resting-place, and even on some occasions, when the departed was respected and beloved, volunteer to carry it? Though to attend any funeral rites constitutes an obligatory act of three days' fasting and purifications by the Dhurum Shastar, or Hindoo moral and social formulary. * * * It may appear ungracious to say so, but I have long been of opinion that it is the European officer himself who has mainly contributed to foster this false pride of caste frequently affected by some sepahces. Instead of endeavouring to elevate the mind and character of the native soldier to a British standard of manliness, the officer too often yields to his ridiculous vagaries and unjustifiable scruples, erroneously conceiving that they are the peculiarities and privileges of race. Whereas that which some officers are apt to view as a decided evidence of high caste, is merely the palpable betrayal of a lazy, ungrateful, and ignoble disposition; indeed, the lower the caste the greater the fastidiousness simulated on such occasions."

We have no hesitation in recommending Col. Hodgson's "Opinions" to the serious consideration of all who are interested in the stability and duration of the British empire in the East. From his lengthened and manifold experience, he is enabled to offer the most valuable suggestions for the future, and to warn the ignorant or incautious of the treacherous rocks that lie close beneath the surface.

Memorandum on the Mutiny of the Bengal Native Army. By
Lieut.-Col. A. S. WAUGH.

THIS minute, but excellent, pamphlet by the surveyor-general of India is a reprint from the columns of the *Montrose Standard*. The causes of the mutiny are stated to be eleven in number, and are thus described:—

- "1st. The want of sufficient European force to awe and control the native army—to command its respect—and to enforce true discipline.
- "2nd. Neglect of all precautions to secure our magazines and arms.
- "3rd. The want of citadels and small forts in which a small European garrison could hold out and protect magazines, treasure, women and children, records and supplies, whereby the bulk of the European troops might be left free to take the field.
- "4th. The fatal abandonment of the old policy, insisted on in former days by the Court of Directors, viz., of keeping our artillery entirely in European hands.
- "5th. The overgrown size of the Bengal native army, and its homogeneous character and constitution, rendering it peculiarly liable to be actuated by the same influence and inspired by one spirit, whether for good or for evil, and therefore peculiarly formidable from its size.
- "6th. The abuse of the system of centralization, which is the true cause of the decadence of nations.
- "7th. The system of appointing commanders-in-chief and general officers of little English and no Indian experience, and further incapacitated by age.
- "8th. The staff system, which makes regimental duty not a proper object of pride and ambition.
- "9th. The native-officer system, which will only work well under a few European officers, thereby rendering all the rest redundant and idle, and leaving the management of companies entirely in the hands of natives.
- "10th. Sending raw, untrained lads as officers to native regiments, without any previous military knowledge, training, or true feeling of discipline.
- "11th. The want of a detective military police, and of efficient police generally."

Starting with these propositions, Col. Waugh proceeds to make some useful suggestions, and to advocate the re-organization of the Indian army on a wider and more practical basis than heretofore. His views appear to be generally wise and judicious, especially on the subject of introducing a paper currency. There can be no doubt that it would greatly tend to strengthen the British position in India, by interesting the entire population in the preservation of internal peace and tranquillity.

A Popular Account of the Thugs and Dacoits, the Hereditary Garotters and Gang-Robbers of India. By JAMES HUTTON.
Wm. H. Allen and Co.

THE popular notion of the mildness of the Hindoo character was, even previous to the recent massacres, so utterly fallacious, that it is strange how it could ever have originated. It is almost incredible that the cringing servility of the race should have been mistaken for real gentleness of disposition. It certainly appears to be an extraordinary confusion of ideas, when we remember that, for upwards of two centuries, thousands of professional murderers lived and flourished in the most settled provinces of Hindostan,

and brought up their children to the same horrible traffic in blood. At the same time, small armies of hereditary robbers were wont to sally forth in small parties from their forest strongholds, rendezvous in the streets of a populous city, plunder the house of some opulent banker or tradesman, and hasten off with their booty before the terrified neighbours could be roused to arms. Both of these strange brotherhoods invoked the aid of heaven before committing their most nefarious deeds. Both were guided by omens and "voices of the night," and considered themselves under the especial protection of the great goddess Bhovane. The Thugs were particularly strict in their observance of the outward forms of religion, and are described as mild, peaceable, inoffensive villagers, unimpeachable in their domestic relations, and respected rather than feared by the people of the district in which they lived. They themselves would have shrunk with horror from an ordinary murder. It was only when the will of the goddess was manifested by certain signs that they took the life of the unsuspecting travellers whom she had placed in their power for that express purpose. If the sign was withheld, there was no danger even for the wealthy and unarmed. Their religious ceremonies were trivial, and void of all solemnity, except in being the certain prelude to wholesale murder. There were Thugs who had been present at hundreds of murders. The Dacoits, on the other hand, avoided bloodshed unless in self-defence, and complacently spoke of their lawless calling as an "imperial trade." The religious and social institutions of these two specimens of the "gentle Hindoo" are described by Mr. Hutton on the authority of official records, and afford a curious insight into human character. It is, of course, impossible, in the limited space accorded to literature in these columns, to give even an outline of their chief characteristics, for which we must refer our readers to the little volume itself; but the following extract will suffice to illustrate the systematic manner in which the Thugs fulfilled their vocation:—

"They preferred committing murder in the evening, when the travellers would be seated on the ground, mingled with themselves, talking, smoking, singing, and playing the sitar. When it could be done without suspicion, three Thugs were allotted to every victim. So soon as the fatal signal was given, one seized hold of his hands, the second grasped his legs and held him down, while the strangler tightened the *roomal* (handkerchief) round his neck, and only relaxed the strain when life was extinct. Then the bearers of the daggers slashed the dead bodies, the grave-diggers quickly excavated a deep trench, the corpses were stripped and thrown in, the earth was hastily shovelled in and trampled down, and in an incredibly short space of time all traces were completely effaced of the terrible tragedy. When the ground was too hard to admit of a grave being dug, or any other cause intervened to prevent the burial, the bodies were flung into a ravine, or well, or water-course, or were concealed in the jungle. Not unfrequently it happened that no convenient opportunity was presented for murdering the travellers while seated. In that case an experienced Thug would be sent forward to select a *beyl*, or suitable spot, on arriving at which, if the scouts reported a clear coast, the gang would close upon their unsuspecting companions, and speedily put them to death. It was more difficult when the travellers were mounted, though the fleetest charger could not avail to save his rider. A horseman was always attacked by three men; one walked at his horse's head, a second a little way in the rear, and a third by his side, pleasantly conversing with him until the signal was given, when he suddenly dragged him out of the saddle, and, with the assistance of his comrade, strangled him before he could recover his self-possession. It was thought a subject for just pride when a Thug pulled a traveller from his horse and murdered him without aid. Such an exploit was a patent of nobility, and conferred credit upon the third and fourth generation."

Review of the Measures which have been adopted in India for the improved Culture of Cotton. By J. FORBES ROYLE, M.D., F.R.S. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE high price of American cotton and the occasional uncertainty of its supply have naturally induced the manufacturers of Lancashire to turn their attention to the possibility of drawing their raw materials from the native land of the cotton-plant. The indigenous article, however, being found unsuitable for the purposes of home manufacture, various experiments were instituted with a view to promote the growth of American cotton in India. The result has so far disappointed general expectation, though it would be premature to despair of ultimate success. The climate appears to be unfavourable, except in a few districts; but even in these the cotton of India is inferior in softness and length of staple to that of America. On the other hand, it can be produced at so much less expense, that it can be delivered in Liverpool, at a fair profit, for 3½d. per lb. A pound of Surat cotton, however, yields only 12 oz. of yarn, while from the same quantity of American

13½ oz. are obtained; and the waste on the latter is exactly one-half that of the former. The Indian cotton has, therefore, no chance of competing with its western rival, save only when the price rules unusually high. This uncertainty of sale has exercised a most prejudicial influence on the quality of the article. The merchant at Bombay has no inducement to devote much consideration to the selection of his shipments, when he knows that an inferior article has precisely the same chance of being sold as a superior and higher-priced one. In like manner the middleman gives little thought to the cleanness of the cotton-wool he purchases from the cultivators, and even increases its adulteration by the intermixture of seed, sand, or salt, to add to its weight. The poor ryot is naturally the most heedless of all, and takes no pains to preserve the wool clear of leaves and dirt; and yet freedom from impurities is indispensable to its worth in the home markets. The only remedy appears to be the employment of machinery under European superintendence, and of commissioned agents to travel through the country and purchase directly from the producers. By this means any quantity of cotton, sufficiently good for ordinary purposes, may be regularly supplied to our English manufacturers.

The Sepoy Rebellion. Reprinted from the London Quarterly Review, No. XVII. Alexander Heylin.

THIS article contains an admirable bird's-eye view of Hindostan, together with some interesting extracts from *Arthur's Mission to the Mysore*, on the subject of caste. The causes of the mutiny and its chief incidents are told with considerable power; but the narrative is in many places disfigured by an acerbity of expression calculated to lessen confidence in the writer's impartiality. Indeed he hardly professes to be unbiassed, and much of his invective is suggestive of a diseased liver. These blemishes apart, the article will amply repay the trouble of perusal.

Outram and Havelock's Persian Campaign. By Capt. G. H. HUNT, 78th Highlanders. With a Summary of Persian History. By GEORGE TOWNSEND. G. Routledge and Co.

A MELANCHOLY interest attaches itself to this simple but lucid narrative of the late Persian expedition. Its gallant and accomplished author has since succumbed to cholera, while marching under General Havelock to the relief of Lucknow. Independently, however, of this recommendation to the sympathies of the British public, Capt. Hunt's manly and unaffected story of the Persian campaign is entitled, by its intrinsic merits, to a large popularity. His pencil, likewise, has been called in to the aid of his pen, and thus we are enabled to form a more correct notion of the various scenes which are described in the letter-press. Nor is it the campaign alone that Capt. Hunt has illustrated. On the conclusion of the armistice he visited the once famous city of Bagdad, and gathered many interesting notes on the social characteristics of the Persians. As if this were not sufficient to render this agreeable volume a necessary addition to every family library, it has been enriched with a particularly clear and useful summary of Persian history, from the pen of Mr. George Townsend, together with a succinct narrative of the political relations of the Court of Tehran with that of St. James's. In short, the public is indebted to Messrs. Routledge and Co. for the most intelligible compendium of all that relates to Persia that has ever yet been published.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills drawn fr. 9th to Nov. 25th.
On Bengal ..	2s. 1½d.	2s. 2d.	£. s. d. 3,167 10 6
Madras ..	2s. 0½d.	2s. 2d.	697 19 6
Bombay..	2s. 0½d.	2s. 2½d.	609 11 3
		Bi-Monthly ..	4,475 1 3

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
4 per Cent. East-India Transfer } Loan Stock	Ss.Rs.	—	1 8
New 3½ per Cent. Loan of 1854-55			

EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Nemesis*, November 19, 1857.

	Gold.	Silver.
Alexandria	£1,000	—
Aden	500	—
Bombay	—	£118,195
Ceylon	2,200	—
Madras	1,135	—
Calcutta	900	175,674
Penang	—	3,885
Singapore	—	2,600
Hong-Kong	—	13,229
Shanghai	—	2,270
	£5,735	£315,853

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 28th October, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That a QUARTERLY GENERAL COURT of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd DECEMBER next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 28th November, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 9th DECEMBER next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

BUFF LEATHER ACCOUTREMENTS and BUFF HIDES;

And that the conditions of the said Contract may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 9th day of December, 1857, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

GUARDIAN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11, Lombard-street, London, E.C.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—HENRY HULSE BERENS, Esq.

DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—JOHN G. HUBBARD, Esq.

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Francis Hart Dyke, Esq.
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AUDITORS.

A. W. Roberts, Esq.
Lewis Lloyd, jun., Esq.

Henry Sykes Thornton, Esq.
John Henry Smith, Esq.

SECRETARY.—Geo. Keys, Esq.

ACTUARY.—Samuel Brown, Esq.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.—Under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, this Company now offers to future insurers FOUR-FIFTHS of the PROFITS, with QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION, or a LOW RATE of PREMIUM without participation of profits.

The next division of profits will be declared in June, 1860, when all participating policies which shall have subsisted at least one year at Christmas, 1859, will be allowed to share in the profits.

At the five divisions of profits made by this Company, the total reversionary bonuses added to the policies have exceeded 913,000*l*.

At the last valuation, at Christmas, 1854, the assurances in force amounted to upwards of 4,240,000*l*., the income from the Life branch in 1854 was more than 200,000*l*., and the Life Assurance Fund (independent of the guarantee capital) exceeded 1,700,000*l*.

FOREIGN RISKS.—The extra premiums required for the East and West Indies, the British Colonies, and the northern parts of the United States of America, have been materially reduced.

INVALID LIVES.—Persons who are not in such sound health as would enable them to insure their lives at the tabular premiums, may have their lives insured at extra premiums.

LOANS granted on Life Policies to the extent of their values, provided such policies shall have been effected a sufficient time to have attained in each case a value not under 50*l*.

ASSIGNMENTS OF POLICIES.—Written notices of, received and registered.

MEDICAL FEES paid by the Company, and no charge will be made for policy stamps.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.—Insurances are effected upon every description of property, at moderate rates.

Losses caused by Explosion of Gas are admitted by this Company.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up Capital, £1,260,000.—Reserve Fund, £252,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman.

William Scott Binny, Esq., Deputy-Chairman.

James Blyth, Esq.

Sir S. C. Bonham, Bt., K.C.B.

John Lewis Bonhote, Esq.

Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.

Lestock Robert Reid, Esq.

Patrick Francis Robertson, Esq., M.P.

BANKERS—The Bank of England; the Union Bank of London.

The Corporation grant DRAFTS, and negotiate or collect BILLS payable at Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Hong-Kong, Madras, Mauritius, Melbourne, Singapore, and Sydney, on terms which may be ascertained at their Office. They also issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers by the Overland Route. They undertake the Agency of parties connected with India, the purchase and sale of Indian Securities, the safe custody of Indian Government Paper, the receipt of Interest, Dividends, Pay, Pensions, &c., and the effecting of Remittances between the above-named dependencies.

They also receive Deposits of £100 and upwards, repayable on a notice of 10 days, and allow Interest at 1 per cent. below the Bank of England's minimum rate of Discount, rising and falling therewith. Deposits subject to longer notices of repayment, are taken under special arrangement. The current rate is, at 10 days' notice, 9 per cent.

Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m., and on Saturdays 10 to 2. Threadneedle Street, London, November 9th, 1857.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Paid-up Capital, £1,260,000.—Reserved Fund, £252,000.

The Court of Directors do hereby GIVE NOTICE, that a DIVIDEND of £1 5s. per share, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the Capital Stock of this Corporation, for the half-year ended 30th June last, will be paid to Shareholders, free of income-tax, on and after 1st DECEMBER next.

The Warrants for the above will be issued and paid, on application at the Dividend Office, between the hours of 11 and 2, on TUESDAY, the 1st DECEMBER, and on every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY following.

The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 17th NOVEMBER to the 2nd of DECEMBER.

W. W. CARGILL, Chief Manager.

N.B. Shareholders resident out of London may have their Warrants transmitted to them by post, on their expressing a wish to that effect. Threadneedle Street.

OFFICERS PROCEEDING TO INDIA, also CIVILIANS, can effect ASSURANCES on their LIVES with the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY on the USUAL TERMS, the Directors having RESOLVED NOT to INCREASE THEIR RATES at this time.

Premiums can be paid to the Company's Agents at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or at any other of their Agencies in the East.

The Directors also advance Loans on good security for temporary periods. The Colonial have Agencies in every British Colony, where Premiums are received and Claims settled.

WILL. THO. THOMSON, Actuary.

SAMUEL R. FERGUSON,

Resident Secretary in London.

LONDON.....81, LOMBARD STREET (E.C.).
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(EXTRACT.)

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(Signed) W. P. ANDREW.

From Sir JAMES C. MELVILL, K.C.B., to W. P. ANDREW, Esq., Chairman of the Scinde Railway Company, &c. &c. &c.
(Extract.)

SIR,—I am commanded to acquaint you that the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, having considered the proposition submitted by the Directors of the Scinde Railway,—for the navigation of the Indus between Kotree (port of Hydrabad), the terminus of the Scinde Railway, and Mooltan, the terminus of the proposed Punjaub Railway—have resolved to allow the Scinde Railway Company to issue Shares, representing a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds (£250,000) for that purpose,—an agreement being entered into between the Company and the East-India Company, upon the same terms as those which are included in the Railway contract.

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All applications must be addressed to the Directors on or before the 5th DECEMBER, 1857.

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LONDON:—Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, Printer, at the Printing-Office of COX & WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by JAMES PEARCE ALLEN, 7, Leadenhall Street, both in the County of Middlesex.—December 1, 1857.

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PUBLISHED ON THE ARRIVAL OF EACH OVERLAND MAIL.

Vol. XV.—No. 330.]

LONDON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1857.

[PRICE 1s.

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(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, December 15.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Nov. 10	Burmah (Rangoon) ..	Oct. 21
Madras	14	Bombay	Nov. 17
Agra	3	Ceylon	24
		China (Hong-Kong) Oct.	30.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE chief interest of the intelligence conveyed by the present mail is centred round Lucknow. The original garrison, it will be remembered, was relieved on the 25th of September; but as the mutineers immediately afterwards closed round in overwhelming numbers, it was judged unwise to attempt to cut a way through to Cawnpore, while encumbered with so many women and children, so many wounded and inefficient persons. An attempt, indeed, appears to have been subsequently made, for it is reported that some terrible fighting in the streets of Lucknow took place on the 19th October. The result was evidently discouraging, as Sir James Outram was compelled to retreat into the Residency, which is situated on the further side of the city of Lucknow. Three miles thence, on the Cawnpore side, with a spacious plain three miles wide and intersected by a canal intervening, stands the royal retreat of Alumbagh, surrounded by walls with bastions at each corner. Within this inclosure were left the sick and wounded men on the advance of Havelock's force, defended by a sufficient guard and some heavy guns. Between Alumbagh and Cawnpore the communication is scarcely, if at all, interrupted. Large convoys of provisions and several hundred effective men have been poured in at different times, and, more recently, Brigadier Hope Grant's force of 3,500 men is known to have arrived. This column is better known to English readers by the name of its first gallant young commander, Colonel Greathed. After the brilliant repulse of the mutineers at Agra on the 10th, Colonel Greathed was engaged in making preparations for his advance into Oude. On the 14th he crossed the Jumna, but was superseded by his senior officer, Brigadier Grant, before he could reach Mynpooree. The rajah of that place howed to circumstances and submitted without firing a shot. His fort, however, was dismantled, and his few guns captured. Leaving Furruckabad for a future demonstration, the column pushed on towards Cawnpore, and at the ancient city of Canouj came up with four

ARRIVAL OF MAILS.

The *Bengal* with a mail, left Calcutta November 10th, Madras 14th, Point de Galle 18th, Aden November 27th, and arrived at Suez, December 3rd. The *Bombay* with a mail, left Bombay November 17th, Aden November 24th, and arrived at Suez November 30th. The *Ottawa* with the China mail, left Hong Kong October 30th, Singapore November 8th, Penang November 10th, and arrived at Point de Galle November 16th. The mails thus brought were taken on to Alexandria; they arrived at Malta December 9th, and Marseilles the 12th (per *Valetta*). The *Acmeis*, with the remainder, may be expected at Southampton December 18.

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or five hundred Delhi fugitives, whom it utterly routed with great slaughter, taking their five guns. Five days later—on the 28th of October—Brigadier Grant marched into Cawnpore, and on the 30th crossed the Ganges and set his face towards Lucknow. By the 8th of November he had reached Alumbagh, and there halted, awaiting the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief. In the mean time there is no reason—unless unforeseen accidents intervene—to apprehend any very imminent danger on the part of the beleaguered garrison at the Residency. If Col. Inglis with his handful of worn-out men could so long maintain his position, we may not doubt that Generals Outram and Havelock, with the far greater means at their disposal, will be able to hold their own until the heart-stirring notes of the pibroch again pierce through the din of battle and the roar of artillery. Nor would they have long to wait; for on the 9th—the day after Grant reached Alumbagh—Sir Colin Campbell set foot in Oude. The force under the immediate command of that gallant chief probably did not exceed 1,500 men; but the junction with the troops at Alumbagh would give him 5,000 foot and 800 horse. Sir Colin had lost no time on the road up from Calcutta, though his journey narrowly missed becoming an apt illustration of the venerable adage that speed does not always attend upon haste. Between Sherghotty and Benares the Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces in India escaped by a hair's-breadth from falling into the hands of the mutineers of the 32nd N.I., who crossed the trunk road a little in advance of the general and his suite, travelling in palkee gharries without any escort. The mutineers were riding on elephants, with horsemen on their flanks. Sir Colin, wise after the event, drove back to a dāk bungalow where some European soldiers were resting after a march, and only resumed his journey when the coast was clear. It is said that it is not his Excellency's intention to march straight across the plain and through the city to the Residency, but to introduce the innovation of strategy into English—at least, into Anglo-Indian—warfare. The Calcutta journalists have decided that Sir Colin will cross the Goomtee, and shell the mutineers out of the city, and thus relieve the Residency without loss or risk. It may be so; but it is far more likely that the tactics actually pursued will be those of the Gough school. The Oude rebels, however, have not been altogether unmolested. Colonel Wroughton, at the head of a small body of Jung Bahadour's Ghoorkas, came upon a vastly superior force of the enemy in Juanpore, and speedily put them to flight, with the loss of six or seven hundred men and four guns. A portion of the Dinapore mutineers have also been roughly handled on the grand trunk road, near Futtehpore, between Allahabad and Cawnpore. They were met by a detachment of five hundred men, with three guns, under Colonel Powell, of the 53rd, and Captain Peel. Two of their guns were captured and themselves temporarily dispersed; but Colonel Powell was killed, with many more of less note.

From Delhi the news is meagre and devoid of point. Brigadier Showers, indeed, appears to have been scouring the adjacent country to some purpose; but Delhi itself remains desolate and unoccupied. The king was about to be despatched to Allahabad to stand his trial, and will probably be sentenced to transportation—no slight

punishment for a monarch aged nearly fourscore years and ten. The Nawab of Jhujjar had likewise surrendered, and will most likely be able to prove that he has acted feebly, under strong coercion. The district around Agra was also gradually subsiding into its usual routine, and there is every reason to expect a full payment of revenue. No doubt extraordinary efforts will be made to acquit all demands, lest inquiries should be made into the conduct of the defaulters during the recent disturbances. The Punjab continued faithful and peaceable, except between Mooltan and Lahore, where the marauders were still hovering about, evading pursuit, and plundering the defenceless. Less satisfactory, however, was the state of Central India. The Malwa contingent mutinied at Mehidpore on the 8th November, and murdered Capt. Mills, Dr. Cary, and two European sergeant-majors. Their triumph, however, was of brief duration. The Mhow column fell in with them on the 19th, took their guns, and inflicted on them severe loss. At Saugor the garrison was still safe, though earnestly praying for succours.

At the three Presidencies all was quiet and hopeful, except that the Bank of Bombay had been compelled to raise its rate of discount three per cent.,—which might have happened irrespective of the mutiny. Reinforcements were daily arriving. The *Alma* spoke thirty-six transport-ships off the Sandheads, in addition to those which had already arrived; such as the *Sydney*, with 320 men of the royal artillery; *Ulysses* and *Surrey*, with 652 men of her Majesty's 88th regiment; *Australian*, with 306 men of her Majesty's 42nd regiment; *Lady Jocelyn*, with 766 of her Majesty's 54th, rifle brigade, and royal artillery; *Candia*, with 692 of her Majesty's 19th, 20th, and 34th regiments; *Sulej*, with 281 of the rifle brigade, and her Majesty's 97th regiment; *Adelaide*, with 236 of the Hon. East-India Company's recruits. In all, not fewer than ten to twelve thousand men had reached Calcutta by the middle of November, and others were arriving fast at Bombay, Galle, and Madras.

From China the news is expectant. It was believed that an attack would be made upon Canton in the early part of December, and marines had been sent over from Calcutta to co-operate in this grand *dénouement* of the Lorcha question.

PASSENGERS BY THE PRESENT MAIL.

To MARSEILLES, per steamer *Valetta*, Dec. 12.—From HONG-KONG.—Baron de Meritens, Mr. Flotard, Mr. Mackenzie.

From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Annand, Col. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. Ochone, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Mr. Wood, Mr. Carey, Capt. Lowe.

From MADRAS.—Maj. J. Hawkins.

From GALLE.—Hon. H. Selby, Mrs. and Miss Selby, Mr. Thompson.

From BOMBAY.—Dr. Edwards.

From ADEN.—Mr. Gautier.

From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Ortige, Mr. Tellian, Mr. and Mrs. Ephant, Mr. and Mrs. D'Abo, Rev. Mr. Drummond.

From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. Moir, Mr. E. Baylis, Mr. McGowan, Col. Guthrie, Mr. C. Agnette, Mr. C. Speller, Rev. Mr. Borrowas.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Nemesis*, Dec. 18. From SINGAPORE.—Sir J. Brooke, Rev. Mr. Irwin and two children, Mrs. Nichollett, Lieut. Foote, Mr. Cumming, R.N., Capt. Hybert.
From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. Bellairs, Mr. Spiller, Capt. Hale.
From MADRAS.—Mr. Dysart and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Sullivan.
From GALLE.—Mr. Cameron, Mr. Noad, Col. Thorp.
From ADEN.—Capt. Hare, Mr. Morgan, I.N.
From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Jones and child, Mrs. Henry, Capt. Robinson, Mr. Gerrard.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s TROOPS.—Lieut.-Col. Powell, 53rd foot, near Futtehpore, killed in action, Nov. 1.
BENGAL.—Lieut. A. F. D. Broughton, 33rd N.I., at Jubulpore, Oct. 5; Lieut. Robert L. Cross, 17th N.I., at Calcutta, Oct. 28; Lieut. Henry Smith, 14th N.I., at Jhelum, May 21; Major A. G. C. Sutherland, 25th N.I., at Akyah, Oct. 17.
BOMBAY.—Major-Gen. W. E. Bagnold, at 14, Upper Hamilton Terrace, St. John's Wood, aged 71, Dec. 1; Lieut. T. W. Hickes, 2nd Gren., at Jacobabad, Oct. 28.

THE MUTINIES.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

(Continued from Allen's Indian Mail, of Dec. 1, for which Paper it has been expressly compiled.)

CLIFFORD, W. C. S. shot near Sonah, in the Goorgaon district, Oct. 31.
CHRISTIE, Lieut. Bombay art. slightly wounded at Dhar, Oct. 30.
GLUBB, Lieut. wounded near Agra, Oct. 28.
LE GEYT, Lieut. 2nd Bombay cav. wounded near Neemuch, Oct. 24.
MACLEAN, Lieut. C. S. 3rd Eur. killed at Agra, Oct. 10.
MANSON, Serjt. maj. shot at Mehidpore, Nov. 8.
MILLS, Capt. killed at Mehidpore, Nov. 8.
O'CONNELL, Serjt. maj. shot, at Mehidpore, Nov. 8.
PEARSON, Lieut. A. art. killed, at Agra, Oct. 10.
POWELL, Col. killed by the Dinapore mutineers, Nov. 1, between Futtehpore and Cawnpore.
WATSON, Lieut. slightly wounded, on the banks of the Ganges, near Cawnpore, Oct. 23.
YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. G. A. P. 13th Bo. N.I. killed by falling into a well while charging the enemy at Agra, Oct. 10.

INDIA EXCHANGES.

BILLS.	Commercial Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	E. I. Co.'s Bills, at 60 days' sight, per Co.'s Rupee.	Amount of E. I. Co.'s Bills drawn fr. Nov. 26 to Dec. 9.
			Rs. s. d.
On Bengal ..	2s. 1½d. ½	2s. 2d.	1,922 10 8
Madras ..	2s. 0½d. ½	2s. 2d.	262 7 4
Bombay ..	2s. 0½d. ½	2s. 2½d.	—
Bi-Monthly ..			2,184 18 0

BENGAL GOVERNMENT LOANS.

	Buy. s. d.	Sell. s. d.	Actual Sales.
4 per Cent. East-India Transfer } Ss.Rs.	—	—	1 9
Loan Stock			
New 3½ per Cent. Loan of 1854-55			

BENGAL.

THE MUTINY.

AGRA, Sept. 25.—“The graves of most of our illustrious men are mere heaps of rubbish, lying out of the fort gate. It is difficult to get workmen to shape them respectably, and, in these troublous times, people think it unwise to lay out money in anything that they know is apt to be destroyed, for the *budmashas* here have not omitted to enter graveyards and rob the dead even. Neatly erected monuments, and slabs of stones, have been walked away with; and, in one instance, a grave was dug up, with some sinister motive, within the inclosure of a church, and the bones of the departed raked up. The grave of our Governor is a pukka one, with a kutchia inclosure 12 feet by 12. It was prudent burying him within the walls of the fort, for we know not what insult would be offered to him, were he buried out of it, by rebels walking away with his body, considering that a lakh was offered for his head only.”

By a private letter from Agra, dated the 23rd October, we are glad to learn that order has been re-established, and confidence in the minds of the ryots has also in a great measure been restored in the districts of Delhi, Agra, Rotuck, Paneeput, Goorgaon, Saharunpore, Allyghur, Meerut, Muzaffernuggur, Boolundshuhur, Hissar, and Mynpooree; but the road from the last-mentioned district to Cawnpore, however, is not quite clear. Troops have been sent that side to make it so, and then, it is hoped, the dawks from Agra to Calcutta will be more regular. Arrangements are now being made at those places for the transaction of public business, and officers are being appointed for that purpose.

ALLAHABAD.—The following is from Allahabad, dated Oct. 18.—“At Sarun, distant about fourteen miles from our fort across the Ganges, Mehndee Allee Khan, styling himself Nazim of the Ganges, and Baney Allahabad, Sungur, and Nussurtpore, are encamped with a Bahadur Sing, zemindar of Nussurtpore, and six guns. They force of from 4,000 to 6,000 armed men. They are laying the district waste, robbing, murdering, and abusing the ryots, and exacting from all a tax of four annas in the rupee. A large body of Moslems, in force at Kote Mhokur, about sixteen miles (inland, on the Oude side) from Futtehpore, are committing depredation and havoc.”

A letter from Allahabad reports that the wealthy natives are stirring up the lower classes to rebellion by telling them that the soldiers have orders to treat their women and children as ours were treated at Delhi and Cawnpore.

ALLYGHUR.—On the 31st Oct., a party of European and Sikh infantry and Jat horse, set out very early in the morning for Adhaura, a village about nine miles from Allyghur, notorious for harbouring some of the most hostile of the Mahomedan faction. They reached this village at daybreak; and, by pushing on the cavalry, took it so entirely by surprise that very few shots were fired. The greater part of the disaffected inhabitants were either captured or killed. Three of the chief rebels were among the killed, and three amongst the wounded. About fifty altogether were killed, and the same number taken captive. Five hundred head of cattle were also captured. The effect of this necessary severity will be excellent throughout the district.

A message has just been received from Allyghur, to the effect that Capt. Gowan, 18th N.I., Serjeant-Major Belcham, of the same regiment, Mrs. Belcham and four children, had just reached that place. They had escaped from their hiding-place in Rohilcund, and were brought in by the aid of Mr. J. C. Wilson.

BANDA.—Koorer Singh's regiment of mutineers were attacked and defeated by some zemindars of the Banda district, near Kapsa, on the side of the Punna, himself having, it is said, made away for Gwalior. The regiment, under the command of a soubadar, crossed the Jumna at Chilla Tara, taking with them three guns, two belonging to Nagode and one to Ajeeghur, 200 wounded men being, it is said, all that are left of the large body of the mutineers that were collected at Banda.

BENARES, Oct. 18.—Two companies of H.M.'s 53rd regt. proceeded to Allahabad on the morning of the 16th, giving escort to remount horses. Eighty-four men of H.M.'s 93rd regt., under Capt. Cornwall, came on the 15th and left this the next evening. The detachment of royal engineers and H.M.'s 93rd Highlanders, consisting of 185 men, who arrived here on the 8th and 9th, under Capt. Clarke, have proceeded towards Allahabad. Colonel Fisher's column reached this place on the 13th. The 17th M.N.I. have marched towards Rewah for the protection of that town. The Rajah of Rewah is still loyal. Col. Hinde has accompanied the troops. The officers of the 50th N.I., which mutinied at Nagode, have come in to this station.

Byrab-pershad, the great Benares banker, with his jemadar and eight peons, were hanged at Jaunpore for high treason, corresponding with people in Oude. He offered, it is said, four lakhs of rupees as a bribe for his life being spared; but no one ventured to accept such a bribe.

Oct. 29.—This morning a detachment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Longden, H.M.'s 10th regiment, consisting of four companies of that regiment, two guns of the Bengal artillery, and two companies of the 27th M.N.I., marched for Jaunpore. The eventual destination of the force, when joined by the Goorkhas, will be doubtless Goruckpore.

The day before yesterday the 2nd battalion military train, consisting of 240 men, and a company of Madras sappers, marched for Allahabad. Shortly after their departure two guns of the Madras horse artillery, under Lieut. Bridges, and seventy-one remount horses, proceeded to join Col. Berkley, who was ordered to reach Allahabad as speedily as possible. Col. Crawford's detachment of the royal artillery left this by steam early on the 25th, consisting of 270 men and fourteen officers. Brigadier Carthew's column of Madras troops was on the right bank of the Ganges the day before yesterday, and was to be at Gopeeunge yesterday, where it was to wait till some Government horses and bullocks arrived.

October 31.—The Commander-in-Chief has come and gone. He arrived to-day at 9 A.M., and put up at Colonel Gordon's, where he breakfasted, and saw some officers, whence he paid a visit to the Lieutenant-Governor. He started for Allahabad at 1 P.M. On this side of Shergotty, the Commander-in-Chief's party came across, most unexpectedly, a detachment of the fugitive and mutinous 32nd, and were very nearly caught by them. Had the garries been five hundred yards further on the road, the whole party would have been cut off to a man, for they were proceeding without an escort of any kind. These gallant sepoys were seen travelling like gentlemen on elephants, of which fourteen were counted, and were also escorted by twenty-five sowars, who hovered some time about the carriages. As soon as this cavalcade was perceived, the carriages turned back, and retraced their steps for ten miles, till they came up with a bullock-train party.

A private letter, dated the 4th November, contains the following passages:—"Ladies are still travelling up here, in spite of the Government order to the contrary. However, after the first of this month no one will be able to move from Calcutta, as Government have taken possession for two months of every means of transport by road or by river. I hear from Englishmen, who have just come down from Delhi, that the place is not nearly so much injured as might have been expected. The Jumma Musjid and the palace have received scarcely any damage. The portion of the city that suffered most severely was the quarter adjacent to the Cashmere-gate. This place is tolerably quiet at present, but we anticipate a visit from the routed mutineers in their dispersion over the country after being driven out of Oude. It is almost incredible, but the total force to overawe this important and turbulent city does not exceed 350 men, of whom less than 100 are Europeans. Every man sleeps with his pistols beneath his pillow, and years must elapse before we recover our ancient feeling of security."

A traveller, just arrived at Benares from Calcutta, writes as follows, dating 2nd November:—

"I got here yesterday afternoon, and should have been here in the morning of yesterday, but was obliged to return to Dehree, on this side of the Soane, on account of the crossing over the Trunk-road of the four companies of the 32nd. I left Raneegunge on Thursday evening, and the next evening caught up General Windham's party, that had left the morning of the same day. I kept on with them for some time, but shot ahead during the night, and was a long way from them; in fact, some seven miles on my way on the Benares road, before they had arrived on the Calcutta side of the Soane, determined to go on alone. When I arrived at Kurrowndiah, the first stage from Dehree, the *dak* coachman gave me notice that the Commander-in-Chief had had a most narrow escape from these fellows, whom he was quite close to—so close that he could count some twenty-five sowars with them and fourteen elephants. The old gentleman retreated to the Jehanabad *dak* bungalow, at which was a company of Europeans, but subsequently went on unscathed. Knowing that if I returned to Dehree I should be able to go on the same evening with General Windham's party, I did so, and arrived just as the general had crossed. We went on soon after, determined to keep together; and though we saw a large fire at a distance, met with no impediment, the mutineers having crossed to the hills to the left of the road. Between the Jehanabad and Mohunah bungalows, we came across their track as the burning of the stables and other houses proved. We were brought to a stand-still, as there were no horses for us and only a few coolies, which had been got together by the ex-

ertions of Captain Stewart, superintendent of telegraphs, who had gone ahead of us to rectify some damage the rebels had done to the electric wire, accompanied by Major Hatch, Judge Advocate General, and twenty-five of Rattray's Sowars; we, however, pressed some labourers on the road to assist (they were well paid) and met, as we went on, other coolies, and for two stages could get on slowly, but, as it proved, surely."

CABUL.—The old correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes as follows, on the 26th Sept.:—

"Since the mutiny and disbandment of the sepoys at Peshawur, Sirdar Sooltan Mahomed Khan has been telling the Ameer that the British Government had not many troops now to spare, and it would be highly proper if he were permitted to recover his lost territory of Peshawur. To this his highness distinctly answered that he would not violate the conditions of the treaty now existing between him and the English, but ruin the thinker of such folly, as there were sufficient troops for the preservation of Peshawur; adding that shortly the news will arrive of the fresh arrivals of the British troops and of the total annihilation of the miscreants. So it came as the Ameer had anticipated. He and all the well-wishers of this English were delighted to hear of the capture of Delhi.

"The agent of the King of Bokhara, who had lately arrived in Cabul with a few horses and furs for the Ameer, has been dismissed by his highness. The latter assured the king that as long as he is alive he will never abandon the friendship of the English, even if his majesty were to offer him four times more than the money he receives from the Government of India. He has, however, sent the King of Bokhara a few shawls in return for his presents.

"There was a rumour at Candahar that the King of Bokhara was arranging to have an interview with the Shah of Persia at Meru; but I believe it to be impossible.

"One of the sons of Sirdar Ramdjl Khan was returning from Taihran to Heerat at the head of about 300 horsemen. He encountered the plundering Alamaras, and was killed in the fight, with thirty of his followers; the rest escaped. The Alamaras have committed great depredations over the subjects of Persia lately, between Mushid and Heerat. The shah is very much exasperated, and has cut up several hundreds of these marauders.

"Some say that Heerat has been abandoned by the Persian force under Morad Mirza, and others add that he keeps his hold still of that place.

"The Persian merchants have come to Heerat. They state that an alliance has been established between the Sooltan of Room and the King of Persia; and an exchange of the most valuable presents has taken place amongst them.

"Major Lumsden is going on very well at Candahar. Since his stay in that place the grain has been cheap, and oppression has ceased, and confidence been restored amongst the inhabitants of the country."

CANNANORE, Nov. 4.—The steamer *Robert Lowe*, having on board the head-quarters of H.M.'s 1st Royals, arrived here yesterday. The regiment was destined to garrison this station, but a detachment of this corps having reached Calcutta, the Governor-General ordered it over to Masulipatam, where the head-quarters were also directed to follow (to march to Secunderabad, or to be attached to the Nagpore movable column, is not known); owing to which, instructions reached here by electric telegraph, not to land the 1st Royals here, but send them on to Masulipatam, and that another regiment will be sent here. Having put fresh supplies on board, the vessel leaves this evening for Masulipatam.

CHUPRAH.—A letter from Chuprah, bearing date the 29th October, states:—

"Captain Sotheby's naval brigade came in last Saturday evening with six guns, a 68-pounder among the number to boot. They occupied the government school-house, no other suitable building being available for their accommodation, and have this morning been pushed on to the frontier to check the advance of the Goruckpore rebels who are reported to be coming to close quarters. Colonel Templar, of the late 7th N.I. of Dinapore, is appointed to command our field-force composed of a Goorkah regiment and 75 Sikhs at Sewan, and another of our Nepaul ally's regiments in the adjoining district of Champaran. And, what is not least, though last, the two armed steamers, *Palma* and *Jumna*, are also at our service, the one plying in the Gogra, and the other lying off the station."

CAWNPORE, Oct. 23.—We hear that the rebels at Lucknow have destroyed the iron bridge over the Goomtee. Reinforcements are going off sharp; part belonging to Peel's naval brigade have gone to day by morning and evening train. The railway extends

forty-four miles, and they then proceed by bullock-train. Nana Sahib has again bolted; his last advice to his men is rich:—"Keep out of the way of the Blue Caps (Madras fusiliers); they hit without firing [in allusion to the long range of the Enfield rifles, the report of which was often not heard], and when the Highlanders get near any village, kill all the women, for these are the men sent out by the queen to avenge the deaths of their women and children, and that is the reason they go into action with kills!"

Oct. 25.—Last evening we heard by express, that there had been at Lucknow, on the 19th, a most murderous street fight, in which we lost many men, and Outram and one of the Havelocks are mentioned amongst the wounded! The attack originated with us, and had for its object to take possession of the town, and to effect a junction with our party at Alumbagh; but our losses having been too great, the success has been but trifling, for it seems that we have possession of but a very small portion of the town towards the Balee Guard. Broken down as they now are in every sense of the expression, Outram and Havelock will no longer be able to act on the offensive. They can't procure provisions, and the cattle are without fodder! The troops at present in the Alumbagh cannot march to their aid before they are at least 4,000 strong, and in the mean time the others may be in want of food. This is indeed a sad state of affairs, and the position, although not yet desperate, is nevertheless becoming more critical, for the enemy is increasing daily. The 3,000 men who came from Delhi, and whom our garrison put to flight the other day at Bithoor, have succeeded in crossing the Ganges and are at Lucknow, whither many more are wending their way; in fact, that seems to be the spot where the rebellion will be nourished until entirely smothered. Colonel Greathed's brigade, we are told, is to be here to-morrow, and will be pushed on towards Lucknow, as soon as another convoy of provisions, &c., can be assembled. The exertions of the commissariat are incredible, and the indents enormous, for, besides our own garrison, the Lucknow garrison has also to be fed, and a sufficient number of hackeries have to be provided for the baggage.

Here we are informed that a regiment of 1,000 men, and forming the advance guard of a body of Gwalior rebels, was at Calpee the day before yesterday, and marching upon Cawnpore. At Muckanpore, about twenty miles from this, there is a battalion and 300 troopers of the 2nd cavalry. A party of the latter, six in number, went, the day before yesterday, to the Maharajpore Chowkey, with the intention of paying a visit to Griffiths, but who very fortunately had already left that place, as he never sleeps away from his post.

Oct. 26th.—Bands of rebels are crossing into Oude between us and Futtehpore, and every commandant of a detachment has orders to drive on to meet them. Trains from here to Lohonda sometimes twice a day. Havelock has many sick with him; our force there is in a bad state, surrounded and divided, and cannot communicate: this is all real pukka news. Colonel O'Brien, late commandant here, has shot himself; General Outram wounded. Field-pieces, marine brigade, &c. &c., left this morning.

Oct. 28.—Brigadier Grant's, or, as it is more popularly termed, Colonel Greathed's column, arrived here on the 25th. It consists of two companies of sappers and miners, three batteries of horse artillery, two regiments of Sikh cavalry, two regiments of Sikh infantry, two 18-pounder guns, 600 of H.M.'s 9th lancers, and H.M.'s 8th and 75th foot, besides some few volunteers from Agra.

Marching down from Agra, these brave fellows inflicted summary vengeance on every rascally villager convicted of having shared in the late disturbances. At Mynpooree, they discovered and secured an immense amount of treasure, together with guns and ammunition, many of the guns being of native make. The brother of the Rajah of Mynpooree, it appears, has been true to our Government throughout, and pointed out to our people the whereabouts of the concealed guns and treasure, and has, I am informed, been consequently rewarded. Coming onwards towards Cawnpore, they fell in at Kanouj with the rascals, whom we drove out of Sheorajpore on the 8th. Of these they made a clean sweep, taking every gun they had, and sabring almost every cowardly wretch among them. The result of this fight is doubly satisfactory. It is not only another proof to the native of how swift and terrible is British vengeance when once aroused, but the annihilation of this body of mutineers, who were en route for Lucknow, renders our convoys to Alum Bagh less liable to attack, and weakens and disheartens the horde gathered round the residency.

31st Oct.—The Delhi column under Brigadier Grant, 9th lancers, crossed the river yesterday, and marched towards Lucknow this morning. Artillery, 391 men and 18 guns; lancers, 250 men; engineers, 206; 5th fusiliers, 92; 8th regt. 327; 53rd,

156; 75th, 349; 93rd, 382; Punjab cavalry, 361; Punjab infantry, 1,003; total, 3,517. Besides these he will pick up some 700 Europeans at Alumbagh.

We have had letters from Alumbagh. Major Burnston had arrived there safely with an immense convoy of provisions and abundance of ammunition. They are all right there, and so is Outram at the Balee Guard. The only officer of the 64th reported killed, is Bateman. Shutes and Hudson were not killed. We are quite busy here, troops coming in daily, and supplies also.

A friend at Cawnpore under date 31st October, writes as follows:—

"Colonel Greathed's force marched this morning to relieve General Havelock at Lucknow. I saw the men of the 75th yesterday: they look like their work, but as if they had been at it some time; they are dressed in mud-coloured cloth and are not easily seen at even a short distance. The 9th lancers look very well, but we hear that the Sikh cavalry are the boys who never come back from a charge without their tulwars being blooded to the hilt; they are very light, and you know the way a native can shove a rip of a horse along if so inclined. I fancy the force that started this morning consisted of about three thousand men if not more, and the best part of them Europeans. The Gwalior force, said to be six thousand men, with forty guns and no end of ammunition, was reported to be crossing the Jumna, twenty-five miles from this."

Another Cawnpore correspondent of the *Hurkaru*, writing on the 2nd of November, says:—

"With the column went a vast quantity of provisions, carried partly in carts and partly on camels, so that by this time there is little doubt that our brave fellows have fed their fill. On the evening of the 31st I received a letter from Alumbagh, from which I extract the following:—'We are still situated as when I last wrote to you, on the 10th of October. Surrounded on all sides, continual firing day and night, no communication yet open between us and General Outram's force at Lucknow, though we are but three miles apart. The detachment of Europeans, with commissariat stores from Cawnpore, are just now coming in to this place. They came along all right until they got within a few miles of us, when they were attacked by the rebels. They are now firing away at our party just beyond range of our guns. Captain Guise, a Crimean Officer, who has arrived with this detachment, and who had lost an arm previously, has again been wounded in that arm. He is, I believe, the only one hurt, with the exception of one man slightly wounded.'

"Here our position is daily becoming stronger. We have some 800 men in garrison, plenty of guns mounted, sufficiency of gunners, loads of ammunition, and, thanks to the unwearied exertions of our commissariat officers, provisions galore. Daily troops are pouring in—yesterday came 106 men of Captain Peel's naval brigade; 200 men of H.M.'s 93rd Foot, and 200 men, details of other regiments. Peel's Jacks are roaming about camp in a remarkably free and easy manner. Queer fish these amphibious gentlemen are. One, Crusoe-like, has quite a menagerie in his 'cabin,' as he calls his *pâli*. Rough and ready rollicking boys they are, and present a striking contrast to the prim dragoons you now and then meet striding majestically along. I hear that the 'nagurs' have a horrible dread of them, having been told by some inventive individual that they were cannibals, and that it was their habit to eat their fill of the slain, and salt the remainder down for future use! and that accounted for each man carrying a clasp knife by his side. Next to the Jacks, such of the Highlanders as wear kilts seem to stand highest in the fear and reverence of the natives."

From Brigadier Campbell from Allahabad to Secretary to Government, Home Department.

Extract from two despatches from Captain Peel:—

"Camp, Bindkee, Nov. 1, 1857.

"A battle was fought this afternoon near the village of Kudjnia, between the Dinapore mutineers and a detachment of 500 men with two 9-pounder guns, under the command of Colonel Powell. The enemy had three guns, were in a strong position, and had a numerous force. Their position was carried, two guns captured, and their camp plundered. I regret to state that Colonel Powell was killed. The object in view having been accomplished, I shall return to Futtehpore.

(Signed) "W. PEEL, Capt. R.N."

"Camp, Cawnpore, Nov. 2, 1857, 11 A.M.

"We have two captured guns, with limbers and ammunition-waggons. The enemy were prepared for our attack, and the sepoys were in uniform. Our success was complete. In consequence of forced marches we were unable to pursue them. We destroyed their camp, and left with cheers. Collected the wounded, and encamped near Bindkee. Our loss is severe. We buried Colonel Powell here and the other dead.

(Signed) "W. PEEL, Capt. R.N."

DECCAN.—We learn from our Aurungabad correspondent, that a detachment of the 24th Bombay N.I., under the command of Capt. Montrieu, consisting of two companies, with two European and four native officers, ten havildars and one hundred and fifty rank and file, left that station on the 22nd Oct. *en route* to Boargaum, where they will relieve a similar detachment escorting tents for the use of the Deccan field force. We are further informed that so soon as the 6th regiment infantry Hyderabad contingent, which left Bolarum on the 18th *en route* for Aurungabad, reaches the latter station, the whole of the Deccan field force will move towards Mhow, leaving perhaps a company of Europeans to aid in protecting Aurungabad, and a similar party will, it is said, move on to Jaulnah for the same purpose. We learn from North Berar, that six carts containing prisoners left Booldanah on the 22nd, *en route* for Nuldroog, the great central jail in the Hyderabad assigned districts.

DELHI.—Extract from a despatch, dated Kunoond, 20th of October, from Brigadier Showers, enclosed in letter to Agra from C. B. Saunders, Esq., C.S., dated 23rd of October:—

"A cavalry force, which, when advancing from Dadree on Jhujjur, Brigadier Showers sent forward to cut off fugitives, from Jhujjur towards Kunoond, was eminently successful. From 300 to 400 were destroyed, and the Jhujjur forces are believed to have been irretrievably dispersed.

"In continuation of this movement, Showers sent on another cavalry detachment, consisting of a wing of the 6th Dragoon Guards, and Hodson's Horse, to proceed by forced marches to Kunoond, under command of Col. Custance, of the 6th Dragoons. The movement was executed with ability and marked success.

"The cavalry detachment reached Kunoond on the morning of the 19th. Col. Custance, finding the gates closed, called upon the place to surrender, on which they were opened, and the fort taken possession of, with eighteen guns (eight of which were mounted on the bastion), a quantity of military stores, and nearly 5 lakhs of treasure. About sixty men (who laid down their arms) were found in the fort. About 500, said to be Poorbeas, fled in the night, some of whom were cut up by Hodson."

"The trial of the *pseudo*-king of Delhi is not to take place at the seat of his late atrocities, as stated by a Lahore contemporary, but he is to be forthwith removed under a strong escort from Delhi to Allahabad. General Penny has received orders to that effect from Calcutta under date the 22nd October.

The nawab of Jhujjur, and some of his friends, have also been sent into Delhi by Brigadier Showers, to be tried in due form by Mr. C. B. Saunders, the Officiating Commissioner.

A correspondent writes:—"Delhi is nearly in ruins from the effect of the heavy artillery fire. The church is riddled with shot-holes, and the college and magazine as well. The ground outside the city bears unmistakable marks of the conflict. Hindoo Rao's house is a shell, as well as many of the houses in Subzee Munde and Kishen Gunge. The boughs of the trees are lopped off, and many of them are wholly felled by round shot, and the ground from the glacis to the ridge is strewn with shot, grape, and pieces of shell. Large quantities of treasure are being daily dug from the walls of houses and tykhanahs. It is expected the amount of prize money will be very large. The Jhujjur Nawab came in two days ago to stand his trial. The city is deserted by the inhabitants, and at night is silent as a grave-yard. The military governor is judiciously strict in allowing no one to enter without a pass. I hear some Europeans, as well as natives, have been creeping into the city through a drain or watercourse, the iron bars of which were broken. They were soon caught, and will probably be severely punished. Their object was to loot, no doubt. They say there are many sepoys still hidden in the city."

Inquiries having been made as to the fate of Mr. Heatly, editor of the *Delhi Gazette*, the following answer was received from a lady, who was fortunate enough to escape from the city:—"All I can tell you about the poor Heatlys is, that they were with us in the magazine, and left at the same time we did; but the confusion at the time the magazine was blown up was so great, that we lost sight of each other. Mrs. Heatly's mother-(Mrs. Harton) had a black dress on. We saw her on the sandbank, running with several others who had crossed the river, and could tell it was her by the dress; but I cannot say whether Mr. and Mrs. Heatly and the little girl were with those who had crossed."

Mr. Heatly had been in Delhi for several months; but his family only arrived there from Calcutta a week before the massacre.

DIHAR.—We learn from Dhar that a portion of the force lately before that place marched, on the morning of Nov. 5, upon Umjhura, the rajah of which is said to have fled to Mundesore. The remainder of Brigadier Stuart's column proceeded to Kuchrode, a town midway between Rutlam and Mehidpore, to chase from

thence the remnant of the Mehidpore Contingent Horse, under Heera Sing.

A letter of a later date informs us that Brigadier Stuart's force marched, on Nov. 8, against Heera Sing, formerly a jemadar in the Nagpore cavalry. He and his ruffians had taken up a position at Kuchrode, to the westward of Mehidpore, and half way betwixt this place and Rutlam. The belief was that he would scarcely stand to be attacked. He is said to have been at Augur on the 6th, having just before made a dash upon Mehidpore, where he captured the guns and murdered a number of the Europeans. It was the troopers commanded by Heera Sing who murdered their officers, Captains Brodie and Hunt, at Indore. The Gwalior Contingent have left the dominions of the maharajah, and were last heard of at Baitool. They are said to have withdrawn in apprehension of the approach of Greathed's column, which handled their friends so roughly at Agra on October 10.

DINAPORE.—The following is an extract of a letter from Dinapore, dated H. Co.'s steam gun-boat *Jumna*, October 30th, 1857:—

"On the 28th instant the Commissioner of Patna sent us orders, and in consequence the officers of the Indian navy with their seamen, embarked for the third time. We were to proceed with the least possible delay to about fifteen or twenty miles beyond the Gogra river, and communicate with the people on the Arrah side of the Ganges. Should we learn that the mutinous detachment of the 32nd regiment was approaching the banks of the Ganges, with the intention of crossing into Goruckpore or Ghazepore, we were to proceed on and do everything in our power to intercept them. They were reported as being at Shapore factory, sixteen miles west of Arrah, and were likely to be on the banks of the Ganges the next day north of Shapore. After doing this service we were to proceed to the mouth of the Gogra and survey it carefully. If able to enter it without fear of being shut in by the fall of the river, we were to proceed and report ourselves to Captain Sotheby, R.N. (H.M.'s *Pearl*) who would avail himself of our services on the Gogra. If unable to enter, to return and report the circumstances to him. Early on the 29th the *Jumna* started to execute her favourite kind of work. We passed by Shapore the same evening at four o'clock, and saw nothing whatsoever on the banks to excite our suspicions; proceeded on to Perbutpore and anchored for the night. Sent for the burkundaze of the station, and learnt from him that everything at that place was quiet as before, and that there was even no rumour about the crossing of the 32nd regiment. This morning we ran down for the purpose of surveying the Gogra, received two pilots at Chuprah, and proceeded up the river. At Revelgunge we went over only four feet of water. The steam ferry *Patna* is doing guard-ship at this place, and if not quick in coming down, her fate will be like the *Berhampootee*. At a village called Monging, we anchored, and the commander (Williamson) of the vessel went with the pilots to survey the bar. There were only three feet six inches water over it. This depth of water was sufficient to go over with, but with the certainty of being shut in, as the pilots informed us the river was falling steadily four inches per day. In consequence we have returned to Dinapore for further orders, and arrived at sunset."

FURRUCKABAD.—The bankers and merchants of Furruckabad complain bitterly of the oppression to which they have been subjected for some months past by that miscreant who derives his title from their city. Within six months it appears that he has compelled the principal inhabitants of Furruckabad to deliver into his treasury three heavy forced contributions, amounting, in the aggregate, to several lakhs of rupees. It is to be hoped that this scoundrel will, before long, be made to disgorge these exactions preparatory to undergoing the process of suspension.

GOPEEGUNGE, Oct. 19.—"A detachment of H.M.'s 53rd, about 140 men, with 200 remounts for the artillery, left this to-day *en route* for Allahabad; eight officers and about 180 men of H.M.'s 93rd passed up yesterday in the bullock train. Teuraj Singh, the man who ordered the death of poor Moore, of the civil service, and who, it is said, cut off his head with his own hands, is with about 400 men, about twenty-five miles off; and a man calling himself the Nazir of Allahabad is, with a large body of men and seventeen guns, collecting the revenue somewhere in the district. This place is thirty-six miles from Benares. Ninety-six Sikhs of the Loodianah regiment are here at Sydebad, twenty-one miles nearer Allahabad. Sixty Sikhs of the Ferozepore regiment are stationed opposite to Allahabad; at the Ferry, sixty more of the Ferozepore regiment are placed, so the road is pretty well protected. Mr. Mayne, with 250 of the new police levy, forty of whom only are armed with muskets, is in this district; and Captain Mathison, with fifty Sikhs and Afghan Sowars, are with him. The Goorkhas, who were marching up this way, have been recalled

to Juanpore, as they expected an attack from Oude. About eighty sepoy returning from leave passed this place yesterday, most of them were going to the Punjab; they ought, in my opinion, all to be turned out of the service."

"Oct. 24.—The Europeans pass this place steadily, at the rate of about 100 a day. The last company but one of H.M.'s 93rd, with some of the 65th, have just arrived in the bullock train. The immediate vicinity of this place is quiet enough, but thirty miles off, the rebels are collecting revenue in the name of the king of Lucknow and the nephew of Koorer Sing, with about 1,700 followers, as I understand, in the Arrah district. 200 of H.M.'s 10th, 180 Madrassees, and two guns, have passed through Buxar, and gone on to Goruckpore."

"Nov. 2.—Portions of two Madras regiments, with a battery of guns, passed this on the 30th; they came from Mirzapore, and were going to Cawnpore. We made a *dow* the day before yesterday after some rebels who were collected near here, and amongst whom were the murderers of poor Moore, of the civil service; the scoundrels fired on us from about 600 yards, but retreated as soon as we came near them, and kept on retreating and firing for about three miles; however, two were caught and hung, and their villages burnt, but Jung Sing, their leader, escaped: however, I don't think that they will venture near us again. I understand that a few sepoy of the 37th were with them, who are paid by Jung Sing eight annas a day. The rebels numbered about 300; we had fifty Sikhs and 150 of Captain Catania's new Police levy, who behaved very well indeed; advancing in line steadily in the face of the fire of the rebels: 160 Europeans and nine officers of the 23rd have just arrived by bullock train."

GWALIOR.—"The undermentioned ladies and children reported missing after the outbreak at Gwalior, have since arrived at Agra in safety:—

"Mrs. Blake, widow of Major Blake; Mrs. Proctor, widow of Lieut. Proctor; Mrs. Kirke, widow of Dr. Kirke, and one child; Mrs. Hawkins, widow of Capt. Hawkins, and three children; Capt. Stewart's child; Mrs. Coopland, widow of Rev. Mr. Coopland; Mrs. Raikes, wife of Major R. N. Raikes, and one child; Mrs. Twitchen, widow of Serg. Twitchen, and five children; Mrs. Webb, widow of Serg. Webb; Mrs. Hill, widow of Gunner Hill; Mrs. Cronan, widow of Serg. Cronan; Mrs. Colleies, widow of Drummer Colleies, and six children."

"The following officers and others are reported as having been killed by the mutineers, during the outbreak at Gwalior:—

"Major Blake, commanding 2nd regt.; Major Sheriff, commanding 4th regt.; Capt. Hawkins, 1st comp. artillery, and two of his children; Capt. Stewart, commanding 2nd comp. artillery; Mrs. Stewart, and one child; Lieut. Proctor, adj. 4th regt.; Superint. Surg. Kirke; the Rev. Mr. Coopland; Serg. Major Twitchen, 4th regt.; Serg. Major Pike, 2nd regt.; Mrs. Pike, wife of the above; Quart.-Mast.-Serg. Webb, 4th regt.; Drummer Colleies and Gunner Hill, both of the veterinary establishment; Park Serg. Cronan, Gwalior Magazine; Staff Serg. Kelly, No. 1 comp. artillery; Mrs. Burrows, wife of the late A Burrows, dep. as-ist. com. of ord.; Mrs. Quick, wife of Serg. Quick, died *en route* to Agra from fatigue and exposure."

HOOSHUNGABAD.—Our cantonment is not so tranquil at present as we could wish. A considerable body of rebels have arrived at a village near Purdah, on the opposite bank of the Ner-buddah, about fifty-six miles from Hooshungabad, and have planted the Mahomedan standard in the name of the King of Delhi. A small force consisting of one company of our regiment (the 28th Madras N.I.), and 150 sowars and burkendauzes, with two guns, have gone up to meet and repel their further advance.

INDORE.—We learn from Indore that the people are in a state of considerable disquietude, either from the circumstance of Heera Sing being in their neighbourhood, or of the Malwa brigade proposing to visit them and exact an account of the misdeeds of the evil-doers. The return of Sir Robert Hamilton is looked forward to with the utmost anxiety. Such is the influence of his name, that his presence in Central India would be more valuable than that of a brigade.

JOUDPORE.—CAPTAIN MONK MASON.—We have already mentioned the unfortunate death of Captain Monk Mason, Political Agent at Joudpore. The *Delhi Gazette* says he was to have joined General Lawrence's camp with a portion of the Maharajah's force, but that on nearing the general's position he mounted a camel, and taking two or three attendants with him, advanced ahead. After having gone some distance, he enquired of some people on the road the direction of the British force. A man offered to show him, upon which Captain Mason, having alighted from his camel, mounted a horse and followed the scoundrel, who led him into the camp of the enemy, where they opened fire upon him, shot him through the stomach, and hacked his

body to pieces. Captain Mason was one of the most promising officers in the service. While yet a subaltern he had distinguished himself in the political department, which had he lived would have proved a fine field for the exercise of his talents and attainments.

KANOIJ.—The following is the official account of Brigadier Grant's brilliant victory over the rebels at Kanouj:—

This force has achieved another brilliant success, though upon a smaller scale, at Kanouj, on the 23rd of October. A portion of the forces discomfited by the Cawnpore troops, composed apparently, in part at least, of the Delhi fugitives, were making for Futtehghur as our column was advancing from Goorsuhagunge. Some of their guns were left in the hurry of their flight with the Nawab's Tehseeldar at Kanouj, and these we took possession of. On learning the approach of our column, a body of about 300 of the enemy with five guns endeavoured to effect an escape towards Oude. Two hundred of the lancers and native cavalry were sent in pursuit; and a smart firing being immediately heard, Brigadier Grant followed with a second squadron of the lancers and two guns of Bourchier's battery. The enemy attempted to form on crossing the Kalee Nuddee, and fired on our cavalry. They soon gave way before the guns, when our cavalry at once crossed and followed them up. The fugitives were now hemmed in between the Kalee Nuddee and the Ganges, and but few of them escaped. Some, both cavalry and sepoy, were drowned in attempting to swim across the Ganges. Nearly 200 were cut up, the remainder taking refuge in the fields. We captured their five guns, of which two (a 24-pounder howitzer and a 6-pounder gun) turned out to be our own. The cavalry were the 15th Irregulars. On our side, Lieutenant Watson received a slight injury in the hand, and two sowars were wounded. The rapidity and the completeness of this affair will produce the best results on both banks of the Ganges.

MEHIDPORE.—On the morning of the 8th Nov. the United Malwa Contingent was attacked at Mehidpore by the Vellaitees, Rohillas, and Mekranes, along with the budmashes of the city. They were headed by the amildar, or native police-officer at Mehidpore, and amounted to about 4,000 or 5,000 men, armed with matchlocks, swords, and spears. The force opposed to this consisted of 250 men of the Contingent, commanded by Major Timins and Captain Mills. They maintained a gallant but unequal fight of nearly eight hours, from 7 A.M. till 3 P.M., when they were compelled to retire with the loss of their guns. The Mussulmans of the Contingent now joined the enemy. Captain Mills, commander of the infantry, was shot while leading on a gallant charge of the Gwalior cavalry. Dr. Cary, with Sergeant-Majors O'Connell and Manson, were shot in retiring. Major Timins, escorted by the remnant of the 2nd cavalry, Gwalior Contingent, took the direction in which the Malwa field force, under Brigadier Stuart, was supposed to be advancing. The fate of Mrs. Timins is unknown. The leg of her horse was broken by a shot as she retreated. About 150 of the Contingent are said to have fallen, and about 400 of the enemy.

MOOLTAN.—A Mooltan correspondent writes:—"The detachment under Capt. Tronson has been very successful, repulsing close upon 2,000 of the insurgents in two most determined night attacks, with little or no loss to the detachment, the enemy losing upwards of eighty, including their leader and his son."

"Many of the insurgents' villages and granaries have been burnt. The resalah of the mounted police made a brilliant charge through a deep and wide nullah, doing considerable execution on their arrival on the opposite side. As a finale to the morning's operations, the detachment marched into Pak Puttun, fifty odd miles, without drawing rein, except to burn a hostile village now and then *en route*. By this march the enemy's arrangements were frustrated, and the ancient city of Pak Puttan saved. Having rested for a few hours, the resalah scoured the country for miles round, bringing in many headmen of villages, &c., upon whom Government arms were found. These men were summarily tried, found guilty, and executed by our energetic deputy commissioner, Major Voyle, who is with the detachment. In fact, the whole of the country bordering upon the Sutlej has been saved by the presence of this small force, combined with the energy displayed by its officers."

Oct. 26.—The Commissioner, Major Hamilton, left Mooltan on the 5th, and proceeded as far as Mahomedpoor, a village situated on the Lahore road on the left bank of the Ravee, where he remained till the 21st. He joined there the Lahore column, under the command of Colonel Paton, who were at the time encamped on the banks of the river. The column had endeavoured to cross the river, but, owing to their being unable to recover boats which the enemy held in possession, they could not effect it. It became therefore necessary to construct rafts, by which to accomplish the

crossing of the river, and while so employed, the rebels from the opposite bank opened a fire on the column. Captain Snow, commanding the Lahore Light Horse, was wounded, also a Resaldar, and Major Marsden, Deputy Commissioner, had a horse shot under him. The column eventually effected the passage of the river on rafts, and under cover of two guns which had been sent for from Googaira, manned by European artillerymen, for the purpose. The high grass jungle around the camp was cut down to prevent the rebels from making an attack under cover of it. The rebels have now dispersed, and are making their way to Pak Puttun. The position they had taken up in the Bar was naturally strong, being surrounded by thick grass jungle and brushwood, which they have voluntarily quitted, with the object, it is said, of mustering in force at the above-named place, where others of their tribe are believed to be ready to swell their ranks. Pak Puttun is situated on the right bank of the Sutlej, and is a town of some importance. It contains a shrine of Bhawa Furreed, a Mahomedan priest, who is held in great veneration by the Juts.

MOORSHEDEBAD.—The following is from a native letter, dated the 3rd of October :—

"I have much pleasure in informing you that the Nawab Nazim of Moorshebad, on hearing from the Governor-General the fall of Delhi and the success of the British force at Lucknow, made great rejoicings in his palace on Thursday last. The whole of his troops, including the mace-bearers, were drawn in lines of a beautiful and military form, accompanied by the English band and other native music, the play of which drew a large number of spectators in the fort. When all was in full array, the Nawab with all his officers and a large retinue of attendants, made his royal appearance, and the scene was very pleasing to the sight, more so when the sepoys presented their arms and received him with great cheers, the band playing 'God save the Queen.'"

MUTTRA.—Colonel Cotton's column was at Muttra on November 2, having inflicted merited punishment on Beyree and some other refractory villages near their route. At Beyree, about 150 armed men were cut up; and a considerable number of matchlocks, with ammunition, swords, &c., and a small brass cannon, were taken. The party was received with every demonstration of pleasure at Muttra, and a general illumination of the city followed.

MYNPOORIE, Oct. 20.—"The movable column now commanded by Brigadier Hope Grant, marched 24 miles into this place yesterday, and re-occupied it without opposition. The rajah fled a few hours before our arrival, leaving behind him a good deal of property, a brass 6-pounder, several small native guns, and about 14,000 lbs. of gunpowder, together with two lakhs thirty thousand rupees, the treasure left here when the outbreak first took place. We march on Bewar to-morrow, and if all goes well, undertake to reach Cawnpore on the 28th instant. A body of mutineers, with eight guns, were reported to have taken up a position at Bewar; but are now said to have fled. The Gwalior troops are believed to be making for Jhansi, and a large number of Delhi fugitive mutineers were at Meerum.

NYNEE TAL.—A letter from Major Ramsay, dated the 20th Oct., states that three companies had been sent down towards Huldwanee, on which the entire Bareilly force, said to number some 5,000 men, again ran away.

OUDE.—"The Jounpoor Goorkhas had an action with 1,200 of the Oude rebels under Hussan Yar Khan on the 19th October, at a place called Koodwah, twenty-six miles west of Jounpoor. The fight was of short duration; the enemy were followed up for three miles, and about 250 of them cut up. Some Foujdarry sowars, who were accompanied by Messrs. Lind, Jenkinson, and Carnegie, did good service. The two latter gentlemen swam a nullah, and cut down seven of the enemy; the horse of the last-named gentleman was wounded. The Goorkhas were accompanied by Colonel Wroughton, Captains Steel and Clark, and Dr. Paske, all of whom were distinguished for their coolness and courage on the occasion. The Azimghur Goorkhas have also been doing good service, and have retaken all the boats which had been carried off by Mahomed Hussan Nazim to the Goruckpoor side of the Gograh at Dearee Burhul."

RAJPOOTANA.—We regret to learn that matters are getting more and more unsettled around Ajmere, as the mutineers begin to pour down through Rajpootana. Ahwa has been evacuated by the Joudpoor mutineers, but there seems to have been a good deal of skirmishing in the neighbourhood.

RANEENGUNGE.—Oct. 22.—"The six companies of the 32nd Regiment N.I., under the immediate command of Colonel Burney, reached the encampment at about 8 a.m., to-day. These men have marched from Bowsee, and not a single complaint has

been made against any one. The men, to prove their fidelity, brought their arms and accoutrements to the commanding officer's tent."

REWAH.—Lieut. Osborne telegraphed to Government on the 25th Oct. :—

"The Rewah territory is now quiet. The sirdars have thrown themselves on the mercy of Government. This has been brought about by the presence of the force at the Kuttra Pass."

SHERGHOTTY.—The following is an extract of a letter from Sherghotty, dated the 30th Oct. :—

"This station is perfectly quiet, for the present, at least; for, so long as Umar Sing remains secure in his fastness in the Rhotas Hills, he may, when chance falls in his way, yet do a great deal of mischief to the surrounding villages and districts, and Sherghotty will then be the first place of attack. The Commander-in-Chief with his suite, arrived here yesterday afternoon, and after a few hours, started again for the North-west Provinces. The 32nd N.I. were expected yesterday at Sasseram, and Captain Rattray, with a party of Sikhs, went out to meet them, but I have not yet heard the result of his trip. It is rumoured that the mutinous 32nd N.I. are on their way to join Kooer Sing, for he is in the nearest and safest place."

THE LONDON MAIL of Sept. 26 arrived at Calcutta Oct. 31 (per *Alma*).

THE 32ND N.I.—We learn that the head-quarters of the 32nd N.I., at Soorie, have been marched down to Raneengunge, where they laid down their arms, in consequence of the mutiny of the detachments of that regiment at Deoghur and Rampore Haut. It is said, that a letter has been found on one of the native officers, written in Persian, and dated from Calcutta, informing them that a European force had been sent up to cut them in pieces, and that the time had arrived for them to take the same course that had been taken by their brother soldiers in other parts of the country.

EXPLOSION OF GAS.—One of the out-offices attached to the gas-building at Narkaldangah blew up on the 3rd of November, at 3 p.m. Two natives, it seems, went under the floor with a light, and the gas exploded. Both are burnt very much, and were sent to hospital. The sircar who gave the order is in custody. All the doors and windows of the building were smashed, and the walls and roofs split in a thousand places, and will all fall in if not at once removed.

LORD CANNING.—We hear that the native gentlemen of Calcutta are preparing an address to the Governor-General, complimenting him on his public conduct during these difficult times.

THE BENGAL YEOMANRY.—Three troops of this gallant cavalry corps left Raneengunge for the Upper Provinces on Tuesday morning, the 3rd November, the first troop having left some days before.

THE MARINE BRIGADE.—For some time past, the men recruited for this corps have been diligently and actively employed in learning their business. Those who are now located at the police appear to be well up to their drill, both in the musket, and, it is to be hoped, in the Enfield rifle; also the great-gun drill.

CALCUTTA GRENADIERS.—It is, we are told, in contemplation to effect a change in the organization of the Calcutta Volunteer Infantry Guards, as at present constituted, by forming another company out of the five companies already in existence; they will be picked men, and be called the Grenadier company.

EUROPEAN MOUNTED POLICE CORPS.—The Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the establishment of a European mounted police corps. It is for the present limited to twenty-five men, and will be stationed at Gyah. The men were engaged the day before yesterday, had measures taken for their uniform, and will proceed in the course of a few days to Raneengunge, from whence they are to continue by slow marches their way to Gyah.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.—The news of the Indian mutiny has reached every part of the world. A letter received from Mecca states, that the insurrection of the native soldiery in Upper Bengal, and the wholesale massacre of the Christians by the sepoys had formed the prominent part of the conversation both at table and at the Holy Mosque. The chief hadjee is said to have expressed his disgust and abhorrence at these occurrences.

SIR ROBERT HAMILTON.—The *Lahore Chronicle* hears from an influential source at Agra that Sir Robert Hamilton is to get the lieut.-governorship of the North-West Provinces.

LIEUT.-COLONEL NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN.—The *Punjabee* of October 30 announces that Lieut.-Colonel Neville Chamberlain has sent in his resignation, through the chief commissioner, of his appointment of adjutant-general of the army, as he prefers retaining the command of the frontier brigade.

THE EX-KING OF OUDE.—The ex-king of Oude, we hear, had a petition drawn up and forwarded to the Governor-General in Council, during the past week, wherein he solicited of the authorities to inform him of the nature of the charges brought against him which detain him a prisoner, and the length of time he is likely to be so detained. The reply he received was very laconic, for he was informed in a very few words that he would know all about the affair within a very short time.—*Hurkaru*, Nov. 3.

THE KING OF DELHI.—The *Friend of India* proposes that the lower floating light at the Sandheads should be made the future residence of the king of Delhi till his death takes place. Considering that an attack of sea-sickness might carry his villainous majesty off, we (the *Hurkaru*) think the best plan would be to send him to Pitcairn's Island, and leave him there, or let him loose in Nova Zembla upon a floating iceberg. No punishment is too bad for the old monster, who should have been hanged first and his body burnt afterwards. We are of opinion that burning him after his death will have a great moral effect on the Mussulmans of India, as, according to their creed, such a proceeding destroys all chance of the individual going to paradise, as well as his crown of martyrdom.

MONUMENT TO SIR HENRY LAWRENCE.—"Having been requested by several gentlemen, as a friend and brother officer of the late much-lamented Major-General Sir H. M. Lawrence, K.C.B., to raise a subscription for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to his memory, I willingly accede to their wishes, in so far as to solicit subscriptions; but I would suggest that the amount realized should be appropriated rather to the support of the Lawrence Asylum than to a monument, feeling satisfied in my own mind that this would be most in accordance with the wishes of the lamented deceased, could they be consulted. Sir H. M. Lawrence needs no other monument than the noble institution he raised at Sunawur, near Kussowlee, an institution worthy of so good a man, and I hereby solicit his friends and the public in general, to come forward in support of a charity in which he took so great an interest; a lasting stigma would attach to us if we allowed the admirable asylum which bears his name to languish or fail through want of funds, and I confidently hope this my appeal will be nobly and generously responded to by his friends, the public, and the army at large. Subscriptions will be thankfully acknowledged by me, and by Mr. Bailey, the agent of the A. and U.S. Bank at Lahore."—G. E. GOWAN, *Major-General*.

ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS.—We subjoin a list of the troops lately landed. Much credit is due to Capt. Evans, H.M.'s 29th regiment, the newly-appointed disembarking officer, as everything is conducted with the greatest regularity and order. Not a single accident of any sort has occurred in this difficult undertaking in a dangerous river with but few facilities, the steamers being mostly engaged otherwise. This day, Nov. 3rd, we have in the river some 1,800 men, the head-quarters of the 42nd Highlanders, a portion of the rifle brigade, the 88th regiment, some of the royal artillery and royal engineers,—a goodly accession; 13th light infantry, 440 men; 23rd fusiliers, 650; 34th foot, 750; 38th foot, 240; 42nd Highlanders, 550; 82nd regiment, 1,000; 88th regiment, 627; 93rd Highlanders, 1,050; royal artillery, 712; royal engineers, 102; transport train, 250; Queen's service recruits, 221; Company's service recruits, 216.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

DUM DUM DEPOT OF MUSKETRY.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, Oct. 22, 1857.—With the sanction of Government, the depot of musketry at Dum Dum will be broken up from the 1st proximo.

2. The European officers and native details will join their respective regiments. The officers and men of corps that have mutinied will be sent to Barrackpore, to be disposed of under the orders of the officer commanding the presidency division.

3. The unposted officers attached to the depot will be appointed to do duty with regiments of H.M.'s service, as may be found convenient. The superintendent of cadets is requested to carry out this arrangement, and to forward to the adjutant-general's office a memorandum, for publication in general orders.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROBERT GARRETT, K.C.B.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, October 26, 1857.—The Commander-in-Chief being about to proceed to Cawnpore, his Excellency, with the sanction of government, deposes Major-General Sir Robert Garrett, K.C.B., to exercise a special duty at the presidency.

2. On this officer, assisted by the deputy adjutant and quarter-master-generals of the army, will devolve the duty of quartering and forwarding the troops expected to arrive immediately.

3. As the *locum tenens* of the Commander-in-Chief for the time

being, in Calcutta, he will act irrespectively of the divisional command; and the directions issued by him for the quartering, movement, and progress of troops expected from England, in and from the presidency, under the orders of Government, will be final.

4. The command in all other matters will proceed as usual in the division; and the correspondence of the army will be forwarded for the present to heads of departments at the presidency. Subjects requiring the immediate orders of the Commander-in-Chief may be addressed to the chief of the staff, at army headquarters, camp.

5. This order to have effect from the 27th instant.

Officers in command of divisions, brigades, regiments, and detachments, are informed that the office of the chief of the staff is not on any account to interfere with the routine of correspondence, as hitherto pursued in this army.

2. The chief of the staff will only be addressed directly in cases where the service is emergent, and it is considered that the business in hand may suffer for want of immediate communication with the Commander-in-Chief.

3. Telegraphic communications therefore of such nature should be addressed to the chief of the staff; but all ordinary correspondence, to the chiefs of the respective departments.

OFFICERS' RATIONS.

Fort William, Oct. 30.—The Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to direct, that all officers attached to European troops shall, when on service in the field, or *en route* with any portion of their corps from one station to another, be entitled, whenever the soldiers are rationed, to draw rations of provisions for themselves at the rate of one ration for each officer.

The cost of the rations so supplied is to be paid by the officers, and commanding officers of corps and detachments are to see that the bills of the commissariat department are regularly adjusted.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABERCROMBIE, A. reattached to pres.; to offic. as coll. of Chit-tagong, Nov. 2.

ANDERSON, G. to be an asst. mag. in Tirhoot, Oct. 21.

ANDERSON, J. G. to be sub-dep. opium ag. of Cawnpore, Nov. 3.

BADDELEY, W. C. to be an asst. mag. in Tirhoot, Oct. 21.

BAYLEY, S. C. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Behar.

BAX, J. A. H. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Ghazepore, assu. ch.

BEAUFORT, W. M. reattached to pres.; to offic. as coll. of Moorshedabad, Nov. 2.

BENSON, J. P. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Cawnpore, assu. ch. of off. on Oct. 7.

BIRD, F. M. to offic. as marriage registrar in the Goruckpore district, dur. abs. of Patterson.

BOWRING, L. B. pl. at disp. of lieut. gov. central prov. Oct. 23.

BRERETON, H. reattached to N.W. prov. the Punjab, and Oude.

CAMPBELL, C. H. re-attached to pres. Nov. 2.

CARNEGIE, P. Asst. commis. of Salone in Oude, services temp. pl. at disp. of the Lieut.-Gov. central prov. fr. Sep. 7.

CHASE, H. M. to exercise powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in Zillahs, Agra, Muttra, and Allypore, fr. July 5.

COMBE, J. to offic. as regist. of deeds and marriages regist. in Shahabad.

COSTLEY, W. C. to ch. of sub-div. of Kurreeempore, to exercise powers of a mag. in district of Moorshedabad, Oct. 9.

DALRYMPLE, J. W. Under-sec. Home Dept. resumed ch. of his duties, Nov. 6.

DAVEY, W. to be a dep. mag. and dep. coll. in Burdwan, and exerc. pow. of a covenanted not asst. mag. Oct. 17.

DENT, H. W. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Sylhet, Oct. 22.

EDDIS, W. W. appt. as an asst. mag. in Pubna can.

FITZPATRICK, W. to be asst. mag. in Moonghyr and Bhaugulpore, and exerc. pow. of cov. asst. to mag. in above district.

GRAY, W. re-attached to pres. Nov. 2.

GALE, C. to be asst. mag. to Tirhoot, and to exercise powers of a covenanted asst. to a mag. in district, Oct. 21.

GREY, W. to offic. as jun. sec. to board of revenue, Nov. 2.

HAMILTON, Sir R. N. C. bart. returned to duty, Oct. 23.

HEYWOOD, R. O. to be marriage registrar in Sylhet; to be sec. to local comm. of pub. instruc. at Sylhet, Oct. 24.

HIND, J. to be conservator of the port of Khyouk Phoo.

HOLLOWAY, F. H. to be an asst. mag. in Tirhoot, Oct. 21.

HUDSON, H. to be an asst. mag. in Tirhoot, Oct. 21.

JACKSON, C. C. returned to duty, Oct. 15.

JACKSON, E. re-attached to pres. Nov. 2; to be supt. of carriage and supplies for troops which are marching within limits of provinces under Lieut. gov. of Bengal; to exec. power of a coll. and vested with pow. of a mag. in Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, and Maunbhoom.

KERR, T. R. to be asst. mag. and exerc. pow. of a cov. asst. in Mymensing.

LOGIN, T. civ. exec. engr. of 2nd class to supt. construction of Darjeeling road.

LUMSDEN, J. J. F. qual. for pub. serv.; ord. to Benares to await the ord. of the lieut.-gov. Oct. 23.

LYALL, A. C. asst. to mag. and coll. of Boolundshuhur, vested with pow. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. Oct. 6.

MACKENZIE, J. to be dep. mag. and dep. coll. in Behar, and to exerc. pow. of cov. asst. to mag. of above district.

MACTIER, T. B. to offic. as mag. coll. and salt agent of Pooree, Nov. 2.

MEYERS, W. dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Bhaugulpore, vested with pow. of asst. commr. in Sonthal pergunnahs, Oct. 24.

MONEY, R. re-attached to N.W. provinces, the Punjab, and Oude, Nov. 2.

MORRELL, R. to be asst. mag. and exerc. pow. of a cov. asst. in Backergunge.

NUTHALL, R. D. to be asst. to supt. of Keddahs at Dacca, fr. Apr. 18.

OLDHAM, W. qual. for pub. serv.; ord. to Benares to await the ord. of the lieut.-gov. Oct. 23; to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Mirzapoor, Oct. 28.

O'REILLY, W. to be a dep. mag. and a dep. coll. in Sarun.

OUSELEY, J. D. ret. to duty Oct. 30, re-attached to the Bengal pres.

PATMER, A. V. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, to exercise powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. in that dist. Oct. 9.

PHILLIPS, A. L. M. vested with powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. in the dists. of Agra, Muttra, and Allygurh, June 12.

POWER, J. W. vested with the powers of jt. mag. and dep. coll. in the dists. of Etah and Futtighurh.

QUINTON, J. W. qual. for pub. serv. ord. to Benares to await the ord. of the lieut.-gov. central prov. Oct. 23; to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Ghazepoor, Oct. 28.

RICHARDES, C. J. H. to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. 1st grade, v. A. Johnston, dec. fr. June 5.

ROBERTSON, E. S. qual. for pub. serv. ord. to Benares, to await the ord. of the lieut.-gov. Oct. 23; to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Allahabad, Oct. 28.

ROSS, A. rec. ch. of office as judge of Ghazepoor, Oct. 15.

SAUNDERS, C. B. to offic. as commr. of Delhi div. and agent to lieut.-gov. N.W. prov. v. Greathed, dec. Sept. 29.

SCHALCH, V. H. ret. to pres.; to offic. as mag. coll. and salt agent at Balasore, Nov. 2.

SHADWELL, J. B. vested with powers of Moonsiff, in Gawalparah dist.

SIMSON, D. re-att. to N.W. prov. the Punjab, and Oude, Nov. 2.

SIMSON, H. B. to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Bhaugulpore.

SIMSON, J. now asst. with full powers in the Azimgurh dist. is prom. to a jt. mag. and dep. coll. 2nd grade, fr. Nov. 5.

SMITH, G. to be an asst. mag. in Tirhoot, Oct. 21.

TAYLOR, R. qual. for pub. serv.; ord. to Benares to await the ord. of the lieut.-gov. central prov. Oct. 23; to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Benares.

TAYLER, W. V. G. to be a member of local committee of pub. instrue. at Moonghyr, Nov. 2.

THOMPSON, F. re-attached to N. W. prov. the Punjab, and Oude.

TURNER, W. C. qual. for pub. service, attached to N. P. prov. the Punjab, and Oude.

WARD, J. D. to be sec. to local committee of pub. instrue. at Bauleah, Nov. 2.

WILSON, M. J. to be an asst. mag. in Tirhoot, Oct. 21.

WILSON, J. C. to be a comm. within Moozuffernuggur dist. Oct. 2.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ANNAND, A. S. 15 mo. on m.c.

CARNEY, P. leave cancelled.

FLOYD, J. A. 1 mo. on m.c.

HARRIS, G. L. T. 2 mo.

LENNOX, C. W. 15 days.

MORRIS, G. G. supt. of survey, 1st or N. div. 6 weeks.

WYATT, A. 6 mo. in ext. on m.c.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ABBOT, Ens. R. J. having res. his app. the assignment of his rank is cancl. Dec. 23.

ARBUTHNOT, Lieut. Hon. C. J. D. perm. to res. app. of adj. and gr. mr. of Eur. inv. batt. Oct. 22.

ARMSTRONG, Lieut. C. 14th N.I. ret. to duty.

ATTAY, Capt. E. art. ret. to duty.

BAKER, Brev. maj. W. 9th L.C. to offic. as adj. and also as interp. and gr. mr. Oct. 31.

BALDWIN, Lieut. C. asst. commissr. to offic. as dep. commissr. of 1st class, in ch. of Jubbulpore dist. dur. abs. of Lieut. Clerk, with effect fr. Oct. 13.

BARCLAY, Capt. R. C. 68th N.I. placed at disp. of lieut. gov. of Bengal, to do duty with Goorka reg. Oct. 23.

BATTYE, Lieut. W. 65th N.I. placed at disp. of lieut. gov. Central Provinces, Oct. 23.

BECHER, Capt. A. A. 40th N.I. to act as asst. adj. gen. and comm. officer to force proc. on service, Oct. 22.

BELLI, Lieut. W. F. 40th N.I. to be interp. to H.M.'s 38th regt. Oct. 22.

BLATHWAYT, Ens. L. to rank from Aug. 11.

BODDAM, Lieut. H. M. vested with powers of dep. comm. of Hazareebaugh district.

BROOKS, Capt. J. H. 1st L.C. placed at disposal of lieut. gov. of Bengal, to do du. with Goorka regts. at Segowlie, Oct. 27.

BROWN, Lieut. W. T. to be dep. comm. of ordnance on prob. v. Lieut. Macneil.

BROWN, Ens. R. to do du. with H.M.'s 82nd at Dinapore, Oct. 24.

BURLTON, Lieut. H. M. B. 5th N.I. to do du. with detach. of H. M.'s 8th regt. at Umballah, Oct. 31.

CAMPBELL, Capt. A. H. 9th N.I. to offic. as maj. of brig. posted to Allahabad district, Oct. 23.

CAVENAGH, Lieut. G. 39th N.I. ret. to du.

CHRISTIE, Col. J. 3rd L.C. to be a brig. of 2nd cl. for special serv. Oct. 29.

CLERK, Lieut. E. to offic. as dep. comm. 1st cl. of Jubbulpore fr. June 20 dur. abs. of Capt. Pinkney, Oct. 18.

COCKERELL, Lieut. J. 4th L.C. ret. to du.

COLLINGWOOD, Ens. H. to rank fr. July 26.

COX, Ens. F. A. D. to do du. with H.M.'s 34th foot, Oct. 24.

DARLING, Lieut. A. art. ret. to duty.

DAUNT, Lieut. J. C. C. 70th N.I. to ch. of ordnance captured fr. the enemy, Oct. 22.

DAVIS, Ens. R. P. to rank fr. Aug. 22.

DICKENS, Ens. W. L. to rank fr. July 20.

DRAKE, Ens. J. A. to rank fr. July 26.

DURAND, Ens. C. J. to rank fr. Aug. 4.

EVANS, Ens. H. P. to do duty with H.M.'s 34th foot, Oct. 24.

FARRINGTON, Capt. J. J. 2nd Eur. fus. 1st class asst. eng. Behar irrigation; placed at disp. of mil. dept. for regt. duty, Oct. 23.

FISHER, Capt. G. A. 1st N.I. placed at disp. of lieut.-gov. of Bengal, to do duty with Goorka regt. at Segowlie, Oct. 23; to offic. as sub-asst. comm. gen. v. Turner, dec. Oct. 28.

FITZGERALD, Ens. H. B. to rank fr. Aug. 15.

FOLEY, Ens. R. J. to rank fr. July 26.

FOX, Lieut. E. S. 47th N.I. to offic. as asst. field eng. and art. officer, in entrenched position at Mirzapore station, Oct. 20.

FRANCIS, Capt. H. art. returned to duty.

FRASER, Lieut. G. L. 23rd N.I. returned to duty.

GAMBIE, Ens. C. H. F. 38th L.I. to be lieut. fr. May 25, v. Cureton, prom. this cancels prom. of Ens. J. M. Glubb.

GARDEN, Ens. H. C. to rank fr. July 26.

GLASCOCK, Ens. T. B. M. to rank fr. Aug. 11.

GRAHAM, Lieut. J. M. to offic. as jun. asst. to commissr. of Chota Nagpore, in ch. of sub-div. of Koruda, till arr. of Capt. Moncrieff, Nov. 2.

GRANT, Lieut. J. A. 8th N.I. to be baggage mr. to field force proc. to Cawnpore, Oct. 22.

GREENE, Capt. G. N. 70th N.I. to offic. as dept. judge adv. gen. of pres. div. to relieve Capt. Hatch, without delay, Oct. 23.

GRIERSON, Lieut. W. M. 70th N.I. to be a sub-asst. comm. gen. fr. July 28, v. Malleston.

HAND, Ens. G. M. to do duty with H.M.'s 82nd foot, Oct. 24.

HILLS, Ens. G. S. to rank fr. Aug. 4.

HILLS, 2nd Lieut. G. S. engs. to rank fr. June 8, 1855, to be a prob. asst. eng. in public works dept. and placed at disp. of supt. eng. central provinces, Nov. 6.

HIND, Lieut. J. 26th L.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 27.

HOLROYD, Capt. G. 43rd L.I. to act as adj. dur. abs. of Powell.

HORSEFORD, Col. R. art. to be temp. brig. 2nd class.

HUNTER, 1st Lieut. J. adj. 5th batt. art. to rec. ch. of 52 horses belonging to Royal art. Oct. 26; ch. of art. recruits at Dum Dum station, Oct. 24.

IMPEY, Capt. A. engs. 1st class executive eng. transf. fr. Darjeeling road, and posted to Allahabad div. v. Innes, killed, Oct. 26.

INNES, Capt. P. R. inv. est. to ch. of clothing and stationery stores at Allahabad, Oct. 28.

JENKINS, Lieut. H. G. 20th L.C. ret. to duty.

JENKINS, Lieut. J. H. 44th N.I. to offic. as sub-asst. comm. gen. v. Mylne, Oct. 28.

LANCE, Lieut. J. D. 8th N.I. to be interp. to H.M.'s 42nd Highlanders, Oct. 22.

LAWRENCE, Col. G. F. P. to be a brig. gen. in command of all the forces within the limits of the Rajpootana states fr. June 8.

LEMARCHAND, Lieut. C. S. art. to superintend the construction of defensive works at Hoshungabad.

LEWIN, Ens. T. H. to do duty with H.M.'s 34th Foot, Oct. 24.

LIGHTFOOT, Ens. E. to rank fr. July 15.

LLOYD, Capt. B. P. 11th N.I. supt. of Neemuch, to be an extra asst. to the agt. to the Gov. gen. for the states of Rajpootana, but to cont. to perform his duties as supt. until further orders.

MAGREGOR, Capt. E. A. M. 9th L.C. pl. at disp. of lieut. gov. of Bengal, to do duty with Goorka regt. at Segowlie, Oct. 23.

MAGNIAC, Capt. F. L. 2nd in com. of the late Bhopal cont. made over ch. of the detach. at Hoshungabad to Maj. W. H. Rickards, Sept. 30.

MAGNIAC, Lieut. L. B. 1st Eur. fus. to do duty with H.M.'s 34th regt. and proc. with it to upper prov. to join, Oct. 27.

MARSDEN, Maj. F. C. 29th N.I. perm. to ret. on pension of lieut. col. fr. June 15.

MARTEN, Lieut. J. P. jun. asst. to mag. to Assam, at Kamroep, vested with certain powers.

MCNEILL, Lieut. J. C. 12th N.I. ret. to duty; to do duty with H.M.'s 13th L.I. to join, Oct. 22.

MESSITER, Ens. A. H. to rank fr. July 20; to do duty with H.M.'s 34th foot, Oct. 24.

MONCRIEFF, Lieut. A. P. S. 44th N.I. 4th class exec. engr. Burdwan div. serv. pl. at disp. of Govt. of Bengal, for emp. in Chota Nagpore commission, Oct. 30; to be jun. asst. to the comm. of Chota Nagpore.

MONEY, Ens. A. W. to rank fr. Aug. 15.

MORGAN, Capt. W. D. 22nd N.I. pl. at disp. of lieut. gov. of Bengal, to do duty with Goorka reg. at Segowlie, Oct. 23.

MORIARTY, Ens. M. P. to do duty with H.M.'s 34th foot, Oct. 24.

MORRIS, Cornet R. to rank fr. Aug. 4.

MORTON, Capt. W. E. engs. ret. to duty, to off. as sup. eng. dur. abs. of Major A. G. Goodwin, and to proc. to Allahabad without delay, Nov. 3.

MUNRO, Lieut. C. A. 25th N.I. to offic. as adj. to left wing proc. to Calcutta.

MURRAY, Lieut. R. art. to be a dep. supt. of electric telegraphs, India, and to be in ch. of the lines in Punjab and Sind, Oct. 29.

MYLNE, Lieut. W. C. K. 74th N.I. to be sub. asst. comm. gen. v. Crommelin, Oct. 28.

NEDHAM, Lieut. C. offic. dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. to act as station interp. at Dinapore, Oct. 22.

NEMBHARD, Lieut. W. dep. commiss. of Dumoh, to be a commis. Oct. 25.

ORA, Capt. A. to be pos. mr. to field force proc. to Cawnpore, Oct. 22.

PAKENHAM, Ens. H. A. to rank fr. Aug. 15.

PATTEN, Capt. R. 3rd Eur. regt. to be fort. ajt. at Agra, with effect fr. May 19.

PINKNEY, [Capt. F. W.] dep. comm. 1st class, Saugor, to be a comm. in Jubbulpore district, fr. Oct. 14.

PITCHER, Ens. H. W. to rank fr. July 26.

READER, Ens. B. E. to rank fr. July 26.

RICKARDS, Maj. W. H. pol. agent at Bhopal, rec. ch. of the detach. of the late Bhopal cont. at Hoshungabad, from Capt. Maguiac, Sept. 30.

RIPLEY, Ens. F. T. to rank fr. Aug. 4.

ROBERTS, Capt. G. R. 41st N.I. ret. to duty.

ROBERTS, Lieut. J. 49th N.I. placed at disp. of lieut. gov. of Bengal, to do duty with Goorka reg. Oct. 23.

ROBERTSON, Capt. H. L. 65th N.I. placed at disp. of lieut. gov. Central Provinces, Oct. 23.

ROSS, Capt. E. D. R. 3rd Eur. reg. to command a body of horse now being organised in the dist. of Etawah, June 2.

SALE, Capt. T. H. engs. placed at disp. of pub. works dept. Oct. 27; to act as supt. eng. 2nd circle, Lower Provinces, till arr. of Capt. Maxwell, Oct. 30.

SAMPSON, Ens. D. T. H. to rank fr. Aug. 20; to duty with H.M.'s 34th foot, Oct. 24.

SHAKESPEAR, Lieut. W. R. offic. 1st asst. to the agent to the Gov.-Gen. for Central India, is, during the absence of Col. Durand on a tour of inspection, appointed to the charge of the treasury at Indore.

SHAW, Lieut. C. R. 37th N.I. to be interp. to H.M.'s 34th regt.

SMYTH, 2nd lieut. R. G. engs. to be a prob. asst. eng. in public works dept., and pl. at disp. of supt. eng. central provinces.

STAFFORD, Capt. W. J. F. com. the Hurrianah lt. inf. batt. assu. ch. of adj. office on dept. of Burwell.

STANTON, Lieut. F. S. engr. exec. engr. 4th class prom. to grade of 3rd class exec. engr. to have ch. of 2nd div. grand trunk road.

SWINEY, Capt. G. 7th N.I. to ch. of station mag. at Dinapore.

SWINTON, Ens. J. S. to rank fr. Aug. 20; to proc. with H.M.'s 34th regt. to the upper provinces, and join and do duty with 1st Eur. fus. Oct. 27.

SWINTON, 2nd lieut. G. engs. pl. at disp. of public works dept. Oct. 23; to be a prob. asst. eng. in public works dept.; posted to Dum Dum div. Oct. 27.

THAIN, Ens. G. G. to rank, fr. July 25.

THURBURN, Capt. F. A. V. 14th N.I. to offic. as supt. of sudder bazaar, at Allahabad, Oct. 20; to offic. as dep. judge adv. gen. at Allahabad, Oct. 22.

TUCKER, Lieut. W. R. engs. 4th class executive eng. trans. fr. Midnapore div. and posted to Benares div.

TUDON, Lieut. J. B. 5th N.I. to do duty with detach. of H.M.'s 8th regt. at Umballah, Oct. 31.

WACE, Ens. E. G. to rank fr. July, 1857.

WATERFIELD, Ens. H. G. to rank fr. Aug. 4, to do duty with H.M.'s 82nd foot, Oct. 24.

WEBB, Ens. C. H. to do duty with H.M.'s 34th foot, Oct. 24.

WEBSTER, Ens. H. W. to rank fr. July 26.

WELD, Lieut. G. fort. adj. Chunar, to act as adj. of Eur. inv. batt. v. Arbuthnot, res.

WESTON, Capt. C. S. 36th N.I. placed at disp. of lieut. gov. of Bengal, to do duty with Goorkha regt. at Segowlie, Oct. 23.

WHILER, Col. F. 1st L. C. to be a brig. on estab. in suc. to Sage res. app. on staff, Oct. 28.

WHITTING, Ens. J. E. to do du. with H.M.'s 34th foot, Oct. 24.

WILLIAMS, Maj. G. W. 29th N.I. to be commd. of the police force now being raised in the Agra dist. June 6.

WILLOUGHBY, Lieut. E. to temp. ch. of off. of Saugor revenue surveyor, v. Capt. J. W. B. Blagrove, dec. Oct. 6.

WROUGHTON, Lieut. H. R. 40th N.I. to act as commissariat officer to force proc. on service, Oct. 22.

YOUNG, Capt. P. A. 3rd N.I. returned to duty.

YULE, Capt. H. engs. to offic. as sec. to govt. of India in public works dept. and as consulting eng. to govt. for railway dept.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.

ENGINEERS.
HILLS, G. S. Oct. 31.
SMYTH, R. G. Oct. 31.

INFANTRY.
COLOGAN, J. F. Fitz G. Oct. 31. LOWIS, N. Nov. 2.
LIGHTFOOT, E. Oct. 30. WACE, E. G. Oct. 27.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

ALLARDYCE, Lieut. J. 80 days fr. Nov. 1 to Hyderabad.

BAKER, Col. W. E. engs. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.

BROOK, Capt. J. H. 1st L.C. to Calcutta.

CAMPBELL, Lieut. R. D. 63rd N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.

CLARKE, Lieut. W. C. S. 37th N.I. fr. Oct. 13 to Dec. 16, to pres. on m.c.; 3 years to Europe, on m.c. old regs.

CROMMELIN, Brev. capt. G. A. 35th L.I. fr. Sept. 8 to 26, to Bombay, prep. to proc. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.

HALE, Lieut. G. H. 57th N.I. 2 mo. fr. Sept. 17, to remain at Benares and Calcutta, and 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.

HAMILTON, Lieut. J. vet. estab. to Nov. 1, in ext.

SMITH, Capt. W. J. 1 mo. in ext.

TAYLOR, Lieut. A. 25th N.I. 2 years to Europe, on m.c. old regs.

TAYLOR, Lieut. T. 14th N.I. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs. Nov. 3.

WELLER, Maj. J. A. supt. eng. 2nd circle N.W. provinces, 3 mo. to pres. prep. to app. for furl. to Europe, on m.c.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARTUM, Asst. surg. R. H. attached to 1st comp. 5th batt. art. to aff. med. aid also to detachs. of H.M.'s 64th and 84th regts. proc. with the advance col. Oct. 20.

BEST, Asst. surg. A. V. M.D. passed colloq. exam.

DIAPER, Surg. H. 40th N.I. to be field surg. to field force proc. to Cawnpore, Oct. 22.

ELTON, Asst. surg. H. N. to med. ch. of a wing of H.M.'s 13th L.I. proc. to the Upper Prov. v. Snell.

FITZGERALD, Asst. surg. A. to do duty in field hospital with head qrs. col. Oct. 20.

HULSE, Vet. surg. H. C. ret. to duty.

MOORE, Asst. surg. T. M.D. ret. to duty.

MORGAN, Asst. surg. ret. to duty.

MORTON, Surg. G. E. M.D. ret. to duty.

PLAYFAIR, Asst. surg. G. R. M.D. ret. to duty.

SHEKLETON, Asst. surg. J. F. res. ch. of du. of dep. assay-mr. of Calcutta mint, Nov. 2.

SHERLOCK, Asst. surg. T. T. to do duty in field hospital with head qrs. column, Oct. 20.

WEBB, Asst. surg. C. K. to do duty with detach. of H.M.'s 42nd Highlanders, in Fort William.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

MANTELL, Asst. surg. A. A. 30 days.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

CAVALRY.

2nd drag. guards. Col. W. Campbell to be brig. of 2nd class temp. for spec. serv.

INFANTRY.

24th. Surg. R. Wolseley, to afford med. aid to 1st troop 3rd brig. horse art. fr. Oct. 8.—43rd. Lieut. J. Crozier passed exam. in Hindostanee; qual. as interp.—64th. Col. A. Wilson to be a brig. of 2nd class temp. for spec. serv.—86th. Lieut. Robinson, leave fr. Oct. 22 to Dec. 21, to Bombay, m.c.—95th. Lieut. Benison to be act. adjt., and Lieut. Rawlins act. paymr. and qr. mr. to the wing.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ANSON, wife of Capt. s. at Kussowlee, Oct. 24.

BARTLETT, Mrs. J. H. d. Oct. 15.

BARRY, wife of John B. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 3.

BROWNE, wife of Frank, s. at Rawul Pindee, Oct. 2.

CARNEGIE, wife of Patrick, s. at Benares, Sept. 9.

COWLEY, wife of Lieut. P. d. in the Fort of Agra, Oct. 29.

COURT, wife of M. H. s. at Russell-st. Chowringhee, Nov. 3.

DILLON, wife of Dr. T. s. at Cherrapoongee, Calcutta, Oct. 6.

EARLE, wife of A. G. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 7.

FELLOWES, wife of Lieut. Halford, 31st N.I. d. at Saugor Fort, Oct. 6.

FOLEY, wife of Richard, d. at Dacca, Nov. 1.

GALLOWAY, wife of Capt. G. A. d. at Meerat, Oct. 20.

HERDON, wife of John H. d. Mussowree, Sept. 27.
 HUTCHINSON, wife of Capt. A. R. E. s. at Mhow, Sept. 20.
 JENKINS, wife of Lieut. J. H. d. at Agra, Oct. 17.
 KELLY, wife of W. F. d. at Cooley Bazaar, Calcutta, Nov. 1.
 LADLAIN, wife of G. W. s. at Meerut, Oct. 22.
 MALET, wife of P. W. d. at Cynthah, Oct. 15.
 MONTRESSOR, wife of C. F. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 5.
 OCKELTON, wife of Thomas P. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 25.
 RICKETTS, wife of George R. at Calcutta, Oct. 28.
 SHERIFF, wife of R. W. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 31.
 SMITH, wife of G. B. s. at Calcutta, Oct. 28.
 SWEENEY, wife of J. d. at Calcutta, Oct. 23.
 TURNBULL, wife of August H. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 6.
 VYALL, wife of E. s. at Simla, Oct. 14.
 WRIGHT, wife of William, s. at Calcutta, Oct. 31.
 WATSON, wife of James, s. at Berhampore, Oct. 26.

MARRIAGES.

Cox, Frederick, to Maria M. d. of Richard Hill, at Howrah, Oct. 28.
 DAVIDSON, Lieut. col. Cuthbert, to Ellen Eliza, d. of the late Capt. William Hore, Oct. 27.
 DURHAM, R. T. to Olivia Miller, at the Scotch Kirk, Calcutta, Oct. 13.
 EARLE, Capt. W. H. S. 20th N.I. to Catherine, d. of the late Vincent Tregear, at Meerut, Oct. 10.
 KISHNAGUR, C. M. to Catherine, d. of Edward Suter, at Calcutta, Oct. 21.
 LATIMER, D. to Mary, d. of the late John Houghton, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Oct. 21.
 MORGAN, Edward J. to Charlotte, d. of James Clark, at Howrah, Oct. 31.
 ORR, William E. to Sophia Louisa P. d. of Capt. William Ellis, R.N. at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Oct. 21.
 PINCKNEY, Capt. Philip, to Emma, d. of the late Lieut. col. Reilly, at St. Paul's Church, Calcutta, Oct. 17.
 SMITH, Patrick, to Margaret Ellen, d. of the late G. M. Rochfort, at St. John's Church, Calcutta, Nov. 5.
 STORK, Vincent Blair, to Angelina Frances, d. of the late Lewis Betts, at Howrah, Oct. 3.

DEATHS.

BARTHELEMY, James J. s. of Hospital S. J. A. at Lahore, aged 5, Oct. 14.
 BENTLEY, Patrick, at Calcutta, aged 61, Oct. 25.
 BIDDLE, Henry, at Calcutta, aged 48, Nov. 2.
 BLAGRAVE, Capt. J. W. B. at Saugor, aged 33, Oct. 6.
 BOLST, Anna M. d. of E. C. at Calcutta, aged 23, Oct. 31.
 BROUGHTON, Lieut. A. F. D. 33rd N.I. at Jubbulpore, Oct. 5.
 CHAPMAN, Matilda, at Chittagong, aged 1 year, Oct. 26.
 COLLEDGE, George W. at Mussoorie, Sept. 22.
 COLVIN, Edward T. at No. 6, Russell-street, Calcutta, aged 42, Nov. 6.
 CONSTANTINE, widow of the late Andrew, at Agra Fort, aged 53, Oct. 10.
 CROSS, Robert L. lieut. 17th N.I. at Calcutta, Oct. 28.
 DAVIDSON, Emma Rose, wife of Major W. W. at Marree, Sep. 1.
 DAVIES, Elliot Noyle, at Barrackpore, aged 42, Oct. 22.
 FARQUHARSON, Pauline, child of Capt. L. J. at Kussoowlie, aged 11 mos. Sep. 25.
 FULLER, Anne Amelia, widow of the late Capt. Abraham, at Delhi, aged 53, May 11.
 KERR, Jane, relict of the late Thomas, at Benares, Oct. 11.
 LAWSON, Joseph, at Roorkee, Oct. 18.
 MORTON, Anna Margaret, d. of Lieut. W. B. at Gowhatty, aged 11 months.
 NICHOLLS, infant d. of Capt. R. O. T. at Loodeana, Oct. 18.
 RICHARDS, Francis S. s. of the Rev. J. at Calcutta, aged 4.
 RICHARDS, William Harvey, s. of the Rev. Joseph, at Calcutta, aged 2, Oct. 31.
 ROBERTS, James, at Almorah, aged 58, Oct. 6.
 ROZARIO, Dr. Francis C. at Calcutta, aged 41, Oct. 29.
 SCANLAN, Charles, at Roorkee, aged 34, Sept. 29.
 SMITH, Lieut. Henry, 14th regt. N.I. at Jhelund, May 21.
 SPENCER, A. H. at Agra, Oct. 7.
 SUTHERLAND, Maj. A. G. C. 25th N.I. at Akyab, Oct. 17.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 3.—Screw steamer Baltic, Durham, Akyab; screw steamer Cape of Good Hope, Robertson, Maulmein; and vessels R. A. Maria, Surrey, and Mooltan; War Cloud, Mackey, Liverpool; screw steamer United Kingdom, Henderson, Kingstown; Adelaide, Longman, London; Ville d'Est, Bernard; and Fetteresso Castle, Oliva Putnam, and Sultan.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per screw steamer Sydney, from Woolwich.—Lieut. col. Gordon, Mrs. Gordon, Maj. Smith, Royal Artillery; Maj. Walcott, Capt. Johnstone, Lieuts. Egan, Gilmour, Cottingham, Whinystates, Edmeades, and Anchinbek; and Asst. surg. Tarrant.
 Per screw steamer Armenian.—Mrs. Fowler and child, and Ralph Richardson.
 Per Areta.—Capt. E. Atley, and lady and child; Lieut. J. Hind, and lady and child; J. H. Jenkins, and lady and child.

Per screw steamer Fiery Cross.—Sir Morrison Barlow, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Negropoul, Mr. Aratoon, and Mrs. White.
 Per Royal Saxon.—William Charlesworth.
 Per Hotspur, from ENGLAND.—Mr. Hunter, Col. Rynes, Mr. Darling, Mr. Jurlan, Mr. Newmarch and 3 children, Mr. De Chall, Mr. Marchin, Mr. Ward, Miss Rynes, Miss Maywell, Miss Milner, Miss Maidman, Capt. Darling, Mr. Jurman, Mr. Newmarch, Mr. Ouseley, Mr. Sachlar, Mr. Ward, Mr. Wilson, Mr. McKey, Mr. Dyne, Mr. Lightfoot, Mr. Hay and child, Mr. De Bay and child, Mr. Goose, Mr. McVeein, Mr. Crawley, Mr. Miller, Mr. Brodene, Miss Plant. From CAPZ.—Mr. Moore, Miss Moore, Gen. Sulter, and U. H. Schleich, Esq.
 Per Fancy.—Messrs. Binks and Cambours.
 Per screw-steamers Cape of Good Hope.—Brig. Franklin and lady, Capt. Campbell, Mr. Wallace, Messrs. Howard, Parker, Fleming, Apel, Gemmer, and Otto; Maj. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Sandeman, Mr. J. P. Warden, Mr. Sutherland, Lieuts. Holland, Taylor, Scott, Dodson, Campbell, Capt. Crisp, and Mr. Manook.
 Per screw-steamers Baltic.—Mr. Neilson and Mr. Ogilvie.
 Per Ulysses.—Lieut. col. Mackswell, Capt. Henneeg and Day, Lieuts. Percival, Scott, Watson, and Dodin, Ens. Libbey, and Surg. Williams, M.D.
 Per Indian.—Mrs. Averill and son.
 Per screw steam ship Alma, from SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Plumb, Rev. J. R. and Mrs. Baldwin, and two infants, Captains Francis J. G. Neblett and Price, Mr. and Mrs. Duff and infant, Messrs. Carslaw and E. J. Muller, Mr. and Mrs. J. Walker and child, Messrs. G. Perry, F. Simms, and J. Ashwell, Colonel Taylor, Mr. H. F. Kean, Dr. Playfair, Messrs. F. West, Logan, and J. W. Pemberton, Lieut. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. N. Lewis, Mr. R. Money, Capt. Thompson, Dr. Bonavia, Mr. Cadogan, Colonel Franks, Mrs. Hallier, Messrs. G. L. Frazer, J. Wilson, Hoyte, and R. J. Smyth, Revs. H. Stone, E. Lerche, and J. Kyne, Mr. R. Money, and Capt. Balderstone. From MARSHALLS.—Mr. D. Elliott, Mr. G. Hills, Capt. Lukin, Messrs. H. Charles, E. Johnson, J. E. Wilson, and H. Wick, Mr. and Mrs. Metcalfe, Messrs. E. Jackson, H. Gray, Dennison, A. Abercrombie, C. H. Campbell, Simpson, and Thompson, Lieut. colonels Spottelwood and Hagar, Mr. Sternale, Captains Young and Atoun, Mr. North Rees, Dr. Hulse, Dr. and Mrs. Shekleton, and Capt. Roberts. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. F. Johnstone, Capt. Morton, Mr. and Mrs. Bouleau and infant, Messrs. Bretonet and C. Armstrong, From SUZ.—Mr. W. M. Beaufort. From MALTA.—Capt. Goodenough. From GALEY.—Mrs. D. Mackay, Mrs. H. J. Mackay, Messrs. Seaton and Ibbey, Lieut. Payne, Messrs. G. Rogers, Mawer, Tilton, Wilmer, and F. Rogers, Capt. Stace, Mr. Green, Dr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Taylor. From BOMBAY.—Messrs. German and Fisher. From MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Burbank, Dr. Morton, Mrs. Skinner, and two children, Mr. Peterson.
 Per steamer Lady Jocelyn, from COAK.—Lieut. col. Woodford, Capt. Nixon, Brev. maj. Warren, Capt. Earle, Lieut. Gray, Lieut. Nicholl, Lieut. Eccles, Ens. Lawton, Ens. Ramsbothams, Ens. Praters, Ens. Cooper, and Asst. surg. Robertson. From PORTSMOUTH.—Maj. Jones, 54th regt. Capt. O'Brien, Capt. Clarke, Capt. Shiffner, Capt. Thomson, Capt. Barnett, Lieut. Stokes, Lieut. Evered, Lieut. Parker, Lieut. Maxwell, Lieut. Stevenson, Lieut. Parr, Ens. Spooner, Ens. Edwards, Ens. Sir C. Burdett, Ens. Gossett, Ens. Coppenger, and Mrs. Stokes and child.
 Per Maria Hay, Ens. Perill, Beaching, and Griffing, Dr. Andrews, Mrs. Andrews and child.
 Per Amazon.—Capt. G. P. Manering, Lieuts. R. Maywell, R. Creighton, and Guise, surgeon.
 Per Arratoon Apar.—Mrs. Hamer and child.
 Per Lady Canning.—K. Herab, M. Antony, Mr. Galasten, B. Goodridge, C. Rogers, master pilot, H. H. Black, volunteer, Capt. Lahy, and R. Goodridge.
 Per Constance Emma.—Mr. Montague and Mr. Halfrey.
 Per steamer Candia.—Ens. W. Morris, Mr. Grove, Capt. Sage, Capt. and Mrs. Stansarish, Capt. Bard, Dr. and Mrs. Shiletto, Mr. H. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Reccanate, Mr. R. M'Leay, Capt. James Hughes, W. Toogood, W. Cunningham, G. Pritchard, J. Nullett, J. Runder, Mr. Flood, Lieut. W. B. Shawe, Lieut. E. Hammer, Mr. Peacockham, Mr. Matthews, Mr. Morey, Mrs. Wood, sister, and 3 children, Capt. Field, Dr. Adams, J. Dounis, Phoebe Dagrell, Mr. Brown, Mr. E. Brooks, Mr. A. B. Warden, W. Rowe, Capt. Saunders, Mr. C. H. Smith, Mr. Brigham, Mr. Julian, Mr. G. Whitty, Mr. Fitzgerald, Mr. M'Gregor, Mr. F. Binch, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. M. C. Guia, Mr. Dalsymue, Mr. Borrow, W. Clarke, P. W. Brown, Mrs. Ricketts, J. Hampson, J. Buckley, Mr. Shields, Capt. Slade, Lieut. Greens, Capt. Grennes, Lieut. Seymour, Mr. Mould, Lieut. col. Lys, Ensigns Egam, Blaunt, and Hoblyn, Maj. Mayjell, Lieut. O'Loughlin, Ensigns Malcolm, Shieffer, Tox, Home, Gilley, and Dashwood, Asst. surg. Paleologus, Maj. Chieshaats, Lieut. Hudson, V. Shawe, Miss Fitzpatrick, Lieuts. Green and Furse, Ensigns James Christie, Colridge, M'Dawken, Wates, and Fieldon, Capt. Hallams, and fourteen privates, Queen's.
 Per Carnyt.—Mrs. Sparkle.
 Per Sutledge, from PORTSMOUTH.—Col. Haraford, Brev. major Ross, Capt. Newdegate, Capt. H. R. L. Newdegate, F. Asherley, G. S. Windham, Lieut. S. S. Windham, Lieut. C. E. Buckle, Lieut. L. Perceval, Ens. J. E. Vaughan, Ens. F. W. M. Chalmers, H. Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and 2 children, Mr. Constable, and Mr. Beathie.
 Per Glen Isla.—Dr. Chalmers, and W. W. Burt.
 Per James Alexander.—Mrs. C. Brial and child.
 Per Alice Shorndyke.—A. Duvia.
 Per steamer United Kingdom.—Lieut. col. T. C. Kelly, Major W. A. Fyers, Capt. J. F. Craster, Hon. R. B. Wells, Capt. M. Dillon; Lieuts. O. W. S. Gaymor, J. B. Wardlaw, G. W. Shell, H. A. Scriven, T. C. Payne, and J. T. Currie; Ensigns A. Bayley, T. Hodges, and A. B. Mallett; Paymr. J. Purbill, A. W. Lewis, and J. B. C. Nead.
 Per Adelaide.—Mrs. Longman, Mrs. MacKenze, and Mrs. Hopkins.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per screw steamer Bengal, for MADRAS.—Lieut. Taylor, Lieut. Scott, Mr. Harris, and Col. Spottiswoode, Delamy, and L. H. Campbell. For GALLE.—Mr. Anderson and Edmund Franss. For BOMBAY.—Sir B. Hamilton. For SUZ.—Mr. E. Apel and Mr. Cary. For ALEXANDRIA.—Col. Guthrie, Rev. L. Barroux, Miss Jamin, and Miss Harrell. For MARSHALLS.—Mr. A. S. Annand, Col. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. Oehme, Mr. Wood, and Capt. and Mrs. Taylor. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Hodgson, Mrs. Bellairs, Capt. and Mrs. Weeks and 2 children, Capt. Hall, and Miss Birch.

COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Nov. 9, 1857.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.		Sell.	Buy.
Transfer Stock Paper 4 per cent.	dis.	14 0	to 16 0
Third Sica 4 do.	dis.	22 0	to 24 0
New Co.'s 4 do.	dis.	22 0	to 24 0
Public Works, 5 do.	dis.	10 0	to 11 0

BANK SHARES.

Bengal Bank (Co.'s Rs. 4,000)	Prem.	2400	to 2450
Agra Bank (Co.'s Rs. 500)	"	190	to 200
N.W. Bank (Co.'s Rs. 400)	"	300	to 350
India General Steam Shares	"	1170	to 1180

BANK OF BENGAL.

Discount on Government acceptances (3 months)	..	10 per cent.
Do. on private bills and notes	..	12 per cent.
Do. under 20 days to run	..	5 per cent.
Interest on deposit of Co.'s paper	..	11 per cent.
Do. on open cash credit accounts	..	11 per cent.
On deposit of goods, &c.	..	12 per cent.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	each	Rs. 9 14	to 9 15
Doubloons	"	32 0	to 32 4
Madras Gold Mohurs	"	16 3	to 16 4
Old Gold Mohurs	"	22 0	to 22 4
New Gold Mohurs	"	15 10	to 15 11
China Gold Bars	per sa. wt.	15 12	to 15 14
Gold Dust	"	16 0	to 16 1
Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100	"	105 4	to 106 0
Spanish Dollars	per 100	220 8	to 222 0
Mexican ditto	"	220 0	to 222 0

EXCHANGES.

Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight	2 2½	to 2 2½
Do. with documents, do.	2 2½	to 2 2½
American Bills under credit, do.	2 2½	to 2 2½
Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight	2 0	to —
Navy Bills, 3 days' sight	2 0	to 2 0½
Bank of England Post Bills, at sight	2 0	to 2 0½

FREIGHTS.

Quotations to London and Liverpool, 3l. 0s. to 3l. 10s.

IMPORTS (Calcutta, Nov. 9).—A fair amount of business was done for about a week after the departure of the mail of 22nd ult.; but since the early part of last week a rumour in the bazaar of some disturbance at Furruckabad, has rather depressed the market, and less disposition has been shown by buyers to operate; prices generally have slightly declined; but as importers are firm, the present lull is likely to be of a temporary duration. *Metals* of all descriptions have improved, consequent on some favourable advices from Mirzapore; but operations have not been large, owing to the existing difficulty in the transmission of goods to the Upper Provinces. *Coloured Yarns.*—The demand for Turkey Red, both German and English dye, has been fair, and prices have been influenced by the rise on White Twist. The transactions have been principally speculative. *Orange and Green* have also been sold to a fair extent for the Burmese market, at an advance of about 2 annas per lb. on the former, and 1 anna per lb. on the latter. *Coloured Cottons* have lately engaged inquiry, consequent on some favourable advices from Mirzapore, and demand from Eastern Bengal. Sales have taken place at an advance of 1 to 2 pies per yard on Twills and Cambrics, and 4 annas per piece on Jaconets and Mulls. *Madapollams, Grey.*—The stocks are light, and there is a good demand at an advance of 1 anna per piece. The reported sales are at Rs. 2-0-6 to 2-4 per piece. *White* are neglected, and there are no transactions to report. *Cambrics, Grey.*—Stocks are also small. Importers are firm, and may succeed in obtaining higher prices. No sales have taken place. *White* are in limited request. A few sales are reported this week at Rs. 2-8 to 2-12 per piece. *Jaconets, Grey.*—40 and 45 inches, the reduced stocks have induced holders to show some firmness; higher prices being expected have caused a limited business, and as the season is nearly over, no great improvement in price is expected. *White* have been in good demand, and sales have been effected to a fair extent at a slight improvement in price. *Lappets and Japan Spots* are being taken for local requirement only, the lower qualities being sought for at a shade of improvement in price. *Mull Mulls.*—White of inferior qualities are inquired for. There has been a speculative demand, at a slight improvement in price. The reported sales are at Rs. 3-11 to 5-3 per piece. *White Twills* are saleable to a limited extent at Rs. 4-12 per piece. *Grey Domestic* are saleable to a limited extent at 1s. 6p. per yard. *Flannel.*—Woolen and cotton mixed has been sold at 10s. 6p. per yard. *Ditto*, printed, at 15s. 6p. per yard. *Copper.*—Sales of sheathing 16 to 32 oz. have been reported at Rs. 46-12 and 47, and Braziers 6 by 4 at Rs. 51-8 per factory maund. The assortments, consequent on some favourable advices from Mirzapore, and light stocks in our market have somewhat improved in price, and are at present. *Spelter* has advanced in price, and sales have taken place of soft Ct. Rs. 13-8 per fy. md. Imports in October, mds. 3,436. *Tin Plates* have been sold extent, at Co.'s Rs. 21-4 and 22 per single box. Imports in October, boxes 1,800. *Quicksilver* has slightly improved in price. A sale is reported at Ct. Rs. 2-4-6 per factory seer.

EXPORTS (Calcutta, Nov. 9, 1857).—The produce market has shown no great change since last week, excepting Saltpetre, which has risen, and Jute, Rice, and Seeds slightly fallen in price. Business in almost all staples has been moderate. *Indigo.*—The produce of the season is now coming down, and the market has opened with the first sale of the produce of Bansbarreah, Hanskolly, and Katlee concerns in Kishnaghur, at Rs. 217-8. *Sugar.*—A fair demand has sprung up for Bombay, and large transactions have taken place for that quarter; but there is very little doing for Great Britain and other places. The present stocks are estimated at about 10,000 bags, of which 5,000 bags are Benares, 1,000 bags Doma, and 4,000 bags Gurrpatta and Dullioah. *Saltpetre.*—At the departure of the mail of 22nd ultimo, supplies of this staple were also free, and stocks rather heavy, with a moderate business for Great Britain and America; but since the late advices from home, a fair amount of business has been done in our market for Great Britain, at an advance of 2s. to 3s. per md. *Rice.*—A moderate business in table sorts is going on for Great Britain. The qualities at present available are mixed old crop, a great portion being broken, and prices are 2 to 3 annas per maund lower. *Seeta* maintains its former price, but without any operation. *Moonghy* is arriving freely, and although a fair amount of business is going on for China, Mauritius, Bombay, and other places, price has slightly fallen. *Shell Lac.*—The market has improved since the arrival of the English mail, and fine quality and first marks have found buyers at Rs. 21. A parcel of Mirzapore, rather blocky, has been sold at Rs. 17-6 per maund. Native Beerbhoom is selling at Rs. 12 to 15 per maund. *Oils.*—Shipments of castor oil have lately taken place for Great Britain and America at full former prices. We quote present prices: Castor oil, Rs. 10-8 to 12; coconut oil, Rs. 11-8 to 12-8; mustard oil, Rs. 12-8 to 13; teal oil, Rs. 12-8 to 13; linseed oil Rs. 12-4 to 12-12 per maund. *Hides and Skins.*—Shipments of hides are going on actively for Great Britain, but to a moderate extent for the continent and America. Former prices are fully maintained. *Skins* continue to be shipped for America, but are in limited operation for Great Britain. *Jute and Hemp.*—There was a fair amount of business done in Jute since our last for Great Britain, but on receipt of last advices from home, operations have fallen off: a reduction of about 2 annas per maund has taken place. First quality is at present at Rs. 3-4 to 3-6, and good middling at Rs. 3 to 3-2 per maund. Scarcely anything doing in Hemp, which remains as last quoted.

MADRAS.

The LONDON MAIL of Oct. 10 arrived at Madras Nov. 8, and left Nov. 8 for Calcutta.

TREVANDRUM, Oct. 27.—The report about the mutiny here is quite unfounded. The Mohurum went off very quietly, rather unusually so, since that feast was always distinguished for hostile meetings here, as almost in every other place where the Crescent is perceptible, though dimly, over the horizon. His highness' troopers, the resident's escort, and the Quilon subsidiary force behaved most becomingly on the occasion. At Quilon a goodly number of suspicious Ghossais were apprehended, but they were liberated by order of the resident, though a few of them are natives of the Upper Provinces, where the tragedies have lately occurred. They were examined before the superintendent of police at Quilon, and most of them could give no satisfactory account of themselves. However, we may suppose there must have been good reasons for the liberation of these vagabonds, or the British resident would not have sanctioned such a measure.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.—The transport steamer *Carthage* left for Masulipatam late last evening, with instructions to take on from thence the detachment of H.M.'s regiment she lately conveyed there, to Calcutta. It was at first intended that this regiment should proceed to Secunderabad, when the 3rd European regiment would be pushed on to Kamptee; but the head-quarters of the 38th having proceeded direct to Calcutta, it was deemed expedient to have the whole regiment in Bengal. The Royals are to take the place of the 38th at Secunderabad; they were first allotted to Cannanore in order to relieve the wing of the 74th Highlanders, which was to be stationed at Bellary. A portion of the Royals have already reached Cannanore, and orders have been telegraphed directing them to proceed by ship to Masulipatam. The head-quarters of this regiment also went direct to Calcutta, but is now on its way to Masulipatam, from which latter station the regiment will proceed to Secunderabad.

BANGALORE NEW BARRACKS.—The long-talked-of new European cavalry barracks has at last been commenced in right earnest. The site on which it is to be built is the race-course. The foundation has been marked out, and coolies are actually cutting it. The plan and estimates for this building were framed some ten or twelve years ago, and after numerous amendments and references, it was reserved for the eventful year 1857 to see the beginning of this real desideratum for the health and comfort of our European soldiery. It is said that the building will be completed in three years. The barracks will be surrounded by a

strong wall, capable of forming a good defence, should an attack be ever made upon it. We hear that when the new barracks is completed, the arsenal will be removed from the fort into the European infantry barracks, which will be improved and adapted for the purpose; while the European infantry corps stationed here will shift into the present lancer barracks.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.—It is pretty generally understood that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will leave the presidency about the beginning of the year, on a tour of inspection, which will include all the military stations under his control, and that he will be absent on this account for a period of two years.

BELLARY.—The residents at Bellary have nobly subscribed Rs. 588 towards providing the Madras native troops now serving in Bengal with warm clothing. They intend this as a mark of how much the loyal services of our faithful sepoys are appreciated, and when it is added that those sepoys suffer much from the cold of the north-west, it is scarcely necessary to further recommend this fund to the attention of the public.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

TRANSFER OF CORNETS AND ENSIGNS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Oct. 16, 1857.—The Commander-in-Chief directs the publication in General Orders of the subjoined extract from a despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Government of India, which has been communicated to the Government of this presidency.

Extract of military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors to the Government of India, No. 126, dated 22nd July, 1857.*

Para. 2.—We approve of the purposed rules of which the following is a copy:—

1st. "That in the event of a vacancy in the grade of lieutenant in any corps of cavalry or infantry, in which there may be no cornet or ensign, a specified time, one month, shall be given to the cornets or ensigns in other corps to notify their wishes; and that the senior who, within that time expresses a wish to be removed, shall be transferred to the vacancy.

2d. "That every cornet or ensign proceeding on furlough shall be required to state, whether or not he desires transfer as a lieutenant to any other corps, should a vacancy occur during his absence, and that in case of his failing to register his wish to this effect the transfer shall be made independently of him, and as it would be made if the absent cornet or ensign had remained in India and had declined the option of transfer.

3rd. "That in the event of any unposted cornets or ensigns arriving after such a vacancy has taken place in any corps, their posting shall be suspended until the expiration of the month, which it is proposed to allow to cornets and ensigns of regiments in which to apply for transfer.

4th. "A printed copy of these rules should be given to every cadet on his arrival at the Presidency to which he is appointed."

ANNUITIES.—CIVIL SERVICE.

Fort St. George, Civil Fund Office, Nov. 5, 1856.—The four annuities available for the year 1857-58, have been assigned to the following gentlemen of the civil service, they being the senior applicants:—Mr. D. Eliot, Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., Messrs. P. B. Smollett, and T. Prendergast.

S. D. BIRCH, Secretary.

ADVANCES TO CORPS.

Fort St. George, Nov. 6, 1857.—It having been brought under the notice of Government that very great delay occurs in the adjustment of advances, the Right Honourable the Governor in Council deems it necessary to call the attention of all officers taking up advances on any account to the necessity of early adjustment of the same.

Officers are required to bear in mind that they are personally responsible for the amount, and liable to be called upon to refund any arrears remaining unadjusted, should it be proved that unaccountable or avoidable delay has taken place.

Where special advances to corps have been made for particular purposes unprovided for in the Pay and Audit Regulations, commanding officers are bound to make every arrangement for the early recovery and timely adjustment of the same.

Paymasters are, however, not absolved in any way from the responsibility attaching to them as to the necessity of using their utmost endeavours to secure the speedy settlement of outstanding advances.

* Letter dated 6th March, 1857, No. 71, Court's instructions directing that the transfer of Cornet Montgomery from the 9th to the 6th L.C. and that of Cornet Wake from the 1st to the 5th L.C. be cancelled, carried into effect, Government submit proposed rules for regulating transfers of cornets and ensigns in future.

MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Fort St. George, Nov. 6.—The following movements of corps are ordered:—

- 1st N.I. fr. Secunderabad, to Kamptee.
- 7th N.I. fr. Masulipatam to Secunderabad.
- 9th N.I. fr. Samulcottah to Secunderabad.
- 10th N.I. fr. Rangoon to Vizianagum.
- 16th N.I. fr. Mangalore to Hurryhur.
- 22nd N.I. fr. Secunderabad to Straits.
- 23rd L.I. fr. Russelcondah to Burmah.
- 24th N.I. fr. Secunderabad to Burmah.
- 29th N.I. fr. Straits to Masulipatam.
- 31st L.I. fr. Vizianagum to Burmah.
- 35th N.I. fr. Hurryhur to Mangalore.
- 36th N.I. fr. Madras to Kurnool.
- 38th N.I. fr. Straits to Vizagapatam.
- 43rd N.I. fr. Vizagapatam to Russelcondah.
- 45th N.I. fr. Rangoon to Madras.
- 46th N.I. fr. Henzadah to Vizianagum.
- 49th N.I. fr. Kurnool to Secunderabad.
- 1st extra corps, from Masulipatam to Samulcottah.

Fort St. George, Nov. 13.—A troop horse artillery, fr. Madras to Secunderabad.

B. troop horse artillery, fr. Trichinopoly to St. Thomas' Mount. No. 1 horse field battery, with A Co. 4th Bn., from Secunderabad to Kamptee.

½ A. Company 1st battalion artillery, fr. Mount to Penang.

½ C. Company 2nd battalion artillery, fr. Penang to Mount.

1st Supplemental Company 5th battalion artillery, fr. Singapore to Mount.

2nd Supplemental Company 5th battalion artillery, fr. Mount to Singapore.

C. A. BROWN, Colonel,
Secy. to Gov.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ARBUTHNOT, W. H. to act as 3rd asst. to accountant gen. dur. abs. of Alexander, Oct. 29.

BAYNES, C. R. to be a Puisne jud. of the Sadr and Foujdaree Adawlut, Oct. 29.

CHATFIELD, R. W. to be civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Mangalore, Oct. 29.

CHILD, F. S. returned to pres. Oct. 20; to act as subord. jud. of the zillah of Madura dur. emp. of A. W. Phillips, Nov. 3.

CLARKE, R. G. returned to pres. Oct. 29.

CLARKE, R. G. to act as civ. and sess. jud. of Tinnevely dur. abs. of Story on leave, Oct. 30.

COLLETT, C. to act as dep. coll. of sea customs dur. abs. of Cochran, Oct. 20.

ELLIS, G. M. to act civ. and sess. jud. of Cuddalore, to be a leg. trustee of that chapl., Oct. 30.

FISHER, W. coll. and mag. of Canara, sess. ch. of the dist. fr. Mr. Robinson, Oct. 20.

HATHAWAY, A. to act as coll. and mag. of Madura, Oct. 30.

HODGSON, W. ret. to duty Oct. 30.

HUDLESTON, ret. to pres. Oct. 29.

MAYNE, D. to act as civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Madura dur. empl. of Phillips, Oct. 20.

MOREHEAD, W. A. to be chief jud. of the Sadr and Foujdaree Adawlut, Oct. 22.

ONSLOW, T. to be civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Guntur.

PHILLIPS, A. W. acting civ. and sess. jud. of zillah of Madura, ass. ch. of court, to act as civ. and sess. jud. of Madura until act. of D. Mayne, or till further orders, Nov. 3.

PHILLIPS, H. D. to be civ. and sess. jud. of the zillah of Madura, but cont. to act as coll. mag. and resident, and to be a comman. Tanjore, Oct. 29.

SMITH, H. G. to act as sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Malabar, dur. abs. of Morris, Oct. 20.

SULLIVAN, R. J. act. coll. and mag. of Madura dcl. ov. ch. of district to Mr. Cockerell, Oct. 21.

WOOD, H. returned to pres. Oct. 29.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATE SPECIFIED.
HANNTINGTON, J. C. Nov. 8.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

AGNEW, G. V. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 20, to Madras and Calcutta.

BIDEN, C. 1 mo.

BLAIR, J. H. 3 mo. to Waltair and Madras.

BREKES, J. W. 6 mo. fr. Jan. 2, 1858.

COCHRANE, W. E. 1 mo. to rem. at pres. or proc. to Bangalore.

FUSSELL, E. A. 3 mo. on m.c.

REID, J. B. 1 mo. to presidency, Nov. 3.

SULLIVAN, R. J. 33 days to Madras, prep. to app. for leave to Europe; 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c.

STORY, E. 3 mo. fr. Nov. 20, to Point de Galle.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENT.

CLARKE, Rev. B. S. to office as chaplain at Coonoor and Jacktalla, dur. abs. of Taylor, Oct. 20.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALLAN, Brev. maj. G. 3rd L.I. to be maj. fr. Oct. 7, v. Yarde, dec.
 BAILLIE, Lieut. col. G. A. fr. 21st N.I. to 26th N.I. fr. Nov. 15.
 BARBER, Ens. H. 15th N.I. to join Oct. 17.
 BARWISE, Capt. W. 45th N.I. ret. to du. Oct. 30.
 BELL, Maj. H. W. art. is permitted at his own request to resign his appt. as commis. of ord. Nagpore force, Nov. 3.
 BLAIR, Ens. H. W. posted to 12th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. Aug. 4.
 BRIGGS, Maj. G. art. to act as 1st adj.-gen. of army dur. abs. with regt. on field serv. of Capt. Roberts.
 BROOKE, Ens. T. H. B. 12th N.I. to be lieut. from July 26, in succ. to Read pro. this cancels pro. of Lieut. Stewart.
 BROWN, Ens. J. R. 25th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Aug. 6, v. Malloch ret.
 CAMPBELL, Lieut. R. F. F. 8th L.C. to do du. with H. M.'s 2nd dragoon guards to join detach. at Dum Dum, Oct. 22.
 CARMICHAEL, Ens. H. T. 3rd Eur. regt. to be lieut. fr. Feb. 28, v. Gabagan, res.
 CHAMBERS, Lieut. O. W. S. engs. ret. to duty.
 CHAMIER, Lieut. S. H. E. fr. 3rd batt. to horse brig. art.; to continue do du. with A comp. 3rd batt.
 CHILDERS, 2nd Lieut. E. W. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Oct. 15, v. Stewart, dec.
 CHURCH, Lieut. T. R. 12th N.I. to be adj. Nov. 2.
 CLARKE, Capt. G. vet. estab. ret. to duty, Oct. 30.
 COOTE, Brev. capt. C. G. H. 52nd N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 15, in succ. to Sharp, dec.
 COTTER, Brev. maj. G. S. art. to office as dep. comm. of ordnance.
 CROSSMAN, Lieut. C. P. 41st M.N.I. 2nd class asst. engr. to temp. ch. of Jubulpore div. v. Maj. Gordon, Oct. 30.
 CUPPAGE, Ens. A. posted to 1st Fus. as 6th 2nd lieut. to rank fr. Aug. 20.
 CURTIS, Cornet F. to do duty with 3rd L.C. Nov. 10.
 DAMES, Ens. G. F. L. 27th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 23, 1856, to complete the estab.
 DAVIDSON, Lieut. J. 34th L.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 30.
 DESBOROUGH, Lieut. C. art. ret. to duty; trans. fr. 5th batt. F. comp. to 5th batt. C. comp. to join in Bengal.
 DICK, Brev. capt. G. T. 3rd L.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 7, v. Yarde, dec.
 DICKINSON, Lieut. H. G. 45th N.I. to be capt. fr. July 16, v. Cottell, ret.
 ELMS, Lieut. F. 16th N.I. ret. to duty.
 EWING, Ens. J. 45th N.I. to be lieut. fr. July 16, v. Cottell, ret.
 FABER, Corn. F. D. 5th L.C. to do duty with body guard, Oct. 28; posted to 5th L.C. as senior cornet, to rank fr. Aug. 4 to join.
 FOORD, Lieut. H. H. 16th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of govt. of India, for temp. emp. in pub. works dept. at Hyderabad.
 FOORD, Lieut. M. E. 23rd L.I. to be qr. mr. and interp. Oct. 14.
 GILBERTSON, Lieut. C. F. 3rd Eur. regt. to be capt. fr. Jan. 6, v. Taylor, ret.
 GOLDINGHAM, Ens. J. A. 3rd L.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 7, v. Yarde, dec.
 GOLDINGHAM, 2nd Lieut. G. A. trans. fr. 2nd batt. C. comp. to 5th batt. C. comp. to join at Bengal.
 GORDON, Lieut. A. J. F. 25th N.I. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp. to rec. moonshee allowance, to be qr. mr. and interp. to Madras rifles, Nov. 7.
 GRAHAM, Lieut. H. A. 2nd Eur. L.I. ret. to duty, Nov. 8, to join regt. at Trichinopoly, Nov. 9.
 GRANVILLE, Ens. F. J. to do duty with 36th N.I. Oct. 31, fr. duty with 36th N.I. to do with Eur. inf. depôt, Nov. 3.
 GROVE, Lieut. W. G. 32nd N.I. to act as adj. 1st inf. Nagpore irr. force, v. Lieut. Pereira, July 18.
 HALPIN, Lieut. col. W. fr. 25th N.I. to 21st N.I. fr. Nov. 15.
 HAMILTON, Capt. D. 21st N.I. asst. conservator of forests, serv. repl. at disposal of C.-in-C. for reg. du. Oct. 30, to join his regt. Nov. 2.
 HARKNESS, Capt. G. 25th N.I. ret. to duty Nov. 8.
 HARNESSE, Lieut. H. J. 10th N.I. ret. to duty Oct. 30.
 HARRIS, Lieut. C. R. W. F. 8th L.C. to act as qr.-mr. and interp. to 3rd L.C. Oct. 31.
 HARRISON, Capt. G. A. 33rd N.I. to be brigade maj. to Nagpore Movable Column.
 HARVEY, Maj. G. 2nd Eur. L.I. to rejoin app. in Mysore comam. Nov. 13.
 HEARN, Lieut. G. 49th N.I. to be capt. fr. Sept. 24th v. Holmes, dec. replaced at disp. of C.-in-C. for regt. duty, Nov. 15.
 HENEGAN, Lieut. R. G. F. art. ret. to duty Oct. 30, trans. fr. 1st batt. D Co. to 5th batt. F Co. to join at Meeday.
 HEWITSON, Lieut. G. J. B. 34th L.I. to do duty with sappers and miners, to continue with F. Co. at Secunderabad, Nov. 2.
 HILL, 1st Lieut. C. E. D. engs. to be comdt. of sappers and miners, Oct. 20.
 HOPE, Brev. Capt. A. H. 3rd L.C. to act as superint. and agent for army clothing dur. absence of Macdougall on leave, Nov. 10.

JOHNSTONE, Lieut. G. N. 1st N.I. ordered to join his regt. cancelled.

KILGOUR, Ens. F. posted to 5th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. July 11, to join.

LAWRENCE, Col. A. W. 7th L.C. to be a brig. of 2nd class, and com. Nagpore movable column, Oct. 30; to proc. to join by dawk.

LEE, Lieut. C. D. J. 37th N.I. to rank fr. Feb. 9, 1855, v. Hunter, res.

LETHBRIDGE, Lieut. C. W. 2nd Eur. L.I. to join detach. of his regt. in Fort St. George, Oct. 17.

LUXMOORE, Ens. C. T. P. posted to 45th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. Aug. 4, to continue to do duty with 25th N.I.

LYNCH, Capt. A. N. H. 19th N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 30.

MACKENZIE, Brev. maj. R. 8th N.I. perm. to retire on pension of maj. fr. Oct. 23.

MACKENZIE, Ens. C. A. 41st N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 9, v. Forrest, dec.

MAGNAY, Lieut. J. 38th N.I. exec. engr. 4th class, dep. public works, to rejoin staff appt.

MAITLAND, Brev. maj. J. art. to be mag. fr. Nov. 4, v. Foord, dec.

MARTIN, Ens. G. E. posted to 7th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. Aug. 15.

MILLER, Lieut. col. W. H. transf. fr. 2nd to 4th batt. art. to join at Secunderabad.

MONCKTON, 2nd Lieut. M. L. transf. fr. doing du. 1st batt. art. to 1st batt. D comp. to join at Rangoon.

MOORE, Capt. C. W. 3rd Eur. regt. to act as adj. of inf. volunteer guards, and as fort adj. of Fort St. George, dur. abs. of Baldoock, on field service, Oct. 20.

NEILL, Ens. C. B. S. posted to 2nd Eur. L.I. as 6th ens. to rank fr. July 20; to continue to do duty with 1st Madras fus.

NORIE, Lieut. E. M. 11th N.I. app. insp. of musketry to H.M.'s 74th Highlanders, at Cannanore, Nov. 10.

Ogilvie, Lieut. J. C. 39th N.I. ret. to duty Oct. 30.

O'GRADY, Ens. H. K. to do duty with 36th N.I. Oct. 31.

OLIVER, Ens. C. L. fr. 26th N.I. to 1st Madras fus. to rank next below Cuppage.

O'REILLY, Ens. H. T. 33rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 5, v. Broughton, dec.

PATON, Lieut. W. 26th N.I. ret. to duty Oct. 30.

PEREIRA, Lieut. to be temp. 2nd in com. of 1st inf. fr. July 18.

POPE, 2nd Lieut. R. art. to be 1st lieut. fr. Nov. 4, v. Foord, dec.

RAIKES, Capt. R. W. 1st L.C. to be comdt. of M. Cav. Volunteer Guards, dur. abs. of Capt. G. B. Robert.

RANDELL, Ens. G. to do duty with 25th N.I. Oct. 31.

SHAKESPEAR, Capt. C. M. 9th N.I. ret. to duty.

SHEFFIELD, Ens. W. R. to do duty with 36th N.I. Oct. 31.

STEER, Lieut. E. C. 3rd Eur. regt. to rank fr. Jan. 6, in succ. to Gilbertson, prom.

STEWART, Ens. R. 49th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Sept. 24, v. Holmes, dec.

STEVENS, Ens. N. I. C. posted to 1st fus. as 5th 2nd lieut. to rank fr. July 4, to join.

STEVENSON, Ens. K. F. posted to 44th N.I. as 3rd ens. to rank fr. Aug. 4, to join.

STRATON, Lieut. col. to be col. fr. Sept. 23, v. Doveton, dec.

STREET, Lieut. C. W. 46th N.I. passed exam. in Barmese, to res. moonshee allow.

STRICKLAND, Lieut. W. G. M. 49th N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 26.

STUART, Ens. R. 43rd N.I. to act as adj. to 6th inf. Hyderabad contingent, v. Bushby, temp. emp. on civil duty, Oct. 6.

TAYLOR, Lieut. J. W. F. 4th batt. art. to proc. to St. Thomas's Mount, and do duty under officer com. 1st batt. art.

TWEEDIE, Capt. W. J. 35th N.I. to act as dep. asst. adj. gen. ceded districts, dur. abs. of Lieut. col. Whistler, Oct. 28.

UNDERWOOD, Ens. T. C. 22nd N.I. to do duty with 36th N.I. prep. to proc. to Masulipatam, Oct. 8.

WADDELL, Brev. capt. C. D. art. to be capt. fr. Nov. 4, v. Foord, dec.

WATERS, Maj. H. S. 3rd L.C. ret. to duty, Nov. 8.

WHISTLER, Maj. T. K. art. to be lieut. col. fr. Nov. 4, v. Foord, dec.

WHITE, Lieut. C. M. 45th N.I. returned to duty.

WHITE, Lieut. W. H. 49th N.I. ret. to duty, Oct. 30.

WRIGHT, Ens. W. F. posted to 44th N.I. as 2nd ens. to rank fr. July 4, to join.

YOUNG, Ens. G. A. 52nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 15, in succ. to Sharpe, dec.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.

ENGINEERS.

LINDSAY, J. G. Oct. 15.

WOOD, H. W. Oct. 26.

ARTILLERY.

THORNTON, H. J. Oct. 26.

CAVALRY.

CURTIS, A. F. Nov. 8.

INFANTRY.

BARBER, H. Oct. 15.

CONINGHAM, W. Nov. 8.

GRANVILLE, F. J. Oct. 26.

MARTIN, G. E. Oct. 30.

O'GRADY, H. K. Oct. 26.

SHIFFIELD, W. R. Oct. 30.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

CAMERON, Lieut. col. G. P. C.B. 3 mo. fr. Dec. 1, instead of former leave.
 CHAPMAN, Lieut. W. D. 17th N.I. to Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta (as circumstances will admit), on m.c. new rules, for the purpose of obtaining a final m.c. to Europe.
 COATES, Capt. J. W. 6th N.I. 4 mo. to Madras and Palaveram.
 COOKSON, Capt. J. G. 8th L.C. 60 days' prov. leave.
 COOPER, Brev. maj. R. 2nd N.V. batt. to Dec. 31, in ext.
 COX, Lieut. W. O. 3rd Eur. regt. pres. prep. to Europe.
 DOBBIE, Capt. R. S. 39th N.I. to Neilgherries, on m.c. to Sept. 30, 1858; to pres. m.c. prep. to further leave.
 FOOTE, Lieut. J. M. 29th N.I. 18 mo. to Europe, on m.c.
 HAMILTON, Lieut. G. J. 1st fus. 3 mo. to Madras, on m.c. old regs. Oct. 31.
 HAWKINS, Maj. F. C. 10th N.I. pres. on m.c. to Europe; and 18 mo. to Europe on m.c. new rules.
 LOGAN, Brig. A. S. com. Vellore, 15 days' privileged leave to pres.
 PINSON, Lieut. col. A. 39th N.I. to Jan. 31, 1858, Madras.
 WRIGHT, Capt. J. H. 1st N.I. fr. Sept. 21 to Oct. 4, in ext.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. D. M.D. fr. supt. surg. dept. pres. to supt. surg. dept. Hyderabad subsidiary force, Oct. 15.
 CROWLEY, Vet. surg. E. C. ret. to duty, Oct. 30; fr. 3rd L.C. posted.
 CULLIMORE, Vet. surg. D. fr. 3rd L.C. to 4th L.C.
 DONALDSON, Asst. surg. J. M.D. ret. to duty; fr. 26th N.I. to 1st extra regt. N.I.
 DREW, Asst. surg. C. to be asst. cons. of forests.
 JOHNSTON, Asst. surg. W. M.D. to be surg. fr. Aug. 8, v. Richmond, dec.
 KANE, Asst. surg. M. M.D. fr. 2nd to 26th N.I. Oct. 31.
 MACLEAN, Surg. W. C. M.D. to be surg. 3rd district, v. Sanderson.
 McKENNA, Gar. surg. J. M.D. to be supt. surg. fr. Aug. 8, v. Richmond, dec.
 PRINGLE, Surg. J. M.D. ret. to duty, Oct. 26; posted to 2nd N.I.
 ROSS, Asst. surg. H. McE. with art. at Trichinopoly, to do du. under sup. Malabar and Canara.
 SANDERSON, Surg. J. to be garrison surg. of Fort St. George, v. McKenna, Oct. 20.
 SHORTT, Asst. surg. J. M.D. passed exam. in Hindustani, qual. as interp.
 TREVOR, Asst. surg. G. R. fr. doing duty under sup. surg. ceded dists. to do duty 3rd M. Eur. regt.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

REAN, Asst. surg. W. H. M.D. 36th N.I. to Europe on m.c. old regt.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL, wife of Rev. Alex. B. s. at Madras, Oct. 23.
 ELTON, wife of F. B. s. at Nellore, Nov. 6.
 GRAHAM, wife of F. d. at Collyanoor, Oct. 22.
 HAMILTON, wife of Robert, d. at Pursewankum, Nov. 2.
 HARRISON, Mrs. of G. A. s. at Chittoor, Oct. 26.
 HARRIS, wife of Claudius, s. at Madras, Oct. 28.
 HAWKES, wife of Lieut. H. P. d. at Madras, Nov. 5.
 JACKMAN, wife of C. d. at Nellore, Nov. 7.
 NAILER, wife of Joel James A. d. at Pursewankum, Nov. 28.
 PALMER, wife of Capt. J. G. 15th N.I. d. at Bellary, Oct. 23.
 STILES, wife of Lieut. and adj. G. H. 4th N.I. d. at Thyet-Myo, Sept. 25.
 STODDARD, wife of Capt. T. H. d. at Coonoor, Oct. 20.
 YOUNG, wife of John, s. at Madras, Nov. 6.
 YOUNG, wife of Lieut. C. W. S. 52nd N.I. s. at Vellore, Nov. 2.

MARRIAGES.

GILLILAN, Capt. T. 5th N.I. to Agnes Eliza d. of the late John Sullivan, at Vellore, Oct. 28.
 PLUMER, Charles Geo. to Myra Isabella A. d. of J. W. Sherman, at Madras, Nov. 7.
 RENTON, Capt. R. 21st N.I. to Jane B. d. of David Ross, at Ootacamund, Oct. 20.

DEATHS.

ASHTON, Adelaide, d. of G. H. at Pareychaley, Oct. 26.
 CAMPBELL, the Hon. Mrs. W. Rose, at Bolaram, Oct. 23.
 CHATELIER, Oliver, at Tanjore, aged 46, Oct. 23.
 ELDER, William, at Paumben, Oct. 30.
 FOORD, H. S. col. art. at Secunderabad, Oct.
 GRAHAM, Margaret Ann, wife of F. at Collyanoor, Nov. 5.
 L'FLEUR, Frances, d. of Anthony, at Narsingapooram, aged 8, Oct. 26.
 SCHMID, Rev. Dr. Bernard, at Calicut, aged 69, Oct. 3.
 WRIGHT, Gerald Wm. inf. s. of Samuel, at Calicut, aged 11, Nov. 2.
 YOUNG, John, bugle maj. 2nd Eur. regt. Sept. 15.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 27. Steamer Carthage, Rodgers, Masulipatam.—28. Steamer United Kingdom, Henderson, St. Vincent.—30. Alert, —, Suez; Ballarat, Thirkell, London; White Eagle, —, returned from sea; Candia, Brown, Southampton.—Nov. 1. Nander, —, returned from sea; Diana, —, returned from sea; Walmer Castle, Daniell, Kingstown.—3. Sir Edward Parry, —, returned from sea; Chatham, —, returned from sea; Woodville, Brown, Glasgow; Royal Charlie, Castle, Calingapatam.—4. Madras, —, returned from sea; Rosa Drosbet, Lesimbire, Havre.—6. Americaine, Bouyer, Marseilles; Defiance, Broadfoot, Dublin; steamer Oriental, Weston, Calcutta.—8. Steamer Victoria, Thornhill, London.—8. Steamer Nubia, Tronson, Suez; Agra, Budge, Pondicherry.—11. Spahis, Coiquand, Pondicherry.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamer Carthage, from MASULIPATAM.—Mr. Drummond.
 Per steamer Candia, from SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. W. R. Sheffield, Mrs. Knot, Capt. Lynch, Capt. Barwise, Mr. J. C. Ogilvie, Capt. G. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson, Mr. P. T. Bradley, Mr. J. Harness, Lieut. and Mrs. White, Mrs. Crowley, Mr. and Mrs. Pharoah, J. W. H. Pharoah, jun. and Master E. W. P. Pharoah, Mr. Martin, Miss Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Paton, and Mr. Davidson. For CALCUTTA.—Ens. W. Morris, Mr. Groos, Capt. Sage, Capt. and Mrs. Sansbury, Lieut. Hennegan, Mr. P. A. Lawford, Capt. Baird, Dr. and Mrs. Shillito, Mr. H. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Reeanate, Mr. R. Macbay, Capt. Hughes, Messrs. W. Toogood, W. Cunningham, G. Pritchard, Isaac Millett, and J. Rundle, Mr. Flood, Lieut. W. B. Shaw, Lieut. Hammer, Mr. Packenham, Mr. Mathew, Mr. Money, Mrs. Wood, her sister, and 3 children, Capt. Tedlie, Dr. Adams, Mr. J. Collins, Phoebe Dougall, Mr. Brown, Mr. E. Brooks, Mr. A. B. Warden, Mr. W. Rowe, Capt. Saunders, Mrs. C. H. Smith, Messrs. Bridgeman, Jullian, G. Wheatley, Fitzgerald, M'Gregor, M'Guire, Finch, Nicholson, G. P. Smith, Dalrymple, Barrow, W. Clarke, and P. W. Burn, Mrs. Ricketts, Mrs. John Hampson, Mr. J. Buckley, Mr. Shields, Capt. Slade, Lieut. Grews, Capt. Finnes, Lieut. Seymour, Mould, Lieut. col. Lys, Ens. Egan, Ens. Blount, Ens. Hoblyn, Maj. Maxwell, Lieut. O'Loghlin, Ens. Malcome, Ens. Shiffner, Ens. Fox, Ens. Home, Ens. Gilley, Ens. Dashwood, Asst. surg. Pabologues, Maj. Chichister, Lieut. Hudon, Lieut. Shaw, Miss Fitzpatrick, Lieut. Green, Lieut. Furse, Ensigns James Christie, M'Dakin, Colridge, Walters, and Fielden, Capt. Hallows.

Per Woodville, from GLASGOW.—Mrs. Brown and 2 children.
 Per Royal Charlie, from CALINGAPATAM.—Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Castle, and 2 children.
 Per Defiance, from DUBLIN.—Lieut. col. Daveney, Maj. Mein, Lieut. Manners, Hassell, and Deane, Asst. surg. Hulceberg, Capt. Jongne, and Ensign Hodges.
 Per steamer Oriental, from CALCUTTA. For MADRAS.—Lieut. Hamilton and Lieut. McNeil. For Galle.—Lieut. Gardiner, I.N. and Dr. Johnston. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Mathews.
 Per steamer Victoria, from LONDON.—Maj. Godby, Capt. Palmer, McDougal, Bradshaw, and Rowley; Lieuts. Browne, Welsh, Stewart, Morgan, Brackenbury, Brock, Rodhead, and Wilson; Ensigns Webb, Cashman, and Williamson.
 Per steamer Nubia, from SUZ, ADEN, and GALLE. SOUTHAMPTON to MADRAS.—Mr. Coningham, Mr. and Mrs. Pyroft and infant, Mr. Hutton, Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Capt. and Mrs. Jenkins, Capt. and Mrs. Harkness, Mr. Kanyington, Mr. Mahony, Miss Elliott, and Mr. Curtis. From MASULIPATAM to MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Vans Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. Smyth, Lieut. Graham, Major Waters, Mr. Drury, Mr. Ballard, Mr. Master, and Mr. Pugh. From SOUTHAMPTON to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Macrae, Mr. Waterfield, Miss Rutland, Miss Cockle, Mr. and Mrs. Hobhouse, Mr. F. Alexander, Mr. L. Alexander, Mr. Drummond, Major Fitzgerald, Mr. Chamberlain, Capt. A. D. Turnbull, Mr. W. Elliott, Capt. O. J. Jones, Lieut. Bainbridge, Rev. C. Stuart, Major Hume, Mr. Smith, Mr. Dodd, Capt. Salesbury, Mr. Rennington, Lieut. Freemantle, Mrs. Durham and infant, Mr. Morgan, Miss Fairbairn, Mr. Blunt, Mr. J. Crawford, Mr. D. Crawford, Capt. McNeil, Rev. C. Morgan, Rev. P. Fairhurst, Rev. T. Crowther, Rev. J. F. Browne, Rev. W. Ross, Rev. H. Ferguson, Mr. Jenkins, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Lack, Mr. Ball, Mr. Lambert, Col. Harness, Major Nicholson, Dr. Haverly, Lieuts. Beaumont, Scratchley, Wynne, Keith, and Sweetenham. From MASULIPATAM to CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. Knoles, Dr. Murray, Mr. G. McLeod, Mr. Arbuthnot, Mr. Jennings, Col. Mitchell, Col. Bygrone, Mr. J. Phillips, Capt. Angus, Mr. F. B. Pearson, Col. Bradford, Mr. R. P. Jenkins, Mrs. Madocks, Miss Fife, Capt. A. Blackwood, Miss Bourgeois, Dr. and Mrs. Bey, Miss Macfarlane, Capt. Chadwick, and Mr. Charriol. From MALTA to CALCUTTA.—Major Payne. From ALEXANDRIA to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Swinton, Father George, and Capt. Bulwer. From ADEN to CALCUTTA.—Mr. Denison. From BOMBAY to MADRAS.—Mr. DeGoes. From BOMBAY to CALCUTTA.—Lieut. Scott, Lieut. McDougall, Capt. Mansfield, Capt. Mackie, Capt. Rennie, and Abdool Cassim. From GALLE to MADRAS.—Mr. Pearce and child. From GALLE to CALCUTTA.—Dr. Lamb, Mrs. Sall, and R. Mathews.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 29. Steamer England, Western, Masulipatam.—30. Steamer Manilla, Burn, Calcutta; steamer United Kingdom, Henderson, Calcutta; Ainswick Castle, Hight, Calcutta.—Nov. 3. Steamer Walmer Castle, Daniell, Calcutta.—6. Steamer Carthage, Rodgers, Masulipatam.—7. Defiance, Broadfoot, Masulipatam; steamer Victoria, Thornhill, Calcutta.—8. Steamer Nubia, Tronson, Calcutta; Royal Charlie, Castle, Melbourne.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer England, for MASULIPATAM.—Ens. Flint, Ens. Taylor, B. Xavier, G. Atkinson, Lieut. col. Osborne and daughter, Col. Cuppage, Lieut. Handside, Lieut. Hill, and Lieut. Chambers. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Ens. Cloete, Ens. Sewell, and Lieut. Hearn. For CALCUTTA.—2nd Lieut. Stevens and Cuppage, Ens. Barrie, Ens. Aitchison, Ens. Barber, Ens. Wright, and Ens. Stevenson.
 Per steamer Manilla, to CALCUTTA.—Capt. Lowe.
 Per steamer Carthage, to MASULIPATAM.—Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Madras, Rev. J. Knox, Maj. E. K. Elliott, Lieut. Brown, Ens. Thompson, Ens. Marting, Lieut. Lugard, Rev. Mr. Darling and Mrs. Darling and 3 children. For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. White and Lieut. Hay.

COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Nov. 13, 1857.

EXCHANGES.

Document Bills at 6 months' sight.....	2s. 2½d.
Agents' Bills on England.....	<div> <div>6 months, 2s. 1½d.</div> <div>3 do. 2s. 1d.</div> <div>1 do. 2s. ¾d.</div> <div>Sight 2s. ¾d.</div> </div>
H. M. Treasury Bills	
Bank of England Post Bills	
Mauritius Government Bills.....	2s. 1d. nominal.
Ceylon do.	
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 60 days' sight	½ to 1 premium.
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days.....	½ to 1 premium.
Do. on Bombay, "	½ discount.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.	
5 per cent. loan for public work.	
Do. do. 1856-57	10½ discount.
4 per cent. 1832-33	22 do.
1835-36	
1842-43	21½ do.
1854-55	
5 per cent. transferable book debt.....	24 to 25
Tanjore Bonds	
Bank of Madras Shares	10 to 11 premium.
PRICE OF BULLION, &c.	
Sovereigns	Rs. 10-9 each

BANK OF MADRAS.

Rates of Interest.

On loans on deposit of Government Securities	8 per ct.
On cash credits on do. (subject to commission of one quarter per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn.....	8 "

Discounts.

On Government Bills	5 "
On Private Bills, at or within 3 months.....	10 "

RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Government 5 per cent. Promissory Notes	86 per ct.
Do. 4½ do.	75 "
Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts	75 "
Do. 4 per cent. Prosy. Notes Sica	75 "
Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's	75 "
Do. 3½ do. do.	3½ "
On Tanjore do.	70 "

BOMBAY.

THE LONDON MAIL of Oct. 10 arrived at Bombay Nov. 6 (per *Pekin*).

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION.—It having been brought to the notice of Commodore Wellesley that seamen of the Indian navy professing the Roman Catholic faith have been compelled to attend the service of the Church of England; and deeming such a practice at variance with the freedom of religious toleration, the Commander-in-Chief has directed whenever any seamen belonging to vessels of the Indian navy may object to attend the service of the Church of England, the person or persons be mustered in a separate part of the vessel during its performance.

KOLAPORE.—Ranjee Sirsoot, the ostensible leader of the mutiny here, was shot on the 6th Nov., in the Warree districts, whilst endeavouring to effect his escape, by a sepoy of the Warree corps. His body has been fully recognised.

BARODA.—We regret to hear that there has been a misunderstanding at Baroda between Brigadier Hobson and the resident, which has resulted in the removal of Brigadier Hobson from the command of the station. Colonel St. John has been appointed his successor.

SCINDE IRREGULAR HORSE.—A third regiment of Scinde irregular horse having been raised, under the authority of the Government of India, the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that it be brought upon the strength of the returns of the army, with the same establishment as the others.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—The pressure on the money-market has again compelled the directors of the Bank of Bombay to raise their rate of discount by two per cent.; thus making the increase three per cent. within the short space of one week.

THE LATE CAPTAIN HENRY.—A subscription is at present being got up in Ahmednuggur, as a memorial to the late Captain Henry, entitled "Henry's Police Fund." It already amounts to Rs. 3,000, Mr. Tytler, the collector, heading the list with 1,000.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ATTACK UPON THE ENEMY'S POSITION BEFORE DHAR.

Head-quarters, Bombay, Oct. 30.—From Adjutant-General of the army to Brigadier Stuart, commanding Malwa field force.

SIR,—The Commander-in-Chief has desired me to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 172, dated the 23rd instant, and to thank you for the very excellent and soldier-like report therein made.

2. The result of the attack made upon the enemy's position before the town of Dhar, is highly creditable to all concerned in the operations of the day, and I am to request you will yourself accept, and also convey to the European and native commissioned, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the several arms serving under your orders, the approval of his Excellency for their zeal, gallantry, and good conduct on this occasion.

3. The Commander-in-Chief has noticed with much satisfaction the spirited charge made upon the enemy's guns by Captain Gall, with a party of the 14th light dragoons, and Lieutenant M'Donald, with a detachment of the 3rd regiment Hyderabad contingent; and has also been much gratified in perusing the statement of the energetic conduct of the sepoys of the 25th N.I. in turning and working upon the enemy's guns thus captured.

4. The practice of Captain Woolcombe's battery must have been excellent, as shown by the result; and altogether, the Commander-in-Chief has much reason to be highly pleased with this auspicious commencement of the field operations by the Malwa field force.—I have, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD GREEN,
Colonel, Adjutant-General.

NEW REGIMENT OF SCINDE IRREGULAR HORSE.

Head-quarters, Bombay, Nov. 12.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 1035 of the 4th instant, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that Col. J. Jacob, c.b., will be pleased to lose no time in organizing the new regiment of Scinde irregular horse. The native commissioned and non-commissioned officers are to be drawn from the 1st and 2nd regiments, the necessary promotions made to complete their number and such subsidiary orders issued and arrangements made as Col. Jacob may deem expedient, in order that the wishes of Government may be carried out without delay.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

DAVIDSON, D. coll. of Poona to proc. into districts on duty.
ELPHINSTONE, J. passed exam. in Sindhee.
KARR, G. B. 8. rec. ch. of Belgaum coll. fr. W. H. Havelock, on Oct. 31.
REID, L. sub coll. of Colaba, to proc. into districts on duty fr. Nov. 2.
SPRY, A. H. pl. under coll. of Tanna to study Hindustani.
STUART, T. R. coll. of Shikarpoor, to proc. into districts on annual tour.
TURQUAND, W. J. coll. of Rutnagherry, to proc. into districts on duty fr. Oct. 29.
TYTLER, C. E. F. coll. of Ahmednuggur, to proc. into districts on duty fr. the opening of the season.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BOSWELL, H. B. leave canc.
JONES, A. W. 15 mo. fr. Oct. 3 to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
TROT, J. 1 mo. to Bombay.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

COTES, Rev. D. H. ret to duty Oct. 22; to do duty at Malcolm Peth.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

ALEXANDER, Lieut. 22nd N.I. to act as adj. 1st regt. Scinde irr. horse fr. June 16.
ANNESLEY, Capt. dep. paymr. to be paymr. to force at Bushire fr. June 15.
ARBOURN, Ens. W. F. A. to do duty with 11th N.I. to join.
ASHBURNER, Lieut. 18th N.I. to proc. to Belgaum, and there await the arr. of his regt. from Aden.
BARNARDISTON, Ens. A. 22nd N.I. res. the serv.
BARNES, Capt. G. MCB. having ret. from Persia to resume his duties in India, Oct. 31; pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for reg. duty.
BAYNES, Maj. E. having ret. fr. Persia, to resu. his duties in India.
BELL, Lieut. to act as qr.-mr. to 1st N.I. v. Gorden, on m.c.
BERTHON, Ens. W. J. 15th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, Oct. 24.
BIRCH, Ens. V. 1st gren. N.I. to rem. attached to the 1st batt. art. until further orders, Nov. 3.
BIRDWOOD, Ens. G. F. 23rd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. in succ. to Bowles.
BOLTON, Capt. W. M. S. 2nd gren. regt. N.I. to act as dep. asst. qr.-mr.-gen. of army, Nov. 13.
BROWN, Ens. J. 7th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 2, in succ. to Green, inval.



COTTELL, Capt. J. W. ret. fr. du. in Persia, pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. Nov. 7.
 CRAWFORD, Ens. R. rec. arr. att. to do du. with 1st batt. art. at Ahmednuggur, to join, Oct. 26.
 CRISPIN, Lieut. G. B. ret. fr. service in Persia, to resume his appt. in India.
 CURTIS, Maj. W. F. having ret. from Persia, to resume his duties in India, Oct. 31.
 DICKINSON, Capt. W. D. 3rd N.I. services placed at disp. of C.-in-C. Oct. 31; to join his corps at Sholapore.
 DUNSTERVILLE, Capt. J. B. 4th rifles, having ret. fr. Persia, Oct. 12, will resume his appt. in India.
 FARQUHARSON, Ens. F. L. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani.
 TURNIMORE, Capt. dep. principal commy. of ord. at the Presidency, to change appointments with Maj. Wornold, commy. of ord. at Kurrachee, as a temp. arrangement, Oct. 31.
 GORDON, Lieut. W. F. returned fr. serv. in Persia, to resume his appt. in India, Nov. 13.
 GREDGILL, Ens. J. S. 20th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani.
 GREEN, Capt. F. G. 7th N.I. at his own request, transferred to the invalid estab. Nov. 2.
 HAGGARD, Lieut. T. T. pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. for committee duty, Nov. 7.
 HOLLAND, Lieut. to act at Kurrachee, as dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. at that station, Nov. 12.
 HUNT, Ens. rec. arr. att. to do du. with 1st batt. art. at Ahmednuggur, to join.
 JOPE, Ens. J. 29th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani.
 LA TOUCHE, Lieut. C. B. 17th N.I. to be adj. v. Reynolds, prom.
 LESTER, Lieut. W. C. 2nd gren. N.I. to be act. assist. pol. agent, in Kutch, Nov. 7.
 LIGHTFOOT, Capt. J. C. to join No. 2 reserve comp. with No. 18, lt. fd. batt. Nov. 11.
 MARSH, Lieut. E. N. 18th N.I. to Vitoria with recruits, Nov. 7.
 MCKENNA, Capt. J. transf. fr. 1st to 4th batt. and app. to com. of 6th with No. 15 lt. fd. batt. at Sholapore.
 MIGNON, Lieut. F. P. returned fr. serv. in Persia, to resume his appt. in India, Nov. 13.
 NEAVE, Lieut. F. E. 24th N.I. to be adj. of 1st Kandeish Bheel corps.
 NICHOLSON, Lieut. J. T. 23rd N.I. to be capt. fr. Oct. 4, in succ. to Bowles.
 PAUL, Ens. C. C. transf. to do du. with 6th N.I. to join.
 RAIKES, Capt. S. N. assist. pol. ag. in Kutch to act as supt. of quota of the Guicowar's contingent in Kattywar, and ag. for purchase of horses, &c. in Kattywar and Kutch.
 ROSE, Lieut. 25th N.I. to remain at Neemuch until practicable to join at Mhow, Nov. 1.
 SCHULER, Maj. gen. F. from Poona to Sind div. v. Scott.
 ROSE, Maj. gen. Sir H. posted to Poona div.
 SEALY, Capt. G. O. art. to com. 4th comp. 4th batt.
 SHEKLETON, Lieut. to be adj. and gr. mr. to the reserve artillery.
 STUART, Brig. C. T. the order of Oct. 7, sanctioning the exchange of appointments by this officer and Brig. C. Stuart, is cancelled, Oct. 31.
 ST. JOHN, Brev. col. R. 25th N.I. to be a brig. 2nd class, on estab. v. Hobson, rem. Nov. 12; posted to Baroda, to join.
 TANNER, 2nd Lieut. H. E. D. art. will, after making over ch. of the 5th co. 4th batt. to Lieut. Shekleton, proceed and join No. 7 light field batt. under the command of Capt. Murray.
 TAVERNER, Lieut. E. L. having ret. fr. Persia, to resume his duties in India, Oct. 31.
 TREVELYAN, Ens. R. rec. arr. att. to do duty with depôt 23rd N.I. at Rajcote, to join, Oct. 21.
 TREVELYAN, Lieut. col. H. W. art. to act as pol. ag. in Kutch, dur. abs. of Col. Jacob.
 WADDINGTON, Lieut. W. having ret. fr. Persia, to resume his duties in India, Oct. 31.
 WADDINGTON, Capt. 23rd N.I. to be brig. maj. at Karrack, v. Glasspoole, and to have ch. of treasure-chest and post-office.
 WALLER, Ens. W. F. F. 25th N.I. fr. doing duty 29th, to do duty 15th N.I. Nov. 7; passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, Oct. 24.
 WIDDICOMBE, Lieut. W. 7th N.I. to be capt. fr. Nov. 2, in suc. to Green, inval.
 WILLOUGHBY, Lieut. sub. asst. commy. gen. is as a temp. measure prom. to the grade of act. dep. asst. commy. gen. Nov. 30.
 WILLOUGHBY, Ens. E. C. B. 10th N.I. to do duty with H.M.'s 34th foot, to join.
 WILSON, Lieut. A. R. 7th N.I. serv. pl. at disp. of the C.-in-C. for regtl. duty, Nov. 2; pl. at disp. of commissary gen. for spec. duties.
 WILSON, Capt. to act as interp. to 1st N.I. v. Gordon, on m.c.
 WORMALD, Maj. com. of ord. at Kurrachee, to change appt. with Capt. Finnimore, dep. principal commy. of ord. at the Presidency, as a temp. arrangement, Oct. 31.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BALLINGALL, Capt. W. 24th N.I. in ext. to Nov. 30, on m.c.; 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c.
 BROOKS, Rid. mast. J. 3rd L.C. Oct. 28 to Dec. 8, to Baroda.
 COTTELL, Capt. J. W. 26th N.I. Oct. 31 to Nov. 30, to rem. at Bombay on m.c.

DICK, Lieut. W. A. 3rd L.C. fr. Nov. 1 to 23, in ext. to enable him to join.
 GRANT, Cornet C. 2nd L.C. in ext. to Nov. 30, on m.c.
 HOGG, Lieut. A. G. F. 14th N.I. in ext. to Nov. 30, on m.c.
 HUNTER, Capt. W. F. 2nd L.C. 3 yrs. to Europe, on m.c. old rules.
 KNIGHT, Lieut. T. 16th N.I. Oct. 2 to Nov. 30, to Kurrachee, on m.c.
 PACKE, Ens. E. 21st N.I. in ext. to Nov. 30, on m.c.
 PRESTAN, Lieut. H. B. 14th N.I. in ext. to Nov. 30, on m.c.
 REDS, Lieut. T. H. 16th N.I. Sept. 26 to Nov. 30, to Kurrachee, on m.c.
 SCOTT, Col. J. unattached, is perm. to retire to Europe on furl.
 STEWART, Maj. J. D. 14th N.I. 3 years to Europe, on m.c. old rules.
 VACHELL, 2nd Lieut. H. T. art. in ext. to Nov. 30, on m.c.
 WAINWRIGHT, Lieut. M. N.V. Batt. Oct. 30 to Nov. 30, to Bombay, on m.c.
 WARDEN, Capt. R. P. 16th N.I. Nov. 1 to Jan. 6, in ext.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARTON, Vet. surg. C. E. ret. fr. Persia, to resume his appt. in India, Oct. 31; to proceed to Oolwa, in view to affording med. aid to the horses of Capt. Oldfield's detach. of 3rd L.C. returning to Bombay on the completion of the duty.
 CAMPBELL, Asst. surg. W. to be surg. fr. Oct. 26, v. Harrison, ret.
 CRAIG, Surg. 18th N.I. transf. to 29th N.I. at Aden.
 EDWARDS, Phys. gen. E. W. retired fr. serv. on pens. fr. Nov. 17.
 FRASER, Asst. Surg. at Ahmedabad, to rec. med. ch. of depôt 24th N.I. fr. Surg. Thomson, fr. Oct. 6.
 MCALISTER, Assist. surg. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani.
 NUTTALL, Asst. surg. 29th N.I. trans. to 18th N.I.
 PARRIDGE, Asst. surg. W. P. passed colloq. exam. Nov. 7.
 ROGERS, Asst. surg. Poona irreg. horse, held med. ch. of detach. of sappers and miners dur. voyage fr. Bombay to Bushire, in Nov. and Dec. 1856.
 WARD, Surg. T. W. 3rd Eur. regt. with Deccan field force, to perform du. of staff surg. to the force, Nov. 12.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

LALOR, Asst. surg. J. 1 mo. fr. Oct. 30, to Bombay, on m.c.
 MACKENZIE, Surg. J. 8th N.I. Nov. 1 to 30, in ext. to rem. at Belgaum, on m.c.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE, wife of Lieut. A. A. P. 12th reg. Bombay N.I. s. at Deesa, Oct. 25.
 CAMPBELL, wife of A. H. E. d. at Poona, Oct. 24.
 CHITTY, wife of Lieut. W. T. d. Oct. 4.
 CONELLY, wife of T. C. d. at Upper Colaba, Nov. 13.
 DALLAS, wife of R. A. d. at Malabar-hill, Nov. 12.
 FORBES, wife of Capt. H. E. 1st Lancers, at Aboo, Oct. 17.
 FOULERTON, wife of A. d. at Colaba, Nov. 1.
 FOWLER, wife of Alfred, d. Nov. 2.
 KEAYS, wife of Lieut. F. s. at Aden, Oct. 25.
 LOUIS, wife of Lieut. 3rd Eur. reg. d. at Poona, Nov. 2.
 MARRIOTT, wife of Capt. W. F. s. at Bombay, Nov. 2.
 SEWARD, wife of G. E. s. at Upper Colaba, Nov. 5.
 SEXTON, wife of Lieut. and Adj. J. M. H.M.'s 95th reg. d. on board the ship *Beechworth*, Oct. 10.

MARRIAGES.

GOODALL, Peter, to Arabella J. d. of Benjamin Viers, Nov. 4.
 GOODWYN, Sergeant, H.M.'s 95th regt. to Mrs. Fleming, widow of the late Sergeant Fleming, of the same corps, at Bombay, Nov. 13.
 MCSWEENEY, James, to Margaret, d. of D. McKenzie, at Ahmedabad, Nov. 5.

DEATHS.

BARRY, John at Hyderabad, Oct. 22.
 BARTON, Major murdered at Kotah, Oct. 14.
 BURTON, Arthur R. murdered at Kotah, Oct. 15.
 BURTON, Francis C. murdered at Kotah, Oct. 15.
 CARNEY, Frances J. wife of Captain A. 27th N.I. at Suez, Oct. 2.
 CHAPMAN, Louisa Emma F. inf. d. of Lieut. J. F. 3rd N.I. Grove, Oct. 22.
 FORBES, Letitia A. wife of Capt. H. at Mount Aboo, Oct. 29.
 GRIFFITHS, Florence M. d. of Lieut. A. S. 2nd Bombay E.L.I. at Simla, Sept. 18.
 HICKS, Lieut. T. W. 2nd gren. at Jacobabad, Oct. 28.
 MARTIN, J. E. at Mhow, Nov. 1.
 TAPP, Augusta wife of Lieut. Col. T. at Serwor, Nov. 6.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 1. El Dorado, Finlay, Liverpool.—2. Duke of Roxburgh, Peacock, Antwerp; Arradne, Allen, Macao; Duke of Wellington, Smith, Liverpool; Steamer Bombay, James, Kurrachee; India, Warden, Clyde; Thomas Sparks, McMurdo, Liverpool.—3. Steamer Prince Arthur, McGowan, Madras; Queen, James, London.—4. Jane and Isabella, Watson, Karrack; Clanturf, Allen, Bushire; Merse, Shewan, Kurrachee; Lord George Ben-

tinck, Case, Bushire.—5. Gala, Wade, Bushire; steamer Aden, Bernard, Hong-Kong; steamer Pekin, Burne, Suco.—7. Steamer Lady Falkland, French, Bushire; Julius and Aglaie, Roberts, Calcutta; steamer Berenice, Chitty, Bushire; Nagar Atheln, Clark, Aden.—8. Glenbervie, Anderson, Glasgow.—10. Pakenham, Smith, Liverpool; Julia, Barker, Moulmain; Melbourne, Morris, Vingoia.—11. Ocean Child, Whiteman, Troon; Fearnought, Hogg, Kurrachee.—12. Howdon, Verrill, Liverpool.—13. Black Eagle, Gunmell, Madras; Thomas Brassly, Pren, Liverpool; Sovereign, Pottage, Grimshy; Mahe, Gillert, Bassadore.—15. Hastings, Forbes, Sydney; Genghis Khan, Hay, London.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Genghis Khan.—Mrs. D. F. Hay, Miss Williams, Mrs. Corrigan, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Don and a child, Mrs. Vialls and four children, Mrs. Barkam, Mrs. Whitley, Mrs. White, Colonel Smith, Major Marsh, Captains Neave and Corrigan, Lieutenants Still, Richmond, White, Norwood, Boucher, Rawlinson, and Park, Cornets Gould and Daveny, Adjutant Don, Quarter-master Vialls, Surgeon Allen, Lieut. Hamilton.

Per Horodon.—Mr. N. Steel.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 2. Sabine, Hendee, Calcutta; Robert Morrison, Cumming, Rangoon; Catarqui, Ross, Falmouth; Harriet Ralli, Rupal, Kurrachee.—3. Steamer Madras, Down, Aden.—4. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Fitzmaurice, Hong-Kong.—5. Thames City, Glover, Colombo.—7. St. Vincent de Paul, Abelle, Marseilles; Goldfinger, Stewart, Calcutta; Ivanhoe, Rankin, London; Shaw Jehan, Betham, Cannanore; steamer Scindian, Beyts, Kurrachee.—8. Recruit, Poole, Rangoon.—9. Ajdaha, Worsley, Aden.—10. Steamer Chusan, King, Cochin.—11. Cornelius Gips, Alkenade, Rotterdam; steamer Fajah, Foulerton, Vingoia; Arthur the Great, Davies, Vingoia; steamer Ferooz, Jenkins, Kurrachee.—11. Futlay Sallam, Winckler, Mauritius; steamer Bombay, James, Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Ivanhoe.—Mrs. Sharp and five children.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Nov. 16, 1857.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1,000 each	31 p. ct. prem.
Oriental Bank.....	250 each	250 pd. up 51 p. ct. prem.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each	500 do.
Mercantile Bank ..	250 do.	25 p. ct. pm.
N.W. Bank of India ..	400 each	noml.
Agra Bank ..	500 each	35 p. ct. pm.
Madras Bank ..	1,000 each	11 to 12 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com....	12,000 each	20,000 do. 24,000
Colaba Press Com....	7,000 each	7,000 do. 26,700
Hydraulic P. Com....	4,000 do.	6,500
Cotton Spinning Com.	4,000 do.	500 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com....	500 do.	135 pm.
Colaba L. Com.	10,000 do.	8,500 sellers.
Bombay S. N. Com. ..	500 each	400 do. 425 sellers.
Great Ind. P. R. Com. ..	218-3 paid in Bombay, or £20 pm. in England—Rs. 20 per share disc.	
Do New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at £2 per share—pm. Rs. 1½ per share.		

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 85 noml. 100Sa.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 81½
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 78½ 100 Co.'s.
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 78½ 100 do.
New 5 Do. do.	Rs. 89½ 100 do.

EXCHANGES.

On London—at 6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 2½d. For doc. bills.	
6 2s. 2½d. For cred. bills.	
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	99½
.....30 days' sight	100½
.....at sight	101
On Madras at 30 days'	100
.....at sight	100½
On China at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 219

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns	each, Rs. 10 3-6ths.
Bank of England Notes	per £ " 9-14
Spanish Dollars	" 232 per 100
Republic Dollars	" 220 to 222 "
German Crowns	" 215 to 216 "
Sycee Silver	" 105½ "
Gold Leaf (range of quality) ..	" 16½ per tola.

Freights to London and Liverpool, 11. 17s. 6d. to 21. 10s.

IMPORTS (Bombay, Nov. 16).—*Cotton Piece Goods*.—The market has remained steady during the fortnight. The stocks on hand are small; the business transacted has been limited; and, as the holders in no way show any particular anxiety to part with their goods, a favourable change may be anticipated. Grey Longcloths are in very favourable demand, and a rise in the prices may be looked for; Grey Domestic are in fair request; Grey Madapolams, 3 lbs. have advanced a little; and Grey Jaconets are scarce.

Bleached and Fancy Goods.—Bleached goods have continued to be in good demand at former prices. There has been a little inquiry for the lower sorts of Book Muslins; and Lappets are looking up. Coloured Lappets are scarce. *Cotton Yarns*.—These articles have improved in prices; and coloured articles of this sort have commanded very high rates. Mule Twist is in very excellent demand. *Beer*.—The demand continues very steady, and in wood and bottle a fair business is doing at full prices. The sales are 75 hlds. Allsopp beer, at Rs. 80 per hhd.; 16 hlds. Jeffries, at Rs. 68; 500 dozen quarts Friend's, Rs. 5½ per dozen; 250 ditto pints, Rs. 4½; 250 ditto pints, Rs. 3 per dozen.

EXPORTS (Bombay, Nov. 16, 1857).—*Cotton Wool*.—A further decline has taken place in the prices, which are subject to great fluctuations. The transactions during the fortnight have been to a fair extent. *Oil Seeds*.—The prices continue as last reported, and the demand has been unslackened. *Opium*.—The stock of late brought into the market has been very considerable, and the prices have gone down to Rs. 1,100 for both Indore and Mandlesir stuff.

CHINA.

The LONDON MAIL of Sept. 10 arrived at Hong Kong Oct. 26 (per *Ganges*).

SHANGHAI.—Information has reached us through Chinese sources that the Russians are collecting a large fleet in the Amoor, and that the letter transmitted to Pekin by H. E. Count Postiatine, as mentioned in our No. 371, contained an offer from the Emperor of Russia to put down the Chinese rebellion, by furnishing troops, provisions, &c., on condition that the Emperor of China would cede to Russia the provinces of Kirin and Helung-kwing in Manchuria, and a province supposed to be Shing-king. The possession of the two former would connect the Russian dominions with the sea-board; the western border of the first named being on the Russian empire, and the eastern boundary of Kirin being the Gulf of Tartary.—*Friend of China*.

CANTON.—Active preparations are being made for an attack on Canton, which, it was expected, would take place in the early part of December.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 16. Vanguard, Scott, Sunderland; Ferozepore, Watson, Liverpool.—18. Drake, Arthur, England; Kitty Simpson, Brown, Melbourne; Freia, Sorenin, Copenhagen.—19. Zwerter, Koekelis, Cardiff; White Swallow, Inglesal, New York; Runnymede, Burrows, London; Alt Mecklenburg, Korff, Newcastle.—21. Progress, Purchase, Calcutta.—22. Equator, Appel, Cardiff.—25. Antagonist, Turner, Newcastle; Racehorse, Wilmshurt, Singapore.—26. Ganges, Bowen, Bombay, &c; Ocean Eagle, Chiva, Singapore.—28. Imperador, Watkins, Plymouth.—29. Banterer, Pim, England; Cormorant, Saumarez, England.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 16.—Aden, Bernard, Bombay.—17. Java Packet, Heykoop, Singapore.—19. Queen of England, Partridge, Singapore; Patria, Nancke, Singapore.—22. Chilo, Hollis, New York.—23. Toey wan, Chape, Stow and Amoy.—23. Sarah Newman, Gibson, Singapore.—24. Fonn, Finley, Singapore.—25. Affghan, Coalbank, Singapore; Daniel Ross, Jessal, Java; Polka, Lawson, Singapore.

CEYLON.

The LONDON MAIL of Oct. 10 left Point de Galle Nov. 6 for Hong Kong.

BURMAH.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT RANGOON.—On Friday, the 16th Oct., Rangoon was again visited by one of those fearful calamities with which time has unfortunately rendered us familiar enough, without abating aught of their horrors. At about two o'clock in the afternoon a fire broke out in the Strand road, and in the course of an hour or two the whole of the neighbouring portion of the town was wrapped in flames. Four blocks were almost utterly destroyed—B 1 and B 2, C 1 and C 2. In their destruction was involved that of property to a very large amount, and at least one human life was sacrificed, that of an unfortunate woman, who, environed by the flames in one of our ingeniously-constructed thirty-foot roads—along which nothing but an unusually tough salamander could pass during a fire—died a miserable death without the possibility of an effort being made to extricate her from her fearful position. To describe the origin of the fire, its progress, and its termination, would be simply to repeat the oft-told tale. It originated, it is said, through the drunken carelessness of an opium-smoker; it spread just as chance and the atmospheric currents directed it, and died away literally when it had nothing more to burn.

MAURITIUS.

His Excy. W. Stevenson, Esq., arrived at Port Louis, by the steamer *Mascareignes*, on the morning of the 20th September. That day being Sunday, he landed privately without the usual ceremony. The following day he took the usual oaths, and on the 22nd he announced that he had assumed the government of the colony in the following terms:—

“His Excellency William Stevenson, Esq., having this day assumed the government of Mauritius and its dependencies, in pursuance of her Most Gracious Majesty's Commission, takes the earliest opportunity of announcing to the inhabitants that it will be his earnest and continuous study to execute his Sovereign's commands with fidelity and honour, by securing the maintenance of peace and order, by upholding the rights and liberties of all classes of the people, and by promoting to the utmost of his ability their general contentment and prosperity.

“In the attainment of these important objects, his Excellency relies with all confidence in the loyalty and patriotism of her Majesty's Mauritian subjects; and it will invariably be his Excellency's anxious desire to consult and to respect their views and opinions on all measures affecting the public welfare.

“His Excellency feels assured of receiving from the servants of the Crown throughout the colony that cordial co-operation and support which it is at once their duty and their privilege to afford him.

“Given at Government House, Mauritius, this 21st day of September, 1857.

“God save the Queen!”

On the 29th his Excellency held a levee, which was very well attended; after the levee his Excellency received deputations from the Chambers of Commerce and Agriculture, and conversed a long time with the members on many various subjects which interested the two bodies. The impression he left was favourable. The Municipal Council also waited on his Excellency on the same day.—*Overland Gazette*.

A MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We regret to have to mention that while the *Candia* was in the harbour of Port Louis, on the 12th ultimo, an accident, attended with a most unfortunate result, occurred. We learn that some passengers by the *Candia*—Dr. Shillito and Mrs. Shillito, Captain and Mrs. Hill, and Miss Matheson—went on shore to see the town and the cemetery. After remaining a short time, they took boat in order to rejoin their vessel, about seven o'clock in the evening. It was then quite dark, and they had not proceeded far before their boat was run into by the Government tug steamer, which, we understand, entered the harbour without lights. The boat was capsized, and before assistance could be rendered to the passengers, they remained for some time in the water, and two or three of them received severe bruises from the steamer and the boat. When at last they were rescued from their perilous situation, poor Miss Matheson was taken up senseless, and notwithstanding all that medical skill and attention could do for her, died at ten o'clock the same evening. After her death, it was found that she had been severely bruised in her side. This unfortunate event was most distressing to the whole body of the passengers, by whom Miss Matheson was held in high esteem and respect. She was only in her 22nd year. Her funeral took place the next day; and as a testimony of respect and sorrow to the young lady who had thus suddenly come to an untimely end, no less than eighty military officers attended in full uniform, as well as the whole of the passengers of the *Candia*. All the ships in the roads had their colours hoisted half-mast high. An inquiry was immediately made into the cause of this accident, and we learn that the commander of the tug steamer has, by order of the Governor, been suspended for six months.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

(From the *London Gazette* of Tuesday, Nov. 21.)
[Continued from page 837 of our last Publication.]

No. 1.

The Acting Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Head-Quarters, Camp before Delhi, July 6.

Sir,—In forwarding, for submission to the Governor-General in Council, the inclosed copy of a report from Major-General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B., dated the 28th ult., relative to the attacks of the mutineers on the outposts of the force on the 23rd idem, I am directed by the Provisional Commander-in-Chief to add his testimony to that of Sir H. Barnard as to the persevering gallantry and endurance of the troops engaged, both European and native, of

which Major-General Reed was himself, for a portion of the day, a witness.

2. The endurance displayed by the troops throughout the whole day, under a scorching sun, and without food, the Provisional Commander-in-Chief considers to have been most praiseworthy, and well deserving the special commendation of the Government.

I have, &c.,

N. CHAMBERLAIN, Brigadier-General.

No. 2.

Major-General Sir H. Barnard to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Camp above Delhi, June 28.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, that on the 23rd instant the insurgents renewed their attack upon us; and, owing to some religious feeling, kept it up during the whole day. Knowing they had come out of the town the day before, and had not been seen returning at night, I became anxious for the safety of a valuable convoy which was to march into camp on the morning of the 23rd, and sent a strong escort to meet it. This was successful; but the convoy had scarcely arrived in camp ere my attention was called to the right or Hindoo Rao position, where, during the whole of the rest of the day, the combat was maintained. The enemy, having lodged themselves in some loop-holed houses and a serai mosque, occasioned some loss; and I regret to say Col. Welchman, of the 1st Bengal European Fusiliers, was severely wounded.

The loss on the part of the rebels was very serious.

I have, &c.

H. W. BARNARD.

No. 5.

The Acting Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Head-Quarters, Camp before Delhi, July 9.

Sir,—I have the honour, by direction of the Provisional Commander-in-Chief, to forward for submission to the Governor-General in Council copy of a report, dated the 5th instant, from Brevet-Major J. Coke, 1st Punjab Infantry, who was employed on the 4th instant in command of a detachment against a body of mutineers from Delhi.

I have, &c.

N. CHAMBERLAIN, Brigadier-General.

No. 6.

Brevet-Major Coke to Major Ewart.

Camp before Delhi, July 5.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Major-General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B., commanding the force before Delhi, that in accordance with orders the force, as per margin,* marched at half-past two o'clock a.m. yesterday to attack the body of mutineers who had left Delhi on the previous evening.

On arriving at the junction of the roads from the city and cantonments it seemed very doubtful whether the rebels would return by the right or left bank of the canal from Allipore, I therefore sent on Lieut. Roberts by the main road to feel for the enemy, and Capt. Hodson, of the Guides, to the right bank of the canal.

I found the enemy were retiring by the Rohituck road to Delhi, but spread all over the country.

On crossing the canal a considerable body, with guns, were seen at a village about a mile from the bridge, when I at once proceeded to attack them. After a few rounds from their guns, they carried them off in the direction of the city before we could get up to them, which they were enabled to do, as they were on a road, whereas we had to advance over the open country, which was in many places a swamp, through which our guns and troops could only make their way with much difficulty.

A number of the enemy were killed who had thrown themselves into the village on our front; the rest fled in every direction. The cavalry of the Guides followed them with the greatest spirit, and succeeded in cutting up some more of the enemy.

It was useless to attempt any further pursuit, for the heat was great, and the European soldiers exhausted; I therefore returned to the banks of the canal, and allowed the men to rest under the shade of the trees.

While I was bringing the infantry back, the artillery, by some misconception, returned to camp.

During the time we were resting under the trees on the canal the enemy had collected their forces, and, coming up under cover of the canal, made an attack on the infantry. We beat them back, and pursued them for a considerable distance; but, seeing that there was a larger force collecting behind them, I withdrew the infantry and took up a position that commanded the bridge, and, as I expected they were bringing up guns, I sent into camp for artillery. Before the guns arrived, however, the enemy made a

* 2 guns 5th troop, 1st brigade Horse Artillery; 4 guns 2nd troop, 3rd brigade Horse Artillery; 3 companies 3rd Bengal Artillery, and No. 14 Light Field Battery; squadron of Her Majesty's 6th Dragoon Guards; squadron of Her Majesty's 9th Lancers; the Guide Cavalry; head-quarters wing of Her Majesty's 61st regiment; 1st Punjab Infantry.

second attack, and were beaten back with considerable loss. Soon after the artillery and cavalry came up and followed the enemy, who again dispersed and fled in all directions.

I left the guns and cavalry at the canal bridge, and brought back the infantry to camp, where we arrived about four o'clock.

There were about 100 of the enemy killed in these attacks.

No. 8.

The Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army to the Secretary to the Government of India.

Head-Quarters, Camp before Delhi, July 17.

Sir,—I have the honour, by desire of the Provisional Commander-in-Chief, to inclose, for submission to the Governor-General in Council, copy of the order issued this day by Major-General Reed on quitting the Delhi field-force.

2. I am further to inclose, for his lordship's information, a state of the force, dated the 16th inst.

I have, &c.,

H. W. NORMAN, Lieutenant.

No. 9.

General Orders by Major-General Reed, Provisional Commander-in-Chief.

Head-Quarters, Camp before Delhi, July 17.

Lieutenant-General Sir P. Grant, K.C.B., having in a general order, dated the 17th of June, at Calcutta, announced his having assumed command of the Beugal army from that date, Major-General Reed has ceased to exercise the duties of Provisional Commander-in-Chief.

Major-General Reed having been recommended by his medical advisers to avail himself of a sick certificate to repair to the hills, as the only chance of recovering his shattered health, which has latterly prevented him from taking an active part in the field-operations, has made over the command and charge of this force to Brigadier-General A. Wilson.

It is with the greatest reluctance the Major-General has come to the determination to take this step, but his duty to his country must be paramount to any selfish consideration, and, being incapacitated himself for the post by disease and weakness, he has no alternative than to devolve his arduous duties upon another.

Of Brigadier-General Wilson's merits it is unnecessary for Major-General Reed to speak; his judgment, gallantry, and conduct have been conspicuous since he led his small but victorious band from Meerut up to this day.

It only remains for the Major-General to congratulate the forces before Delhi on being placed under so able a commander as Brigadier-General Wilson.

Major-General Reed takes this opportunity of requesting the head-quarters and divisional staff to accept his thanks for the great assistance received by him and by his lamented predecessor, Major-General Sir H. Barnard, K.C.B., not only in the exercise of their departmental duties, but also in the operations in the field.

To Brigadier-General Chamberlain, acting adjutant-general of the army; Colonel Congreve, C.B., acting adjutant-general, her Majesty's forces; Colonel Becher, quartermaster-general of the army; Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. R. W. P. Curzon, acting quartermaster-general, her Majesty's forces; Lieutenant-Colonel Young, judge advocate-general; Captain Norman, assistant adjutant-general of the army; Captains Garstein and Hodson, officiating deputy assistant quartermasters-general of the army; Major Ewart, deputy assistant adjutant-general, and Captain Stewart, officiating deputy assistant adjutant-general; Captain Maisey, deputy judge advocate-general; and Captain Slute, deputy assistant quartermaster-general of division,—his acknowledgments are eminently due.

The Major-General's warmest thanks are due to the whole artillery of the force, who have on all occasions behaved with conspicuous gallantry, and have ever maintained the reputation of their distinguished corps.

To Lieut.-Col. Baird Smith and the engineer department, Major-General Reed offers his most sincere acknowledgments for the valuable services they have rendered.

To Lieut.-Col. Thomson, deputy commissary-general and his assistants; to Superintending Surgeon Tritton and all the officers of the medical department, the Major-General's best thanks are due for their indefatigable and successful exertions.

To Brigadiers Grant, Longfield, Jones, and Showers, and to the gallant officers and troops, European and native, under their orders, the Major-general begs to award his tribute of admiration for their brilliant and distinguished conduct in a succession of attacks in which the enemy have on every occasion been repulsed. The behaviour of the troops has been beyond all praise.

Major-General Reed cannot forbear from recording the name of Major Reid, as having commanded the post which has been subjected to the most frequent and constant attacks of the enemy, from which they have always been driven with great loss by the able dispositions of that officer, so admirably seconded by the troops under his command, comprising parties of her Majesty's 60th Royal Rifles, and other corps with the gallant Simoor Battalion and Corps of Guides.

In conclusion, the Major-General desires to express his thanks to the officers of his personal staff for the uniform assistance he has

received from them upon every occasion, and he only regrets he has not had more frequent opportunities of witnessing their distinguished conduct in the field; to Captains Lowe, Reed, and Turnbull, aides-de-camp; to Assistant-Surgeon W. F. Mactier; and to Lieut. R. C. Low, orderly officer, as well as to Lieut. W. H. Greathed, of the engineers, who acted as aide-de-camp to the General commanding from the 7th ult., besides performing the duty of field-engineer when his services were needed in that capacity.

No. 10.

Lieutenant-Colonel Macpherson, Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab, to the Secretary to the Government of India.

(Extract.)

Lahore, July 18.

By direction of the Chief Commissioner I have the honour to forward, for submission to the Governor-General in Council, a copy of a letter, of the 4th inst., from General Van Cortlandt, commanding Bhutteana field-force, detailing particulars of an engagement with a body of Bhutte rebels on the 19th of June.

The Chief Commissioner has already, in a letter dated (*sic*), referred to this affair, which is very honourable to General Van Cortlandt and the officers and men under him.

No. 11.

General Van Cortlandt, commanding the Bhutteana Irregular Force, to Colonel Macpherson, Military Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Punjab.

Sirsah, July 4.

Sir,—With reference to my demi-official letter of the 19th of June, I have now the honour to report, for the information of the Chief Commissioner, that on the morning of that day I marched from Sohoowalla, *en route* for Sirsah.

2. When within a short distance of the village of Khyracka, through which the road runs, each portion forming a separate intrenched village, my suspicions of an attack were aroused by a large number of cattle being driven down on my line of march, so great that it was with difficulty the road could be kept clear. I immediately threw out cavalry skirmishers to the front and both flanks, and obtained intelligence that the village of Khyracka abovenamed, and the village of Saharun on the left, both of which are situated on the bank of the dry bed of the Guggur river, were both strongly occupied by the Bhutte rebels.

3. I accordingly detached the sowars of the Mounted Police, under Lieut. Pearce, to the left, to prevent that portion of the enemy which occupied the village of Saharun from entering and reinforcing the village of Khyracka, and formed my small force in order of battle as follows:—Jowahir Singh's troops, under Lieut. Sadleir, on the left; my two guns, under Lieut. Walcott, in the centre; and the new levies, under Capt. Bloomfield, with Lieut. Hunt, as second in command, on the right; with about twenty irregular horse entertained by me on the extreme right, and the baggage in the rear. Jowahir Singh's force was thus facing that portion of the village of Khyracka on the left of the road, my two guns were so placed as to keep the road clear and prevent the enemy going from one portion to the other; the new levies were opposite the right portion of the village, while the few irregular horse were ready to cut off any of the enemy attempting to escape across the low bed of the Guggur river to the village of Mirpore on the further bank.

4. Khyracka, like all villages in this part of the country, is very strong, each portion being surrounded by a deep ditch, with a strong embankment, and having but one gateway.

5. Having made the disposition of my force as above described, I advanced on the village. When about 350 yards from it the enemy opened fire upon me with their matchlocks from under cover of their embankments. I then directed Lieut. Sadleir to take half Jowahir Singh's force and enter the extreme left of the left portion of the village, and Lieut. Hunt, with a company of the new levies, to attack, in a like manner, the right flank of that on the right. Both officers carried out my instructions with the most praiseworthy zeal and ability.

6. The main body advanced simultaneously with those detached, a portion of Jowahir Singh's troops and the new levies protecting the guns, and the remainder, under Capt. Bloomfield, advancing directly on the portions of the village to which they were respectively opposed.

7. The embankments of both villages were taken possession of at once, the enemy, though fighting bravely, being driven back into the villages; they fought from house to house, and fired from every available cover, and in many instances our men had to remove the roofs of the houses to enable them to get at those of the enemy who were firing on us from the interior. Some of the houses, too, were fired to drive them out. Twice the men from the left village made a rush into that on the right, and were fired into with canister from the artillery under Lieut. Walcott with good effect, several being killed.

8. There was a good deal of hand-to-hand hard fighting, but after the lapse of about two hours from the first shot being fired we had

gained possession of both portions of the village. Only nine men managed to escape over the village embankment towards the village of Mirpore; these were immediately pursued by the irregular cavalry on the right, five killed and four taken prisoners.

9. When both officers and men behaved alike as well and bravely, it is difficult to specify the services of any particularly; suffice it to say of the officers that they fully realized the expectations I had formed of them in selecting them, and that Capt. Robertson, superintendent of Sirsah, who was with me throughout the day, assisted me both with his advice, which his long residence here rendered particularly valuable, and by carrying instructions during the engagement.

10. Jowahir Singh's Dogras behaved most admirably, and to three of them, who most particularly distinguished themselves by acts of bravery, I gave rewards of Rs. 20 each, while the spirit and dash of the new levies would have done credit to the most experienced troops.

11. Not a man of the rebels escaped; about 250 were killed, and 18, all of whom were wounded, made prisoners.

12. My own loss, considering the position, was slight, consisting of 6 killed and 33 wounded.

13. I burnt the village on the right, and encamped on the left of the left village, facing Sarahun, so as to attend to my wounded, and, if necessary, attack that village, and others which Lieut. Pearce had been watching.

14. Subsequent to the engagement I found that between 2,000 and 3,000 men of the surrounding villages had collected, and were coming on the village of Khyracka. These arrangements were, however, disconcerted by the want of success of their use of driving cattle in our way, which they thought we would have plundered, and by the alacrity of our subsequent movements and the promptitude with which the villages were gained, notwithstanding the obstinate resistance offered by their picked men.

15. The moral effect of their complete destruction was great; the lumberdars of all the surrounding villages came in, and the villagers vied with each other in bringing water and supplies for the force.

16. In conclusion, I beg to recommend for favourable consideration of Government that pensions should be granted to the families of those men who have fallen, who, though but newly raised and quite undisciplined, fell fighting bravely for the Government whose service they had but just entered.

I have, &c.,

W. VAN CORTLANDT,
General Commanding Bhutteana Irregular Force.

No. 12.

Major-General Lloyd to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

Dinapore, Aug. 1.

Sir,—In continuation of the postscript to my despatch of the 27th ult. I have the honour to report, for the information of his Exc. the Acting Commander-in-Chief, as follows, in connection with the expedition then stated to be in the course of preparation for moving to Arrah, in view of dispersing the mutineers there assembled, as also to rescuing the European community hemmed in by them.

2. Unfortunately, the *Horungotta* steamer, conveying the detachments of the 37th Foot (previously reported as having been ordered upon the afternoon of the 27th inst. to land the men and a party of 50 sick within 10 miles of Arrah, for the purpose of effecting the above object), grounded after three hours' steaming, without any prospect of getting off, unless by a rise of the water, which frustrated the first-formed plan.

3. On the evening of the 28th the steamer *Bombay* arrived off the station on her downward passage, when it was determined to send up her and flat attached 250 men and the head-quarters 10th Foot, to be joined by the 37th detachment and Sikhs, on the *Horungotta*, which was afloat; the united detachment afterwards proceeded up the river to the point and for the purpose already indicated, recent information having been obtained that the European residents still hold out. Part of this plan, however, was necessarily abandoned, in consequence of the commander of the *Bombay*, when the time of embarkation (morning of the 28th) arrived, objecting to tugging both flats; and as means were thus wanting for sending up more than 160 of the 10th, the detachment was reduced to that number, and Capt. Dunbar detailed to command it. This officer, as senior, eventually assumed command of the entire party* destined for Arrah.

4. The steamer took the flat in tow, according to arrangement abovementioned, and arrived in good time off the place of debarkation. The accompanying report, dated the 31st ult., by Capt. Harrison, the senior surviving officer of the party, will put his Excellency in possession of the very untoward events which attended the subsequent progress of the expedition.

5. From what is apparent on the face of the inclosed report, and from information I have derived, it seems to me that this disastrous affair may be attributed—

1st. To the men commencing the land journey without previously taking food, which evidently much impaired their efficiency during the harassing circumstances in which they were placed.

2d. From the late commanding officer of the detachment, when in the immediate vicinity of the mutineers, and with the knowledge that his movements were watched,* pushing on in the dark, against the strong representation of the second in command and others of the party, and thus allowing himself to be entrapped in an ambuscade, the effects of which quite disheartened and demoralized the troops, and, combined with their physical exhaustion, led to a complete rout, defying the endeavours of the officers to restore order in progressing back to the ghaut.

I have, &c.,

G. W. A. LLOYD, Major-General, Commanding Dinapore Division.

P.S.—A report from Lieut. Waller, late acting deputy, with a party of the Bengal police battalion attached to the European detachment, likewise accompanies, for submission.

No. 13.

Capt. Harrison to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Dinapore.
Dinapore, July 31.

Sir,—It is with much concern that I have to report, for the information of the Major-General commanding Division, on the following occurrence connected with the expedition to Arrah for the purpose of relieving the European inhabitants at that station.

At 3 o'clock p.m. of the 29th inst. the steamer carrying detachments as per margin† arrived off the point of debarkation, about three miles from the main land. The party of Sikhs were detached, and shortly afterwards reached the shore for the purpose of seizing boats to enable the detachments to pass over. On arriving there, under the command of Lieut. Ingilby, 7th N.I., the party were fired upon by some of the rebels posted on the spot to prevent the seizure of the boats by us. These, however, we landed, after some shots were fired in our direction, and after about three hours and a-half the passage was accomplished.

Having formed, the detachments commenced their march towards Arrah at 7 o'clock p.m., and, with the exception of a few shots being fired at the Sikhs thrown out on our flanks, we reached without opposition a bridge distant from Arrah about one mile and a-half. This was the place where I had represented to Capt. Dunbar the expediency of halting until daylight; to which he replied he had heard from the magistrate of the improbability of our meeting with any opposition; he thought it was preferable to push on.

After advancing from the bridge about half an hour we were assailed from the embankment of a wood, on the right of the road, by a large body of the rebels firing about thirty yards' distance on the flank of the column, which at once did severe execution, and was followed up by a continued running fire that caused great destruction among officers and men. Here, I believe, Captain Dunbar fell.

The men endeavoured to gain shelter on the other side of the road, but, it being quite dark, they fell down a steep embankment (about six feet), and many men lost their firelocks. After straggling some distance the officers succeeded in re-forming the men in a field some 100 yards from the ambuscade, and took up a position for the night (it was then about midnight and very dark) in a field adjoining, which seemed to afford some protection. Here we remained until daylight, the rebels keeping up a fire during the night on our position.

We thence commenced our retreat towards the steamer, twelve miles distant. In consequence of the men of both regiments having fasted such a long time they were too exhausted and tired to act as skirmishers. However, our rear-guard and files on the flanks frequently kept up a fire until all their ammunition was expended, by which time we arrived at the bank of the river. We were compelled to march in column, the rebels pursuing us in large bodies the whole distance to the ghauts both on flank and rear; but their fire visibly slackened the last two miles. The rebels, it was supposed, were running short of ammunition and wished to reserve it.

On our arriving at the ghauts, notwithstanding the efforts of the officers, the men made a rush to the boats; immediately upon which the rebels advanced upon us, and commenced a heavy fire of musketry and two guns upon the boats, which were forsaken by the boatmen. This caused great loss, and fired one of the boats.

The remnants of the detachment gained the steamer, which I immediately ordered to Dinapore to gain assistance for the wounded.

The loss we inflicted on the rebels I believe to be small, on account of the darkness, and the men being too exhausted to fire.

The people of the country turned out against us.

I have, &c.

R. P. HARRISON, Captain,
Commanding detachment of H.M.'s 37th regt.

* 10th Foot—3 officers, 150 men. 37th Foot—7 officers, 190 men. Sikhs, Bengal Police Battalion—50 men. Sikhs, late attached to the 7th and 8th native infantry—15 men. Total, 405; 3 officers of the Company's service doing duty.

† Two sowars being seen in the distance on landing, who disappeared in the direction of Arrah.

† Her Majesty's 10th regt.—3 officers, 150 men. Her Majesty's 37th regt.—7 officers, 190 men. Sikhs—1 officer, 65 men. Total—11 officers, 405 men.

No. 14.

Lieut. Waller to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Dinapore.
Dinapore, July 31.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the Major-General commanding the station, that, hearing on the evening of the 29th that a party of her Majesty's 10th regiment was ordered to proceed to Arrah, I volunteered to accompany them. We started from here at daylight on the 30th in the steamer —, and proceeded up the river to where the flat attached to the Government steamer *Horungotta* was, and took her in tow, with a party of her Majesty's 37th regiment and fifty Sikhs of Capt. Rat-tray's police corps on board, the steamer *Horungotta* being aground.

We then proceeded to Beharee ghaut and anchored. Lieut. Ingilby, 7th N.I., then gave me command of the fifth Sikhs; Ens. Anderson, 22nd N.I., and Ens. Venour, of my own regiment, volunteering to do duty with me.

Lieut. Ingilby then proceeded with fifteen men, Sikhs of the 7th and 8th N.I., whom he had taken from here with him, to a nullah about two miles off, for the purpose of seizing the boats to cross the detachment. About twenty minutes after Lieut. Ingilby had left I heard shots in the direction of the nullah, and immediately started with my fifty men; but when I got up to the place the firing had stopped, except a few shots which were fired to stop a boat that was sailing up the river, although desired to stop. Lieut. Ingilby then crossed the nullah with his fifteen men, leaving me on the other side.

I then sent off one of my men to Capt. Dunbar, to tell him we needed no assistance, hoping I should be in time to prevent his coming with his detachment, who were cooking when I left; but they had got about half way before my messenger reached them. Upon the arrival of the 10th and 37th regiments at the nullah the order was given to cross, which took up a long time, as the current of the river was very strong, and the boats large and heavy; we had finished crossing by six o'clock p.m., and then commenced our march; except that the road was dreadfully uneven and very distressing to the feet, we had no difficulties of any kind; it was a moonlight night, and the only armed men we saw from the time we left the steamer until our arrival at Arrah were the few men who fired at Lieut. Ingilby, and who were left (so the villagers said) by Baboo Koowar Sing, to give him news as soon as we arrived, which showed, with what occurred afterwards, that they were well aware of the party having been sent against them. We arrived in Arrah about 11 o'clock (it was then quite dark, as the moon had gone down), and were proceeding quickly through the outskirts of the town in the following order:—Lieut. Ingilby a short way ahead of the column with his fifteen men; then her Majesty's 10th, followed by my Sikhs; and her Majesty's 37th brought up the rear; when, in passing by a large tope of mango trees, which Lieut. Ingilby had passed without seeing or hearing anything, we received a most dreadfully severe fire, which I heard killed a good number of our men, who, not being prepared, and the fire being so heavy and so very close to us, ran off the road into the fields on the other side, and thence commenced firing on the tope. I lost on the road the native officer, a first-rate fellow, who was shot close to me, and also some men, but how many I do not know, as we did not go near the place again. The men were dreadfully scattered, and there was great difficulty in collecting them; some did not join us till the next day, and others were dropping in all night. We then retreated to another road, and lay down behind a small "bund," which rose along both sides of the road facing the tope in which the rebels were, and which afforded a capital shelter from the fire, which was kept up at short intervals all night. It was after retreating to this bund that Ens. Anderson was killed; poor fellow; he was shot dead through the heart. We remained here during the whole night, and at daylight started back for the steamer, a distance of about thirteen miles. We were followed in large numbers by the rebels; the main body would not come within range, but they sent out a great number of sepoys (picked shots I fancy) right and left, who took advantage of every tree and inequality of the ground the whole way, and kept up, without the least cessation, a most severe fire on our column the whole march—nearly all, or a great part of their shot telling on us, whereas they were so much scattered and so well covered that they did not suffer much loss; however, although we lost a great number of men, we arrived at the ghaut with comparatively little loss to what we expected.

When we arrived at the nullah we found a number of large boats on this side, into which the men immediately rushed, and commenced trying to shove the boats across; but most of them were aground, and the others were so large that the men could not manage them, and all the boatmen had been driven away by the sepoys. Every time a man showed himself outside a boat he was fired at from the village, which was close by; and at last the men gave up altogether the idea of getting across in boats, and, taking off all their clothes, those that could swim across.

Upon getting down to the nullah Ens. Venour and I got into a boat with some of the men, and while I was shoving out the boat he tried with a rifle to shoot some of the fellows who were making a mark of me. He knocked over one, but, unfortunately, got shot himself immediately after through the thigh, and dropped. I tied up his leg as well as I could, and, getting some more help, I succeeded in getting the boat off; but the fire was so hot, as they saw

a chance of our getting away from them, that I and four men left the boat and swam ashore, being fired at the whole way across. Ens. Venour also left the boat a short time afterwards, and, although wounded, managed to swim ashore. The fire from the village the whole time was most severe, killing and wounding a great number.

After those who could swim got away the sepoys first opened a most severe fire on the few who remained in the boats that were aground, and, after wounding most of the men in them, they all rushed down and set fire to the roof.

It was here that poor Lieut. Ingilby was killed, and a great number of wounded, who had been carried so far, were obliged to be left. A few escaped in a small boat, in which some Sikhs took some wounded officers across (Ens. Erskine among others), whom they brought for above five miles on a bed procured in a village. They returned a second time with the boat in despite of the fire.

Nothing could be better than the way in which the Sikhs behaved from the time I got command of them; they made themselves extremely useful in every way, and were always cool, steady, and under perfect control.

I am, &c.,

H. WALLER, Lieut., 40th N.I.

(From the *London Gazette* of Friday, Dec. 4.)

Lieutenant Norman to the Deputy Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 199 A.

Adjutant-General's Office, Camp before Delhi,

Sept. 10, 1857.

SIR,—For the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I have the honour to enclose a return of officers composing the Delhi field force, killed, wounded or missing in the operations at or near Delhi, up to the 31st August, 1857.—I have &c.

W. H. NORMAN, Lieutenant,
Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 18.

List of Officers killed and wounded before Delhi up to

August 31, 1857.

Camp before Delhi, Sept. 1, 1857.

Killed or died of wounds.

Col. C. Chester, adj.-gen. of the army; Capt. C. W. Russell, 54th regt. N.I. orderly officer; Capt. J. W. Delamain, 56th regt. N.I. orderly officer; Lieut. H. G. Perkins, horse artillery; Lieut. T. Dickens, artillery; Capt. T. M. Greensill, 24th foot, asst. field engineer; 2nd Lieut. E. Jones, engineers, asst. field engineer; Asst. surg. T. Moore, 6th H.M.'s drag. guards; Brev. lieut. col. R. A. Yule, H.M.'s 9th lancers; Lieut. W. H. Mounsteven, H.M.'s 8th (King's) regt.; Capt. F. Andrews, H.M.'s 60th rifles; Ens. W. H. Napier, H.M.'s 60th rifles; Lieut. M. A. Humphrys, 20th N.I., attached to 60th rifles; Lieut. T. Gabbett, H.M.'s 61st regt.; Capt. E. W. J. Knox, H.M.'s 75th regt.; Lieut. A. Harrison, H.M.'s 75th regt.; Lieut. W. Crozier, H.M.'s 75th regt.; Lieut. S. H. Jackson, 2nd fusiliers; 2nd Lieut. D. F. Sherriff, 2nd fusiliers; Ens. O. C. Walter, 45th N.I., attached to 2nd fusiliers; Ens. C. Wheatley, 54th N.I., attached to Sirmoor battalion; Lieut. J. H. Browne, 33rd N.I., attached to Kumaon battalion; Lieut. J. Yorke, 3rd N.I., attached to 4th Sikh inf.; Brev. capt. W. G. Law, 10th N.I., attached to 1st Punjab inf.; Lieut. E. J. Travers, 32nd N.I., attached to 1st Punjab inf.; Lieut. W. H. Lumsden, 68th N.I. attached to 1st Punjab inf.; Lieut. Q. Battry, 56th N.I., attached to guide cavalry.

Wounded.

Brig. gen. N. B. Chamberlain, adj. gen. of army, severely; Col. A. M. Becher, qr. mr. gen. of army, severely; Lieut. F. S. Roberts, dep. asst. qr. mr. gen. of army, slightly; Brig. H. Garbett, com. art. brigade, slightly; Brig. St. G. D. Showers, com. 1st inf. brigade, severely; Capt. H. E. H. Burnside, H.M.'s 61st foot, brigade-maj. 3rd brigade, slightly; Lieut. F. C. Innes, 60th N.I. orderly officer, slightly; Lieut. col. T. Seaton, c.b. 35th light infantry, attached to 1st brigade, severely; Lieut. col. R. Drought, 60th N.I. attached to 2nd brigade, severely; Brev. lieut. col. M. Mackenzie, art. severely; Capt. E. K. Money, art. severely; Capt. Young, art. slightly; Brev. maj. H. Tomb, art. slightly; Capt. R. Fagan, art. slightly; Capt. T. E. Kennion, art. severely; Capt. A. Light, art. slightly; 1st Lieut. A. Bunny, art. slightly; 1st Lieut. H. P. Bishop, art. slightly; 1st Lieut. G. Baillie, art. slightly; 2nd Lieut. C. Hunter, art. slightly; 2nd Lieut. J. Hills, art. severely; 2nd Lieut. P. Thompson, art. severely; 2nd Lieut. A. H. Davidson, art. severely; 2nd Lieut. E. Fraser, art. slightly; 2nd Lieut. R. T. Hare, art. slightly; 2nd Lieut. H. Chichester, art. slightly; Asst.-surg. W. W. Ireland, m.d., art., dangerously; Lieut.-col. R. B. Smith, of engineers, chief engineer, slightly; Lieut. J. T. Walker, Bombay engineers, severely; Lieut. E. Walker, Bengal engineers, slightly; Lieut. W. E. Warrand, Bengal engineers, dangerously; Lieut. M. G. Geneste, Bengal engineers, slightly; Lieut. A. E. Perkins, Bengal engineers, slightly; 2nd Lieut. H. L. Carnegie, Bengal engineers, slightly; Lieut. A. A. de Bourbel, H.M.'s 6th dragon guards, severely; Capt. E. G. Daniell, H.M.'s 8th

(King's) regt., severely; Brev. capt. E. N. Sandilands, H.M.'s 8th (King's) regt. slightly; Lieut. W. W. Pogson, H.M.'s 8th (King's) regt., slightly; Ens. T. Simpson, H.M.'s 52nd light inf., slightly; Capt. H. F. Williams, H.M.'s 60th rifles, severely; Capt. C. Jones, H.M.'s 60th rifles, severely; Lieut. G. C. H. Waters, H.M.'s 60th rifles, slightly; Lieut. J. D. Dundas, H.M.'s 60th rifles, slightly; Lieut. H. G. Deedes, H.M.'s 60th rifles, slightly; Lieut. P. J. Curtis, H.M.'s 60th rifles, severely; Ens. W. G. Turle, H.M.'s 60th rifles, severely; Ens. A. S. Heathcote, H.M.'s 60th rifles, slightly; Surg. J. H. K. Innes, H.M.'s 60th rifles, slightly; Ens. A. L. Phillips, 11th N.I., attached to H.M.'s 60th rifles, slightly; Lieut. W. H. W. Pattoun, H.M.'s 61st regt., severely; Lieut. C. J. Griffiths, H.M.'s 61st regt., severely; Lieut. T. B. Hutton, H.M.'s 61st regt., slightly; Ens. S. B. Elkington, H.M.'s 61st regt., dangerously; Ens. B. B. Andros, H.M.'s 61st regt., slightly; Lieut. Col. C. Herbert, H.M.'s 75th regt., slightly; Capt. R. Dawson, H.M.'s 75th regt., dangerously; Lieut. J. R. S. FitzGerald, H.M.'s 75th regt., slightly; Lieut. and adj. R. Barter, H.M.'s 75th regt.; Lieut. C. R. Rivers, H.M.'s 75th regt., slightly; Lieut. G. C. N. Faithfull, H.M.'s 75th regt., slightly; Lieut. C. M. Pym, H.M.'s 75th regt., slightly; Paym. D. F. Chambers, H.M.'s 75th regt., slightly; Assist. surg. S. A. Lithgow, H.M.'s 75th regt., slightly; Col. J. Welchman, 1st European Bengal fusiliers, dangerously; Maj. G. O. Jacob, 1st European Bengal fusiliers, dangerously; Capt. S. Greville, 1st European Bengal fusiliers, slightly, twice; Capt. E. Brown, 1st European Bengal fusiliers, dangerously; Lieut. H. M. Wemyss, 1st European Bengal fusiliers, slightly; Lieut. J. W. Daniell, 1st European Bengal fusiliers, severely; Lieut. A. G. Owen, 1st European Bengal fusiliers, slightly; 2nd Lieut. N. Ellis, 1st European Bengal fusiliers, slightly; Lieut. C. R. Blair, 2nd European Bengal fusiliers, severely; Lieut. J. T. Harris, 2nd European Bengal fusiliers, severely; Capt. D. Kemp, 5th N.I., attached to 2nd European Bengal fusiliers, severely; Lieut. T. N. Walker, 60th N.I., attached to 2nd European Bengal fusiliers, slightly; Lieut. A. Tulloch, 20th N.I., attached to the Sirmoor battalion, once slightly, and once severely; Lieut. S. Ross, 9th N.I., attached to Sirmoor battalion, slightly; Lieut. A. H. Eckford, 69th N.I., attached to Sirmoor battalion, slightly; Lieut. H. D. E. W. Chester, 36th N.I., attached to Sirmoor battalion, slightly; Lieut. A. B. Temple, 49th N.I., attached to Kemaon battalion, slightly; Lieut. C. F. Packe, 4th N.I., attached to 4th Sikh inf., very severely; Lieut. A. Pullan, 36th N.I., attached to 4th Sikh inf., severely; Maj. J. Coke, com. 1st Punjab inf., severely; Lieut. H. T. Pollock, 35th lt. inf., attached to 1st Punjab inf., very severely; Capt. H. Daly, com. guide corps, severely; Lieut. T. G. Kennedy, com. cavalry guide corps, severely; Lieut. R. H. Shebbare, 60th N.I., attached to guide corps, slightly; Lieut. C. W. Hawes, adj. guide corps, slightly; Lieut. A. W. Murray, 42nd lt. inf., attached to guide corps, severely; Ens. O. J. Chalmers, 3rd N.I., attached to guide corps, slightly.

H. W. NORMAN, Lieutenant,
Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

No. 19.

Return of killed or died of wounds, and wounded, in the operations at, and in the vicinity of, Delhi, up to the 31st of August.

Camp before Delhi, September 1, 1857.

Staff and Unattached Field Officers.—3 officers, 4 horses, killed or died of wounds; 9 officers, 3 horses, wounded. Total killed and wounded, 12 officers, 7 horses.

Artillery (including Drivers and Gun Lascars).—Present strength of all ranks, both effective and sick, 1,535; 2 European and 1 native officer; 3 European and 1 native non-commissioned officer, 23 European and 17 native rank and file, 55 horses, killed or died of wounds; 18 European and 1 native officer, 8 European and 2 native non-commissioned officers; 4 European trumpeters or drummers, 100 European and 30 native rank and file, 61 horses, wounded; 2 native rank and file, 4 horses, missing. Total killed, wounded, and missing, 212 officers and men, 120 horses.

Engineers, Sappers and Miners.—Present strength of all ranks, both effective and sick, 941; 2 European officers, 1 European and 1 native non-commissioned officer, 1 European and 7 native rank and file, killed or died of wounds; 7 European officers, 4 European and 4 native non-commissioned officers, 22 native rank and file, wounded; 9 native rank and file missing. Total killed, wounded, and missing, 58 officers and men.

H.M.'s 6th Dragoon Guards (4 troops).—Present strength of all ranks, both effective and sick, 175; 1 officer, 5 non-commissioned officers, 11 rank and file, 16 horses, killed or died of wounds; 1 officer, 3 non-commissioned officers, 5 rank and file, 11 horses, wounded. Total killed and wounded, 26 officers and men, 27 horses.

H.M.'s 9th Lancers.—Present strength of all ranks, both effective and sick, 459; 1 officer, 1 non-commissioned officer, 23 rank and file, 35 horses, killed or died of wounds; 3 non-commissioned officers, 13 rank and file, 19 horses, wounded; 5 horses missing. Total killed, wounded, and missing, 41 officers and men, 59 horses.

Head-qrs. Detachment, 4th Irr. Cav.—Present strength of all ranks, both effective and sick, 96; 1 native non-commissioned officer, 2 native rank and file, wounded. Total wounded, 3 officers and men.

H.M.'s 8th (King's) Regt.—Present strength of all ranks, both effective and sick, 270; 1 officer, 4 non-commissioned officers, 15 rank and file, killed or died of wounds; 3 officers, 3 non-commissioned officers, 27 rank and file, wounded. Total killed and wounded, 53 officers and men.

H.M.'s 52nd Light Inf.—Present strength of all ranks both effective and sick, 670; 1 officer, 5 rank and file, wounded. Total wounded, 6 officers and men.

H.M.'s 60th Rifles (6 companies).—Present strength of all ranks, both effective and sick, 337; 3 officers, 2 non-commissioned officers, 1 drummer, 62 rank and file, killed or died of wounds; 10 officers, 9 non-commissioned officers, 136 rank and file, wounded. Total killed and wounded, 223 officers and men.

H.M.'s 61st Regt.—Present strength of all ranks, both effective and sick, 601; 1 officer, 1 non-commissioned officer, 12 rank and file, killed or died of wounds; 5 officers, 3 non-commissioned officers, 55 rank and file, wounded. Total killed and wounded, 77 officers and men.

H.M.'s 75th Regt.—Present strength of all ranks, both effective and sick, 625; 3 officers, 1 non-commissioned, 1 drummer, 41 rank and file, killed or died of wounds; 9 officers, 3 non-commissioned officers, 93 rank and file, wounded; 3 rank and file missing. Total killed, wounded, and missing, 157 officers and men.

1st European Bengal Fusiliers.—Present strength of all ranks, both effective and sick, 611; 6 non-commissioned officers, 2 drummers, 45 rank and file, killed or died of wounds; 8 officers, 20 non-commissioned officers, 1 drummer, 186 rank and file, wounded. Total killed and wounded, 268 officers and men.

2nd European Bengal Fusiliers.—Present strength of all ranks, both effective and sick, 648; 3 officers, 3 non-commissioned officers, 1 drummer, 28 rank and file, killed or died of wounds; 4 officers, 3 non-commissioned officers, 85 rank and file, wounded. Total killed and wounded, 126 officers and men.

Sirmoor Battalion.—Present strength of all ranks, both effective and sick, 448; 1 European officer, 2 native non-commissioned officers, 64 native rank and file, killed or died of wounds; 4 European officers, 6 native officers, 7 native non-commissioned officers, 1 native drummer, 173 native rank and file, wounded. Total killed and wounded, 258 officers and men.

Kumaon Battalion.—Present strength of all ranks, both effective and sick, 469; 1 European officer, 1 native non-commissioned officer, 7 native rank and file, killed or died of wounds; 1 European officer, 8 native rank and file, wounded; 5 native rank and file missing. Total killed, wounded, and missing, 23 officers and men.

4th Sikh Inf.—Present strength of all ranks, both effective and sick, 534; 1 European officer, 2 native officers, 2 native non-commissioned officers, 30 native rank and file, killed or died of wounds; 2 European officers, 5 native officers, 2 native non-commissioned officers, 41 native rank and file, wounded. Total killed and wounded, 85 officers and men.

1st Punjab Inf.—Present strength of all ranks, both effective and sick, 768; 3 European officers, 4 native non-commissioned officers, 44 native rank and file, killed or died of wounds; 2 European officers, 4 native officers, 5 native non-commissioned officers, 86 native rank and file, wounded. Total killed and wounded, 148 officers and men.

2nd Punjab Inf.—Present strength of all ranks, both effective and sick, 733; 2 native non-commissioned officers, 9 native rank and file, wounded. Total wounded, 11 officers and men.

Guide Corps, Cavalry and Infantry.—Present strength of all ranks, both effective and sick, 750; 1 European officer, 4 native officers, 13 native non-commissioned officers, 2 native drummers, 37 native rank and file, 16 horses, killed or died of wounds; 6 European officers, 7 native officers, 40 native non-commissioned officers, 4 native drummers, 127 native rank and file, 29 horses, wounded; 5 horses missing. Total killed, wounded, and missing, 241 officers and men, and 50 horses.

Pioneers.—Present strength of all ranks, both effective and sick, 1,221; 7 native rank and file killed or died of wounds; 75 native rank and file wounded; total killed and wounded, 82 men.

Total.—Present strength of all ranks, both effective and sick, 11,891; 27 European officers, 7 native officers, 27 European non-commissioned officers, 24 native non-commissioned officers, 5 European drummers, 2 native drummers, 264 European rank and file, 213 native rank and file, 126 horses, killed or died of wounds; 90 European officers, 23 native officers, 59 European non-commissioned officers, 63 native non-commissioned officers, 5 European drummers, 5 native drummers, 705 European rank and file, 573 native rank and file, 123 horses, wounded; 3 European rank and file, 16 native rank and file, 14 horses, missing.

Grand Total.—Killed, wounded, and missing, 2,110 officers and men, and 263 horses.

H. W. NORMAN, Lieutenant,
Assistant Adjutant-General of the Army.

(To be continued.)

*** Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friends who favour us with communications will greatly add to their obliging kindness by writing on one side only of their paper. All persons acquainted with the details of a printing-office know how much this promotes convenience.

ERRATA.

In the narrative of the Siege of Delhi, published in our last issue, an unpardonable inaccuracy was committed in describing the columns of attack. The 2nd Bengal fusiliers were placed in the second column, and not in the third, as there stated; and the Kumaon battalion (250 strong), instead of being in the reserve, formed part of the third column. It was the Belooch battalion that served under Brigadier Longfield. A clerical error has also been made at p. 841: Brigadier Showers' exploit was performed on the 12th, not the 10th, of August.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON.

TUESDAY, December 15, 1857.

THE LATE PROFESSOR RAWLINSON.

THE late Rev. George Rawlinson was born on the 5th of January, 1823, and had thus barely entered on his thirtieth year, when death prematurely terminated his useful and promising career. His father was George Rawlinson, Esq., of Kurrachee, in Scinde, but formerly residing at Dan y Graig, near Bridgend, Glamorganshire. The education of the future professor was commenced at Chester under the Rev. R. W. Gleadowe, and afterwards continued at King's College. It was here that his talents, amiability of disposition, and general propriety of conduct pointed him out as the most fitting person to superintend the studies of some young Egyptians of high rank, who were at that time in London. He was accordingly selected for this honourable and responsible post by Lord Palmerston, on the recommendation of Dr. Jelf, and acquitted himself in a manner that conferred credit upon his patrons, while it secured for himself the warm and lasting esteem of his pupils. After thus winning golden opinions from all with whom he was associated at King's College, he went up to Cambridge and matriculated at Emanuel College. That he did not waste his time in idleness or dissipation, is apparent from the fact that he carried off one of the foundation scholarships, and came out in the mathematical tripos of 1854 as thirty-fifth wrangler. Though essentially a reading man, George Rawlinson was by no means, however, a mere book-worm. His heart was too large, his sympathies too human, to allow him to be petrified into a pedant. He did not live to read; but he read that he might increase his enjoyment of life, and distinguish himself from those who were content to grovel or vegetate. In all harmless and manly amusements he was ever ready to engage with a keen relish, though he never forgot that he was a Christian and a gentleman. Few men have ever been more respected by their seniors, or more beloved by those of their own age. A correct judgment, a well-regulated mind, a conscientious course of study, and a genial sympathetic disposition, could hardly fail to render him an accomplished scholar, an agreeable com-

panion, a revered counsellor, and a universal confidant. On leaving Cambridge he was ordained, at Christmas, 1854, to the curacy of St. Mary's, Vincent-square. We know not if he was there able to devote as many hours to converse with "the mighty dead," as on the sedge banks of the contemplative Cam; but it is certain that he moved far more among living men, though chiefly among those who were in sickness, sorrow, and distress. His warm heart and open hand soon endeared him to his parishioners, and when he departed for his new sphere of utility in the East, he was accompanied by the genuine tears and blessings of those whom he had so often comforted and relieved. In the latter part of 1856, the Rev. George Rawlinson received the appointment of Professor of Applied Sciences at the Elphinstone College, Bombay. The year was about to close as he reached his destination, accompanied by his youthful bride—too soon doomed to widowhood—the daughter of W. J. Thoms, Esq., F.S.A. Hardly had he set foot on those fatal shores, when he began to direct his enlightened energy to the accomplishment of the work before him. There was no lack, indeed, of students; but of class-books there was an utter and lamentable deficiency. He therefore instantly applied himself to a compilation of a series of elementary works, and speedily produced an excellent text-book on Dynamics. At his death another was in type, and four others on various subjects in different stages of preparation. Nor, while he thus laboured for the advancement of others, did he neglect his own mental culture and improvement. In order to extend his usefulness, he became a student of the native languages, and had already made very considerable progress in the Hindustani and Malhatta tongues. The intense application, no doubt, hastened his death, which was occasioned by abscess of the liver. On the morning of the 23rd Sept. he breathed his last, and his remains were followed to the grave by a long train of mourners. If the heathen could say, "Whom the gods love, die young," far more reason have we to withhold our pity from the departed, and reserve it for his bereaved widow and sorrowing friends. Though his life was brief as men count years, he had found time to lay up treasure there where it can be neither diminished nor deteriorated. His old parishioners of St. Mary's will often render to his virtues the passing tribute of a sigh, as they sadly gaze upon the painted glass window in the east end of their church, presented by him before proceeding to the East, a memorial of mutual respect and kindness of feeling.

LORD CLIVE'S FUND.

Our readers will no doubt be glad to obtain from our columns the information respecting Lord Clive's Fund, which an expectant House of Commons was unable to extract from the President of the Board of Control. The nucleus of the fund was a legacy of five lakhs of rupees bequeathed to Lord Clive by Meer Mohammed Jaffir Khan, Nawab of Bengal. With rare disinterestedness, the "daring in war" paid this handsome bequest into the Calcutta Treasury, being credited in the books of account to the amount of £62,833. 6s. 8d. Having obtained the ready consent of the Court of Directors, Lord Clive vested this sum in trustees to constitute a fund for "the support of a certain number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and private men, in the service

of the [East-India] Company, who, from wounds, length of service, or diseases contracted during their service, were unable or unfit to serve any longer, and whose fortunes might be too scanty to afford the officers a decent, and the private men a competent, subsistence in their native country; and also to make some provision for the widows of such officers and private men, as should have been entitled to the said bounty, or whose husbands should have lost their lives in the said United Company's service."

The original capital of this fund, which was named after its illustrious founder, was soon afterwards augmented by a donation of three lakhs of rupees, estimated at £37,700, from Sujah ul Dowlah, also Nawab of Bengal. The interest of this aggregate sum of £100,533 was fixed at £8,042. 13s. 4d. per annum. There was, however, another fund, known as the Contingent Fund, with a capital of £24,128, the accumulations of interest due by the Company upon cash-notes drawn from the deposits in the treasury. The interest upon this, amounting to £1,930. 4s. 9d., was appropriated to defraying all charges and expenses incident to carrying out the objects contemplated by the Clive Fund. A sum of money falling short of £10,000 was at that time actually sufficient to pay the annual pensions due to invalided officers and men, or to the widows of those who had died in the discharge of their duty. That circumstance alone will suffice to illustrate from what small beginnings the mighty Indian empire arose, and what great results may be brought about by the perseverance, sagacity, and valour of a handful of English gentlemen. It was not long, however, before these humble resources proved totally inadequate to meet the rapidly increasing demands made upon them. So early as the first year of the present century, the expenditure had already exceeded the income, and fifteen years later nothing remained of the fund but the name. Since that period the East-India Company has borne the charges arising from military-fund pensions and donations, which at the present time amount to very little less than one hundred thousand pounds a year; of which about £80,000 are paid in this country, and the balance in India. Such are the details twice asked for by Sir John Pakington, though for what purpose it is not so easy to determine. Probably the Conservative baronet hoped to pervert them into some sort of excuse for striving to subvert an ancient and honourable corporation.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.

It was on the 3rd of October, 1804, that the idea of a College for the special education of young men destined to the civil service of the East-India Company was first proposed by the Committee of Correspondence to the Court of Directors, by whom it was cordially approved, and referred to a Committee, consisting of the chairman, deputy-chairman, and seven directors. On the last day of February, 1805, a plan was submitted to the General Court, and accepted as to the broad outline. In June of the same year the duties and salaries of the Professors were marked out and regulated; and in September the sanction of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India was finally obtained. In the following month fifty acres of land and a dwelling-house—afterwards converted into two residences for Professors—at Haileybury, in Hertfordshire, were purchased for £5,900, and in Novem-

ber the castle of Hertford was fitted up for the immediate and temporary reception of students. On the 15th January, 1806, the Court accepted the designs submitted by Mr. Wilkins, of Caius College, Cambridge, and—advertisements having been issued for the tender of contracts—that gentleman subsequently undertook to carry out his own plans for the sum of £50,855, to which £1,000 was afterwards added on account of the rise in the price of timber. The first stone of the future College was laid with due ceremony on the 12th of May, 1806, and the building entirely completed at midsummer, 1809, at which date the castle of Hertford was evacuated by its studious garrison. It may be observed that the present value of the property has been estimated at £93,700.

The College of Haileybury was first recognized by Parliament in 1807, but more fully in 1813, when it was ordained that the Bishop of London should *ex officio* be Visitor, and that no persons should be sent out to either of the three Presidencies in the capacity of "writer," who had not resided four terms in college. It was also enacted that the Board of Commissioners should always be consulted previous to the appointment of a Principal, and the Principal and Clerical Professors were exempted from residence on any benefice of which they might happen to be possessed. One of these provisions, however, was temporarily set aside in 1826, when an Act was passed, the preamble of which set forth that as a sufficient number of qualified persons to fill the vacancies on the civil establishment of the East-India Company was not otherwise obtainable, the Court of Directors was empowered to nominate to direct appointments the requisite number of young men, who should produce satisfactory testimonials as to character and conduct, and pass a certain examination before a duly-constituted Board of Examiners. Students who had resided one term at Haileybury, if they had completed their eighteenth year, were eligible for these appointments. The London Board of Examiners—as they were called—sat at Lady-day and Michaelmas, from March, 1827, to October, 1831, and passed seventy-nine candidates; 207 writers having gone out from Haileybury during the same time. The Board was composed of two Oxford and two Cambridge Professors, nominated by the Vice-Chancellor, with an annual allowance of £80 each to cover their expenses. The examinations were chiefly directed to the classics, mathematics, and history; and in 1829 a certain amount of proficiency in the Oriental languages was also required. The total number of nominations to the College since 1806, is 2,055; among whom have been the most distinguished servants of the Company, men who have achieved a European reputation. Every student was called upon to pay one hundred guineas a year; but this proved wholly inadequate to cover the expenses of the establishment, though the average annual number was eighty-two—ninety-seven being the maximum. The total annual excess of expenditure over income was upwards of £10,500, exclusive of the pension-list, which absorbed very nearly an additional thousand pounds. The salaries of the professors and assistant masters averaged £6,452. 10s. per annum, and the wages of the domestic establishment £1,838. 10s.—reduced by £250 since 1831. The Principal received £1,100 a year, besides a house and commons; the first mathematical professor, £700; the Persian professor, £600; and the others, £400 to £500 a year each, with similar advantages;

the salaries of the assistant masters did not exceed £200 per annum. It is needless to observe that many of the professors of the College of Haileybury were men of pre-eminent attainments. Who is there that has not heard of Sir James Mackintosh, Professor of Law? of the Rev. T. R. Malthus, Professor of Political Economy? of William Empson, Professor of Law? of the Rev. J. A. Jeremie, Professor of Classical Literature? or of such Oriental scholars as Sir Graves Haughton, Maj. Stewart, and the Rev. R. Anderson? Under such teachers as these, it would be strange if the students failed to make considerable and substantial progress. Their minds would at least be directed into the proper channel for future application and improvement; and it is certain that no body of men of equal number have ever turned out so many excellent magistrates, administrators, and diplomatists. It may be true that a feeling of caste was induced by this peculiar system of training; but it conferred its obligations as well as its privileges. Every one felt that he had an interest in his neighbour's fame and prosperity, and in like manner feared to do aught that might bring discredit on those with whom he had been associated from his youth by the traditions of their common caste.

A new system, however, has now been introduced, but as yet it is premature to decide on their relative merits. In theory, nothing can be more plausible than the competitive system; but in actual life, theory is oftentimes proved to be far from infallible. Haileybury College has thus ceased to be an establishment for the special training of the administrators of our Indian empire. For nearly one half of a century, the practical rulers of that vast country and its myriads of inhabitants have there been educated and fitted for their future duties. From change to change the world runs on, ever experimentalizing and tentative, but usually disappointed. We trust, however, that such may not be the case with regard to the competitive system, though we cannot altogether dispel grave doubts as to its results, or refrain from regrets that a machinery which worked so well should so hastily be thrown aside.

THE "TIMES" AND THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

THE journalistic world has been much scandalized by a fresh act of tergiversation on the part of the *Times*. Until very recently, that Leviathan of the press has been favourably distinguished from among the majority of its compeers by the exceedingly temperate and considerate tone in which it spoke of the Court of Directors and their general system of administration. It freely admitted the calm, dignified, and impartial line of conduct usually pursued by that intelligent and respectable body of men, and was ever ready to give due praise unto the civil and military officers employed in their service in the far East. Suddenly, however, and apparently without any sufficient cause, it assumed an antagonistic attitude, and threatened nothing short of instant and utter annihilation. It is not our purpose to investigate the causes of this strange and seemingly capricious palinodia: we merely state the fact, and do so with unfeigned regret. Fortunately, though formidable as an opponent, the *Times* is not infallible as a prophet. One morning its readers were electrified by the announcement—expressed without the slightest doubt or hesitation—that the double government

was about to be abolished, and the Court of Directors swept into limbo. A few days later it was stated, with equal fearlessness of contradiction, that her Majesty's speech, on opening Parliament, would contain a paragraph recommending the immediate assumption of the direct government of India. The statement was made with such an oracular air, that scarcely any one questioned its authenticity. It was repeated on all sides, and believed, that a Minister for India was at once to be appointed, and a new secretariat added to the ministerial departments. The report, if not totally unfounded, was altogether premature. A ridiculous mouse has again proceeded from the parturient mountain, and the predicted earthquake has taken the form of a brief sentence, in which the affairs of India are commended to the serious consideration of the Legislature. Indeed, the principal effect of the *Times*' virulent opposition to the Court has been to produce a revulsion of feeling on the part of the public. The love of fair play inherent in Englishmen was shocked by the idea of condemning untried a body of men who had rendered such important services to the country. The mists of jealousy and prejudice were for the moment dispersed, and a desire to render ample justice to their patriotism and disinterestedness was very generally manifested. The most thoughtless were struck by the startling refutation of the opinions expressed by the *Times* during the war with Russia, which was afforded by its present attack on the magnates of Leadenhall Street. It was at that time strenuously asserted that the disasters of our army in the Crimea were caused by the incapacity of the governing classes, and the ancient aristocracy of the land was held up to ridicule, and almost to execration, as worn-out, imbecile, and frivolous. There was no hope for England, it was said, except in the middle classes; among them alone were to be found the sagacity, perseverance, and knowledge of men and things, indispensable to success in public as well as in private affairs. The acquisition and government of our Indian empire was a favourite example. There was a lasting monument of what could be achieved by industry, common sense, courage, and rectitude of purpose. That vast empire had been founded, and since then administered, by men of the middle classes. Now, however, it was proposed to take its government out of their hands and transfer it to the ranks of the very oligarchy so recently stigmatized as indolent and supercilious, sticklers for precedent, and adherents to routine. Besides, unless it could be brought home to the Court of Directors that the sepoy mutiny had originated through any neglect on their part, why should they be visited with such a summary and humiliating dismissal? If, with all their long and intimate acquaintance with Eastern affairs, they failed to prevent this unparalleled defection of their army, was it likely that a minister possessed of mere book knowledge would prove more successful for the future? It was no doubt true and unavoidable that some delay, and consequently inconvenience, might be caused by the system of double government, and the necessity of constant reference to Cannon Row; but might it not be advisable to remedy this evil by the abolition of the Board of Control, rather than by that of the India House? If some change, if some reform must be effected as a sop to popular clamour, the Constituency might very fairly be done away with, for to them is mainly attributable the vulgar notion that the natives of India are oppressed, in

order that large dividends may be declared in favour of the holders of stock. The absurdity of this error has, indeed, been many a time demonstrated, but still it exists as an article of popular political faith. The only drawback to such a measure would be the consignment to insignificance and oblivion of such ingenuous, public-spirited, and large-minded men as Messrs. Jones and Malcolm Lewin. The loss of their oratorical displays might possibly disappoint and irritate themselves, but it is also possible that the nation would gradually learn to bear with the absence of their names from the daily papers.

These and such-like remarks have been called forth on all sides by the unfair and inconsiderate assertions of the *Times*. Never did an able advocate more damage his own cause, never did a *preux chevalier* more idly enter the lists, never was a more gratuitous insult offered to the common sense of a people. The conduct of Lord Ellenborough, the avowed enemy of the Court, stands out in honourable contrast to that of the leading journal. Like a true English gentleman, his lordship demands a suspension of judgment until all the facts of the case have been adduced and investigated, and refuses to condemn his old opponents until they have failed to justify themselves.

DESPATCH OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

LOOKING back from the vantage-ground we now occupy, it seems incredible that, immediately after the tidings of the Meerut mutiny reached this country, every available soldier was not instantly shipped off to the East on board the fastest steamers money could obtain. At first, however, the extent of the danger that menaced our Indian empire was very imperfectly perceived, and her Majesty's ministers confidently assured the House that the following mail would probably bring intelligence of the restoration of order and tranquillity. The same feeling of security pervaded all classes of the community, and the mighty *Times* patted the British lion on the mane, and bade the noble animal lay aside his kindling wrath. Everything, we were told, was done that the circumstances of the case required, and credit was taken for the prompt and vigorous action both of the Court of Directors and of the constitutional advisers of the Crown. Within the last few weeks, however, a change has come o'er the spirit of that dream. The Court of Directors are now fiercely assailed by the leading journal for having opposed the despatch of troops by the overland route, and for employing sailing ships in place of screw steamers. It little mattered to the *Times* that exactly the reverse was the real state of the case, and that whatever delay has occurred in sending off troops to India is entirely attributable to the Home Government. A popular clamour has been raised against the Court by persons wholly incompetent to form a correct opinion, or prejudiced in favour of an adverse one; and as Providence is said to be on the side of the *gros bataillons*, so is Printing-house Square always to be found in the ranks of the strongest party. In the present instance the *Times* has been guilty of an act of gross injustice, in the teeth of simple and ascertainable facts.

The sailing ships *Arctia* and *Bucephalus*, about which our contemporary waxeth so wrathful, were taken up on the 26th May for the ordinary relief service, though they did not actually leave the country until after news had been received of the mutiny at Meerut. That was surely no reason for cancelling previous charter-parties; and the

seasonable arrival of those vessels in the Hooghly attests the wisdom of their being despatched. Immediately after the receipt of official information regarding the first successes of the rebels, the Court applied for four extra regiments of foot and some artillery, and advised that they should be sent out through Egypt. The Home Government, however, declined to act upon this suggestion for reasons of state policy, and because much time would be lost in diplomatic correspondence. More valid objections were found in the difficulty of transporting troops across the desert, in the extreme heat of the Red Sea, and in the absence of steamers to convey them from Suez to their respective destinations. Equally unsuccessful was the next proposition made by the Court—that some of H.M.'s screw steam-frigates should be employed on this urgent and special duty. State policy again interfered, on the ground that it would not be expedient to deprive the country of its "wooden walls;" and the screw steamers of the mercantile marine were recommended as better calculated for the conveyance of troops. Some difference of opinion then arose as to the superiority of steam over canvas, and it was alleged that the supply of coal at the different stations would be insufficient for the wants of a whole fleet of screw steamers; and, unless steam could be got up, it was obvious that the advantages were in favour of sailing vessels. It was therefore decided that tenders should be invited for the fastest ships of both denominations, and the greatest care was afterwards taken to select the best of each kind, without reference to cheapness. The first batch was composed of six screw steamers, and eleven ships reputed to be fast sailers. The second, intended for the transport of six regiments of infantry and eight companies of artillery, consisted also of six screw steamers, with five sailing ships; the *Golden Fleece* being one of the former, and the *James Baines* one of the latter. A third batch was taken up in August on the same principle of competition, and no time was lost in making the necessary preparations for the embarkation of troops. If, therefore, it be true that any avoidable delay has occurred in despatching reinforcements to India, the fault certainly does not rest with the Court of Directors.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The Editor does not hold himself responsible for opinions expressed by Correspondents.]

SIEGE OF DELHI.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—As I perceive you have fallen into the same error as the Bombay correspondent of the *Times*, and—in your account of the siege of Delhi—not done justice to the Kemaon battalion of Goorkas, but placed it in reserve, I beg to point you to General Wilson's despatch, in which he mentions 230 men of that battalion as forming part of the third column, which merited his entire approbation: 50 of the Europeans, 50 Goorkas, and 50 Sikhs formed the advance, the rest following. I beg to inform you that on the 20th of last June a notice was out at Peshawar for two volunteers to take down the Kemaon battalion to Delhi, whereupon two young officers of the 51st B.N.I. rode over to Rawul Pindie, and were accepted. The battalion marched on the 22nd June, and arrived at Phillour on the 12th July, but on account of the Sealkote mutineers, they were ordered back to Jallundur, where they disarmed the 33rd B.N.I., although the Goorkas had not more than 400 men on the ground. They marched again on the 17th or 18th July, escorting eight lakhs of treasure, and arrived at Delhi Aug. 1st, being, I believe, the first reinforcements. On the 6th of August, out of three European officers with the battalion (excepting the commanding officer and the adjutant), two were *hors de combat*, and the subsequent services of the battalion are well known.—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
Dec. 7, 1857.

OBSERVER.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—DECEMBER 3.

For the third time this year Parliament has assembled for the despatch of business. The session was opened by her Majesty in person, with all accustomed pomp and ceremony. In the course of the royal speech the following allusions were made to the affairs of the British empire in the East :—

"While I deeply deplore the severe suffering to which many of my subjects in India have been exposed, and while I grieve for the extensive bereavements and sorrow which it has caused, I have derived the greatest satisfaction from the distinguished successes which have attended the heroic exertions of the comparatively small forces which have been opposed to greatly superior numbers, without the aid of the powerful reinforcements dispatched from this country to their assistance. The arrival of those reinforcements will, I trust, speedily complete the suppression of this widely-spread revolt.

"The gallantry of the troops employed against the mutineers, their courage in action, their endurance under privation, fatigue, and the effects of climate; the high spirit and self-devotion of the officers; the ability, skill, and persevering energy of the commanders, have excited my warmest admiration; and I have observed with equal gratification that many civilians, placed in extreme difficulty and danger, have displayed the highest qualities, including, in some instances, those that would do honour to veteran soldiers.

"It is satisfactory to know that the general mass of the population of India have taken no part in the rebellion, while the most considerable of the native princes have acted in the most friendly manner, and have rendered important services.

"I have given directions that papers relating to these matters shall be laid before you.

"The affairs of my East-Indian dominions will require your serious consideration, and I recommend them to your earnest attention."

The address to the throne was moved by *Lord Portman*, who remarked that the civil and military affairs of India were likely to engage the serious attention of their lordships, as some change in the form of government had become inevitable. With respect to Christianity, it was our bounden duty to diffuse its blessings, though the mode of such diffusion required much tact and discretion. A competent Hindoo ought, nevertheless, to be preferred to an incompetent Christian, for appointment to a vacant post. Having duly panegyrised the heroism of our fellow-countrymen in the East, and acknowledged the faithfulness of many of the native princes, his lordship vindicated the conduct of Lord Canning, and expressed his conviction that, when all the circumstances of the case were fully known, the Governor-General would be as much lauded as he has hitherto been censured.

Lord Derby complained that the Queen had not been made to allude with sufficient solemnity to the sore trials we had experienced in India. The whole of our empire there had been shaken, and for a time lost; but no words could do justice to the herculean labours and noble courage of the devoted band to whom we owe the salvation of our Eastern possessions. Lord Canning and his advisers, however, had not shown that vigour and promptitude which were absolutely required by the emergency. The Indian Government had seemed resolved to shut their eyes to the most patent facts; and the Government at home had not proved equal to the occasion. Sufficiently large reinforcements had not been sent out, the result of which has been a terrible enhancement of the loss of life. But the Government continued for a long time to assure the country that the mutiny would be crushed without difficulty, and acted with such confidence as to refuse to let our troops avail themselves of the facilities offered by the Emperor of the French and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Packet Company for the transmission of troops to India. If, in consequence of this unnecessary delay, Lucknow should fall into the hands of the rebels, the responsibility of the butchery that would ensue would rest on the heads of her Majesty's Ministers. His lordship then proceeded to say, that in dealing with the mutineers we should consider justice and not revenge. "For every man taken with arms in his hands there ought to be a righteous punishment, and that punishment death. For those miscreants who have perpetrated unmentionable and unimaginable atrocities upon women, death is too mild a sentence. On them should be inflicted the heavier punishment—a life embittered by corporal punishment in the first instance, and afterwards doomed to the most degrading slavery. Be they Brahmins of the highest caste, they should be forced to undergo the lowest, most degrading, most hopeless slavery. But, while he would take this course, he earnestly deprecated the extension of a feeling of hostility to the whole native population. From letters which he had seen, he feared that every white man in India who had suffered in any way by the mutiny came to regard every man with a black face as his enemy.

Now, that was a feeling which should be restrained, if not by Christianity, at least by motives of sound policy. Measures should be taken to convince the natives that the English are their masters; but they must also be convinced that the English are their benefactors. We should not try to govern India by the sword alone. As to the future government of India, he could not understand what were the intentions of her Majesty's Ministers. Missionary enterprise in India should be encouraged; but any aid on the part of the Government would be a serious impediment.

Lord Granville denied that the Indian empire was in peril; but cordially agreed with Lord Derby in eulogising the conduct of both civil and military officers under most critical circumstances. His lordship defended the Governor-General from the imputations that had been cast upon him, and denied that he had ever taken any active or official part in missionary enterprises.

The *Earl of Ellenborough* reproached the Government with want of energy, and with the loss of time they had occasioned in sending out the troops to India.

The *Duke of Argyll* denied that any want of energy had been exhibited.

The *Earl of Hardwicke* remarked that none but steam-vessels should have been employed in transmitting troops to India.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the lower house the Address was moved by *Mr. W. Martin*, who paid an eloquent tribute of respect and admiration to the conduct of our Indian warriors, especial mention being made of General Wilson and his exploits before Delhi—of Sir Henry Havelock's judgment and determination at Lucknow—of the self-devotion and chivalrous feeling of Sir James Outram, and of the bravery of Lieuts. Willoughby, Home, and Salkeld, Sergeants Carmichael and Smith, Corporal Burgess, and the civil servants of the Government. He could not help thinking that the hand of an overruling Providence was conspicuous in all the events which had recently taken place, and that it was the consequent duty of this Government to conduct itself with such Christian energy and discretion, that at no great lapse of time—although many there might not live to see it—the whole of India might be brought under the influence of that blessed religion which prevailed in this country.

Mr. Disraeli concurred in the eulogies that had been passed upon both men and officers serving in India. That empire had been saved by the military alone. Neither the local Government nor her Majesty's Ministers were entitled to any credit for the recent successes that had attended our arms. There could be no longer any doubt that the annexation of Oude was the chief cause of the mutiny.

Lord Palmerston announced, amidst great applause, his intention, at an early day, to bring down a message from the Crown on the subject of making a provision for Sir Henry Havelock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—DECEMBER 4.

THE CARABINEERS AT MEERUT.

Lord Ellenborough read a letter from Col. Custance, commanding the 6th Dragoon Guards at Meerut, in which it was stated, that in half an hour after the first intimation of the mutiny three squadrons were ready to march, though the men were mostly recruits and inexperienced horsemen. Unfortunately, they lost their way through the misdirection of Major Waterfield, the assist. adj. gen., and did not reach the proper ground until it was dark. However, the rifles and the artillery preceded them by only a few minutes.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

BISHOPS AND CATHEDRAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDIA.

Col. Sykes moved for a return of the annual expenditure for ecclesiastical objects in India at the different presidencies from 1836-7 to the latest period, under the several heads of bishops and ecclesiastical establishments, number of regular chaplains, number of uncovenanted auxiliary chaplains, cost of building churches, cost of grants in aid of church-building, allowances to Roman Catholic chaplains, and miscellaneous expenditure.

EAST-INDIA MILITARY FORCE.

On the motion of *Sir F. Smith* there was ordered a return of the actual military force that was in India at the time of the outbreak of the mutiny at Meerut, distinguishing the several branches of the service—cavalry, artillery, engineers and sappers, and infantry, and distinguishing the troops of the Queen's service from those of the East-India Company; showing also, as far as can be ascertained from documents now in the hands of the Government and of the Board of Control or East-India Company, the stations at which the troops were, at the time of the outbreak of the mutiny, severally quartered.

TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.

In answer to *Mr. Crauford*, *Lord Palmerston* said that the Government had been in communication with that of Austria with regard to the establishment of a telegraph through Austria to India, but the terms proposed by Austria were such that they could not be acceded to, and the negotiation had come to an end. Still he had hopes that the Austrian Government would establish the proposed line, which might be used by this country. The Turkish Government proposed to establish a line from Constantinople to the Persian Gulf, which could be in communication with the Austrian line, if it was established.

EXPENSES OF MILITARY HONOURS.

In answer to *Col. North*, *Mr. Wilson* said that it was now a rule that all expenses caused by the conferring of honours on military officers should be paid by the public.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—DECEMBER 7.

ROYAL MESSAGE.—PROVISION FOR GENERAL HAVELOCK.

Lord Granville announced a message from the Crown, which was read by the Lord Chancellor as follows:—

"Victoria Regina.—Her Majesty being desirous of conferring a signal mark of her favour and approbation on Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, Bart., K.C.B., for the eminent and distinguished services rendered by him in command of a body of British and native troops in India, and particularly for the gallant and successful operations undertaken for the relief of the garrison of Lucknow, recommends to the House of Lords to concur in enabling her Majesty to make provision for securing to Major-General Sir Henry Havelock a provision of 1,000*l.* per annum for the term of his natural life."

On the motion of *Earl Granville* it was resolved that this message should be taken into consideration next day.

A similar communication was made to the lower House by Lord Palmerston.

THE ARMS AND PRESS ACTS.

The *Earl of Ellenborough*, in moving for a copy of the Arms Act lately passed by the Legislative Council of India, also a return of all licensed native and European Indian newspapers, and for copies of all letters of warning addressed to the editors of any such newspapers, said, the Arms Act, as he understood it, adhered to the principle, recently attempted to be introduced into India, of placing Europeans and natives on the same footing; of equally disarming both, when our position in India at this moment was like that of the Normans in Saxon England. We must be armed in order to protect ourselves, or, at least at times, be in a position to assume the appearance of an armed militia. His lordship then, after showing the vast difference which existed between the press of this country and the European press of India, and the necessity which drove the latter to advocate the interests of the governing classes, stated the provisions of the law restricting both. Upon the European portions of Indian journalism he considered it to be in a high degree severe and restrictive. Its penalties were excessive, and he thought that the Government would have acted more wisely in establishing a censorship which would have prevented the appearance of any objectionable articles, rather than in devising punishments which could not or ought not to be carried into effect when the mischief was done. The effect of the measure, if fully carried out, would be to deprive the English public of the Indian news, and, what was more to the purpose, prevent the Europeans in India from knowing what we thought of them here. His lordship, in conclusion, while condemning in the strongest terms the sepy atrocities, and the necessity for public vengeance on the perpetrators of those diabolical acts, said that, on the other hand, nothing should be neglected which could secure to us the confidence of the natives in India.

Lord Granville could not for a moment agree with the notion that we should keep such a position in India as in this country the Normans once held to the Saxons. Neither could he agree with the noble earl that the Arms Act was a grievance to Europeans, since the law simply required the Englishman to come forward and give notice to the magistrate of the arms he wanted to keep or carry, to enable him to do so legally. He vindicated the operation of the law restricting the Indian press from the censure which had been cast upon it, and stated that it was only owing to that law having been impartially enforced that Lord Canning and his administration of the affairs of India had been so recklessly attacked. Up to three weeks before that law came into operation there was scarcely a European in India who did not coincide with Lord Canning and sympathize with him. He quite agreed with the noble earl that no effort should be spared to secure the confidence of the natives, and he was sure that when history should pronounce its verdict upon these transactions in India its high eulogium would be passed upon Lord Canning for having resisted

the pressure to put the Europeans and natives upon a different footing, a measure which would lead the whole mass of its population to regard the Government as a partisan and a violent hater of their race.

Lord Grey cordially agreed with the impartial policy of the Arms Act, which he intimated had been resorted to from sheer necessity, and to prevent a trade which might, and there was no doubt would, have been carried on between the natives and some bad Europeans, had the latter been allowed to possess arms to any extent. It was a paramount necessity that the Government should be so conducted as to secure the confidence of the natives of India, for the days of our empire there would be numbered if ever its vast population should know that our rule was inconsistent with their interests.

The *Marquis of Clanricarde* expressed his approval both of the Arms Act and the restrictions on the Indian press. The free sale of arms to all persons and a free press were totally incompatible with carrying on properly a civil war of such magnitude as that in India.

The *Duke of Argyll* deprecated further debate upon the subject at the present time, and made an eloquent defence of Lord Canning, whose leniency had more tended to check the spread of mutiny than the most severe sentence had done at the outset.

DECEMBER 8.

PENSION TO SIR H. HAVELOCK.

Lord Granville moved an address in answer to her Majesty's message, recommending the grant of a pension of 1,000*l.* a-year to Sir Henry Havelock.

After some observations from *Lord Derby*, who, without disparaging the services of General Havelock, called the attention of the House to the way in which Colonel Inglis had fulfilled his duties as commandant of Lucknow, the address was agreed to unanimously.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE CALCUTTA MEMORIAL.

In reply to Sir J. Pakington, *Mr. V. Smith* stated that it was not intended to include in the papers on Indian affairs, promised in her Majesty's Speech, a memorial from Calcutta praying for the recall of the Governor-General, that memorial not having been transmitted through the usual channel.

PENSION TO SIR H. HAVELOCK.

Lord Palmerston, after paying a tribute to the distinguished services of the gallant officer, and a passing eulogium upon the merits of other members of both services in India, moved a resolution granting Sir Henry Havelock an annuity of 1,000*l.* during his natural life.

The motion was warmly seconded by *Sir J. Pakington*.

Mr. Briscoe suggested that the annuity should be continued to the next successor to the title.

After some remarks by *Admiral Walcott*, *Sir E. Codrington*, *Mr. J. White*, and *Mr. Crossley*, who thought the amount of the annuity too small, the resolution was agreed to.

In a Committee of Supply it was resolved that a supply be granted to her Majesty.

DECEMBER 9.

PENSION TO SIR H. HAVELOCK.

The report of the Committee upon the annuity to Sir Henry Havelock led to a brief discussion, in the course of which suggestions were thrown out for extending the annuity.

Mr. Gladstone observed that much value would be taken from rewards of this nature if they were suggested by members of Parliament, and that some latitude and discretion in their distribution ought to be left to the Crown and the executive government.

Sir J. Pakington said, he hoped that upon this occasion the observations of *Mr. Gladstone* would have no tendency to check the expression of a feeling which did honour to the House, and he strongly urged the Government to continue the annuity to Capt. Havelock.

A Bill was finally brought in by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for granting an annual pension of 1,000*l.* to Sir H. Havelock for the term of his natural life.

QUESTIONS ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Sir J. Pakington inquired what was the present state and condition of the Clive Fund, and whether it was still devoted to its original objects? He adverted, likewise, to what he thought an abuse of patronage. It had been announced that 110 infantry cadets, besides cavalry, were to be sent to Bengal in 1858, although there were 700 officers of the native army of Bengal unemployed owing to the mutiny of their regiments.

Mr. V. Smith said, the question relating to Lord Clive's Fund involved details into which he could not enter off-hand without notice. The supply of cadets for the Bengal native army was in the hands of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, and the number of cadets referred to did not amount to half of the amount required for the army, the surviving officers being mostly of higher rank than the grade of ensign.

Questions were likewise put by *Sir H. Willoughby*, *Mr. Hudson*, and *Mr. W. Williams* relating to the Indian finances, which were replied to in some detail by the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, who said that, according to the best judgment he could form from the past, he did not anticipate any serious demand upon the Imperial finances in aid of the Indian treasury.

EAST-INDIA.—ADDITIONAL TROOPS.

Mr. Vansittart moved for and obtained an order for copies of any recommendation or despatches during the governor-generalship of India by the Marquis of Dalhousie received by the Court of Directors or by the President of the Board of Control from the Supreme Government or Commander-in-Chief in India for an increase of European troops subsequent to the acquisition of the Punjab, Pegu, Nagpore, Oude, Sattarah, Jhansi, Berar, or other districts, and the replies to the same; and also of any papers showing the number of additional troops sent.

CONVEYANCE OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

Sir J. Pakington moved for and obtained an order for copies of all correspondence that has taken place with reference to the conveyance of troops to India by way of Egypt, either between her Majesty's Government and the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, or between her Majesty's Government or the Court of Directors and the Peninsular and Oriental, the European and American, or other steam-packet companies.

LORD ELPHINSTONE AND THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

In reply to *Sir J. Pakington*, *Mr. V. Smith* expressed his disbelief of the rumour that Lord Elphinstone had offered to send steam-vessels from Bombay to Suez for the conveyance of troops, because his lordship had written to him a private letter in which he mentioned the difficulty of providing transport, as all that he could obtain was then employed in bringing back the Persian expedition. His lordship also spoke of the dangers of the Red Sea navigation at that season of the year.

THE CLIVE FUND.

In reply to *Sir J. Pakington*, *Mr. V. Smith* said that he wrote yesterday to the accountant of the East-India House to furnish him with a detailed account, in figures, relative to this fund. It had not, however, arrived when he came down to the House. As to the state of the fund, the best answer he could give was to refer the right hon. gentleman to the evidence of *Sir Phillip Melville* before a committee of the House, in which he stated that the Clive Fund had been superseded as to European officers by the grant of retired half-pay by the Company to a greater amount than was provided by the fund. Both the principal and interest of the fund had long been exhausted, and the pensions were now supplied by the Company.

TROOPS FOR INDIA FROM THE CAPE.

In answer to a question by *Mr. Adderley*, *Mr. Labouchere* stated, that before receiving any instructions from him, *Sir Geo. Grey* had despatched three regiments of infantry, two companies of artillery, and 60,000*l.* in specie, to India. He had also sent 1,000 horses, including his own. The inhabitants of Cape Town had likewise offered their horses at ordinary prices, and even proposed to do garrison duty in order that a greater number of troops might be spared.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE.

In reply to *Sir J. Pakington*, *Lord Palmerston* justified the conduct of the Government in not making use of the overland route until the summer heats had abated. The offer of the Emperor of the French to allow the passage of troops through France was not made till the 5th October, and was declined because of the difficulties of a land passage, and of embarking and disembarking troops with arms and baggage.

PENSION TO SIR H. HAVELOCK.

Sir Henry Havelock's Annuity Bill was read a second time, after a discussion in which the title of the gallant officer to a higher reward was strongly urged.

DECEMBER 11.

PUNISHMENT OF THE INDIAN MUTINEERS.

In reply to *Mr. A. Mills*, *Mr. V. Smith* stated that the attention of the Government had been drawn to the desirableness of transporting to our West-India or other colonies, such of the

mutineers as had not been actually guilty of murder. But nothing could be done without the consent of the colonies themselves, the East-India Government having no power to send convicts to any penal settlements beyond the limits of their own jurisdiction.

PROPERTY DESTROYED IN INDIA.

Mr. V. Smith, in answer to an inquiry by *Mr. Blackburn*, said that no decision had been arrived at as to the compensation that might be demanded for property destroyed by the mutineers.

THE CALCUTTA MEMORIAL.

In reply to *Mr. Wyse*, *Lord Palmerston* explained that the rule was, if any complaint was made against a Governor abroad, that the memorial should be transmitted through the Governor, with his observations, in order that the Government at home should be in possession of the whole matter. He had thought it his duty, therefore, to return the memorial in question to those who had forwarded it.

THE KING OF DELHI.

Mr. Horsman inquired whether it was true that the King of Delhi had received a promise that his life should be spared, and, if so, the reason and the authority.

Mr. V. Smith said orders had been given for the trial of the king, but as *Captain Hodson*, at the time of his arrest, did promise him his life, it was impossible to depart from that pledge. Orders had been given that he should be taken down to Allahabad previous to his being sent out of the country.

PENSION TO SIR H. HAVELOCK.

Lord Palmerston, in intimating his intention to move the postponement of the order for the committal of *Sir Henry Havelock's* Annuity Bill, stated that the Government proposed to give effect to the wishes of the House, and to extend the annuity to two lives instead of one. A fresh resolution would therefore be required.

DESPATCH OF TROOPS TO INDIA.

Mr. S. Fitzgerald complained that sufficient energy had not been exerted by the Government in sending troops overland to India—than which, he said, nothing could be easier—whereby they might have arrived at the scene of action a month earlier than they did, and the course of events might then have been different.

Mr. V. Smith justified the conduct of the Government, and insisted that, taking into consideration the difficulties to be encountered, the negotiations and previous arrangements required, there had been no loss of time, while the health of the troops had been better secured by a sea voyage. He explained likewise the reasons why sailing vessels had been employed in their conveyance, instead of screw steamers.

Sir J. Pakington was of opinion that her Majesty's Government were deeply responsible for their supineness and neglect in not sending military succours to India at an earlier period, sufficient warning having been given them.

HOUSE OF LORDS, DECEMBER 12.

LORD CANNING AND SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.

Lord Panmure took occasion to give a formal contradiction to the current rumours of a misunderstanding between the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's forces in India. In confirmation of his statement the noble lord read the following extract from a letter written by *Sir Colin Campbell* to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, on the 26th October, 1857, before quitting Calcutta to take command of the forces engaged against the mutineers:—

"Now that I am on the point of leaving Calcutta, I would beg, with the greatest respect to the Governor-General, to record the deep sense of obligation I entertain towards his lordship the Governor-General. Our intercourse has been most cordial, intimate, and unreserved. I cannot be sufficiently thankful for his lordship's confidence and support, and the kindly manner in which they have been afforded, to my great personal satisfaction. One at a distance, not acquainted with the ordinary mode of transacting business in this country, could hardly estimate the gain to the public service which has thus been made. But I now allude principally to my own feelings of gratitude."

REGISTRATION OF LETTERS AND PACKETS OF PRINTED PAPERS FOR CERTAIN BRITISH COLONIES.—On the 1st January next, and thenceforward, a letter or a packet of printed papers addressed to any of the undermentioned British Colonies may be registered on the application of the person posting it, provided the postage, together with a registration fee of sixpence, be paid in advance:—St. Helena, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Mauritius, Ceylon, South Australia, and Western Australia.

FINAL CLOSE OF THE EAST-INDIA COLLEGE AT HAILEYBURY.

Monday last will long be remembered as the day on which the East-India College, at Haileybury, finally closed. Technically, it was the day appointed for closing the second term for the year 1857; but with this term Haileybury ends its long and useful career.

A deputation from the Court of Directors of the East-India Company visited the college, as usual, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Principal, and of distributing the medals and prizes awarded to the successful competitors in the various branches of Oriental, classical, and European literature. A special train left the Shoreditch station of the Eastern Counties Railway, at half-past ten o'clock; and on the arrival of the Directors and visitors at Haileybury, the distinguished party proceeded to the lodge to pay their respects to the Principal (the Rev. H. Melvill). The Directors then proceeded to the council-room, where they received the following highly satisfactory report of the Rev. the Principal:—

"The Principal has much pleasure in stating to the Hon. the Finance and Home Committee, that the students remaining in college have manifested a laudable anxiety to make the last term memorable; and that, with a single exception, they have all displayed a higher degree of proficiency than is required by the statutes in order to the being qualified for departure from India. Of the thirty-eight students, who have been subjected to examination, none have failed; thirty-two have obtained the rank of 'highly distinguished,' and five have passed with 'great credit.'

"The Oriental Visitor remarks, that, in the Oriental departments, the students retain the character which they have borne from their first admission into college. A fair proportion of them manifest more than ordinary talent and application, though a considerable number fall rather below the average in both particulars. They all seem, however, to have been sensible of the necessity of preparing themselves for their final ordeal, and have exhibited, during the past term, more than usual industry in their Oriental studies.

"The professors in the European departments bear a similar testimony to the general industry of the students. It has been found necessary to multiply the prizes, in order to a due acknowledgment of ability and application.

"It is to be observed that there are six students not included in the fourth term, inasmuch as, from one cause or another, they had not previously kept three terms in college. The Principal gave notice to these gentlemen at the commencement of the present term, that he should require them to pass the final examination, and that he should expect their general conduct, throughout the term, to be such as to afford him satisfaction. These conditions having been complied with, the Principal is prepared, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament for the abolition of the college, to grant these gentlemen a certificate, enabling them to proceed to India.

"The Principal has much pleasure in being able to add that the term has, on the whole, been passed in great good order. There have been no serious violations of discipline: the rules and regulations of the college have been carefully and cheerfully attended to by the large majority of the students; and the Principal and professors send their last contribution to the Civil Service of India, in the assured belief that there are many in the number who, though the college is destroyed, will make its memory live in the services which they render to the State.

"HENRY MELVILL, Principal.

"East-India College, December 7th, 1857."

The deputation then proceeded to the library, where the visitors and students had already assembled. The chair was occupied by Ross Donnelly Mangles, Esq. M.P. Chairman of the Court of Directors. On the chairman's right sat the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, and the Rev. the Principal (H. Melvill, B.D.); and upon his left sat the members of the deputation, Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.; Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S.; Elliot Macnaghten, Esq.; William Joseph Eastwick, Esq.; and John Harvey Astell, Esq.

Amongst the visitors present were:—Sir John H. D'Oyly, Bart.; Sir Minto Farquhar, Bart. M.P.; T. P. Nisbet, Esq. M.P.; W. T. Copeland, Esq. M.P.; Rear-admiral Carnac, Colonel J. C. Plowden, Geo. J. Bosanquet, Esq.; Maj. Palmer; R. B. Allen, Esq.; Mr. Alderman Humphrey, W. Strachey, Esq.; Rev. T. Beames, C. A. Saunders, Esq.; Rev. W. Kemble, J. D. Dickinson, Esq.; Revs. E. E. Rowsell, E. F. N. Rolfe, J. Olive, R. W. Morice, Capper, and J. Harding.

The following members of the Indian Civil Service, on furlough and leave, were also present:—W. S. Q. Quintin, Esq.; C. B. Quintin, Esq.; J. A. Craigie, Esq.; Rivers Thompson, Esq.; J. M. Erskine, Esq.; E. B. Foord, Esq.; C. A. Daniell, Esq.; A. Colvin, Esq.

Mr. Hooper read the following list of medals, prizes, and other honourable distinctions, obtained by the students:—

Medals, Prizes, and other Honourable Distinctions of Students leaving College, December, 1857.

Bernard, highly distinguished; with medal in law; medal in Hindustani; prize in mathematics; prize in Sanscrit; prize in Persian; and prize in Hindi.
Hutchins, highly distinguished; with medal in mathematics; medal in Sanscrit; medal in Telugu; prize in political economy and history; and prize in law.
Temple, highly distinguished; with medal in political economy and history; and prize in Hindustani.
Beames, highly distinguished; with medal in Persian; prize in classics; and prize in Sanscrit.
Elsmie, highly distinguished; with prize in mathematics.
Garrett, highly distinguished; with prize for the best English essay.
Elliot, highly distinguished; with prize in Telugu.
Middleton, highly distinguished; with prize in Sanscrit.
Burney, highly distinguished; with medal in classics.
Lang, Hathaway, Pellew, Pritchard, C. Grant, Bell, Willie, Craigie, T. Grant, Middlemass, Oliphant, Mangles, Carnac, Park, Kaye, Humphrey, Lyall, Alexander, Maclean, Saunders, Graham, D'Oyly, Copeland; highly distinguished.
Kemble, Daniell, Farquhar, Hunter, Smyth; passed with great credit.

Mr. Garrett then read his prize essay on "The Influence of the Supremacy of the Sea on the Civilization and Power of the Nations which have possessed it." Taking a rapid glance at the great empires of antiquity, the essayist showed that few nations, although in the possession of extensive territories and vast military power, had attained to permanent power or civilization, unless by achieving a certain amount of maritime supremacy: while petty states, favoured by their command of the sea, had risen into political consideration. Phoenicia was more prosperous and stable than Persia, to whom she was nominally subject, and Tyre long survived the empire it had sustained. The empire of the sea was the source of the political influence of the Italian republics in the Middle Ages, and had laid the foundations of the vast power wielded by England. Free political institutions were conservative of national power; but maritime power was favourable to the development of national freedom, because maritime power involved enterprise, and enterprise fostered the growth of a class which was naturally favourable to free government. So that, directly and indirectly, by its reflex action on national character and institutions, maritime power was the source and the preserver of national power and independence. Phoenicia was the freest nation of its age, and Athens enjoyed more liberty than Sparta. In the Middle Ages, the States which refused to subject themselves to the tyranny of priests or kings were those whom commerce had emancipated; and, if in Spain naval enterprise was not the nurse of political and social freedom, the result was exceptional, and must be attributed to the same inherent inaptitude of the Spanish people which had precluded them from maintaining the maritime supremacy they once enjoyed. The essayist next proceeded to show how maritime supremacy had contributed to civilize nations, by extending the taste for, and the knowledge of, the fine arts and the useful arts, illustrating his argument by apposite allusions to the history of the earliest times and of our own. In conclusion, he remarked that maritime supremacy brought with it duties and responsibilities. Nations, like individuals, had their probation time of power, and if they neglected their duty, having no hereafter, could expect nothing but the speedy retribution of national disaster, humiliation, and decay. Every wave that bore our fleets onward proclaimed that they were not intended to be the mere instrument of national greatness, and called us irresistibly to extend the benefits of law and order, of civilization and Christianity, to lands still uncivilized and un-Christian. (Cheers.)

Mr. Beames read a passage from Frazer's Travels in Khorasan, translated by himself into Persian.

Mr. Hutchins read a passage from the Autobiography of Lutfullah, translated by himself into Telugu.

Mr. Bernard read a passage from Grant's History of the Maharrattas, translated by himself into Hindustani.

Mr. Hutchins also read a passage from the Merchant of Venice, translated by himself into Sanscrit verse.

The medals and Prizes were then presented to the successful students, who, on advancing to receive them, were warmly cheered by their fellow-students.

The Chairman congratulated Mr. Bernard on the high honours he had obtained. He also congratulated Mr. Hutchins, remarking that he had run Mr. Bernard so hard, that it was difficult to decide which of them was best entitled to take first rank.

Mr. Hooper read the classification of the rank of Students leaving College, as follows:—

Final Rank of Students quitting College, December, 1857.

BENGAL.

1st Class.—Bernard, Elsmie, Lang.
2nd Class.—Craigie, Mangles, Oliphant, Lyall, Saunders, T. Grant.

MADRAS.

1st Class.—Hutchins, Garrett, Hathaway, Pellew.
2nd Class.—Elliot, Park, Middlemass, Kaye, Maclean, Alexander.

BOMBAY.

- 1st Class.—Temple, Beames, C. Grant, Bell, Middleton.
 2nd Class.—Wyllie, Burney, Humphery, Carnac, Kemble, Pritchard, Daniell.
 3rd Class.—Fergusson.

Final Rank of Students allowed to proceed to India, but who have not kept the statutable number of Terms—all of whom are to take rank below the preceding.

BENGAL.

- 2nd Class.—Graham, D'Oyly.

MADRAS.

- 3rd Class.—Farquhar.

BOMBAY.

- 2nd Class.—Copeland.
 3rd Class.—Smyth, Hunter.

The Chairman rose and said: Gentlemen,—This is a somewhat melancholy occasion upon which we are met, and I feel that I have a painful duty to perform; but it is due to you to say, that the report of the Principal and professors of this college shows that you have done your utmost during the term that is past to mitigate the regret we feel in parting at once with you, with those around us, and with this college. (Cheers.) Your conduct during the term is reported to have been excellent; you have applied yourselves diligently to your studies—so diligently, indeed, that I am happy to think it has been thought due to you that a larger number of prizes than usual should be given, in order that merit should be fairly rewarded; and generally, it may be said, there is reason to hope that the last term of this college has been one of the best, if not the best, that has been passed since its establishment. (Cheers.) The college, therefore, does not close with discredit. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it is with deep regret I announce to you that this is the last time we shall meet in this place and for this purpose. I regret it on private and on public grounds. I regret it deeply on personal grounds, because it is a remarkable fact that, as I am the first chairman of the East-India Company who was educated within these walls, so I am the last who ever may address any assembly here in that capacity. I regret this, because I feel that I owe a deep debt of gratitude to the system of education pursued in this college. (Cheers.) I came here from one of the largest public schools in England—an idle boy, I fear; and it was within these walls that the first stimulus to application was given to my mind. The system of education pursued here—the examination and prizes—were calculated to excite a strong feeling of emulation, and they excited a feeling in my breast which I never experienced within the walls of Eton. (Cheers.) But I feel still more deeply upon public grounds the painfulness of the task which devolves upon me; for I am persuaded it is to the intellectual activity, and to the stimulus which has been given to the mind by the studies pursued at this College, that we owe much of that force of character, those habits of application, and that high public feeling, which have been exhibited by those distinguished members of the civil service—not few in numbers—who have at all times rendered eminent services to the Government of India; but whose conduct during the terrible crisis, which is now, as we hope, passing away, has excited the admiration of all observers, even of those least friendly to England and the English, and which has reflected equal honour upon them and upon the country they serve. (Cheers.) I cannot, upon the present occasion, refrain from alluding to the high honour which has been conferred upon the civil service during the crisis we are now passing through. I may well speak humbly after the words which have fallen from the lips of the Queen in reference to that service; words in which she has coupled the civil servants of India with their military brethren. And they may well be united; for they have stood shoulder to shoulder with them in many an engagement, and have besides shown throughout the Indian mutinies the high civil courage that is more rare and more valuable than that mere military courage which, I hope, is common to our race. (Cheers.) I should like on the present occasion to make mention of some of those former students of this College, and admirable servants of the State, who have distinguished themselves during what I hope I may describe as the late crisis of affairs in India. And first, let me pay a just tribute to the memory of a valuable friend of mine, now unhappily no more, who died in the discharge of his duty, not indeed upon the field of battle, but whose death was solely to be attributed to the scenes through which he passed—I allude to my late distinguished friend Mr. John Colvin, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces. A more high-spirited public servant, or a man more single-hearted, more devoted to his duty, or more hearty and zealous in advancing the interests of the people committed to his charge and the honour of the Government he represented, never existed. (Cheers.) In him the Government of India has sustained an almost irreparable loss: for when these disturbances are over, I know of no man who can take the place of Mr. Colvin in reorganizing the North-Western Provinces. (Cheers.) The next, but one who ought to be named second to none, except, indeed, it be to Mr. Colvin, is Sir John Lawrence. (Cheers.) How can we speak in adequate terms of this great and devoted man, who, under God's good providence may well be called the saviour of India! (Cheers.) More to him than to any other individual—more than to thousands of others—do we owe the victory obtained at Delhi, and the safety of

the whole North-Western Provinces. It is not only that Sir John Lawrence sent troops from the Punjab, and that he used almost superhuman efforts to this end; but what is more than all this is; that his government of the Punjab for years past had been such as to enable him to accomplish these results. If his government had not been equally just and firm; if he had not won for himself the affection and respect of the people by his justice and his firmness, he would never have dared to denude that great and newly conquered province of troops, as he has done; and if he had not done so, Delhi would not yet have been reduced. (Cheers.) The power and influence he had acquired over those Sikh troops was one of the most marvellous circumstances which the recent crisis had developed. It was related that one of the Sikh officers who was fighting on our side at Arrah, has seven or eight British wounds on his body, which he received in previous conflicts, whilst fighting against us; and yet this man was now fighting on our side with the greatest fidelity and courage. Many other instances of promptitude and courage on the part of the civil service may be mentioned. The conduct of Mr. Robert Montgomery in disarming native troops at Lahore, at the very commencement of the mutiny, greatly contributed to check the spirit of revolt in that quarter, and to save the Punjab to us. If those troops had been allowed to mutiny, with arms in their hands, there is no telling what might have been the result. Mr. Greathed, whose loss at Delhi, we have to deplore, is another distinguished officer who was educated at this place. Amongst others who have also fallen, there are none perhaps more to be regretted than Mr. William Moore, who went out very lately from this college, and who was the son of a late colleague of mine. I have seen letters from two persons, written entirely without concert, in both of which the opinion is hazarded that, if he had lived, he would have been governor of the North-western Provinces. That young man was basely murdered by men whom he endeavoured to conciliate. But I must not forget, speaking in the presence of the Lord Bishop of London, whose near relative he is, to speak of my young friend Mr. Herwald Wake. This young man, altogether untried in such scenes, knowing nothing of war, and having nothing but his native energy and resolution of character to aid him, by his skill and address, at the siege of Arrah, kept at bay the mutinous troops, and succeeded in escaping, with his own life and the lives of those about him, from the fearful perils to which he had been exposed. I may mention also Mr. George Ricketts, who gallantly endeavoured to stop the flight of the mutineers escaping from the Panjab to Delhi. Gentlemen, this is the sort of stuff of which the Civil Service of India is made (cheers). I call upon you to emulate these great examples (cheers). Let me also say that I intend to propose to my colleagues to erect a tablet in your chapel to the memory of those of the Civil servants of India, educated at Haileybury, who have fallen in this atrocious mutiny (cheers); and I trust it will go down to the latest posterity as a memorial of their deeds, and of the gratitude, not only of the East-India Company, but of the country, for their services (cheers). Again, gentlemen, I call on you to tread in their steps and to emulate their efforts. But I must not conceal from you that you have a harder and more difficult task to perform than any which fell to the lot of your predecessors prior to the breaking out of the mutinies. Up to the time of the outbreak there was, or appeared to be, confidence and goodwill between the governing race and the millions they governed. There was trust on both sides, and we know that apparently, in many instances, there was affection as well as confidence. But now, unhappily, that charm has been destroyed; and for many years to come there must exist strong mistrust and suspicion, if not more bitter feelings between those who rule and those who are subject. It is impossible that it should be otherwise, after the scenes which have been passed through, the treacheries and murders—and worse than murders—that have been rife throughout the land. But, gentlemen, you are bound to struggle with those feelings and subdue them. It will be your duty to remember that only a small part—an infinitesimal part—of the population of India have been engaged in these frightful and scandalous outrages. The perpetrators have been almost exclusively the sepoys, felons escaped from the gaols, the scum of the great towns, together with some of the predatory tribes, plunderers by hereditary habit (cheers). The great body of the population, from the highest chief down to the meanest ryot, have shown the utmost fidelity to the Government, and the most compassionate feelings towards English fugitives from violence. The Maharana of Oudipur, chief of the Rajpoot princes, has shown unwavering fidelity, and protected our fugitives, fed them, and sent them away in safety, with money to defray the expenses of their journey. The Maharajahs of Gwalior and Holkar have equally shown their attachment to our rule; while many inferior chiefs, many zemindars, and persons in humble life, have protected and aided our fellow-countrymen. It would, therefore, be most unjust to bring the charge of treachery against the whole people of India. It will be your duty, under these circumstances, to struggle against the suspicion and distrust which have been engendered by recent events, and to endeavour to win the affections of the people over whom you are called upon to exercise power. If we cannot govern India in that way, we ought to give up the country and come away. If we are to govern India at all, we must continue to govern it for the people of India, and, to a great extent, by their instrumentality. Therefore I desire to impress upon your minds, as the last lesson you

will receive before leaving these shores, that it is your bounden duty to attempt to govern the people through their affections, and not through their fears (cheers). You could not govern them by fear alone, if you would; and it would be a horrible process, if it were possible. But we cannot have a considerable British army stationed in every part of India, to repress and overawe; and therefore we must govern them by winning their confidence and goodwill. The task may be an arduous one, but it must be achieved (cheers). I now turn, gentlemen, to another topic, of less importance, but still of very high interest to me. It is my duty to point out to you that you are the last representatives of this college, and of the system of nomination to the Civil Service of India. When you enter upon that service, you will be subjected to competition with gentlemen older than yourselves, educated in other institutions, and who enjoy the distinction of having gained their appointments entirely by their own merits. I pray you then so to conduct yourselves, as to do honour to the system pursued at Haileybury, and no discredit to those who have nominated you (cheers). Apply yourselves diligently to the study of the native languages, the character of the people, and the laws which you will have to administer; and devote yourselves to acquire a general knowledge of your duties, like men who feel that, while they have had an advantageous start in the great race of life, they must depend upon themselves for their eventual position in that race. I can hardly venture to say a word on another and more important topic in the presence of the right rev. prelate who I know will address you after I have spoken, except to express a hope that the vital doctrines of that faith in which you have been brought up, will not be forgotten in that distant land to which you are going. In the hey-day of youth and animal spirits, you may be tempted to rely upon your own strength; but believe me that in sickness, in solitude, in trials, and in dangers, you will feel that you need the strength of a stronger arm to support you. What support that arm has given to many of our fellow-countrymen, the records of the late disasters in India abundantly testify. God has, indeed, been a refuge and a present help to them in their time of trouble, and He will be so to all who approach Him through the mediation of His Son. There is one other topic of importance to which I must direct your attention. I entreat you to keep up your correspondence with your friends at home. Believe me that a regular correspondence with your mothers, sisters, and those whom you love at home, will be of great value to you; it will quicken you to exertion, and maintain unimpaired your affection for your native land, so that when you return, you will be surprised to find so few links of the chain which bound you to your country and your family are broken. (Cheers.) It now only remains for me to bid you an affectionate farewell. You are going out as the last representatives of this College, which has rendered such great service to India, by sending out men fitted to govern her. The names I have mentioned are but a few of those I might have enumerated, who have done honour to this College, and who have shown what sort of men this College is able to produce. I call upon you not to fall short of them. You have a greater and more arduous task to perform than they: you have to struggle against difficulties which did not assail them. You have to conciliate estranged affections, to bind up wounds which must remain open for years to come,—to pour balm into them; and, I hope, to knit together once more in the bonds of mutual confidence and affection the conqueror and the conquered. (Cheers.) In your presence I desire to take leave of the Principal and Professors of this College. Words are inadequate to express my feelings in taking leave of this Institution, and by this I mean not these walls, but those who have been the animating spirit of this place,—the Principal and the Professors. I take a hearty and affectionate farewell of them. In the name of myself and of my colleagues I thank them for the services which they have rendered to the East-India Company and to the country, by the efficient manner in which they have conducted the studies of this place. They have sent out to India admirable representatives of England, and of the system pursued at this College,—men who have extorted the praise of those in this country who were not favourable to the East-India Company, and of foreigners who were not very favourable to England. For these men—for all that has been done by them—we are mainly indebted to the gentlemen whom I see around me,—the Principal and Professors of this College. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I wish you all prosperity in the land to which you are going, and them in whatever walk of life their footsteps may be directed to. I wish you all—most heartily—farewell. (Loud cheers.)

The Bishop of London (who attended the College in performance of his duty as "Visitor," for the first and last time to-day), then rose and said,—After the address you have just heard, there remains very little for me to say. The gentleman who has just addressed you is able to speak with an intimate acquaintance with this institution, acquired through his being a pupil in it, and with an intimate acquaintance with India, acquired during his residence in that country. I am altogether a stranger to both. My office begins to-day and ends to-day. But, though coming as a stranger, I am glad to find myself introduced to faces not unfamiliar to me elsewhere. What I always found to be true, is proved to be true on this occasion,—that those who conduct themselves well in one department of learning are pretty sure to do so in other departments; and amongst those who have distinguished themselves this day in languages of which I know nothing, and in subjects with which I am more familiar, I was glad to find names which were

familiar to me at Rugby and Balliol. (Cheers) There are circumstances which make it a more serious thing than usual, to leave Haileybury this day. It is always a melancholy thing to do something for the last time. You leave to-day, and there is no one to come in your place. Without expressing an opinion as to whether it is wise that Haileybury College should cease to exist, I may say that, looking back to what this institution has been during the last fifty years, we have seen that it has played no inconsiderable part and performed no unimportant task during that period. (Cheers.) It has certainly acquitted itself well. Without referring specially to services which have been rendered to India, I am entitled to say that both literature and science are deeply indebted to this institution, and that names connected with political economy, with law, and more especially with Eastern literature, will long keep alive in this country the remembrance of what Haileybury has done. I, as a stranger, may give my full testimony to the universal impression prevailing throughout the country of the admirable way in which those who had been educated at Haileybury had performed their duties in distant India. I may say that India is the noblest field which men of talent and energy can occupy. It always was so, and it is more so now than ever. You are going out to India at a time when the eyes of the whole civilized world are fixed upon you. You are going out, not only to perform the ordinary duties of the civil servants of the East-India Company; but you will, perhaps, have thrown upon you duties which are rather military than civil, and to these, permit me to say, will be added somewhat of the duties of the Christian missionary. You go forth at a time when the civilization of the East seems somewhat in peril: there is hardly a man in England who does not feel that if the British empire in India fails—if it is not sustained in its integrity—civilization goes to the ground. You, therefore, go forth at a time of urgency and peril, when your country commits to you a most serious mission. You will have to re-establish that which appears to be shaken: you, as much as those who first went out to India, will have to fight in the vanguard of the forces of civilization, and to prepare the way for the coming of our Lord and His kingdom. I say, therefore, that virtually you go out as Christian missionaries. This is no exaggeration; for as much good may be done by you in the discharge of your civil functions, and in your own proper sphere, in showing the influence of Christianity on your lives and conduct, as by the direct exertions of the devoted men who go forth as missionaries. (Cheers.) I trust that the words you have heard from the chairman this day will be deeply impressed on your minds, and that they will find an echo in your hearts; so that, when in the future, you look back upon this place, upon your old friends who were educated here, and indulge in that *esprit de corps* which is the natural and useful result of such associations, you may record among your other remembrances that very heart-stirring address, to which you have listened on this the last day of the college at Haileybury. (Loud cheers.)

The directors, professors, and visitors then left the library, and, after a brief interval, proceeded to the examination hall, where an elegant luncheon was served.

At the close of the repast,

The Chairman rose and said,—It was customary upon these occasions to give one toast, and only one, and this was a rule it would not become them to depart from. It was impossible to feel anything like spirit upon an occasion when they met for the last time; nevertheless, they must not fail to do honour to those who had so well performed their duty in connection with this establishment. It was a poor tribute they could pay to them, but let them pay it to them with sincerity and with heartiness. The toast he had to propose was the health and happiness of the Principal and Professors. (Cheers.) He would not detain the company by repeating what he had so recently said in the library. No words that he could use could express the feelings of respect he entertained towards those gentlemen; no words could go beyond his feelings of regret and distress that this was the last time they would meet here together. Haileybury had well performed its functions, and ended its career with honour. He entertained no doubt that the men of this last term would endeavour to tread in the footsteps of their predecessors, and to do honour to the place of their education. The civil service would henceforth be recruited by different means; but he felt confident that by no process—by no mode of examination that could be devised—would they produce abler, more honest, or more high-principled men, than many that had gone out from this college. (Cheers.) For all this they were indebted to those who had conducted the education pursued within these walls. He therefore proposed, with extreme feelings of emotion, and with the deepest regret that they were about to part, the health of the Principal and Professors of Haileybury. (Much applause.)

The Rev. the Principal, who, on rising, was received with a burst of applause, said—I trust that I may be allowed to be brief in acknowledging the kindness shown to myself and the professors. I cannot attempt, I have not the heart to attempt, to say much on an occasion, which—to us, at least—is very trying and mournful. I do not at all exaggerate in using these words. For, however generously we may be dealt with, and whatever other prospects in life may open before us, trying and mournful it must be, trying and mournful it ought to be, that a connection should be dissolved which has subsisted through so many years, subsisted with great advantage to ourselves, and not—we venture humbly to hope—

without some advantage to India. (Applause.) But, though I cannot say much, I may, and I must, express the deep sense of gratitude which we all entertain towards the East-India Company, for the great and unwearied kindness which we have received at their hands. They have been to us the most gracious and considerate masters—I only wish we had been more deserving servants: but we have done our best; and I now ask pardon for all our deficiencies. I have also to express our earnest and unfeigned hope that the new system, whose operation sweeps this College away, may prove itself as good as the old. I ought perhaps to have said, may prove itself better than the old. And, gentlemen, if I did not say it, it was not from any cold or niggardly feeling. But when I think what the civil service has been, when I remember what the civil servants have done, amid those fearful outrages which have darkened and devastated India, indeed I feel that this is a mighty and comprehensive wish, that the system of competition may prove itself equal to the system it displaces. (Loud cheers.) I shall not attempt, after what has passed in the hall, to enumerate the deeds whether of the dead or of the living—whether of those whose names will be graven on the tablet which you, sir, have so gracefully proposed, or of others who still survive, to render, as we may hope, yet more service to the State. But I may be permitted to make an allusion. I think that, had I been a layman, I should have felt it a high honour to rise to be chairman of the East-India Company. I think, that being that, I should have thought it much to be also a member of the British Parliament. But I believe that I should have reckoned it better than all this to have been the father of a noble fellow who took a wounded comrade on his shoulders, and bore him for miles from the field of battle till a place of safety was reached. (Enthusiastic cheering.) Gentlemen, though our connection with the East-India Company may now be said to terminate, our connection with the civil service of India does not come to an end. (Applause.) I think, and I believe that, for many long years to come, numbers who shall be serving their country most faithfully, and most efficiently, will look back to Haileybury with gratitude and affection, and trace to some lesson received within its walls much of their usefulness as men, and their consistency as Christians. We shall carry this conviction with us into our retirement. It is a conviction which will cheer that retirement: it is a conviction that will dignify that retirement. (Applause.) Forgive me, if I do not say more. I think you must all feel, that if, under circumstances like the present, I could say much, I should be utterly undeserving of being listened to at all. I bid you all an affectionate farewell. I thank you all for your warm and cordial expressions of good-will. And with a hearty prayer that the kindness which you have shown may be returned a hundredfold to yourselves, we, the principal and professors of Haileybury, lay down our offices—offices which, we trust, have not been sullied in our hands: we depart to seek new homes, but never—be assured of this—to forget old friends. (Loud and continued applause.)

At the close of this address, the deputation and visitors retired from the hall, and almost immediately left for London. Thus closed the last term of the East-India College at Haileybury.

MILITARY COLLEGE AT ADDISCOMBE.

The public half-yearly examination of the gentlemen cadets educated at this college, and destined for the military service of the Company, was held on Friday, at the College, in the presence of Mr. R. D. Mangles, M.P., Chairman of the Court of Directors; Sir F. Currie, Deputy-Chairman; and other members of the Court of Directors, including Sir H. Willock, K.L.S.; Mr. Macnaghten, Mr. Eastwick, Major-General Sir R. Vivian, K.C.B.; Major-General Sir F. Smith, K.H., M.P., Public Examiner; Colonel Sir F. Abbott, C.B. the Lieutenant-Governor of the College; the several professors, and a number of distinguished visitors. Amongst the latter were the Archbishop of Canterbury, Major-General Sir H. Jones, K.C.B.; Lieutenant-General Sir G. Pollock, G.C.B.; Mr. Roebuck, M.P.; General Cameron, Vice-President; Colonel Pollock, R.E., Member of Council of Education; Major-Generals Beileau, Spens, Alexander, C.B., and Sargent; Colonels Sandham, R.E., Rochefort Scott, Mant, Sir A. Bogle, and Marshall; the Revs. G. Coles, Chalmers, Heaviside, and Buckley; Professors Narrien, Sylvester, and Christie; Mr. Cowasjee Palett, &c.

There were thirty-three cadets brought forward. Of this number ten were reported by the Public Examiner to be qualified for the Engineers, viz.—

Lewis Conway Gordon
Joseph Lyall Brandreth
James Browne
Charles Mant
Henry Herbert Lee

Alexander Reginald Seyton
Thomas Tupper Carter
Henry Meredith Vibart
Lewes Gower Stewart
Walter Malcolm Roberts

Sixteen for the Artillery, viz.—

Charles Allan Bayley
Percy Bury Raikes
Walter John Finch
Charles Edward Armstrong
Keith W. Stewart M'Kenzie
Cameron
Edward Thomas Ouchterlony
George William Borradaile
Edward Draper Elliott

Charles Edward Delafosse
Francis William Ward
George Frederick Blackwood
William Clephane Brown
Chas. Arthur Madan Wardle
George Algernon Russell
Gerald Francis Hamilton
Montagu Willis Osmanney

Seven for the Infantry, viz. :—

George Brabazon Ponsonby
Alcock.
Albert Heary Sweny.
Thomas Rooke Tabuteau.
Edward Packs.
Edward Bell Cox
John Nevitt Bennett.
Philip Story.

The report of the public examiner and inspector of studies having been read by Mr. Cochrane—the Chairman of the East-India Company, who presided at the ceremony, distributed the prizes as follows:—

FOURTH TERM.

Lewis Conway Gordon.

The Sword,
The Pollock Medal,
First Mathematics,
First Fortification,
First Military Surveying,
Second Civil Drawing, and
Hindustani.

Joseph L. Brandreth.

Second Mathematics,
Second Fortification,
First Military Drawing,
Second Military Surveying,
Photography, and
Second Good Conduct.

James Browne.—French.

Charles Mant.—Second Military Drawing.

Henry H. Lee.

First Hindustani, and

Latin.

Lewes G. Stewart.—First Civil Drawing.

THIRD TERM.

W. M. Campbell.

Mathematics,
Fortification, and
Military Surveying.

H. W. Watson.—Hindustani.

Ross Thompson.—Military Drawing and
Civil Drawing.

George Henry Candy.—Latin.

Alexander Fraser.—Chymistry.

H. Featherstonhaugh.—French.

Alexander Reg. Seton.—Third good conduct.

K. J. L. Mackenzie.—Fourth good conduct.

SECOND TERM.

J. H. Cruickshank.—Mathematics and

French.

George Strahan.—Fortification,

Military Drawing, and

Civil Drawing.

George Oldham.—Military Surveying and

Hindustani.

R. M'L. Hawkins.—Latin.

After the distribution of the prizes, and thanking in the warmest terms the various professors and officials of the college for their labours and the results they had achieved since they last met, the Chairman proceeded:—Gentlemen,—I have the highest satisfaction in addressing you at the close of a term during which the general conduct of the cadets is reported to have been exemplary, and the studies of the college to have been prosecuted with more than ordinary diligence and success. I am happy to observe that ten gentlemen have passed for the engineers, one of whom (Mr. Seton) has obtained this honourable distinction in his third term; and he appears as sixth on the list. But while I notice this effect of the abrogation of the rule till recently in force, I must not neglect to place on record, to the high honour of gentlemen cadets Conway Gordon, and Brandreth, that if the rule to which I refer had been rescinded before the Midsummer examination, those gentlemen, now first and second on the list, would have won for themselves the unprecedented distinction of occupying the same positions at the head of a term as those who entered the college six months before them. Gentlemen, since we last met in this place a fearful storm has burst upon British India. Almost the whole army of the presidency of Bengal—an army about equal in numbers to the armies of the two other presidencies combined—has cast off its allegiance to the Government it was bound to serve; and has added, in too many instances, to the crime of mutiny, the murder of its officers, of women and children, and other nameless atrocities. Happily, the army of Madras has stood staunch. With partial exceptions the army of Bombay has also been faithful. But almost every regiment of the great native army of Bengal has either mutinied or been disbanded. This is a great calamity. The staff upon which we have leaned with so much confidence for a century, has suddenly broken in our hands like a rotten reed; and the subsequent contest with the mutineers has been a desperate one. Their numbers have been enormous, in proportion to the troops which the Government has been able to array against them. We had placed arms in the hands of the sepoys and taught them only too well how to use them. The result has been

a deadly struggle—now, I trust, drawing speedily to a close,—chequered by terrible disasters, such as the massacre at Cawnpore, and attended generally (owing to the disparity of numbers) by a lamentable sacrifice of invaluable lives. But by the blessing of God the result has been in every case the triumph of the British arms. (Cheers.) This is not the time or place to enter further upon this subject; but I cannot allow the opportunity to escape for expressing, in the warmest language, the heartfelt gratitude and admiration with which the body which I have the honour to represent regard the heroic endurance of fatigue and hardship, of climate and disease, no less than the undaunted valour in every conflict, which has been displayed by our gallant soldiers of every rank, from the general to the private. It has been by the unparalleled exercise of these virtues that, under Providence, we have come victors out of a contest so unequal. Honour to the brave who have fallen—honour to the brave who survive—but especially honour, in this place, to those of our heroes who learnt at this college their first lessons of military science, and imbibed at the same time the high spirit of British soldiers. Gentlemen, I hold in my hand a brilliant list of your predecessors who have distinguished themselves most remarkably, where all have done so well in this terrible contest. First on the roll is Sir Henry Lawrence, whose loss at such a juncture every Englishman must feel to be a great national calamity—a statesman as well as a soldier, a chivalrous gentleman as well as an earnest Christian. (Cheers.) Next is Sir Archdale Wilson—I mention him second, but second to none stands Sir Archdale Wilson, the conqueror of Delhi. The storming of that great city, and its eventual capture, after no less than six days of terrible street-fighting, against enemies far superior in number and fully prepared, must be held, on all hands, to be an achievement worthy to be recorded on the brightest page of the annals of British warfare. (Loud cheers.) Then follows a crowd of names—officers of the engineers and artillery—too many of whom, alas! have fallen in the struggle—Baird Smith, Tombs, Fagan, Vincent Eyre, D'Oyly (who, seated on a tumbrel, continued to command his guns after he had been mortally wounded), Salkeld and Home (the gallant youths who blew open the Cashmere-gate); and last, not least, the undaunted Willoughby, who defended to the last moment the arsenal at Delhi, and then fired the train to explode it. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, let these noble examples of valour and devotion to duty stimulate you to follow in the steps of those who have preceded you in this institution. Braver or more skilful officers, better soldiers in every branch of the army than Addiscombe has reared for India, the world has never seen. You will need to exert yourselves to maintain at its present height the reputation of the military college of the East-India Company. I must turn from this stirring theme to subjects affecting your present positions and duties. You, gentlemen, who have been selected for the engineers, will proceed to prosecute your studies at Chatham. There is one important subject in which I should wish to offer you a few words of kindly advice, but that I feel his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, will address you with more effect on the subject to which I allude. You will pass to-day from the strict discipline of this college. At Chatham, comparatively free agents, you will be exposed to many new temptations, to idleness and expense, at least, if not to still greater dangers. Upon these rocks some few have unhappily made shipwreck. I pray you, therefore, to remember all that is at stake. Bear in mind that the favourable report of the distinguished officer who will superintend your studies is essential to your commission and your rank. Remember too, how anxiously your parents and friends will watch your career, and how intimately their happiness is bound up in the issue of your probation at Chatham. To those gentlemen of the artillery and infantry about to proceed to India I will say a few words as to the native troops they will have under their orders. How far it will be thought desirable ever again to have native artillerymen I do not know, but native soldiers for the infantry we must have, and you, gentlemen, must learn to govern them in such a way as will render them true and faithful servants. This for a time will be a task full of difficulty, especially to those among you who will go to Bengal. But you must remember that among the native troops the remarkable fidelity of the Sikhs and Ghorkas has been shown. I especially recommend to you the study of the native languages, and the study and proper appreciation of the characters of the men you will have under you. You will not neglect these for your own sakes. The warning we have received has been an awful one, and I am sure that it will not be lost upon the officers of India. The chairman then concluded, amid loud cheers, by cordially recommending the cadets to regularly keep up their correspondence from India with their relatives at home, and earnestly wishing them success in the high and honourable career which lay before them.

The Archbishop of Canterbury said, he could not refuse to comply with the request which had been made to him by his hon. friend, and, though he could add nothing to the forcible remarks which he had made or the friendly advice he had given, yet he could not lose the opportunity of addressing a few words to them, even though what he had to say, especially with regard to India, came with less weight from him than from the experienced Chairman of the East-India Company. Many of his young hearers would soon proceed to India, where they would arrive at a most important crisis—at a time when the great superiority of the

European character had been shown in a manner which none could have foreseen or even believed possible a few months since. It had been shown that a small number of Europeans, less than 20,000 he believed, had been able to reconquer one-half the East, and overawe the remainder. They would go there at a time when the European name, raised, as it would be raised, must be most carefully maintained, and he could not help thinking that the attention of the natives would be more especially attracted to that cause and to that religion to which this supremacy was entirely owing. His Grace then proceeded to cite the example of a British resident at Gwalior, whose unfeigned piety and disinterestedness had shaken even the fanaticism of a high-caste rajah, and had led him to exclaim that Christianity was indeed the secret of the moral power and greatness of the English, and that it was to that they were indebted for their superiority of character and for the power which enabled them to conquer and rule the people of the East. The most rev. speaker continued:—There were two ways in which his youthful hearers could profess their religion,—by precept and by example. The former might not be so much in their immediate line of duty, though all should be prepared to give a reason for the faith which they professed. He trusted that the importance of their example might be always present in their minds in that foreign land to which their duty led them, but in which there were, alas! but too many temptations to lead them to forget both their duties here and hereafter. He earnestly hoped and prayed that their future careers might be such as would cause their names to be as warmly remembered in those walls as the names of those gallant men whose fame and deeds had been so ably commemorated by their chairman.

The cadets then having dined, the chairman and visitors proceeded to the model-room, and the departments allotted to military and civil drawing. In the former was a beautifully executed model of the fortifications of Delhi on a much reduced scale. It was most admirably finished, and the immense strength and defensive value of its various parts were duly explained. A small charge of powder was sprung with a voltaic battery wire under the Cashmere gate to show the manner in which it was effected and the results to which such a step must lead. The whole of the drawings were highly praiseworthy, forming an exhibition of a very pleasing character. Mr. J. Brandreth, sub-officer, produced some capital specimens in photography, for which he was presented with a prize, being the first gained in that department.

The examination concluded with the usual drill parade of the cadets, in which their general proficiency in drill and admirable discipline were displayed to most striking advantage.

THE HEALTH OF EUROPEAN SOLDIERS IN INDIA.*

THE following suggestions, which have been approved by his Excellency Sir Colin Campbell, the Commander-in-Chief, are made for the use of officers who have had no Indian experience:—

On a campaign, the mortality caused by sickness is sometimes more than double, or even treble, that caused by the weapons of the enemy. Disease may so paralyze an army, that the best efforts of a general are thwarted and rendered abortive. An originally large force dwindles away to a mere shadow without constant reinforcements. This happens in all countries, but perhaps to a greater extent in India than elsewhere.

When men are disease-stricken they come under the hands of the surgeon, and it is then his duty to treat them, and to apply what remedies are required; but before they are thus struck down, everything depends upon the commanding-officer.

"Prevention is much better than cure," is an old and most true axiom, and one which every man in India ought always to bear in mind. In nine cases out of ten sickness may be traced to imprudence—imprudence arising from recklessness, from want of thought, or from ignorance. Knowledge on the part of those in authority may do much to hinder the imprudence of those under their power; and it is the object of these memoranda to point out common things, easy to remember and easy to enforce, which will have a marked influence in preventing the stealthy approaches of the worst of foes. Trifles constitute the sum of human life; thousands of human lives have been lost by the neglect of trifles. Let officers carry out the trifling directions in the following few pages, and they will quickly see their good effect.

The instructions are very brief, and are purposely put into terse and stringent language, to make them more impressive. They treat only of those few points with which every officer, if he does his duty, must become acquainted.

MARCHING.

When practicable, the best time for marching is undoubtedly in the early morning. The march should be finished by two hours after sunrise. The pernicious custom of serving out a dram on the line of march sows the seeds of disease, and should be avoided; but, as it is injurious to undergo fatigue after a night's rest upon an empty stomach, food of some kind should be given to soldiers

* By James Harrison, M.D., Surgeon, Hon. Company's service.

either before starting or at the first halt—tea, coffee, chocolate, or milk, with bread, biscuits, or *chapâtis*.

In warm weather every precaution should be adopted to enable the European to stand fatigue, and to prevent heating of the blood. The neck should be bare, to allow of the free return of blood from the head. A flannel roller round the belly and loins is all the woollen material required. All other superfluous articles of clothing should be dispensed with.

In cold weather a flannel shirt, cloth coat, &c., should be worn, in accordance with the temperature.

Every soldier should be strongly impressed with the danger of exposing the head, uncovered, to the direct rays of the sun. A light, cool, and comfortable cap, which at the same time allows of evaporation from the surface of the head, and shades the eyes, temples, and back of the neck, should be provided.

The men should be instructed never to throw this off, under any circumstances; and they should be told, on the first symptom of giddiness, flushing of the face, fullness of blood in the head, or dimness of vision, to pour cold water over the head, and to keep it wet (with the cap on) for some hours. Strict adherence to these instructions would prevent the large majority of cases of *coup de soleil*.

No soldier should be allowed to remain in wet clothes longer than can be avoided. While in exercise no danger results; but, from lying down in damp clothes, fever, dysentery, or disease of the liver inevitably ensue.

When in tents, the *kanâts** on the shady side should be thrown down, and the air be allowed to circulate freely. At night, unless the weather is very cold, the *kanâts* on two sides of every tent should be removed. Protection from dew and rain is all that is required. More harm is caused by the respiration of contaminated, close, and impure air, than is ever brought about by exposure to the night wind.

Dry straw, grass, karbi, or any of the stalks used in thatching, make excellent bedding, when covered with blankets.

BATHING.

The urgent necessity of keeping the pores of the skin open in a hot climate is only recognized by officers in reference to themselves; its paramount importance is not impressed upon the men. Soldiers should be made to bathe at least three times a week in cold water. This operation should always be performed upon an empty stomach, and the morning, before breakfast, is the best time.

It is not safe to bathe when the body is much heated, if at the same time it is fatigued. Hence, on the march, the evening, about four hours after dinner, would be an appropriate time.

The skin should be thoroughly dried and rubbed.

Water can generally be procured from some stream or tank; if these are not convenient, the wells will always furnish abundance.

If every soldier were provided with a metal vessel, with a long slender cord attached to it, for getting water up from wells, he would be independent of the services of a *bhisti*.†

At present no European can get water, either for drinking or washing, without the aid of a *bhisti*.

FOOD.

Experience proves that the same amount of animal food is not required in a hot climate to preserve health and strength as in a cold one. A large amount of animal food, instead of giving strength, heats the blood, renders the system feverish, and consequently weakens the whole body.

The *Rájpûts* of *Rájpûtaná*, and the *Sikhs* of the Punjab, are physically as strong as Europeans, and they are capable of enduring more fatigue, and withstanding better the vicissitudes of the climate of India. This is due, partly to race, but chiefly to the nature of their food, of which the staple is wheat flour, made into *chapâtis*. They eat but twice a day; and, although they partake of animal food, they do so in very much less proportion than is the habit in Europe.

The best food for a soldier is that which the country freely produces, and which is nutritious and digestible, and at the same time palatable.

The large quantity of pork indulged in by soldiers is most injurious. Pigs are foul feeders; and any one, marching one day in the rear of an European regiment, may see the pigs, destined to feed the men, acting the part of scavengers, and clearing off every imaginable kind of filth. The owners and drivers of pigs are the lowest class of natives, who purposely drive their animals over ground where they may find wherewith to fill themselves.

It can readily be understood that meat thus fed must be unwholesome; and that by indulging in it the blood becomes gradually poisoned, and rendered prone to receive any disease.

Hermetically sealed, preserved, or salted provisions are noxious,

* *Kanats*, walls of a tent.

† Water-carrier.

if partaken of for a prolonged period, or to the exclusion of fresh food.

Bread when tolerably well made is, of course, one of the best articles of diet. Biscuits are not so digestible, but they have the advantage of being easily carried, and of being always ready. In the absence of these, flour (*âta*) can always be procured, and *chapâtis* (a thin unleavened cake) are easily made, are highly nutritious, and are perfectly digestible when eaten fresh and hot. When cold and tough they are unwholesome. *Chapâtis* can be baked in any quantity on iron plates made for the purpose, and every European should learn (which he can easily do from any native) how to knead and prepare them. Flour can be got from every village, and with it no European detachment need ever be without "the staff of life."

Rice and *dâl* can also be had anywhere. These, boiled separately, and afterwards mixed together, make, with the addition of salt and pepper, a wholesome and nutritious food, well suited for breakfast.

Beef is the meat usually furnished to regiments. The lean commissariat kind do not promise much; but it is difficult to procure other meat in sufficient quantity. Slow boiling for two hours will make any meat tender, and the water in which it is boiled makes excellent soup. The addition of whatever vegetables are to be had, of a few slices of salted pork or bacon, two or three handfuls of flour, some onions, and salt and pepper, makes a savoury mess. Rice, boiled in a separate vessel, and afterwards mixed up with the soup, meat, &c., adds to the quantity and quality of the meal, which is wholesome, nutritious, and palatable.

Mutton and fowls may occasionally be had as a change; and in the neighbourhood of large rivers fish makes a useful variety, and can usually be had in abundance.

Milk is an invaluable article of diet, and should be largely supplied to soldiers.

Vegetables are essential to the preservation of health. Opportunities for procuring them in quantity present themselves much oftener on the line of march than is generally supposed.

In cold weather inquiry will prove that in the neighbourhood of nearly every halting-place there are fields of carrots, turnips, onions, and of many native vegetables, such as *bygun*, *sâg*, &c.

A little management on the part of the commissariat agent could obtain these.

Soldiers should be strictly warned never to eat uncooked or raw vegetables.

Fruit, when sound and ripe, is beneficial instead of hurtful. Unripe or over-ripe fruit will produce disease. The water-melon and guava are, however, indigestible. The oranges, strawberries, custard-apples, loquat, musk-melons, pineapples, grapes, and litchis can be partaken of with advantage.

STIMULANTS.

The spirit procured by the soldiers in the bazaars is most injurious to the health, and the most stringent measures should be enforced to prevent its introduction. It is made and got by the camp followers from every village, and is sold *sub rosa* to the men. If men will drink, it would be much better to supply them with spirit from the canteen than to allow them to get it elsewhere. Soldiers should be persuaded in every way to take the money allowance instead of the dram, or to drink beer instead of rum. It would be very desirable to mix the spirit with water where practicable. The same amount of spirit undiluted is much more injurious than when mixed with water.

Great attention should be paid to the time of serving out drams. They should never be given on an empty stomach, when the system is heated, or when exposed to the sun. To give men raw spirit early in the morning, before any food is taken, is the surest way to lay the foundation of disease. After a meal, with some hours of rest in the shade in prospect, is the best period.

The foregoing recommendations, simple and easily carried out, are the results of considerable experience and observation. They are dictated by common sense, and at first sight would appear to be what would occur to every officer; the fact that they do not do so is the cause of their being brought prominently to their notice. Officers on coming to India for the first time find themselves surrounded by entirely new influences. The diseases of the country are formidable and rapid in their progress, and inspire in many cases a vague terror, which prevents the due exercise of the reasoning powers. The climate is found to be exhausting and debilitating; exposure to the sun is understood to be dangerous; and there are many other circumstances which combine to depress the mind and body, and to pre-dispose to the belief that some extraordinary course must be pursued to ward off any evil consequence.

Recourse is had in too many cases to stimulants; brandy is taken in large quantities to prevent the approach of sickness;

exercise and the ordinary methods adopted in other countries to keep the frame sound and vigorous are neglected. Many become the victims of their own imprudence and rashness, and their premature death is erroneously ascribed to the effect of the Indian climate.

With ordinary precaution and attention to the common laws of hygiene, Europeans may live as long and preserve their health as well in India as in Britain.

The neglect of these precautions rapidly produces fatal results. The mortality from disease far exceeds that caused by the enemy, and it behoves every officer to study carefully the means of preventing sickness.

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

"Further papers" (No. 5) relating to the Indian mutiny have been just laid before Parliament, and printed. These papers cover a space of some 100 pages, and consist exclusively of formal letters from the Governor-General of India to the Court of Directors of the East-India Company, inclosing copious local details of events already known, the dates of the narratives extending from the 15th of August to the 7th of October last.

We gather from a perusal of these papers that it was found necessary repeatedly to censure the commissioner of Patna for the meagreness and unsatisfactory nature of his reports, and the repeated non-fulfilment of his reiterated promises to furnish detailed information of important acts and events. "many of which are to the present hour unexplained;" for his keeping the Government completely in the dark as to the grounds and intentions of some acts of a very questionable nature; and for his general gross inattention to the directions of the Lieutenant-Governor to keep him *au courant* of every event of moment. The collector of Chuprah was censured for quitting his post unnecessarily, and for the exhibition of a discreditable degree of pusillanimity. The rising at Patna on the 3rd of July is thought to have been of a purely religious character; the cry of "Deen, deen" was raised, and the property of the Catholic mission was destroyed, but nothing stolen or removed. The Burkundauzes (in the Burdwan division) are stigmatized as hopeless cowards, utterly useless for protective purposes. The Sikhs of Sooree behaved remarkably well, and volunteered their aid most freely and gallantly. It is stated that at Patna a plot was rife for months before the revolt, and that money was distributed and men regularly paid to excite the people to fight "for religion and the Padishah of Delhi," while the letters found in Peer Ali's house disclosed an organized Mussulman plot to re-establish Mussulman supremacy, and to overthrow the British Government. The Patna rising was directed (as it is thought) from Oude. On the 30th of June the Lieut.-Governor submitted to the Government a proposal for the improvement of the police of the lower (Bengal) provinces, and on the 17th of July his minute was (in the district of Behar) partially carried out. In the Patna division there was a "religious" difference between the Mahomedans and Sepoys as to the day for the outbreak of the revolt, the Dinapore mutineers wishing for Sunday, and the Mahomedans for Friday, their own sacred day, which latter was selected. The abandonment of the outstations in the Behar division (in the last week of August) under instructions from the commissioner of Patna, Mr. Tayler, was strongly disapproved, and censured as "disgraceful" by the Government, and it is further stigmatized in these papers as an "unfortunate, unnecessary, ill-judged, and perhaps disastrous step." In the case of Gya, it was "utterly without excuse or palliation," and the commissioner was at once instructed to revoke his orders. Mr. Tayler was, in the sequel, removed from his post. The courage and good conduct of Messrs. Money and Hollings at Gya are warmly acknowledged. The gallant defence of the garrison of Arrah comes in for a fair share of notice: it is of course anticipated by past reports. Captain Sissmore's strange flight from Chyebassa, which was then left to the protection of the rajah, is denounced as "derogatory and unnecessary,"—so much so that his services were placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief, and he subsequently resigned his civil appointment. The rajah of Doomsraon, in spite of his protestations, is looked upon as a "time-server," and he was to be closely watched.

On the 16th of August a fellow calling himself the "Bishop of Bagdad," but whose real name is Syed Hossein Shubber, was lodged in the goal of Calcutta. His letters and papers proved that he was connected with the ex-king of Oude and his minister Ali Nukkee Khan. The prisoner forthwith prayed the Government to inquire into his case. A large sum of money, with trinkets, was found on his person. The Mahomedan Association at Calcutta behaved admirably during the late Moharrum, and forwarded a loyal address to Government at its close. Mr. Horne, the collector and magistrate of Azimgur, has been censured for

his want of energy in allowing the head station to be insulted for days by a rabble of armed insurgents. He was to be replaced by a better man. There is a short correspondence between the Government of India and the Company on the subject of the late press law, which the Company appears to have approved without entering into the general question of the freedom of the press in India. The late successes at Delhi and Lucknow are briefly alluded to in a despatch of the 7th of October, as to be noticed in the "Military Department." Such are a few of the more salient features of these papers, which generally refer to matters of local detail.—*Times*.

ADDITIONAL MAILS TO AND FROM INDIA.

COMMENCING with January next, the mails for the East Indies and China, transmitted *via* Marseilles, will be despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those intended for the Bombay packets, on the evenings of the 2nd and 17th of each month; and those intended for the Calcutta packets (including the mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 9th and 25th of each month, as already announced.

The Bombay packets will also carry letters for Calcutta and Madras, to be forwarded from Bombay by the Inland Posts; and it is expected that they will reach their destination some days in advance of the letters sent by the next Calcutta packet.

The packets from Southampton will continue to run in connection with the Calcutta line; and mails *via* Southampton, for Calcutta, Ceylon, Madras, and China, will be made up in London, as at present, on the mornings of the 4th and 20th of each month. For Bombay, mails *via* Southampton will be forwarded by the above packets, as well as by the Australian packets (the mails for which are made up in London on the morning of the 12th of each month), as far as Egypt, where they will await the departure of the next packet for Bombay.

The following table shows the several dates upon which the mails for India will be despatched from London, both by the route of Marseilles and by that of Southampton:—

DATE OF DESPATCH FROM LONDON.		DESTINATION.	
<i>Via</i> MARSEILLES, Evening of	<i>Via</i> SOUTHAMPTON, Morning of		
2nd.	—	BOMBAY.	—
—	4th.	Taking mails also for Calcutta and Madras.	CALCUTTA, &c.
9th.	—		CALCUTTA, &c.
—	12th.		—
17th.	—	BOMBAY.	—
—	20th.	—	CALCUTTA, &c.
25th.	—	—	CALCUTTA, &c.

When the 4th, 12th, or 20th of the month falls on a Sunday, the mails will be made up on the *previous* evening, and when the 2nd, 9th, 17th, or 25th of the month falls on a Sunday, the mails will be made up on the *following* evening.

The homeward mails will, in like manner, leave Calcutta and Madras four times a month, and at nearly equal intervals, being despatched twice by packet to Suez, as at present, and twice *via* Bombay.

The mails from Bombay will leave that port on the 9th and 24th, and the portion brought *via* Marseilles will be due in London about the 4th and 19th of each month. The portion brought *via* Southampton will come from Alexandria by the first mail packet, Indian or Australian, leaving that port for Southampton after their arrival.

General Post-office, Dec. 5, 1857.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPSHIPS IN INDIA.—The *Golden Fleece* steamer, at Calcutta, out 68 days; the *Thebes* steamer, at Calcutta, out about 74 days; the *Caledonia* steamer, at Calcutta, out about 84 days; the *Nile* sailing ship, at Calcutta, not known; the *Sydney* steamer, at the River Hooghly, out 72 days; the *Bucephalus* sailing ship, at Sand Heads, out 117 days; the *United Kingdom* steamer, at Madras, out 85 days; the *Carthage* steamer, at Madras, out 79 days; the *Atwick Castle* sailing ship, at Madras, out 98 days; the *Barham* sailing ship, at Madras, out 105 days; the *John Bull* steamer, at Point de Galle, out 85 days; the *Sumer* sailing ship, at Point de Galle, out about 80 days; the *Whirlwind* sailing ship, at Point de Galle, out 88 days.

THE DEFENDERS OF LUCKNOW.—The force of Europeans in Lucknow comprised only the detachment (about 500 strong) of H.M.'s 32nd regiment, and the European officers of the four native regiments which formed the garrison of the town at the period of the outbreak, viz., the 7th cavalry, and the 13th, 48th, and 71st native infantry. For such services and hardships it is suggested that, besides the medal which will of course be granted to the whole army employed in suppressing the mutiny, the honours of the Bath should be conferred on the gallant Colonel Inglis, who has commanded the garrison during its hardest trials; that a step in rank should be accorded to each of the handful of European officers under his command; and that a year's pay should be granted to the men of the 32nd regiment. The above would be a grateful and acceptable recognition of their claims to their country's favour and admiration. The grant of a year's pay as a reward to meritorious troops is not without precedent in India, as the records of the India House will show.

THE INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND.—Mr. J. Q. Finnis, late Lord Mayor of London, has received a letter from Lord Canning, Governor-General of India, acknowledging the receipt of two remittances (amounting to a total of 100,000 rupees) from the committee of the Indian Relief Fund in London. His lordship, in thanking those who have subscribed to the Fund, says:—"Soon after the first outbreak of the mutiny, in May last, and when the disastrous consequences which it could not fail to bring upon individuals became manifest, a committee was formed in Calcutta for the purpose of raising subscriptions to be devoted to the relief of the sufferers, and of distributing the funds thus raised in the most effective manner. The amount subscribed in India up to this date is Rs. 254,580 13a.; the amount expended, Rs. 91,834 13a.; and the amount remaining unexpended in the hands of the committee is Rs. 162,749."

DESPATCH OF TROOPS OVERLAND.—At a meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company this afternoon, Mr. B. M. Wilcox, M.P., in the chair, the report and accounts were adopted, and a dividend was declared of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the half-year ending the 30th September last; a bonus was also added of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and a dividend of 2 and 1 per cent. respectively upon the Wilcox and Anderson Fund and the underwriting account, making, with 5 per cent. already paid, a total distribution for the year equal to 15 per cent., free of income-tax. The chairman observed that the comprehensiveness of the report left little further to be stated. He would, however, read the subjoined letter as a postscript:—

"Since the report was in print an arrangement has been concluded for the transport of a regiment to India *via* Egypt; the *Oriental* having been sent from Calcutta to Suez for the special purpose of carrying troops. The telegraphic despatch naming the day on which this vessel was expected at Suez was only received on the 17th ult. The directors instantly wrote to the East-India Company, stating their ability to carry out 1,000 men and their officers, and their offer was promptly accepted. This regiment will be conveyed to Alexandria by a screw-steamer of 1,800 tons, chartered for the purpose, and the troops will embark at Plymouth on Tuesday next.

THE SIAMESE AMBASSADORS AT COURT.—THE AUDIENCE. The Queen and her court were assembled in state, and as soon as the door of the audience chamber opened, the ambassadors and their suite (eight persons altogether) appeared. Having made profound salaams, they threw themselves on their hands and knees, and in a compact body went up the room on all fours to the throne. The royal gravity (her Majesty is known to have as keen a sense of the ludicrous as most persons) was sorely tried by this proceeding, but when the principal ambassador, increasing his prostrations, laid his chin on the step of the throne, and in that attitude commenced to read his address, the trial became painful. The exit from the Queen's presence was accomplished by a retrograde movement on all fours likewise, the ambassadors keeping their faces always to her Majesty. There was a luncheon served in one of the State apartments, in the course of which their Siamese Excellencies, to the intense horror of the assembled court, lit their pipes, and began to blow a comfortable cloud. The Queen herself, however, very sensibly and good naturedly laughed, and said nothing about it, notwithstanding her aversion to the fragrance of the tobacco plant.

HORSES FOR THE INDIAN SERVICE FROM AUSTRALIA.—Mr. John Oakes was recently in Goulburn, purchasing horses suitable for service in India. In the extensive country between Goulburn and Bathurst, from offers he received, he was enabled to purchase over 200 horses—a very large proportion of the total number required from the entire colony. It had been determined to present an address to the Governor-in-Chief, requesting him to take the necessary steps to ship 100 well-disciplined troop-horses, as an offering from that province to the Indian Government, as a mark of their sympathy for their fellow-countrymen barbarously butchered by the native troops.

THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.—The following is an extract from a letter written by M. de Banneroi, a French physician, in the service of Musser Rajah, and published in *Le Pays* (Paris paper), under the date of Calcutta, Oct. 8:—"I give you the following account of the relief of Lucknow, as described by a lady, one of the rescued party:—"On every side death stared us in the face; no human skill could avert it any longer. We saw the moment approach when we must bid farewell to earth, yet without feeling that unutterable horror which must have been experienced by the unhappy victims at Cawnpore. We were resolved rather to die than to yield, and were fully persuaded that in twenty-four hours all would be over. The engineers had said so, and all knew the worst. We women strove to encourage each other, and to perform the light duties which had been assigned to us, such as conveying orders to the batteries and supplying the men with provisions, especially cups of coffee, which we prepared day and night. I had gone out to try and make myself useful, in company with Jessie Brown, the wife of a corporal in my husband's regiment. Poor Jessie had been in a state of restless excitement all through the siege, and had fallen away visibly within the last few days. A constant fever consumed her, and her mind wandered occasionally, especially that day, when the recollections of home seemed powerfully present to her. At last, overcome with fatigue, she lay down on the ground, wrapped up in her plaid. I sat beside her, promising to awaken her when, as she said, 'her father should return from the ploughing.' She fell at length into a profound slumber, motionless and, apparently, breathless, her head resting in my lap. I myself could no longer resist the inclination to sleep, in spite of the continual roar of the cannon. Suddenly I was aroused by a wild unearthly scream close to my ear; my companion stood upright beside me, her arms raised, and her head bent forward in the attitude of listening. A look of intense delight broke over her countenance, she grasped my hand, drew me towards her, and exclaimed, 'Dinna ye hear it? dinna ye hear it? Ay, I'm no dreamin', it's the slogan o' the Highlanders! We're saved! we're saved!' Then, flinging herself on her knees, she thanked God with passionate fervour. I felt utterly bewildered: my English ears heard only the roar of artillery, and I thought my poor Jessie was still raving; but she darted to the batteries, and I heard her cry incessantly to the men, 'Courage! courage! hark to the slogan, —to the Macgregor, the grandest of them a'! Here's help at last!' To describe the effect of these words upon the soldiers would be impossible. For a moment they ceased firing, and every soul listened in intense anxiety. Gradually, however, there arose a murmur of bitter disappointment, and the wailing of the women who had flocked to the spot burst out anew as the colonel shook his head. Our dull Lowland ears heard nothing but the rattle of the musketry. A few moments more of this death-like suspense, of this agonizing hope, and Jessie, who had again sunk on the ground, sprang to her feet, and cried, in a voice so clear and piercing that it was heard along the whole line—'Will ye no believe it noo? The slogan has ceased indeed, but the Campbells are comin'! D'ye hear, d'ye hear!' At that moment we seemed indeed to hear the voice of God in the distance, when the pibroch of the Highlanders brought us tidings of deliverance, for now there was no longer any doubt of the fact. That shrill, penetrating, ceaseless sound, which rose above all other sounds, could come neither from the advance of the enemy, nor from the work of the sappers. No; it was indeed the blast of the Scottish bagpipes, now shrill and harsh, as threatening vengeance on the foe, then in softer tones seeming to promise succour to their friends in need. Never surely was there such a scene as that which followed. Not a heart in the residency of Lucknow but bowed itself before God. All, by one simultaneous impulse, fell upon their knees, and nothing was heard but bursting sobs and the murmured voice of prayer. Then all arose, and there rang out from a thousand lips a great shout of joy which resounded far and wide, and lent new vigour to that blessed pibroch. To our cheer of 'God save the Queen,' they replied by the well-known strain that moves every Scot to tears, 'Should auld acquaintance be forgot,' &c. After that, nothing else made any impression on me. I scarcely remember what followed. Jessie was presented to the general on his entrance into the fort, and at the officers' banquet her health was drunk by all present, while the pipers marched round the table, playing once more the familiar air of 'Auld lang syne.'"—*Jersey Times*, Dec. 10.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 30.—Robin Hood, Cobb, Shanghai; Northfleet, Freeman, Hong-Kong; Robinson, Rickaby, Ceylon; Mirzapore, Hetherington, Madras; Berdmka, Page, Cape.—Dec. 2. Spirit of the Age, Biling, Foochowfoo; City of Delhi, Muir, Bengal; Beemah, Pickernell, Mauritius; Thames, Lukey, Batavia; Nelson, Brown, Singapore to Hamburg.—3. Mary Rose, Meyer, Manila; Dudbrook, Mills, Akyab; Balaklava, Rogers, Bombay; Northern Bride, Candlish, Bengal; Ardberg, Nicol, Bengal; Semiramis, Adam, Bombay; Maha Kasee, Carr, and Evangeline, Fairlie, Bengal; Queen of England, Barratt, Bombay; Joseph Weir, Malone, Bengal;

Eolus, Jantzen, Bombay; **Dowthorpe, Sickiss, Bombay;** **Gertrude, McNeven, Bombay;** **Hermione, Greenhorn, Mauritius;** **Shepherdess, Scorgie, Algoa Bay;** **Myrtle, Mordue, Singapore;** **Queen of the Seas, Gardner, Madras;** **Jane Leech, Richardson, Bengal;** **Wm. Ackers, Millman, Melbourne;** **Three Bells, McCallum, Bengal;** **Conrad, Shepherd, Bengal;** **Acadia, Kerr, Bombay;** **Ohio, Tracy, Bombay;** **Earl of Hardwicks, Noaks, Madras;** **Essex, Attwood, Melbourne;** **Edendale, Paddle, Madras;** **Akbar, Leon, Madras;** **Culloden, Lachlan, Bombay;** **Ann Buckle, Tomlinson, Bombay;** **Mary Russell Mitford, Noble, China;** **Storm Cloud, Campbell, Bengal;** **Mary Ann Follitt, Harris, Bengal;** **Henry Tanner, Gardner, Bombay.**—12. Emma, Stover, Bassein; Montague, Sorby, Rangoon.—14. Symmetry, Brown, Adelaide; Harold, Rorison, Bengal; James Pilkington, Dobeon, Bombay; Island Home, Brightman, Algoa Bay.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer **Indus**, from **SOUTHAMPTON**, Dec. 4, to proceed per steamer **Alma**, from **SUEZ**. For **MALTA**.—Comdr. Bromley. For **BOMBAY**.—Mr. J. A. Browne, Mrs. Thompson, Mr. D. Fergusson, Mrs. W. Southey, Mrs. Short, infant, and 2 children, Mr. J. Ogden, Mr. Micklejohn, Miss Davies, Miss Robinson, Mrs. and Miss Turnbull, and 2 sons, Mr. St. Albyn, Paymr. Powell, Miss Fraser, Lieut. R. T. Lewis, Capt. A. N. Johnson. For **CEYLON**.—Mr. G. Morrice, Ens. Mesham, Mr. and Mrs. Waller. For **MADRAS**.—Mr. R. B. Swinton, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Lushington and infant, Lieut. Elton, Mr. and Mrs. Strange, Miss Strange, Mr. J. Muir, Mr. D. Monroe, Mr. E. Webster, Lieut. G. Bower, Miss Pears, Lieut. M. Smith, Miss Sims, Mrs. Leake, Mr. H. C. Steven, Mrs. Moberly, Mr. Rogers, Mr. A. Orchard, Capt. Thornton. For **CALCUTTA**.—Mr. C. Jackson, Mrs. and Miss Bishop and 2 children, Mr. H. Webster, Miss Thomson, Lieut. Laurie, Mr. H. S. Clark, Mrs. G. Carter, Mr. Heyland, Mr. J. Low, Capt. C. C. Johnson, Mr. Clay, Mr. E. Kitson, Mr. C. B. Taylor, Mr. Hogg, Mr. J. Greig, Mr. J. S. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. J. Stevenson, Mr. Blundell, Mr. Morris, Mr. Hibbert, Lady Kavanagh, Mrs. Middleton, Lieut. J. T. O'Neill, Mr. Greenaway, Mrs. Dent and infant, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Lomas, Mr. Lupel, Mr. Williams, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Downes, Mr. Bagshaw, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Harris, Mr. W. G. S. Good, Mr. Loughlands, Rev. T. M. Ridsdale, Major Oxenden, Mr. G. H. Eddy, Mr. Howell, Mrs. Webb, Rev. C. and Mrs. Waterhouse, Mr. Fillard. For **SINGAPORE**.—Mr. Hermann, Miss Hermann. For **HONG-KONG**.—Mr. C. Cohen, Mr. M. Moore, Mr. A. Heymann, Mr. E. Brunchow, Mr. R. Orbeta, Miss Day.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

GILMORE, the wife of Lieut. col. M. W. Hon. E.I.Co.'s serv. d. at Bath, Dec. 2.
MACPHERSON, the wife of John, M.D. Bengal med. serv. s. at Moville, Ireland, Nov. 27.
STEEBS, the wife of Thomas, late of Calcutta, s. at 33, Westbourne-park, Hyde-park, Nov. 30.

MARRIAGES.

BOOTH, George S. M.P. to Lydia C. d. of the late George Birch, H.E.I.C.S. at Crondall, Hants, Dec. 8.
DRAYNER, Bayly E. s. of the late James, Hon. E.I.Co.'s maritime serv. to Mary H. d. of the late John Luson, at Camberwell, Dec. 8.
GARRETT, William N. late Bengal civ. serv. to Frances C. widow of the late Capt. C. Garrett, 9th Bengal cav. at Reading, Dec. 2.
HICKS, Capt. Edward W. Bengal army, to Lucy, d. of the late Edward Wren, at Ilfracombe, North Devon, Dec. 3.
WILKINSON, Rev. John B. s. of Col. G. S. late of the Hon. E.I.Co.'s serv. to Caroline E. d. of Rev. H. T. Wilkinson, at Weston Market, Suffolk.

DEATHS.

BAGNOLD, Maj. gen. M. E. Bombay army, at 14, Upper Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood, aged 71, Dec. 1.
BOWRING, Charles A. youngest s. of Sir John, Governor of Hong Kong, at Rome, aged 30, Nov. 8.
GARLING, Samuel, H.E.I.C.S. for many years resident counsellor at Malacca, and afterwards at Penang, at Tonbridge Wells, Kent, aged 64, Dec. 6.
GRAHAM, Charles, on the retired list of the H.E.I.C.S. in Bengal, eldest son of the late Capt. Charles Graham, H.I.Co.'s Maritime Service, and of Greystone, in the county of Fife, N.B. at Bath, aged 52, Dec. 5.
JEFFERIS, Helen, infant d. of J. late H.E.I.C.S. at 2, Devonport-street, Hyde-park, aged 4 months, Nov. 27.
JOHNSON, William, late of the Hon. E.I.Co.'s service, at Upper-terrace, Putney, aged 81, Dec. 10.
KEAYS, Frances, relict of the late Venerable Robert Y. Archdeacon of Bombay, at Hastings, Dec. 2.
MACKAY, Isabella, widow of the late Hugh Hope, Bengal civ. serv. at Cannes, Nov. 24.
PAUL, James, late of Calcutta, at 11, Dorset-terrace, Clapham-road, Nov. 21.
THOMAS, Col. Richard, late of the 1st Bombay L.C. at Cheltenham, Dec. 8.
YATES, Lenina E. F. relict of the late Joseph, Hon. E.I.Co.'s serv. at Folkestone, aged 71, Dec. 3.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

Dec. 2 and 9, 1857.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. S. Paterson.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. L. H. Williams, 6th N.I.; Majors W. A. Cooke, 2nd grenadiers, and R. Smyth, art.; Capt. J. M. Nuttall, 6th N.I.; Lieut. R. D. Campbell, 63rd N.I.; Assist. surg. P. W. Sutherland.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. O. Hasted, eng.; Assist. surg. E. D'A. Eveyard.

Bombay Estab.—Capts. J. Scott, W. F. Hunter, 2nd cav., and H. Weston, inv.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. George Way, Indian Navy.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Messrs. C. Grant and L. C. Probyn.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Assist. surg. J. F. Beatson, M.D.

Madras Estab.—Brev. Lieut. col. E. H. Atkinson, 19th N.I.; Lieut. R. B. Kennedy, 23rd N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. F. T. Ross, 18th N.I.; Brev. major T. Stock, 3rd Eur.; Lieut. A. Giffard, 16th N.I.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. E. M. Brownlow, Indian Navy.

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. George Wylie, 6 months.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. D. Compton, 7th cav., and Capt. Hercules Skinner (local), 6 months.

Madras Estab.—Brev. major H. Congreve, inv., and Surg. R. H. Renwick, 6 months.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. W. Hammond, 6 months, from 12th Dec., 1857; Mr. Counts Trotter, ditto.

Madras Estab.—Mr. R. B. M. Binning, 6 months, from 19th Dec., 1857.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Madras Estab.—The Rev. James R. Macfarlane, 4 months, from 20th Dec., 1857.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. R. T. Snow, 7th N.I., 6 months, from 9th Dec., 1857; Lieut. H. W. Lumsden, art., 6 months, from 15th Jan., 1858; Lieut. C. C. Taylor, 1st N.I., 3 months, from 8th Jan., 1858.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Major Thomas Smythe, eng.

RESIGNATION OF THE SERVICE ACCEPTED.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. G. A. Paxton.

APPOINTMENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Bombay Estab.—The Rev. Wm. Lealie Eames, A.B., appointed an assistant chaplain.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. Francis Xavier Lloyd, Edwin Dawes, and Walter Grant, admitted volunteers for the Indian Navy.

No. 5 of 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF VOLUNTEERS FOR THE INDIAN NAVY.

(In continuation of List dated 23rd Sept., 1857.)

To rank from the dates specified.

Reginald Randolph Algernon Capel, 11th Nov. 1857; Wm. Henry Dennison Howe, 29th Nov., 1857.

LIST OF RANK OF CAPTAINS' CLERKS FOR THE INDIAN NAVY.

(In continuation of List dated 28th Jan., 1857.)

To rank from the date specified.

Algernon Smith Finlinson and Walter James Mac Gee, 31st October, 1857.

BREVET.

WAR OFFICE, DEC. 1, 1857.

Col. Sir A. Wilson, to be maj. gen. in the army.

WAR OFFICE, DEC. 4, 1857.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in the East-India Company's army, consequent on the death of General Brackley Kennett, Bombay infantry, on the 8th Oct.; Gen. J. F. Salter, c.b., Bombay infantry, on the 12th Oct.; Major-gen. J. Clough, Madras infantry, on the 3rd Oct.; and Major-gen. J. Leggett, Madras infantry, on the 15th Oct.:—To be generals: Lieut.-gen. B. B. Parib, c.b., Madras infantry; Lieut.-gen. Sir R. H. Cunliffe, bart., c.b., Bengal infantry. To be lieut.-generals: Major-general J. Ketchen, Madras artillery; Major-gen. A. Roberts, c.b., Bengal infantry. To be major-generals: Col. T. M. Cameron, Madras infantry; Col. W. N. T. Smee, Bombay infantry; Col. T. C. Parr, Bombay infantry; Col. F. H. Sandys, Bengal infantry.

The undermentioned officers of the East-India Company's service, retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows:—To be colonels: Lieut.-col. A. C. Scott, Bengal infantry; Lieut.-col. C. S. Guthrie, Bengal engineers. To be lieut.-col.: Major W. Freeth, Bengal infantry. To be majors: Capt. J. D. De Vitre, Bombay infantry; Capt. W. S. Stuart, Bombay engineers.

WAR OFFICE, DEC. 11, 1857.

Lieut. col. Alfred H. Horsford, c.b. of the Rifle Brigade, having completed 3 years' service in the rank of lieut. col. on the 28th of Sept. 1857, to be col. in the army under the Royal warrant of the 6th of October, 1854.

Capt. and Brev. maj. Vincent Eyre, of the Bengal art. prom. to the rank of lieut. col. in the army.

2nd Lieut. George Grant Gordon, of the Bengal art. doing duty a. the East India Co.'s depôt at Warley (v. Arbuckle, resigned), to have the local rank of lieut. while so employed.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, DEC. 4, 1857.

6th Drag. Guards.—Cornet and Adj. W. W. Graham to have rank of lieut.; Cornet R. J. Grainger to be lieut. by purchase, v. Bruce, prom.; Cornet H. R. Forster to be lieut. by purchase, v. Astley, prom.; J. B. Hepburn, gent. to be cornet by purchase, v. Grainger; W. D. Pereira, gent. to be cornet by purchase, v. Forster.

2nd Drag.—Serg. maj. J. Grieve to be cornet without purchase.

12th Light Drag.—Lieut. A. B. White to be capt. by purchase, v. Brev. maj. Murray, who retires.

1st Foot.—Lieut. W. Hartick from 1st West India regt. to be lieut. v. Leggatt, who exchanges.

4th Foot.—Capt. F. Roehmer, from half-pay unattached, to be capt. v. Howard, whose appointment from half-pay unattached, as stated in the *Gazette* of 23rd Oct. 1857, has been cancl.; Capt. J. R. H. Treeve, late of the 4th Royal Jersey Militia, to be pay-mr.

8th Foot.—Pay-mr. J. Falls, late of the Turkish Contingent, to be pay-mr.

13th Foot.—Asst. surg. A. E. T. Longhurst, from the Staff, to be asst. surg. v. Brown, who resigns.

34th Foot.—T. H. M. Murray, gent. to be ens. by purchase, v. Fox, prom.

83rd Foot.—Sergt. John Healey to be ens. without purchase, v. Ivimy, prom.

93rd Foot.—J. E. Buller, gent. to be ens. by purchase, v. Eustace de Vesci Aytoun, who retires.

Rifle Brigade.—Qr.-mr. Henry Peacock to be pay-mr.; Qr.-mr. sergt. William Higgins to be qr.-mr. v. Peacock.

WAR OFFICE, DEC. 11, 1857.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Capt. Newton Charles Chichester, fr. the 3rd light drag. to be capt. v. Dettmar, who exchanges.

12th Light Drag.—Cornet J. H. R. Stoddart, to be lieut. without purc. v. Hodson, prom. to the 8th light drag.; Cornet S. Adams, to be lieut. by purc. v. White, prom.; James H. B. Vaughan, gent. to be cornet, by purc. v. Adams.

14th Light Drag.—Cornet W. H. S. Beamish, to be lieut. without purc. v. Gordon, prom.

1st Foot.—A. Moberly, gent. to be ens. without purc. v. Dixon, whose appointment, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 17th ult. has been cancl.

7th Foot.—The promotion of Lieut. W. M'G. Keats, from the 84th foot, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 6th ult. has been cancl.

8th Foot.—To be lieutenants, without purchase: Ens. A. Moynihan, v. W. R. Webb, died of wounds; Ens. W. E. Whelan, v. Pogson, died of wounds; Ens. W. Edgeworth, v. Whelon, whose promotion on the 23rd of Oct. 1857, has been cancl.; Ens. R. T. B. Browne, v. Corry, prom.; Ens. E. Tanner. To be ensigns, without purchase: A. H. Cotter, gent. v. Moynihan; P. H. Page, gent. v. Tanner; J. G. Brown, gent. v. Edgeworth.

10th Foot.—Ens. J. Ball to be lieut. by purchase, v. Crofton, who retires; T. Scott, gent. to be ens. by purchase, v. Ball.

53rd Foot.—Lieut. H. Buck to be capt. without purc. v. Sutherland, deceased; Lieut. J. W. Corfield to be capt. without purc. v. Buck, whose promotion on the 30th of Oct. has been cancl.; Ens. R. H. Truell to be lieut. without purc. v. Buck; J. C. Bell, gent. to be ens. without purc. v. Truell.

75th Foot.—Lieut. W. J. J. Smith to be capt. without purc. v. Chancellor, died of his wounds; Ens. M. C. Morris to be lieut. without purc. v. FitzGerald, killed in action; Ens. H. O'Brien, from the 48th foot, to be ens. v. Morris.

84th Foot.—Brevet-maj. W. J. MacCarthy, to be a major, without purc. v. West, retired on full pay; Lieut. W. M'G. Keats to be capt. without purc. v. MacCarthy; Ens. R. F. Humphrey to be lieut. without purc. v. Saunders, killed in action; W. C. Driberg, gent. to be ens. without purc. v. Humphrey.

97th Foot.—Ens. F. W. Parker to be lieut. by purc. v. Aylmer, who retires; H. C. Crespian, gent. to be ens. by purc. v. Parker.

BOOKS.

British Rule in India: a Historical Sketch. By HARRIET MARTINEAU. Smith, Elder, and Co.

FOR the last six months everyone has been asking for information about India. We are all anxious to know what manner of men inhabit that vast peninsula, and how it was they happened to be subdued by the servants of a company of British merchants. So much, too, has been said about the double government of that country, that our curiosity has been unusually excited, and, in spite of the attractions of a lighter literature, old men and maidens, elderly ladies and hobbledheys, may be seen for hours together poring over dry, repulsive books, in search of a knowledge which they never succeed in attaining. Although it is hardly possible to name any subject invested with so much romantic interest as the history of India, ancient and modern, and the manners, customs, and institutions of its "pre-adamite" peoples, no work has hitherto appeared to satisfy the requirements of that "many-headed monster thing," the general reader. One writer is too minute, another too abstract, while all bury their details beneath a load of unpronounceable names, and create a confusion of ideas distressing to contemplate. Behold, now, the author and the book. That which everyone desiderated is at length supplied. Miss Martineau has again stepped forward to instruct and entertain her contemporaries, and has succeeded in compressing into a small octavo volume a most impartial and interesting narrative of all that pertains unto India. Of the charms of Miss Martineau's clear, unaffected, familiar style of diction it is needless to speak; but we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of extracting the following picture of the social aspects of Hindoo and Mahomedan life in the time of Akbar:—

"The Hindoo dwelling of bamboo, with its curved thatched roof, and placed, if possible, apart and under trees, contrasted with the Mahomedan cottage or house of clay, or unburnt brick, or stone, with its terraced roof. The Hindoo swathed himself in two scarfs of white cotton or muslin, rubbed his skin with oil, ate rice, thought his lank hair and mustachios a sufficient covering for his head, was conscious of the grace and suppleness of his carriage, and delighted in conversation and indolent and frivolous amusement, while yet his cast of character was quiet and thoughtful. The Mahomedan, on the other hand, covered his head with a turban, and wore trowsers, tunic, ornaments, and arms; tiled his roof; ate wheaten bread (unleavened); shut up the women of his family, and was not much of a talker in society. The Hindoo village had always a bazaar, a market-day, and an annual fair; one temple and one guest-house, where the wayfarer might find shelter. Each hut and each mansion had its mat, its earthen pot and dishes, its pestle and mortar and baking-plate, and its shed for cooking. The husbandman prayed, and went forth at dawn with his cattle to the field; his wife brought him his hot dinner at noon, and his evenings were spent in smoking and amusement. The women meantime had been grinding and cooking, washing, spinning, and fetching water. In the towns, the tradesmen and artisans lived in brick or stone houses, with shops open to the streets. The bazaar-loungers—mendicant priests, smoking soldiers, and saucy bulls which lorded it over everybody—distinguished the towns where the Hindoos predominated; and so did the festivals, in which the townspeople took at one draught the pleasure which the villagers spread over all their evenings. The observances at death and burial were

unlike those of the conquering race. The Hindoos burned their dead, except those belonging to religious orders; and they seldom or never set up tombs, except to warriors fallen in battle, or widows burned with their husbands. * * * In the wooded districts great hunts were going on, especially where military men were stationed; and the highest officers drove their own elephants, in order not to be helpless if their drivers dropped in battle. Spear-matches and races were the amusements in the country, as wrestling and active foot games were in the towns. The thief-caste, the hereditary hill-robbers, kept in exercise the valour and alacrity of the military class. * * * The Hindoo women held a low rank theoretically, but practically were like other matrons and maidens in those essential ideas and feelings which are common to all races in all times. The same may be said of the handsome children. The juvenile gentry looked and behaved like little men and women; and the children of the poor (who went to school, however, and learned writing and arithmetic) rolled in the dust, and played in the streets like any Christians."

This photograph would apply in almost every line to the distinctive habits of the two races at the present day. The Asiatic remains the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever—the only change being a gradual and imperceptible deterioration. But our readers will probably prefer Miss Martineau's antithetical delineation of the Rajpoot characteristics to any remarks from our own pen. The Rajpoots, says this charming writer, are

"the very representatives of Hindooism, an order come up, as it were, from the depths of the past, to show the modern world what sort of men Hindostan was once full of; a stalwart soldiery, of tall stature and unmixed blood: men believing nothing, and insisting upon everything they were accustomed to; with no faith, but plenty of superstition; servile to power, and diabolically oppressive to helplessness; prone to self-torture, without any power of self-denial; bigoted to home and usages, without available affections or morality; smooth in language and manners, while brutal in grain; incapable of compassion, while disposed to good-nature; good-tempered in general, with exceptions of incomparable vindictiveness; timid for a twelvemonth, and then madly ferocious for a day, or heroically devoted for an hour; frivolous and fanatical; liars in general, and martyrs on occasion; scoundrels for the most part, and heroes by a rare transfiguration."

The Bengal Tiger drawn from the life. These extracts will suffice to illustrate the grace and lightness of Miss Martineau's touch. Though eager to discover a flaw, we have discovered only one point to which we can take exception. Why is the phrase "a nation of shopkeepers" ascribed to Napoleon? It was Adam Smith who first applied it to his countrymen, and from him it was borrowed by the Emperor, though "without acknowledgment."

Notes on India. By AUDAX PHIL-INDIA. "Hampshire Independent" Office.

So long as this writer confines himself to a topographical description of the Indus and its tributaries, his pamphlet is useful and note-worthy. He describes in simple language the natural capabilities of the country, and appears to have derived his information from reliable sources. Unhappily, however, he is not content with jotting down facts,—he must also indulge in comments, which betray the very superficial knowledge he possesses of the subjects he professes to elucidate. The usual clap-trap denunciations of the "gentlemen of Leadenhall Street" are dragged in on all occasions; and the causes of the mutiny are explained with a dogmatism which brooks no contradiction. As it would evidently be so much time lost were we to endeavour to dissipate the hallucinations of this "audacious friend of India," we prefer leaving him to his own devices; recommending his facts for consideration, but repudiating his inferences.

Memorandum on the Re-construction of the Bengal Army. Macintosh.

AN officer of twenty years' service in the Bengal army here presents for the consideration of the public a few suggestions for the re-construction of that army, drawn from his personal experience. In lieu of seventy-four native and three European regiments, he proposes that there shall be thirteen of the latter, twenty-four of the former, and ten of Africans. The irregular force he would reduce by one-half; but, on the other hand, he recommends the formation of a military police-force for the discharge of detachment, escort, and police duties. The native commissioned officers he very wisely wipes off the muster-roll, and in place of extra pay to sepoy for length of service, would allow them to retire upon their pension after thirty years' service. With regard to the European officers, he suggests that the allowances of all staff appointments be cut down twenty-five per cent., and that a personal allowance of Rs. 120 a month, independently of

existing allowances, be given to every regimental or brevet captain in command of a company, to cease when he is absent on private leave or on medical certificate. Civil appointments should be conferred only after five years' actual regimental duty, by which time, it is supposed, a fair amount of military knowledge is likely to have been acquired. The expediency of continuing to hold out tempting prizes as incentives to exertion can hardly be questioned, especially in such a depressing climate as that of India, though the most stringent discipline must, of course, be maintained throughout every branch of the service.

Memoir on the Education of the Natives of India. By R. C. MONEY, late of the Bombay Civil Service. Wertheim and Macintosh.

IN the year 1832, Mr. R. C. Money addressed a very sensible memoir on the subject of native education to the Earl of Clare, then Governor of Bombay. This paper is now reprinted by the Rev. C. F. S. Money, M.A., with an introductory notice, in which it is asserted that the result of Government setting "their faces as a flint against all connection with Christian teaching" is "contempt, insult, insurrection, death." The reverend gentleman appears to be labouring under the delusion that nothing has been done during the quarter of a century that has elapsed since this memoir was drawn up; nor does he make the slightest allusion to the system of village schools introduced into the North-west Provinces by the late lamented Mr. Thomason. But on the other hand he complacently quotes a speech made by a Calcutta Baboo, at a meeting of the Native British India Association, as a proof that missionary movements are not unwelcome to either Hindoos or Mahomedans. We can readily understand that the Baboo, mistaking the absence of convictions for absence of prejudice, esteems himself a very enlightened and liberal-minded individual, while he delivers rhetorical platitudes indicating nothing save his own hollowness. But we cannot accept his wordy assertions as any proof that the mass of his countrymen are not fanatically wedded to their own superstitions, and jealous of all interference on the part of their rulers.

Many Thoughts on Many Things, being a Treasury of Reference. By HENRY SOUTHGATE. G. Routledge and Co.

THIS substantial tome is, indeed, a treasury of reference, supplied from the most varied and yet systematic spoliation of English literature. Mr. Southgate appears to have ransacked every nook and corner for gems of thought, which he has since strung together with much taste and discrimination. To all who exercise the pen of a ready writer this immense collection of quotations, appropriate to every possible subject, cannot fail to be most serviceable. Let us select a specimen at random: the book opens at the word "Critics," and this is their character:—

"Critics must excuse me, if I compare them to certain animals called asses, who, by gnawing vines, originally taught the great advantage of pruning them."—*Shenstone*.

Nothing discouraged, we turn to a weakness common to mankind, that topic of universal interest, LOVE. Under this head Mr. Southgate has arranged forty-seven columns of extracts in prose and verse, illustrative of the manifold phases of that Protean passion. Beginning with "Love in the abstract," which we are told, on the authority of Shakspeare, is "a smoke raised with the fume of sighs," he makes us familiar with the opinions of the best writers on its "activity, ardour, cautiousness, charms, cohesiveness, consolations, deceptions, delights, demands, disappointments, divinity, enthusiasm, evanescence, expansibility, flame, fire, folly, frenzy, happiness, harmony," and so on through a countless series of characteristics. Young men and maidens will equally appreciate the value of such assistance for etherealizing their amatory effusions; and even ladies of a certain age may enliven their practical knowledge of the great mystery from this bounteous source of agreeable ideas. Apropos to love, we give the following definition of a cognate subject:—

"What is a kiss?—'tis but the seal,
That, warmly printed, soon decays;
'Tis but a sephyr taught to steal,
Where fleeting falsehood smiling plays.

"The breeze will kiss the flower, but soon
From flower to weed inconstant blows.
Such is the kiss of love, the boon
Which fickle fancy oft bestows."

It seems, however, that the operation is by no means unpleasant, as another poet likens the sensation to breezes breathing amidst groves of ripening spices, and a third warbles of nectar and drops

of honey, while a prosaic gentleman declares that it is simply "a pouting and parting of the lips." though he admits there is a "mysterious virtue in it after all." Such as are curious on the point will do well to refer to the volume itself.

Tallangetta, The Squatter's Home. A Story of Australian Life. By WILLIAM HOWITT. Longman and Co.

These entertaining volumes consist of a series of graphic delineations of the different phases of life in Australia. The grand and beautiful scenery of certain districts, the wonderful variety of natural productions, the startling incidents of a bush life, and the powerfully-marked individuality of private character that are constantly met with in that land of contrasts, are vividly and truthfully portrayed. The poetic highwayman, the clairvoyant doctor, the refined, gentlemanly squatter, the honest, independent adventurer, the bloodstained ruffian, the unctuous cheat, are all sketched in a pleasant artistic style, that brings before our very eyes the originals themselves. The main plot of the narrative is not, however, worthy of its details, being stiff, improbable, and clumsily worked out. But this is a secondary consideration, as the fortunes of the Fitzpatrick family are evidently not intended to serve any other purpose than that of supplying machinery for the introduction of the detached narratives. Mr. Howitt's object was not to compose a work of fiction, but so to combine the amusing with the instructive as to lure on those to read and learn, who would otherwise be repelled by a work that professed only to give information. A few extracts, however, will afford a better idea of the author's scope and manner, than the most elaborate abstract remarks:—

"Sometimes they rode for miles through the woods, the ground being level, and a simple track of wheels being their guide. All around them the earth was strewn with huge fallen trees and dead branches, and masses of the evergreen gum-tree leaves dried on their boughs in their greenness, ready kindling matter for the travellers' fire. Sometimes they passed over very sterile ground, where yet grew huge trees, and under their shade various acacias, some in bloom and some gone out, and often the golden wattle, showing its last yellow flowers, and lumps of transparent gum-arabic sticking on its crimson branches. Sometimes they way led them over dry stony hills, where the whole ground seemed formerly to have been on fire, and still retained a reddish hue, the stones grinding up under the wheels into the appearance of brick-dust. On these barren ranges the lofty iron-bark trees, with their great black boles deeply ploughed into furrows, gave a peculiar character to the scene. Then they travelled along green valleys, with beautiful slopes on each side, thinly sprinkled with trees, and offering abundant grass to their horses. Up many a hill, and through miles of forest, the travellers descended and walked, ever and anon attracted by some new and beautiful flower, by the singular grass-tree, with its tall, flowering rod, or by the volumes of golden mistletoes which hung from the trees, resembling lions' skins at a distance. The gay flocks of parrots and paroquets, the snowy flocks of white cockatoos, the rush and clatter of a vast crowd of black magpies, or the quaint notes of lesser birds, conspicuous above them all being the droll mimicries of the leatherhead, kept them continually amused."

But a single season of heat and drought suffices to convert this elysium into a scene of desolation. The grass is scorched up and withered into crisp hay, the foliage crumbles to the touch, the beds of rivers, pools, and creeks are dried into parched and thirsty clay. If by any accident a fire should then break out, the conflagration burns for weeks, destroying whole forests in its progress and consuming every living thing with its fiery blasts.

"What a scene! The woods were flaming and crackling in one illimitable conflagration. The wind, dashing from the north in gusts of inconceivable heat, seemed to sear the very face and shrivel up the lungs. The fire leaped from tree to tree, flashing and roaring along, with the speed and the destructiveness of lightning. The sere foliage seemed to snatch the fire, and to perish in it, in a riot of demoniacal revelry. On it flew, fast as the fleetest horse could gallop; and consuming acres of leaves in a moment, still remained to rage and roar amongst the branches and in the hollow stems of ancient trees. The whole wood on the left was an enormous region of intensest flame, and that on the right sent forth the sounds of the same ravaging fires; but, being to windward, the flames could not be seen for the vast clouds of smoke, mingled with fiery sparks, which were rolled on the air. There was a sound as of thunder, mingled with the crash of falling trees, and the wild cries of legions of birds of all kinds, which fell scorched and blackened and dead to the ground. Once out on the open plain, the cattle were speedily lost in the blinding ocean of smoke, and the settler, obliged to abandon them, made a dash on for his life. Now the flames came racing along the

grass with the speed of the wind, and mowing all smooth as a pavement; now they tore furiously through some near point in the forest, and flung burning ashes and tangles of blazing bark upon the galloping rider. When the wind veered, the reek, driven backward, revealed a most amazing scene. The blazing skirts of the forests; huge isolated trees, glowing red—standing columns of fire; here, a vast troop of wild horses with flying manes and tails, rushing with thundering hoofs over the plain; there, herds of cattle running with bloodshot eyes and hanging tongues, they knew not whither, from the fire; troops of kangaroos leaping frantically across the rider's path, their hair singed and giving out strongly the stench of fire; birds of all kinds and colours shrieking piteously as they drove wildly by, and yet seeing no spot of safety; thousands of sheep standing huddled in terror on the scorched flats, with singed wool, deserted by their shepherds, who had fled for their lives."

Mr. Howitt's delineations of the social aspects of Australian life are even more graphic and interesting than his descriptions of scenery and natural phenomena; unhappily, the very prescribed space at our disposal prevents us from making further extracts.

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EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per Steamer *Indus*, December 3, 1857.

	Gold.	Silver
Bombay	£2,500	£147,343
Ceylon.....	750	—
Madras	3,650	—
Calcutta	6,350	198,063
Singapore	—	19,500
Hong-Kong	—	26,640
Manilla	—	1,000
Shanghai.....	—	3,165
	£13,250	£395,711

The silver shipped by the East-India Company for the present steamer forms part of the above, namely,—

East-India Company to Calcutta	£167,248
Ditto Bombay	82,916
Miscellaneous	145,547
	£395,711

ADVERTISEMENT.

East-India House, 2nd December, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That a SPECIAL GENERAL COURT of the said Company will be held at their House, in Leadenhall Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th INSTANT, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, for the purpose of laying before the Proprietors of East-India Stock, for their approbation, resolutions of the Court of Directors of this date, granting to Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., K.C.B., an annuity of £1,000; and to Lady Neill, the widow of the late Brigadier-General Neill, and to Mrs. Nicholson, the mother of the late Brigadier-General John Nicholson, special pensions of £300 per annum respectively, upon the grounds therein stated.

The Reports required by the By-Law, cap. IX., sec. 3, together with the documents upon which the said Resolutions have been formed, are open for the inspection of the Proprietors, at this House.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

CONVEYANCE OF STORES TO INDIA.

East-India House, 9th December, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on TUESDAY, the 22nd INSTANT, before Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, to receive Tenders for the Freight of STORES from Liverpool to Kurrachee, in Ships of the Burthen of 400 Tons Register and upwards, O.M., or 500 Tons Register and upwards, N.M.

The Tenders to be made according to a Form which may be had at the Marine Branch of the Secretary's Office, in this House; from William Rathbone, Esq., Liverpool; and from Messrs. Dennistoun, Glasgow; with Conditions annexed.

N.B.—No Tender will be received unless made and filled in according to the Form prescribed.

The Stores consist of about
250 Tons of Dead Weight (Telegraph Wire).

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

BANK of ENGLAND.—UNCLAIMED STOCK.

Application having been made to the Governors of the Bank of England to direct the re-transfer from the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt of the sum of £563. 19s. 7d. New Three per Cent. Annuities, heretofore standing in the name of Lieut. IVIE CAMPBELL, of the 43rd Madras Native Infantry, and which was transferred to the said Commissioners, in consequence of the dividends thereon not having been received since the 10th October, 1846.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, on the expiration of three months from this date, the said Stock will be transferred, the dividends thereon paid to IVIE CAMPBELL, who has claimed the same, unless some other claimant shall sooner appear and make out his claim thereto.

BANK of ENGLAND.—UNCLAIMED STOCK.

Application having been made to the Governors of the Bank of England to direct the re-transfer from the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt of the sum of £294. 16s. 11d. New Three per Cent. Annuities, heretofore standing in the name of FREDERICK CARLETON MARSDEN, Lieut. 29th regt. Bengal Native Infantry, and which was transferred to the said Commissioners, in consequence of the Dividends thereon not having been received since the 5th April, 1841.

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7, Leadenhall Street, London, October 28th, 1857.

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50	44	45	47	48	66	61

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LONDON:—Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, Printer, at the Printing-Office of COX & WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields, in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by JAMES PEARCE ALLEN, 7, Leadenhall Street, both in the County of Middlesex.—December 15, 1857.

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Vol. XV.—No. 331.]

LONDON, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1857.

[PRICE 1s.

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(Our publication commenced at 6 o'clock this morning, December 29.)

DATES OF ADVICES.

Bengal	Nov. 24	Burmah (Rangoon) ..	Oct. 12
Madras	29	Bombay	Dec. 4
Agra	20	Ceylon	3
		China (Hong-Kong) ..	Oct. 30.

SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE news from India by the present Mail, though highly satisfactory, will occupy but little space to relate, owing to the non-arrival of the Calcutta budget. The chief incident of the fortnight is, of course, the final relief of Lucknow, and the removal of the feeble and infirm to Cawnpore. It was on the 9th Nov. that Sir Colin Campbell crossed the Ganges and advanced into Oude, with the intention of forming a junction with the force under Brigadier Hope Grant at Alumbagh. Before achieving this purpose, he carried and blew up an insignificant fort, called Jellalabad, lying a little way off the road. From Alumbagh the direct road to the Residency crosses a plain and passes through the heart of the city. But Sir Colin was too old a soldier to be tempted into street-fighting when the same end could be gained without encountering such a certain loss of life. He therefore chose a circuitous route to the right, and on the 15th made himself master of the house and pleasure-grounds of Dilkhoosha (Heart's Delight), and also of the Martinière College. Nothing daunted, the enemy returned to the attack that same afternoon; but after a fierce struggle were driven across the canal with considerable loss. On the following morning the British army traversed the plain, and after a desperate fight chased the rebels out of Secunderbagh, an inclosed garden covering the road to the Residency. A heavy cannonade was then directed for three hours against another inclosure or outpost of the enemy, which was only carried late in the evening by the invincible determination of the troops. The mess-house was captured on the next day, Tuesday, the 17th; and before night closed in, head-quarters were fixed in the Motes Mahal (Pearl Palace), where Sir Colin was met by Sir James Outram and Sir Henry Havelock. In these operations five officers were killed and thirty-one wounded; the loss in men is not mentioned. On the 18th and 19th more fighting took place, but the details are not given, except that the rebels were evacuating the city in great numbers. This, indeed, will be one of the most trying phases of the insurrection. The mutineers, like a ball of quicksilver, when cut through at one point, will roll away and form themselves into innumerable smaller bodies all over the country. On the 20th, the women, the children, and the wounded, were sent off under a strong escort to Cawnpore, and at length fully relieved from the agony of hope deferred through so many tedious months. Further than this nothing is yet known of the movements of the Commander-in-Chief; but already has he earned an indisputable title to the gratitude and admiration of his countrymen.

In the mean time, General Windham, who had been left in command of the garrison at Cawnpore, has marched out to give battle to the rebels.

Messrs. ALLEN AND Co. have much pleasure in informing their Subscribers, and the public in general, that, from the commencement of the new year, the Indian Mail will be published four times a month, on the day of the arrival of each Mail from India. It is also their intention to permanently enlarge the size of their paper, and to avail themselves of the latest improvements in the art of printing. The contents of their journal will, as heretofore, comprise the fullest and most recent intelligence on all matters connected with the East; together with a gazette of all civil and military appointments. The very great favour and patronage bestowed for SIXTEEN YEARS upon Allen's Indian Mail enable the Proprietors to combine the contemplated advantages as to form, type, and frequency of publication, with a reduction of price to one-half of the present rates of subscription. From the commencement of the new year each number will, accordingly, be charged only SIXPENCE stamped: and Messrs. ALLEN and Co. have no hesitation in saying that no other paper in the kingdom will be found to contain an equally varied and extensive amount of information on every subject connected with the British Empire in the East.



who, with their formidable park of artillery, had arrived within fifteen miles of the station. They did not, however, await his approach, but speedily retreated across the Jumna, and encamped at Calpee. Brigadier Cotton's column, after scouring the country round Muttra, had returned to Agra, probably in anticipation of a visit from the Gwalior mutineers. Major Eld had also done good service in driving the Rohilcund rebels from the vicinity of Bolundshuhur and Allyghur. Near Delhi, Brigadier Showers's column had been equally active, having captured four forts and seventy guns, besides seizing eight lacs of rupees, a large store of ammunition, and many horses. Another column, under Colonel Gerrard, of the 14th N.I., encountered the Joudpore legion at Narnol, in the Jhujjur district, and inflicted on them severe chastisement. Colonel Gerrard, however, was killed in the fight, as was likewise the rebel chief, Sunnund Khan. In Delhi itself justice was being satiated. Twenty-four members of the royal family had been tried, condemned, sentenced, and shot. The natives generally seemed to take but little courage from this summary procedure, and hesitated to return to their former abodes. In the Punjab, the Gogaira disturbances had been finally suppressed; but not before Lieut. Neville, of H.M.'s 81st, was murdered, while proceeding down the river on his way to Bombay.

From Central India the news is cheering. Brigadier Stuart had succeeded in driving the mutineers out of Mundesore and relieving Neemuch. The other column, under Brigadier Stewart, had secured the safety of both Saugor and Jubbulpore. Affairs in Indore, however, were not yet satisfactory; but it was anticipated that the early arrival of Sir Robert Hamilton, backed by a movable column under Sir Hugh Rose, would speedily restore tranquillity and strengthen the hands of Holkar. Slight disturbances had taken place at some few points in the Bombay presidency, though not of a nature to cause any serious alarm.

Troops from England continued to arrive in rapid succession, to the astonishment of the natives, who remarked with awe and wonder that the sea threw up soldiers every day. In the absence of any very extraordinary blunders on the part of the British commanders, or of equally strange hallucinations on the part of the sepoys who still remain faithful, it may now be said that the neck of the mutiny has been broken, and that time, patience, and tact will gradually and surely re-establish peace and confidence.

PASSENGERS BY THE PRESENT MAIL.

TO MARSEILLES.—Mrs. Smith and infant, Maj. and Mrs. Rolland, Mrs. Albon and two children, Mr. C. Grant, Mr. N. V. Haffir, Capt. and Mrs. Hare, Mr. Hare, Col. Ellice, Mrs. Jones and child, Lieut. and Mrs. Chapman, Capt. Collett, Capt. and Mrs. Hawkins, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Dr. Downes.

EXPECTED AT SOUTHAMPTON.

Per steamer *Indus*, Jan. 4.—Major Hill, Mrs. Richards, Mrs. Stratfield, Mrs. Mules and two infants, Dr. Dukes, Capt. and Mrs. Maguire, Mrs. Mason and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Carey, Mr. Knott, Mrs. Henley and infant, Mr. Padgham.

CASUALTIES BY DEATH IN THE ARMIES OF INDIA REPORTED SINCE OUR LAST PUBLICATION.

H.M.'s Troops.—Lieut. G. C. N. Faithful, H.M.'s 75th foot, at Umballa, Oct. 31; Lieut. Redmayne, 14th light dragoons, killed in action, Mundesore, Nov. 23.

BENGAL.—Lieut. Frederick B. Boyd, at Dunchooa, Nov. 6; Lieut. Edward A. Powys, Sikh police batt., at Buxar, aged 19, Oct. 9; Lieut. Edward Salwey, art., at Simla, aged 23, Oct. 29; Lieut. R. O. Quin, 2nd L.C., son of Lieut.-Col. Quin, 4th lancers, of fever, at Cawnpore, during the attack on the entrenched position of Sir H. M. Wheeler, in June; Lieut. M. C. W. Northcote, 1st N.I., at Torquay, Dec. 18.

MADRAS.—Lieut. F. C. Forrest, 41st N.I., at Madras aged 26, Nov. 9; Lieut. J. Cruikshank, 36th N.I., on board the *Queen of the Seas*, during passage home, aged 33, Oct. 16.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. G. L. Mills, 14th N.I., at Mehidpore, Nov. 8; Capt. A. Tottenham, 4th L.C., from wounds received at Goosulpoor, &c., Nov. 7.

THE MUTINIES.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

(Continued from Allen's Indian Mail, of Dec. 15, for which Paper it has been expressly compiled.)

ALISON, Major, mil. sec. to the C.-in-C. severely wounded at Lucknow, Nov. 17.
ALISON, Capt. a.-de-c. to C.-in-C. slightly wounded at Lucknow, Nov. 17.
ANSON, Capt. Hon. A. a.-de-c. to Brig. Grant, slightly wounded at Lucknow, Nov. 17.
BARNSTON, Major, H.M.'s 90th regt. severely wounded at Lucknow, Nov. 17.
BURROUGHS, Capt. H.M.'s 93rd Highlanders, slightly wounded at Lucknow, Nov. 17.
CAMPBELL, Gen. Sir C., G.C.B., slightly wounded at Lucknow, Nov. 17.
CARY, Dr., killed at Mehidpore, Nov. 8.
CLINTON, Midshipman L. A. slightly wounded at Lucknow, Nov. 17.
COOPER, Lieut. H.M.'s 93rd Highlanders, severely wounded at Lucknow, Nov. 17.
DALZELL, Capt. 93rd Highlanders, killed before Lucknow, Nov. 17.
DAMIEN, Midshipman, naval brig. killed before Lucknow, Nov. 17.
DODDS, Lieut. 1st Madras fusiliers, slightly wounded at Lucknow, Nov. 17.
EWART, Lieut. col. H.M.'s 93rd Highlanders, slightly wounded at Lucknow, Nov. 17.
FRANKLAND, Lieut. 2nd Punjab infantry, killed before Lucknow, Nov. 17.
FORD, Lieut. royal art. slightly wounded at Lucknow, Nov. 17.
GERRARD, Major, killed at Kanoud, Nov. 13.
GOLDSMITH, Lieut. H.M.'s 93rd Highlanders, severely wounded at Lucknow, Nov. 17.
HOOD, Capt. Bengal art. severely wounded at Lucknow, Nov. 17.
HACKETT, Lieut. Hodgson's Horse, severely wounded at Lucknow, Nov. 17.
HAMMOND, Capt. Bengal art. severely wounded at Lucknow, Nov. 17.
HERDLY, Capt. royal art. killed before Lucknow, Nov. 17.
JAMES, Lieut. severely wounded in the arm in Malwa, Nov. 17.
LUMSDEN, Capt. of the late 30th Bengal N.I. att. to 93rd reg. killed before Lucknow, Nov. 17.
MACNAMARA, Ens. H.M.'s 93rd Highlanders, severely wounded at Lucknow, Nov. 17.
MACQUEEN, Lieut. 4th Punjab. inf. severely wounded at Lucknow, Nov. 17.
MAYNE, Lieut. horse art. killed before Lucknow, Nov. 15.
MONRO, Lieut. H.M.'s 53rd reg. dangerously wounded at Lucknow, Nov. 17.
MARTIN, Lieut. severely wounded in the leg in Malwa, Nov. 17.
MILMAN, Lieut. royal art. slightly wounded at Lucknow, Nov. 17.
OLDFIELD, Lieut. 4th Punjab inf. severely wounded at Lucknow, Nov. 17.
PENNYCUICK, Brev. maj. Royal art. slightly wounded at Lucknow, Nov. 17.
POWELL, Lieut. H.M.'s 90th regt. slightly wounded at Lucknow, Nov. 17.
PAUL, Lieut. 4th Punjab inf. severely wounded at Lucknow, Nov. 17.
PRENDERGAST, Lieut. slightly wounded in Malwa, Nov. 17.
REDMAYNE, Lieut. 4th dragoons, killed in Malwa, Nov. 17.
SALLOD, Lieut. naval brigade, severely wounded at Lucknow, Nov. 17.
SAMUELLS, Lieut. killed near Mehidpore, Nov. 12.
TRAVERS, Capt. royal art. slightly wounded at Lucknow, Nov. 17.
VEALE, Assist. surg. royal art. severely wounded at Lucknow, Nov. 17.
WALTON, Capt. H.M.'s 53rd regt. severely wounded at Lucknow, Nov. 17.
WATSON, Lieut. 2nd Punjab inf. dangerously wounded at Lucknow, Nov. 17.
WELCH, Lieut. H.M.'s 93rd Highlanders, severely wounded at Lucknow, Nov. 17.
WHEATCROFT, Capt. carabineers, killed before Lucknow, Nov. 15.
WOOD, Lieut. H.M.'s 93rd Highlanders, severely wounded at Lucknow, Nov. 17.
WYNNE, Lieut. H.M.'s 90th regt. slightly wounded at Lucknow, Nov. 17.

In our last issue, the following officers were inadvertently stated to be killed, instead of being only wounded.

PEARSON, Lieut. A. art. wounded at Agra, Oct. 10.
MACLEAN, Lieut. C. S. 3rd Europeans, wounded at Agra, Oct. 10.
YOUNGHUSBAND, Lieut. G. A. P. 13th Bombay N.I. slightly wounded at Agra, Oct. 10.

BENGAL.

THE MUTINY.

AGRA.—The mystery of the surprise at Agra on the 10th October has now been completely cleared up. Neither Greathead nor the garrison knew that the enemy were beside them, for the best possible reason—the two forces came into the field almost together, the insurgents being as much astonished as their opponents at their unexpected vicinage. Ladies had the previous evening been over the ground occupied by the enemy at daylight next morning. Mr. Thornhill, C.S., had examined it latest of all. The mutineers were convinced that they had no one but the garrison to deal with, and when they seized our scouts they said, "they had only the 3rd Europeans to encounter; that they had thrashed them on the 5th of July before, and were ready to do so again"—a rather striking illustration, as it turned out, of men reckoning without their hosts.

Letters from Grant's column speak of the crop all along the road, from this to Cawnpore, as excellent, both kureef and rubbee. "The ruins of the police station-houses, and of the Suraees at the halting-places, and the absence of the telegraphic wire, were almost the only things on the line of march indicative of the storm that has lately passed over the country."

We have received advices from Agra of the 2nd Nov. from which we learn that the Gwalior mutineers were then near Calpee. Colonel Cotton's detachment had arrived at Muttra, having cut up one hundred and fifty rebels at Begree, a village where they captured some ammunition, &c. At Allyghur, our Europeans and Sikhs, accompanied by the Jat horse, went off to Adhaura, a small village nine miles off, which was full of rebels. They were surprised by our troops, about fifty of them being killed, and an equal number taken prisoners, with lots of cattle.

The Mr. Clifford, of the Civil Service, killed in the little affair with Colonel Showers's column on the 31st October, was the gentleman who escaped, almost miraculously, from Goorgaon on the mutiny of the native regiments at Meerut and Delhi. He came in here with scarcely a stitch on his back, with the painful impression that his sister was massacred at Delhi, but she also providentially escaped. Mr. Clifford left this not long ago to be at his post. Goorgaon is only a few miles from Delhi. Mr. Harvey, the recently appointed Commissioner of Delhi, is still here. Colonel Cotton's little army is doing a great deal of good, and if the civil authorities will only let him alone, he will render essential service to the state.

ALLAHABAD.—Extract from a letter from Allahabad, dated 5th October:—

"Allahabad will shortly be, what I have always said it should be, the leading station in India for troops. It is at present a perfect scene of business, and erections going on at every point. The railway train now starts from the ghaut every morning for the city, conveying loads of men, soldiers, cannon, shot, shell, and every article of war, giving the hitherto quiet city more the appearance of a European one than otherwise. This use of the rail in the conveyance of men is a source of great wonder to the natives; and the astonishment to them is, where do they all come from; and how many more are there? is the inquiry. The Sikhs are particularly curious, and stood in utter amazement at Captain Peel's forces at Lohunda. The other day their cry was, 'Very strong men, very strong.' No wonder, to see the Jacks landing the 34-pounders like a log, and not a word from their lips."

ASSEERGHUR, Nov. 12.—A detachment of the field force, Hyderabad contingent under Captain Hare, arrived here this morning, en route to Mhow. The strength of this detachment is eighty sabres, four 6-pounders, and 250 bayonets. The detachment was preceded by a large batch of mules for the Mhow force. They passed on and have not halted here. Brigadier C. Stuart, of the 14th light dragoons, with his force from Aurungabad, will be here to-morrow. He is at Boorhampoor to-day.

BEHAR.—The following is an extract of a letter dated Camp before the Entrenchment, Dehree, the 9th November, 1857:—

"It was rumoured that the 32nd mutinous regiment were strongly posted at a village named Danchooah, which place is about ten miles south-west of Honore. So Captain Rattray with a party of men went to meet them on the 7th. An engagement ensued, in which the rebels lost fourteen killed. The wounded they took care to take with them from the field, and it is hard to make a guess as to the number, but several I presume. It is said that the rebels have wended their way to a place called Peeroo. They made an obstinate resistance in this skirmish, till forced to retire. We lost poor Lieutenant Boyd in this action with six others, and about sixteen wounded. It is a great pity that the 32nd had not ere this been entirely routed whilst they passed the road to Gya by Major English, who is there with a strong force

of Europeans and Sikhs and two or three guns. Umar Sing with his rebel army is yet quite snug in his fastness in the Rhotas hills, and it is rumoured that when he is sufficiently strengthened he will make a dash on Sherghotty and the surrounding villages. The weather now is getting delightfully cool and pleasant.

BOLUNDSHUHUR.—We understand that the insurgents under Wallidad Khan, are again making head in the neighbourhood of Bolundshuhur, and in consequence a detachment from the garrison of Allyghur, under Major Eld, has moved out to disperse them. A force consisting of the head-quarters of the 3rd European regiment, the Muzbee sappers, Sikh cavalry, and militia cavalry, with ten of the 9th lancers attached, the whole under command of Lieut.-Col. Riddell, will march this afternoon towards Allyghur, to strengthen the force there.

CAWNPORE, Nov. 7.—"To-day the sick and wounded were brought into the general hospital from Alumbagh, amounting in all to about eighty Europeans, and some thirty followers, chiefly dooly-bearers. I saw many of the former, and counted no less than nine minus either an arm or leg. Poor fellows! they had hard times of it; only half rations could be served out to each, and up to the time of their coming here they had not tasted food for twenty-four hours. You may rest assured that every care and attention is shown them by the humane mediceos of the general hospital. None of the escort that arrived here could tell me one word about the women and children in Lucknow. How much better would it not have been to have sent down at once these helpless creatures; but this, I suppose, could not well be done or effected; and, furthermore, no carriage was procurable for miles around the place, and all the doolies that were there were occupied by the wounded. The first order issued by his excellency the Commander-in-Chief, on his arrival here, was to direct the officer commanding the 64th to send out every morning 100 rank and file to the ruined arsenal, for the purpose of rooting up shot and other destructibles, and have them brought into the intrenchments. General Windham assumed command of this station to-day. Colonel Wilson, K.H., 64th Foot, is nominated special brigadier, and posted to Cawnpore; and Captain Morphy, of the same corps, is appointed his brigade-major; while Major Stirling assumes command of the 64th regiment. Dr. Hadley, a first-class staff surgeon, as also the Rev. Mr. Moore, chaplain, have arrived to officiate in their respective capacities. Captain Anderson, 64th Foot, has been ordered down to Allahabad, post haste, to assume command of the depot of H.M.'s troops at that station. The weather now is delightfully cool and pleasant throughout the day. One can stroll about, or go a day's march, without being attacked or in dread of *coup de soleil*. Fevers and bowel complaints prevail in camp, and five casualties occurred during the past week."

DELHI, Oct. 31.—The Ferookhnuggur Nawab has been arrested, and sent in a prisoner to Delhi, to take his trial. A detachment of Showers's column on the 31st November went in pursuit of a body of Mewattee and other insurgents, who had taken up a position on the heights near Sonuh, in the Goorgaon district. They were dispersed, and from 60 to 100 killed, including, it is believed, several Pandies. One melancholy casualty occurred in the death of W. Clifford, of the civil service, who was killed by a shot from one of the rebels. The column will move down in strength from Goorgaon, *via* Casan and Taoroo, to Sonuh, as the insurgents require to be thoroughly chastised and subdued.

The *Mofussilite* publishes the following letter from Delhi, dated 29th Oct.:—"As soon as I arrived here I began my wanderings about this doomed city. A sad sight it must be in the eyes of the Prophet! Though it would not be true to say that Delhi has been smashed or destroyed by the British guns, the place looks ruinous. All the houses have been gutted, and nothing is to be seen but lots of rags and sepoy's uniforms. I went along the numberless deserted streets, where no human being is to be met, excepting now and again some lonely old woman. The inhabitants have all been turned out. From the streets I went up the ramparts all round. Legions of starving dogs and cats on the tops of the houses, there meet the eye. There is but one part of the city, and it is evident that it was but thinly populated, in which the work of the guns has been pretty sharp; it is on the side of the Cashmere-gate. The houses here are perforated in many places, and the Protestant church is much injured. As to the ramparts on this side, they are shattered to atoms. It would be sickening to look upon all this desolation, if one could feel for a place which has been saturated with the blood of innocent women and children. 'Tis nonsense to say that Delhi might have been taken by a *coup de main*, the fortifications are very strong indeed, and are built on a solid plan. Had the miscreants not had the blood of innocent victims to

terrify their souls, they might have made a much stouter resistance, though as it was, the assault cost us more than 1,100 men placed *hors de combat*.

The following diary of doings in Delhi is taken from the *Englishman*:—

"Oct. 13.—This morning two of the ex-king's sons, viz. Mirza Jobroz Shah, and Mirza Bucktawur Shah, were shot to death by musketry, pursuant to the sentence of the military commission before which they were arraigned. They had nothing of the prince about them in appearance, looking more like *khitmutgars* than anything else. The ground was kept by about two hundred infantry and some guns, and the firing party was formed by the 60th rifles. Both met their fate with wonderful coolness. A good many spectators were present, but all passed off quietly.

"Oct. 24.—The Jujjur Nawab has been caught, and is now a prisoner in the palace. He is, it seems, to be tried, but having been claimed by the civil power in accordance with some edict directing that only those taken in arms are to be summarily dealt with, it is supposed he will escape punishment, or at all events be leniently treated. The old ex-king is still in the house in the palace, and his two sons, youths of sixteen and twelve or so, are with him, as well as a lot of eunuchs and attendants, male and female. Some people actually go and salaam to the old rascal, and call him 'Huzoor,' and uncover before him. And this is the way things go on and will go on as long as we have possession of the country. The city is still empty, but a number of people are in the Chandnee Chouk, where the Suddur Bazaar has been established. It is pretended that no one known to have been concerned in the rows here is to be admitted, but no one believes it; but how to prevent it? An order came, I understand, to blow up the whole place, but nothing has been as yet done towards it. The breaches have been repaired with mud, and the gates still remain closed except those called the Calcutta, Cashmere, and Lahore gates. An officer's guard mounts at each of these, and all passes are examined. Every day, at eight P.M., these gates are closed for the night.

"Oct. 26.—A Mahomedan, lately, or rather formerly, holding an appointment under Government here, was caught this morning, and was hanged at sunset. The gallows were erected opposite the Kotwalee in the Chandnee Chouk. The rufian manifested the greatest indifference, and seemed not to care in the least; nevertheless, it was satisfactory to see him turned off. He remained suspended for an hour and was then taken down."

An esteemed correspondent writes from Delhi on the 12th instant:—"Colonel Showers's brigade returned to Delhi on the 9th, having taken the forts of Rewarree, Jhujjur, Kunoud, and Bulubghur, about seventy guns, and eight lacs of rupees, besides a large quantity of gram and ammunition, with a number of horses. The fort of Kunoud is particularly strong, wall within wall, with massive gates to each. In this fort were found several of our own 24-pounder guns and 10-inch mortars, with an immense supply of grain and ammunition for a very long siege. It was from this fort that the king of Delhi was supplied with powder, and in it was found an extensive magazine where cartridges had evidently been making to the day we took it. All the apparatus was lying about, showing their recent use, and the walls of the fort were still moist with fresh repairs. It is the stronghold of the Nawab of Jhujjur, who gave himself up a prisoner. He is to be pardoned, we hear, and till the present date the Jhujjur and Kunoud forts, which both belong to him, remain with all their guns and walls uninjured.

"In the same way the Bulubghur Rajah, at the last moment, on the approach of our troops, came out of his fort and gave himself up a prisoner. In this fort were found several of the king's relations, and the old kotwal of Delhi, who was so active in murdering our women; also, hanging on the pegs in the barracks of his troops, were found the grey jackets of the 3rd cavalry, and a number of other mutinous regiments; and yet this Bulubghur Rajah is also spared, and his fort untouched. Brigadier Showers would have shot him without hesitation on such evident proof of his guilt, and for harbouring our worst enemies; but the civilians here, who exercise such an unhappy influence, prevented the brigadier from punishing him.

"Brigadier Showers's party also marched to Sona, and ejected a body of robbers who were collecting there. Sona is hilly, and has hot volcanic springs. The energy with which the brigadier has performed these important services has given universal satisfaction. Though he had scarcely recovered from a severe wound, his rapid marches and determination without doubt were the cause of the forts being given up without resistance, which must have occasioned the loss of many valuable lives. The whole district has been quieted and disarmed by him, if only the civilians will allow the destruction of the forts which he has captured."

FUTTEHPORE.—The following is from camp Futtehpore, dated November 3:—

"A portion of the movable column proceeded from this station on the morning of the 1st, in chase of the enemy, supposed to be under the immediate command of Koor Sing. We marched the day previous twenty-four miles, did not encamp, but lay under the influence of the night air. At 5 A.M. we started, marched sixteen miles—no enemy—got a glass of grog, and halted three-quarters of an hour; immediately after which we went eight miles further, and, to our astonishment, on the left of the road a cannonading commenced, upon which our commandant gave the order—'Front form divisions.' Captain Peel shouted 'Guns to the front;' they were immediately brought, and a second or two after, Colonel Powell fell with a shot through the head leading the brigade; the bugler sounded the regimental call and 'advance,' when the enemy opened with grape-shot, and seventeen were killed and wounded, principally on account of their being under a good natural cover, forming for them an excellent entrenchment. Our men were exhausted with fatigue, having marched fifty-six miles within forty-eight hours with very little rest. We captured two guns, sacked the town, and drove the enemy back. We had 11 killed and 50 wounded, more or less. The enemy consisted of the 8th N.I., 50th N.I., and some wearing the 31st N.I. uniform, in all about 5,000 men, and our forces were 600. We have some men dangerously wounded."

GHAZEEPORE.—Azimgurh is unsettled again, and Utrowleah and Maharajgunge in the hands of the insurgents. The Goorkahs, under Pollock, have gone after them, and Colonel Longden's brigade will join them, I believe, at Roeha, and then proceed on to Utrowleah. Jounpore is shaky, and another fight is expected there soon. Maun Sing is dead. I much fear the mutineers will overrun Goruckpore, Azimgurh, and Jounpore, after they cut from Lucknow. Goruckpore is in a most disturbed state, and will not be reoccupied for some time yet. Ghazeeapore is quiet enough. Bush, the colonel of the 65th N.I., has been ordered to command the Goorkah force at Allungunge, and will have to start at once.

JATEGAUN.—On the morning of the 13th Nov. the Bheels were attacked near Jategaun by a portion of the 26th regiment N.I. After ascending a hill on which the Bheels were supposed to be stationed, it was found that they had removed to the bottom of the hill during the night, and were then skirmishing with the Poona irregular horse. The 26th followed them down the hill, and came up with them shortly afterwards; but they stood together quite coolly round a red flag that they had, until the 26th got about three hundred yards from them, when the Bheels began to retire, firing from behind bushes. Two companies of the 26th followed them over the hills till one o'clock, when they were compelled to desist from fatigue. However, some of the 26th, with part of the Nizam's infantry, continued the chase, killed five men, and brought in twenty-two women and children prisoners, together with quantities of loot, consisting of tattoos, brass cooking-pots, grain, &c. Fortunately not a single man of the 26th was struck; but many of the Bheels must have been wounded, who, however, managed to escape. The 26th returned to their tents at Jategaun at four o'clock in the afternoon, quite tired and worn out.

JEYPORE, Nov. 22.—The Joudpore legion and the rebels with it, we defeated on Sunday last, with considerable loss, and took all their guns. Our loss was some seventy killed and wounded. Colonel Gerrard, who commanded, was mortally wounded, and died soon after on the field. Jeypore has remained very quiet; its troops co-operated in the above affair, and were of some use. A week ago we sent off to Agra 1½ lakhs of rupees, and yesterday gave a guard of horse and foot to a large party of officers proceeding to Agra from Nusseerabad. This is the second specie remittance Jeypore has sent to Agra, and has furnished guards to officers several times, and given much assistance to our Government. The chief is a nice youth, and is very friendly.

KAMPTEE, Nov. 11.—A company of the 33rd Madras N.I., with a troop of the 4th Madras light cavalry, moved from Jubulpore, to attack a party of insurgents about twelve miles off. In the engagement which took place, the Madrasces killed sixty (counted) of the enemy, and took two small guns and thirty-five prisoners. Captain Tottenham, of the 4th light cavalry, who commanded the party, was badly wounded, and died on the following day.

On hearing of the death of Captain Tottenham, Colonel Cumberlege proceeded with a squadron of the 4th light cavalry to the scene of action, and hanged the whole of the thirty-five prisoners taken in arms.

Intelligence has also been received, that Major Sullivan's party,

consisting of one squadron of the 8th Madras light cavalry, one company of the 33rd Madras N.I. and two guns with European artillery, were attacked by 2,000 of the Meywah Rajah's troops with five guns, aided by the mutineers of the 52nd Bengal N.I., at Jokhie on the Mirzapore road. Soon after the action commenced, the axle of one of our guns broke, rendering it useless; but so good use was made of the other, aided by a gallant charge made by Lieutenant Clerk, of the 4th L.C., on their flank, and the steady fire of the 33rd M.N.I., that the enemy soon gave way, leaving two fine brass guns in our hands and seventy of their number dead on the field, of which number thirty were sabred by the cavalry. On our side four troopers and two or three of the 33rd were badly wounded, a good number slightly so, and one artillery driver was killed.

The 1st and 42nd M.N.I. are on their way from Secunderabad to strengthen the Ramptee column, which will then be strong enough to clear the Saugor division of rebels and mutineers."

LUCKNOW.—**FROM ALUMBAGH, Nov. 17, 9 A.M.**—The Commander-in-Chief is in Lucknow—heavy cannonade in the direction of the palaces. Dilkhosah and Martinière occupied by our troops."

On this the *Hurkaru* remarks:—"Many of our readers may not understand the purport of the above despatch from Government about the cannonading in the direction of the palaces; the object of the cannonading may in consequence be quite unintelligible to them. Being, however, well acquainted with Lucknow, we are enabled to explain that the palaces consist of a group of buildings called the Mahals, or the residences of Wajid Ali Shah's 300 wives. These palaces stand between the *Dil-Khoona* (Heart's Delight) and the Martinière, at present in the occupation of Sir Colin Campbell, and the Ballyguard or Residency, in the occupation of Sir James Outram. The enemy is thus placed between two fires, and has to be driven from the mahals, after which the force under Sir Colin Campbell will join that of Sir James Outram. Though these palaces are an extensive structure of brick walls and houses, they are of very weak construction, and would soon crumble under a cannonade of shell and round shot."

BRIGADIER GRANT'S COLUMN, Nov. 6.—"Yesterday the greater part of the force escorted the convoy we brought with us to Allumbagh, and returned."

"The sick and those wounded before General Havelock's force reached Lucknow, were brought back by our force, and have been sent with an escort to Cawnpore."

FIVE MILES FROM ALLUMBAGH, Nov. 9.—"To-day we have shifted our camp one mile nearer Lucknow, and our main picket must be within three miles of Allumbagh, into which our large convoy was safely escorted two or three days ago. Part of the naval brigade, with four 24-pounders, arrived yesterday. The sight of the *tars* was most refreshing and encouraging."

"**NAN GUNGE, Nov. 10.**—We are still near Bunnee-bridge; but the Commander-in-Chief has arrived, and we move on Thursday, the day after to-morrow."

"With the troops at Allumbagh, and excluding the 2,000 men in Lucknow, the column would be above 6,000 strong, besides artillery. They have 11 heavy guns, two 8-inch mortars, two 18-pounders, and 18 field guns. The force, too, was being daily strengthened by reinforcements from Cawnpore both in infantry and artillery."

"**CAMP MAIGUNGE, THREE MILES BEYOND BUNNEE, Nov. 11, 1857.**—We are still waiting for reinforcements. We have 6,000 men and 30 guns, and the siege train, with Captain Longden's company royal artillery, is expected here to-morrow. We shall then, I believe, march to Lucknow, and commence by shelling the city."

"**Camp, about twelve miles from Lucknow, Nov. 4.**—We have been encamped here for three days, waiting for Sir Colin, who is expected in camp to-day."

"We have hitherto met with no opposition, though our movements are most narrowly watched by the evaporating enemy. On the 3rd they expected us to march as we always do, at four or three in the morning, and had filled a village on the road with infantry, intending, it is supposed, to allow our column to pass, and then to attack and to loot our baggage. As luck would have it, an order came, which caused us to break up our camp and march at daylight; so we disappointed our friends, and instead of plundering as they expected, they were killed and burnt themselves."

"Yesterday some sixteen villages were burnt round our camp. We have never done this where unopposed, but opposition riles the men, and incendiarism is the sure consequence. Now we are in Oude, we can scarcely make a mistake. The whole country is risen, under their chiefs, against us; and unless we show that to be a losing game, they will fancy that we are weak and unable to

punish; from what I saw on the 3rd, the enemy we have to deal with here is utterly to be despised away from their loop-holed walls and cover. I never saw large bodies of men absquatulate so suddenly in my life; like figures in a magic lantern, they are here, and in a moment vanish entirely. This is a good deal to be accounted for by the fact of the greater part of the country being covered by high jowar crops, so high that an army can hide itself, though close to you; the sugar-cane kates are also splendid cover, and save hundreds of wretches from the sabres of our cavalry."

News from the Commander-in-Chief's camp at Alumbagh, 9 A.M. of the 13th.—After several skirmishes in the day, ending in capture of two guns, the fort of Jullalabad was taken and blown up. The Commander-in-Chief has communicated with Sir James Outram.

The garrison at the Alumbagh have not only received supplies of provisions and troops, but have sent their sick and wounded into Sir Colin Campbell's camp. They were sent under an escort of Sikh horsemen, which very nearly proved fatal to them. For on approaching the British camp they were mistaken by the sailors of Capt. Peel's brigade for an advanced body of the enemy. Two guns were at once brought from the rear, loaded with grape, and pointed at the advancing party, who were quite ignorant of the warm reception the Jacks were about to give them. By the merest accident the face of the European doctor with the escort was recognised, and the slaughter of the whole party was thus averted.

On the 15th of November Sir Colin Campbell, who left Cawnpore on the 11th instant, and rode forty miles in one evening, advanced on Lucknow. He was joined at the Alumbagh by 900 effective men, and had with him besides, two troops of European horse artillery under Captains Remington and Blunt with five guns each; a European horse battery under Captain Bouchier; 60 European royal artillery with two eighteen-pounders and two eight-inch mortars; 320 of the 9th lancers; a squadron of Sikhs and Pathans from the 1st, 2nd, and 5th Punjab cavalry and from Hodson's horse, altogether 430 men; 600 of H.M.'s 8th and 95th regiments; 1,000 of 2nd and 4th Punjab and Sikh infantry; two companies Sikh sappers and some of the old sappers and miners; nearly the whole of H.M.'s 93rd Highlanders; 200 of H.M.'s 5th fusiliers; 350 men of H.M.'s 53rd; 300 of the naval brigade with guns, and two squadrons of cavalry with two guns that escorted the Commander-in-Chief from Cawnpore to the British encampment.

On the 15th of November the rebels were driven from the Dilkhosha and the Martinière, after a running fight of some two hours' duration. Two hours after their evacuation of these places, they made an attack upon the British position, but were repulsed with heavy loss. In the two engagements the loss on the side of the British was but trifling. The officers killed were Lieutenant Mayne, horse-artillery, quartermaster-general's department; and Lieutenant Wheatcroft, of the carabineers. The advance was made with all due caution, the heavy guns and mortars being well brought into play. It is not thought that the rebels will be able to make a prolonged resistance. Every palace is in itself a fort; but there are only eight, and the heavy guns with Sir Colin Campbell would completely pulverize them in a short time.

MEHIDPOOR.—"Camp, Onail, *viā* Mhow, 17th Nov.—"On the 11th, Major Orr occupied Mehidpoor, which place the rebels evacuated the previous day. On the 12th, with three hundred and thirty-seven sabres of the first, third, and fourth Hyderabad Contingent Cavalry, the enemy was pursued; they were overtaken at Rawul, where, to the number of from four to five hundred, and two guns, they made a stand. Our cavalry immediately attacked, killed, and dispersed the whole band, and took the two 9-pounder guns, with a large train of carts loaded with ordnance stores. Pressed by the pursuit, the enemy had abandoned three of the guns they had taken from Mehidpoor, and two native guns of large calibre they had taken from Burnnigger; Major Orr has therefore recovered all the artillery taken by the rebels at Mehidpoor, and two guns which they brought there. The enemy had upwards of one hundred killed, and left seventy-four prisoners in our hands. Lieutenant Samwell was dangerously wounded, and Captains Murray and Clerk had their horses shot under them. Our casualties are considerable; the enemy fought with obstinacy after they were broken. The affair is most honourable to men and officers, and as useful as it is creditable."

We have letters from Mehidpoor to the 19th Nov. On the 11th, the cavalry from Brigadier Stuart's column, under Major Orr, came upon the rebels unawares, killing 150 of them, and capturing twelve guns. The enemy were dispersed in all directions, and seventy-six prisoners were taken. On the 17th, the force arrived at Mehidpoor, where the prisoners were tried by drum-head court-martial, and sentenced to be shot. The troops were accordingly paraded in the evening, when the prisoners were

brought forth, and had their eyes bandaged and hands tied behind them. They were placed in a line, sitting at the distance of two yards, from one another, and two musketeers were told off to each of them. When the bugle sounded, the soldiers fired, and the prisoners were shot dead. The same evening a part of the force crossed the Chumbul, and encamped on the other side, two marches from Mundesore, a place distant from Oojein, in a north-western direction, about eighty miles.

MHOW, Nov. 17.—We still remain shut up in the fort, but some officers live in the bungalows, in the vicinity, which they do at their own risk. For several days past there were rumours that the Mehidpore rebels are coming to attack us, but up to this date they have not shown themselves. If they do we will give them a warm reception. News has arrived from the camp of the Malwa field force that they have entirely defeated the Mehidpore rebels with great loss. About 200 of the enemy were killed, but, thank God, not one casualty occurred among our troops. They also recaptured all the guns taken by the rebels at Mehidpore,—the 14th light dragoons and the Hyderabad cavalry having come upon them unawares. The Sikhs of the late Bhopal contingent came in here yesterday, being those who retreated from Indore with Colonel Durand. Some of the 14th light dragoons, from Aurungabad are expected in to-morrow. They are sadly wanted here. Lieutenant Lemarchand and family came in from Hoshungabad on the night of the 14th.

MUNDLAISIR.—The Bheels still continue troublesome on the road. The widow of the late rajah of Dhar has poisoned herself. The durbar and vakils are most of them in confinement some are to be imprisoned at Mundlaisir.

NAGPORE.—We hear that the right wing and head-quarters of the 6th Madras cavalry, under the command of Col. Munsey, marched from Kamptee on the 28th October *en route* to Jubbulpoor, which station they expected to reach in twelve or fourteen days. A jemadar's guard of the regiment has been stationed at Dhoomah to keep all quiet thereabouts. The same day the left wing of the regiment reached Jubbulpoor, a troop was detached to Patencherry to put down a disturbance. The families of the corps then at Jaulnah were to start in a few days for Arcot.

NEEMUCH.—We have been favoured with a letter from Ahmedabad, dated the 18th Nov., from which we learn that the news from Neemuch is very unsatisfactory. The force, with the exception of the cavalry, are completely blockaded in their weak fort by the rebels, but the fire of our people has been very damaging to the foe, of whom some 200 have been killed. The whole of the houses in the pretty cantonment of Neemuch have been burnt down and the bazaar gutted by the insurgents. Before this, no doubt the Mhow force, under Brigadier Stuart, will have relieved the gallant little band. The cavalry had gone off to ensure the safety of a very small party of European troops—some twenty-five or thirty men and three officers, we believe—that had been most unwisely sent from Nusseerabad, as also to harass in any way they could the besieging rebels. We are glad to learn that the cavalry have throughout behaved very well, and that the men and officers wounded in the Jeeran fight were doing right well. Col. Jackson had applied to be permitted to resign the service, and it was expected that under the peculiar circumstances of the case he would be permitted to do so.

BARODA, Nov. 28.—The Mundesore rebels attempted to escalate the Neemuch fort on the 21st instant. They were beaten off with heavy loss, and evacuated Neemuch on the 22nd. Our loss during the fortnight's siege has been only four sepoy wounded and two officers—Barnes and Williams—slightly, and all are doing well. The sepoys of the 12th Bombay N.I. behaved very nobly.

On the 21st, the Mhow column encamped near Mundesore. They were attacked by the enemy, who were defeated and pursued. On the 22nd, the enemy were attacked by the Mhow column. Their guns were captured, and they were driven from their position with heavy loss. Some Rohillas are holding out in a fort, and our heavy guns were moving up. On that day, it was proposed to shift the camp nearer the fort. No particulars are given of our loss. All quiet at Neemuch on the 24th. The above intelligence comes from Captain Showers, who has sent it to Colonel Durand.

NUSSEERABAD.—The *Delhi Gazette* publishes the following letter from Nusseerabad, dated Nov. 2:—"This morning on parade a startling occurrence took place. Immediately after muster was taken the native officers and men of the 15th, 30th, and 72nd regiments Bengal N.I., who had ever since the mutiny remained staunch to us, were ordered to lay down their arms and accoutrements, which was at once done. It is said the order had only been received this very morning, a few minutes before going to muster. To depict the astonishment and sorrow of the men is

impossible, nor is it possible to describe the wonder and regret of the officers, for most of these poor men had accompanied them at the time of the mutiny, and their conduct at all times had been exemplary. The native officers and men were ordered to leave cantonments during the day. We hear the matter is referred to higher authority, as it is the general opinion of the officers that the order was issued under a misconception. The Bengal officers are ordered off for the sixth time and it will be their third start for Agra. They muster about two dozen officers and half a dozen ladies. In consequence of the loss of officers at Jeeran, two officers of H.M.'s 83rd are to proceed at once to Neemuch, and they have an escort of twenty-five Europeans, although the road is clear and the distance not half that the Bengales have to go. The most extraordinary part of this morning's order is that the Governor-General on the 13th September orders these very men to have their arms confirmed to them for their fidelity."

The *Delhi Gazette* furnishes a list of officers proceeding from Nusseerabad to Agra and in Rajpootana: *Artillery.*—Captain Timbrell. *15th Native Infantry.*—Colonel Shuldham, commanding; Captain Cuppage. Lieutenants: Pritchard, interpreter, officiating civil, Joudpore; Caunter, officiating Mhairwarrah, local battalion; Philpots, officiating civil, Ajmere; Brown, adjutant. Ensigns: Wheeler, Campbell, and Evans. Dr. Clarke, horse artillery, in medical charge. *30th Native Infantry.*—Lieut.-Colonel Campbell, commanding; Lieut.-Colonel Loftie. Major Morrieson, officiating interpreter. Captains: Fenwick, acting adjutant; Bishop, officiating major of brigade, R.F.F.; Swinhoe, duty, Jeypore. Lieutenants: Vincent; Pierce, officiating civil Beawr.; Hawkins, duty, Jeypore; Harcourt. Ensigns: Cape and Hood. Surgeon Andrews, in medical charge. *72nd Native Infantry.*—Lieut.-Colonel Abbott, commanding. Captains: Ford, Bridge, Andrews. Lieutenants: Hallet, acting-adjutant; Gibbs; Sharpe, interpreter and quarter-master; Halkett, with Brigadier Grant's column. Ensign Knight; Surgeon Shurlock. *Families.*—Mrs. Timbrell and two children, Mrs. Fenwick and two children, Miss Fergusson, Mrs. Vincent, Miss Ford, Mrs. Bridge, Mrs. Andrews, Mrs. Hallett and two children, Mrs. Sharpe and one child.

Among the numerous acts of devotion and gallantry lately performed by our countrymen in India, which have elicited the admiration of England and the world, there are few which will shine forth more conspicuously than one which has just been brought to our notice. When the station of Nusseerabad was in the hands of the mutineers, and every other European had fled from the scene, an officer of the 30th N.I. might have been seen in the lines of that regiment. That officer was Captain Collingwood Fenwick, who remained for several hours, at the imminent risk of his life, vainly hoping that his presence and influence might induce the men to return to their allegiance. Finding his exertions to be in vain, he quitted the place, and walked forty miles during the same night to join his brother-officers, who were at that distance from the station.

NYNEE TAL.—A correspondent at Nynsee Tal writes on the 31st October:—"We have been complete prisoners here for the last six months, surrounded by thousands of rebels who infest the forests round the foot of the hills; we have had two engagements with the rascals. Now we have just received information, that 7,000 or 8,000 of them are within three marches of Huldwanee, at the foot of the hills, on the Bareilly side; of course they are sent by Khan Bahadur to cut us up, if possible, so we are preparing to give them a warm reception. Major Ramsay, our good commissioner here, met with a sad accident this morning. His gun, it appears, went off by accident, and mutilated his left hand severely. We had a heavy storm of hail two days ago, which lasted an hour and a half; the place was quite white. This shows the approach of winter, and it has caused the weather to set in very cold. Nothing stirring here, only one happy thing, is, that at last through the exertions of our commissioner, the letter dāk is to be opened to-morrow, November 1st, through Mooradabad to Meerut, instead of going round *via* Mussoree. This looks well, and we sincerely hope soon to find the same road safe for European travellers."

PUNJAB.—Intelligence has been received that, on the 29th Oct., Capt. M'Andrew, with 400 police infantry, and some of the Lahore light horse, after a forced march of from twenty-five to thirty miles, the most part through a heavy jungle, surprised the insurgents, killed from forty to fifty men, and captured an immense quantity of property, camels and cattle. On the following day, Major Chamberlain seized upwards of 1,500 head of cattle and many flocks. Capt. Cureton also was successful on the right bank of the Ravee, capturing 600 head of cattle. These losses will soon bring the insurgents to their senses.

The *Lahore Chronicle* publishes an interesting letter from Mooltan, dated the 14th Nov.:—

"The troubles in the Googaira district have at length ceased, and the labours of the forces employed in the pursuit of the Khurl and Kutia gentry have been brought to a close without honour or glory. For some time the insurgents, divided into small bands, had been knocking about the Bhar, anxious to make peace with us. The chief of the Kutia tribe appears at last to have summoned sufficient courage to undertake the task. He surrendered himself to the commissioner, Major Hamilton, and the Khurl chief followed his example a few days after. The chiefs agreed to restore all the property plundered by them or their followers, or to pay an equivalent for the same. It is, however, a serious mistake to listen to any terms proposed by these savages; they have been in open and armed rebellion against the state; they have set our authority at defiance, and only gave up the struggle when they found their cause a hopeless one. Mercy they do not understand and are careless about it. It was their custom in the time of the Sikhs, to get up a rebellion after an interval of ten or five years; but their former masters wiser than ourselves, never troubled themselves about securing the persons of the offenders, their efforts being confined to the capture of all cattle found in the Bhar. This accomplished, the Sikh battalions marched back in triumph to Lahore. The rebellious people finding themselves deprived of the only means of subsistence, for they lead a purely pastoral life, soon returned to a sense of their duty.

"The mischief, committed by these insurgents, has been both serious and considerable. Their career, though short-lived, has been marked by murder, pillage, ruin, and desolation. Two European officers have been killed, one of them in cold blood; they have destroyed villagers inimical to their interests, and the Hindoo women have been the victims of the most wanton brutalities at their hands. The customs establishment of the Sutlej line has been totally disorganized; the customs houses burnt down, their inmates being obliged to fly for safety to the nearest Tuhseel or Thanna. Surely for these crimes, it is right and proper to exact due penalties. As I have already said, considerate treatment will be entirely thrown away on them, while prompt, speedy, and meet punishment, will save us from much future anxiety, trouble, and annoyance.

"I have taken some pains to ascertain the particulars of Lieut. Neville's melancholy end, as they might prove interesting to his friends. It appears that the poor fellow started from Ferozepore in a country boat, for the purpose of eventually taking sick furlough to Europe; and as his boat was dropping down the stream by a place called Jumlera, on the Sutlej, a party of the rebels, numbering forty, hailed the boatmen from the bank to put to. The request, being backed by threats that they would be fired upon in the event of noncompliance, was at once obeyed, when the boat was attacked. A conflict ensued between the ill-fated occupant and the rebels. Lieutenant Neville is said to have made a stout resistance, cutting down two of his assailants, but being himself wounded, he was seized and carried off to the rebel camp. He offered to pay the sum of Rs. 2,000 as a ransom for his life, and the party who made him a prisoner agreed to the arrangement; but no sooner was he taken before the chief of the insurgents than a command was issued to put him to death, which was done in the most diabolical manner. The commissioner, Major Hamilton, visited the scene of murder soon after, and, I hear, picked up a few relics belonging to the unfortunate man, another victim to Moslem hatred. These people have the same thirst for European blood as their brethren of Hindostan. At Cheechawutnee, they told the Sowers of the 1st Irregular Cavalry, that if the European officers were delivered up, no harm would befall them. The trusty Wordie Major replied, "You must kill us, before you can touch a hair of the heads of our officers."

ROHILCUND.—Colonel Cotton's movable column was at Muttra on the 2nd Nov. The men are exceedingly healthy and very jolly. A good many doubtful characters had been captured, whereof eighteen were convicted, of whom six (including a sepoy of the 23rd) were hanged, and twelve flogged. One of the mutineers who was blown away from a gun in Agra, a few days previously, had on his person a necklace of gold mohurs, silver bangles, loose gold coin and trinkets, to the value of Rs. 5,000, which the chief commissioner directed to be given up and divided among the eight or ten men at Muttra who captured him.

The following account of the doings of Col. Cotton's column is taken from a letter dated Nov. 3rd, published in the *Mofussilite*:—

"We are now five marches from Agra. When I began to write this letter we were one march on the other side of Muttra, on the Delhi road; but where we are going to, we don't know. We burnt seven villages on our road from Agra; and had two marches through the jungle. Since we started from Agra we have had two days' halt. The first slap we had at the rebels, as you may have

heard by the time you get this, was at Futtipore Sikri. This place is about three times larger than the Fort of Agra. If the rascals there had had any spirit in them they might have kept us out a long time. We marched inside the walls of the fort, and the cavalry surrounded the place; the two eight-inch mortars were then turned round, and seven or eight shells were put into the village, which soon set it all in flames. The cavalry cut up all who ran away; then the two nine-pounders were brought within two hundred yards of the palace doors, which were soon blown open. The infantry now got the word to the front, to storm the place. To our surprise, the scoundrels pelted us with stones and bricks, but we soon gave them something sharper and smaller than bricks—the leaden goolie. Their matchlocks and swords, however, wounded a few of our chaps. We finished the existence of about fifty inside, and the cavalry, outside the palace, killed 100. We looted the place next morning, and then marched away a distance of sixteen miles through the jungle. This being a long march, we halted next day; but the following we had another sixteen miles' march. That morning we burnt three villages. The village we encamped at was surrounded by our cavalry, who killed about one hundred of the rebels, and then plundered the village. I went out in the jungle that day, and there I saw fives and sixes in heaps, which the cavalry had killed. We marched into Muttra on the morning of the 1st of November. That evening the native inhabitants were in great glee in consequence of our arrival, which they celebrated by a display of fireworks. We had a halt on the 2nd. While we were in Muttra we hanged six, and flogged twenty. On the 3rd we left Muttra, marching a distance of twelve miles to a place called Jhet. That morning the advanced guard consisted of fifty of our men, the same number of cavalry, and three guns. When we got within a mile of the place, the cavalry got the word to the front, and soon surrounded the place. However, to our disappointment, the rebels, having smelt a rat, had taken the 'wings of the morning.' About one mile on the other side of the village, we pitched our camp. There was a village about two miles beyond this with some rebels in it, who about twelve at noon came out and killed one camel *walla*, wounding another, and mizzling with a couple dozen of our camels. Out our cavalry turned, and, while I am writing, this is going on, so I will give you the result in my next letter. We expect to come across two or three thousand of the rebels, who have along with them nine guns."

The brigadier has since returned with his little army to Agra.

ROORKEE. Oct. 20.—We have just passed a bit of a panic. On Friday last it was reported that a native rajah had appeared on the opposite bank of the Ganges with 3,000 followers, among whom there were mutineers numbering several hundreds: these were accompanied by cavalry and seven guns. It was said that the rajah had applied to the magistrate of Saharanpore for permission to visit the graves of his ancestors, which are at Peerrankulliar, four miles from Roorkee, as he had been accustomed to do every year. The magistrate gave permission, on condition that he was accompanied by only twenty followers. This did not please his rajahship at all, and the answer he returned to the magistrate was, that he would force his way to Peerrankulliar; hence his sudden appearance on the banks of the Ganges. The residents of Roorkee, who had for some days back left their garri-son, and were pursuing their various official avocations, not being sufficient to meet so large a body of men, requisitions were immediately dispatched to Landour and Saharanpore for assistance. This very opportunely arrived the next day; and the rajah's rascals not thinking it advisable to cross in the face of this reinforcement, shifted their position lower down the river. As the Landour force of sixty Europeans remain here till the end of the month, and the other troops are within hail, we hope to be able to hold our ground against any rabble of this kind at present.

SAUGOR.—The Aurungabad force, under the command of Brigadier C. Stewart, of the 13th light dragoons, on its way to Hoisingabad, has been ordered to stand fast at Asseerghur, at which place it arrived on the 13th Nov. This stoppage has probably been caused by the perilous position of the garrison of the Saugor fort, which, it is said, is threatened by the Gwalior mutineers—some 8,000 men, with forty-two guns. Arrangements are being made to hurry on additional forces, from Poona and elsewhere, to join Brigadier Stewart; and it is not improbable that he will, when so strengthened, be sent to aid the Madras column in hemming in and destroying the mutineers and rebels in Saugor. Very urgent requisitions for succour have been made by the commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories on the Madras and Bombay Governments.

Saugor Fort, Nov. 13.—All remains quiet in the station and city of Saugor; but the district is completely in the hands of the rebel Boondelas, and it is to be hoped that as soon as a European regiment can be spared, one may be sent in this direction ~~and~~

Rewah, as the march of a European regiment through the Rewah country will soon open the great Deccan road to Jubbulpore, postal communication by which has been stopped since the Calcutta dawk was seized on the 27th ultimo, near Jokhai, about sixty miles distant from Jubbulpore. Even one European regiment would in a short time disperse the rebels that are now in possession of the Jubbulpore, Saugor, Chundeyra, Jhansi, and Jaloun districts. The Dumoh district was made over temporarily to the Punna Raja, when the Madras column retired on Jubbulpore, at which station its presence was much required, owing to the 52nd regiment having mutinied there. While on the march to Jubbulpore, the Madras column was attacked by the 52nd regiment, but the 52nd were well punished by the fire from the guns, and 120 are said to have been killed. The mutineers appear to have shown great bravery in attacking a force containing artillery, cavalry, and infantry. Since then the men of the 52nd who escaped are said to have joined the Shagur rebels, and a combined attack was made by them on Dumoh, which they plundered, and the prisoners are reported to have been released. After plundering Dumoh, the 52nd, to the number of 327 men, went to Gurba Kota, a strong fort in the Saugor district, which has been held for the last three or four months by the Shagur rebels. This stronghold is about thirty miles from Saugor, and from it the rebels have sallied out on their looting expeditions, and have looted villages within eight miles of Saugor. The rebels under the Banpore raja are still at Nerowlee, eleven miles from Saugor, from which position, it is to be hoped that they may soon be dislodged. A troop of Madras cavalry, 100 infantry, and two guns, were sent out some days ago from Jubbulpore, and they attacked, defeated, and dispersed a few thousand rebels at or near Jokai. About 35 to 45 or more leave men, belonging to the 31st Bengal N.I., returned on the 10th or 11th, and have reported that the field-works and guns which the enemy had between Cawnpore and Lucknow, were taken *zubburdustee* by the Europeans, who went straight at them.

UMRITSUR, Nov. 6.—“During the height of the insurrection, the rajah of the petty hill state of Bussetier sent three messages to the shah of Delhi, offering assistance, and proposing to raise some battalions to seize on the Company's territory contiguous to his own lands on the upper Sutlej. A reply was vouchsafed by his majesty of Delhi. A messenger from Delhi was discovered wandering on the banks of the Sutlej, two stages below Rampore, the rajah's residence; and this man, who turns out to be an old Company's trooper, is now in the custody of the superintendent of Kulu, and has, no doubt, been interrogated by Lord William Hay. A gentleman who was travelling to Chini, had some conversation with his highness the rajah. Geography was introduced, when the chief remarked, ‘Is there not a country called Cabul, — where is it situated?’ This chief has an income of £2,700 sterling. Is it not preposterous to style such an insignificant landholder highness? None should enjoy this dignity but those who have wealth to support it. These chiefs would not then be inflated with false notions of their own importance.”

SHERGOTTY.—A private letter from Shergotty, mentions that Baboo Moheepnarain and Hathenarain of Gya, gave assistance to Kooar Sing and his brother, Ameer Sing, and plundered several villages. They have been taken, and are to be tried at Shergotty.

ALLAHABAD.—A letter from Allahabad says, that the khureff and rubbee crops are likely to be very productive, and that no fears of famine are apprehended. It is also stated that a dhoobe Sunker by name, having given important information to Government, is to have a jaghire.

A NEW LAW.—We observe, by our Legislative Council report, that a Bill was introduced into the council on Saturday, and read a first and a second time, rendering it necessary for all foreigners arriving in India to give notice of their arrival to the magistrate, and forbidding them to travel in India without a passport. The introduction of this Bill is owing, as Mr. Peacock expressed it, “to certain circumstances which have lately come to the knowledge of the government of India.”—*Englishman*, November 9.

THE 32ND MUTINEERS.—People who are not familiar with the Santhal district, are inquiring how it happened that the two companies of the 32nd N.I., which it is said so nearly captured the Commander-in-Chief with their cavalry, happened to have thirteen elephants. The district is a swamp, impracticable in the rains for wheeled carriages, hence elephants are required for the transport of provisions for the detachment at Burhait. These had to be brought from Rajmahal, as none were procurable where the detachment was posted. The two companies had ten elephants, and four were sent with them from Rajmahal for regimental head-quarters, and when these two companies bolted, they took the elephants for the same purposes, viz. to carry provisions, not sepoy. This is certain, for they looted a village and loaded the elephants. It is said the men of the Deoghur detachment have crossed the Soane, and were making for Gorruckpore, in consequence of the men of the 17th N.I. having written to them to make common cause with them, without effect on the main body.—*Englishman*.

LIEUT.-COL. POWELL.—We regret to announce the death of Lieut.-col. T. S. Powell, c.b. of H.M.'s 53rd regiment of foot, who was killed in an action with the mutineers on the 1st of November, between Futtehpore and Cawnpore. Lieut.-col. Powell served as aide-de-camp and Persian interpreter to Lord Keane throughout the campaign in Afghanistan in 1838-39, and received the medal for Ghuznee. He also served with the 6th regiment during the Kafir war of 1846-47 (medal). The gallant officer afterwards commanded the 57th regiment during the march throughout the Crimea, until after the battle of Inkermann, and subsequently served as second in command of the regiment until promoted to an unattached lieutenant-colonelcy. For his services in the Crimea Col. Powell received a medal, with clasps for Balaklava, Inkermann, and Sebastopol.

BURDWAN.—A letter from Burdwan mentions that the district is as quiet as ever. The commissioner of the division lately reported that the rajah of Pachete twice made some frivolous excuses for not coming to Raneeungee to receive the *Sunnud of Rajahjee*, upon which the commissioner was directed to return the *Sunnud* to Government, and take no notice of him. Since this, he has got into fresh troubles, and has retained counsel to assist in his defence.

A GREAT BOON.—Prince Golam Mahomed has addressed the Governor-General, giving his thanks and those of his family to the Government and the Court of Directors for the great boon conferred on them, by the payment of the arrears of their stipends, amounting to one lac and forty-four thousand four hundred and fifty-three rupees, which have been duly paid to those entitled to them.

THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS.—We hear that a ship of war is about to be sent to the Andaman Islands, to select a good site for a settlement.

PARADE.—The 42nd Royal Highlanders paraded on the evening of the 11th of November, on the parade-ground near the Chowringhee front of Fort William, for the inspection of the Governor-General. Lady Canning honoured the occasion with her presence. The 42nd were in light marching order, and looked as finely as could be wished. There was a most numerous assemblage on the parade-ground, and the evolutions gone through were, marching past, after inspection, in slow and quick time, re-forming line, and advancing to the “general salute.” Lord Canning expressed himself highly pleased in very complimentary terms. The bagpipers were a novelty to many on the ground, and attracted much attention.

ANECDOTE OF SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.—We have heard from excellent authority the following characteristic anecdote of our gallant Commander-in-Chief, Sir Colin Campbell, which we give *verbatim* to our readers:—“When it became known that His Excellency had determined on proceeding by land to assume the command of the army in the North-West, accompanied by his staff only, and without a military escort, a clergyman of the Scottish Church, while on a visit to Sir Colin, expostulated warmly on the imprudence of the step, urging that it was certain the mutinous sepoys of the 32nd were somewhere near the Grand Trunk-road, Sir Colin, without a moment's hesitation, replied—“Well, in that case it would be, ‘the de'il take the hindmost!’” Our readers are already aware how very near the worthy clergyman's fears were being realized.

A STRANGE PROCEEDING.—The 1st Dragoon Guards have been ordered back to Madras, and were to leave by the steamer this morning. This has caused some surprise, and a still stronger feeling among those immediately concerned, as it was naturally to be supposed that the first cavalry regiment that arrived would be sent up to the seat of war. The horses, consisting of those of the Body Guard, and those recently purchased are all ready, and not a day need be lost in giving to our gallant force up the country that support which they so urgently require. But it seems that they must wait, come what will, until the Bays happen to arrive, as it has been determined that they shall be the favoured regiment. Should anything have happened to the Bays, should they be detained by an accident, or never arrive at all, we have not heard what is the arrangement to be put in force. But the present move is an evident mistake, and may lead to serious consequences. We have heard one reason suggested for the proceeding, which it would be idle to entertain for a moment, for the 1st Dragoon Guards is the lighter regiment of the two. The real reason, it is alleged, is a personal one, the object being to give a certain officer a certain command. But we sincerely trust that a better reason can be found, and that the authorities may be spared the reflections which would naturally follow so mischievous a disregard of the interests of the state.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, November 10.

MAJOR A. G. COLEBROOKE SUTHERLAND, late of the 25th Bengal native infantry, died suddenly at Akyab on the 27th October, sincerely regretted by all who knew him. He served with the Bengal volunteer corps in China, and was present at the taking of Chusan. He also served in the Punjab, and was wounded at the battle of Chillianwallah. During the Burmese campaign in 1853, in conjunction with Major Nuthall and a small detachment, he was concerned in the well-planned and gallant attack of an important hill fort, the possession of which secured to our troops the Aeng pass, and the best road into the Burmese provinces. The enterprise by which this desirable result was obtained met with deserved praise for the skill with which it was contrived and executed.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS.—We understand that the changes determined on by the Court of Directors in the Medical Board are now before the Council, with the view of being immediately carried out. It is understood, whatever the other arrangements may be, that Dr. John Forsyth is to be director-general, assisted by two inspectors-general.

COMPENSATION.—We believe we may state with confidence that the Government of India have received instructions from home to grant compensation to all persons who have lost property through the mutinies. We have not heard the precise nature of the arrangement, which we believe is to be settled by a committee, but we have heard that the compensation is to be awarded upon a certain regulated scale, according to the rank of the person. Of course by this means some persons might receive less and others more than they have lost, but the plan has the advantage of being simple, and speedy in operation.—*Hurkaru.*

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

STAFF.

Major-gen. Sir H. Rose, posted to Poona div.; Col. C. H. Somerset, 72nd foot, to act as dep. adj. gen. H.M.'s forces, v. Lagard, proceeding to Calcutta.

CAVALRY.

14th Lt. Drags. Lieut. Traver, to be st. offr. to a detachment; Lieut. Whish, pl. at disp. of Govt. to be employed with Lieut. col. Scobie, who has been deputed to purchase horses in Australia; Lieut. Whish to act as interp. to the regt.; Lieut. Whish, attached to Lieut. col. Scobie, deputed to Australia on special service.

INFANTRY.

81st Foot.—Lieut. W. G. E. Somerset to offic. as mil. sec. to C.-in-C.—85th. Capt. J. Jerome 1 mo. leave to Bombay, on m.c.—86th. Capt. Robinson to England, under new furl. rules.—89th. Lieut. Barstow to be act. adj. and qr. mr. to wing proc. to Deesa; Lieut. Beck to proc. to Bombay, on m.c.—95th. Lieut. Maurice to proc. to Matheran, and take ch. of detach. 64th and 89th regts. fr. Ens. Holbrook; Ens. Holbrook to rejoin left wing at Bombay.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALLSOPP, wife of W. d. Nov. 13.
BAKER, wife of Capt. W. T. d. at Jutogh, Nov. 3.
BATEMAN, wife of W. s. Nov. 5.
CAMPELL, wife of Capt. Sir E. bart. d. at Simla, Nov. 2.
CAMPELL, wife of Col. A. L. 9th L.C. s. at Meean Meer, Oct. 31.
CAREIGHTON, wife of Lieut. R. 55th N.I. s. at sea, Sept. 30.
FARQUHAR, wife of A. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 11.
GORDON, wife of Capt. C. E. P. 75th foot, d. at Simla, Oct. 12.
HUTTON, wife of B. s. at Simla, Oct. 29.
IRVING, wife of Dr. J. H. d. at Allahabad, Nov. 10.
NORMAN, wife of J. H. d. at Ballygunge, Nov. 8.
ORCHARD, wife of Lieut. M. 3rd Eur. regt. s. at Agra, Oct. 31.
PITT, wife of S. W. d. at Calcutta, Nov. 8.
SAUNDERS, wife of George, d. at Agra, Oct. 31.
SINCLAIR, wife of W. G. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 7.
SMITH, wife of J. W. s. at Calcutta, Nov. 2.
SPARKE, wife of Lieut. J. J. 21st N.I. d. at Peshawur, Nov. 6.
SWINHOE, wife of Capt. F. W. art. d. at Chowringhee, Nov. 12.
TICKELL, wife of Capt. J. 73rd N.I. d. at Darjeeling, Nov. 9.

MARRIAGES.

BERNARD, Lieut. H. L. C. to Maria C. D. d. of the late Charles Smith, at Hazara, Oct. 28.
COLVIN, B. W. to Mary E. d. of Col. Graham, 29th N.I. at Naince Tal, Nov. 3.
GOAD, Maj. S. B. 1st L.C. to Frederica, d. of the late T. Blood, at Kussowlie, Nov. 12.
MEDLICOTT, Henry B. to Louisa, d. of the late Rev. D. H. Maunsell, at Landour, Oct. 27.
PROCTOR, Lieut. M. M. 38th N.I. to Ann S. J. d. of Captain G. Forest, at Meerut.
REID, Capt. A. 20th N.I. to Mary V. d. of Lieut. col. R. H. Seale, at Deyrah, Nov. 4.
SIMPSON, Capt. A. art. to Mary, d. of Maj. Bontein, at Calcutta, Nov. 16.
TOUSSAINT, C. T. to Hannah J. d. of B. W. Lewin, at Landour.

DEATHS.

BELL, Mary, widow of A. late 8th, 14th, and 16th lancers, at Meerut, Oct. 8, aged 85.
BOYD, Lieut. Frederic B. at Dunchosa, Nov. 6.
COLVIN, Edward T. aged 42, Nov. 6.
COOPER, Erashy H. at Mymensing, Nov. 9.
CRIPPS, Charles A. s. of Capt. J. M. at Ferozepore, Nov. 8.
CRIPPS, Sophia Elizabeth, 3rd d. of the late C. Esq. of Gloucester, aged 21.
ECKFORD, Mary, wife of Maj. gen. James, at Dehra Doon, Nov. 7.
FAITHFULL, Lieut. G.C. N. H.M.'s 75th foot, at Umballa, Oct. 31.
FYE, David E. inf. s. of Rev. W. C. at Chinsurah, Nov. 11.
GALLOWAY, Margaret, widow of the late A. Esq. c.s. at Simla, Sept. 24.
GALLOWAY, A. Esq. c.s. about May 11, at Delhi.

HALE, Frances E. wife of G. at Lucknow.

HAMILTON, Edward, inf. s. of Sir W. bart. art. at Peshawur, Oct. 7.
HEARSEY, Marian d. of Sir John, at Barrackpore, aged 20, Oct. 29.

POWYS, Lieut. Edward A. Seikh police batt, at Buxar, aged 19, Oct. 9.

REES, Hannah, wife of W. H. at Simla, aged 18, Nov. 5.

RUTLEDGE, Ebenezer S. at Calcutta, aged 32, Nov. 4.

SALWEY, Lieut. Edward, art. at Simla, aged 23, Oct. 29.

VANRENNEN, Harriott C. inf. d. of Capt. D. C. aged 1, at Jubbulpoor, Nov. 5.

WRIGHT, Gerald W. inf. s. of S. at Calcutta, Nov. 7.

MADRAS.

DEATH OF ENSIGN GRIFFIN.—We regret to record the death of Ensign Arthur Griffin, 8th N.I., on the 30th of October. This young officer was proceeding to Calcutta in the *Maria Hay*, en route for Burmah, and it appears that on that day he had climbed to the maintop-gallant mast, and, losing his hold, struck against the rail of the cross-trees, and was precipitated into the sea. A boat was at once lowered by Capt. Middleton, who was much distressed at the accident, but the search for the body was in vain. We believe that he was under seventeen years of age, having received his appointment at the beginning of this year.

MASULIPATAM, Nov. 5.—The steamer *England*, from Bombay via Madras, anchored in the roads on the 3rd, with the depot and families of H.M.'s 12th lancers, consisting of 3 officers, 56 rank and file, 42 women, and 65 children. The whole landed on the following day. The authorities rented a large building in the Pettah, about 2½ miles from the fort, for their accommodation; the men marched out and took possession, whilst bullock-coaches were provided for the women and children. The *England* experienced very rough weather on the passage from Madras to this point; it took her seven days to make the voyage. The steamer *Caledonia*, from Kingstown, Ireland, via Calcutta, anchored in the roads on the 27th Oct. with the head-quarters and three companies of H.M.'s 1st royal regiment of foot, or about 14 officers and 359 non-commissioned and rank and file. The whole disembarked on the 4th Nov. They were 104 days on board since they left Ireland. They occupy the right wing of the European barracks in the fort, and are commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Montgomerie.

THE STEAMER "ENGLAND."—We have been obligingly favoured with an extract of a letter from an officer of rank at Masulipatam, from which we learn that the steamer *England* had arrived at that port after encountering a very severe cyclone. Everything on deck, 150 tons of baggage, cots, tents, and six horses, were washed overboard; six native followers were also unfortunately swept off the fore-castle by a heavy sea. The ship is much damaged, every sail split to ribbands, all the boats but one washed away, foremast sprung, maintop-mast damaged, and a leak and nine feet of water in the after compartments. For twelve hours the starboard bulwarks were under water and the ship in great danger. Most of the passengers have lost everything they possessed, and some are without even a change of clothes.

SHIPWRECKS.—We regret to announce the wreck of two fine French ships, attended with a melancholy loss of life. One of these was the *Grand Bey*, wrecked off Coratoor, in the Nellore district, on the 2nd of November. Of her crew, numbering fifteen, only five have escaped. The other was the *Eugène*, wrecked on the same day, off Kistnapatam, not very far from the *Grand Bey*. She had a crew of thirteen, of whom only four remain to tell the tale. Mr. Elton, the collector of Nellore, kindly received the poor mariners, and paid every attention to their present wants; and we believe the French consul has requested that they might be sent to Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

NAGPORE FIELD FORCE.

UNDER the authority of Government, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief directs the formation of a division for service in the Nagpore, Saugor, and Nerbudda territories, to be composed as follows:—

Brigadier G. C. Whitlock to be brigadier gen. and to command.
Maj. R. Hamilton, 1st N.I. (brigade major, Bangalore), asst. adjt. gen.

Maj. W. G. P. Jenkins, 10th N.I., asst. qr. mr. gen. Nagpore force, asst. qr. mr. gen.

Maj. J. E. Mayne, 8th L.C., dep. judge adv. gen.

..... Aide-de-camp.

Captain..... Field engineer.

2nd Lieut. F. A. Howes..... Assistant do. do.

Surg. W. G. Davidson, A.M. (garrison surgeon, Trichinopoly), acting superintending surgeon.

..... Field surgeon.

Artillery.—Lieut.-Col. R. C. Moore, c.b., to command.

..... Brigade major.

Troops.—½ E troop horse artillery, now with Brigadier Whitlock's force.

A company 4th battalion artillery with No. 1 horse field battery, from Secunderabad.

D company 3rd battalion with No. 5 bullock battery with Kamptee movable column.

Cavalry.—Brevet-Colonel A. W. Lawrence, to be a brigadier of 2nd class and to command. This cancels appointment to command Nagpore movable column in G. O. G. 30th ultimo.

Captain G. B. Roberts, 7th light cavalry, 2nd asst. adj. gen. of the army, brigade major.

Troops.—One squadron H.M.'s 12th royal lancers, now with Kurnool movable column.

6th regiment light cavalry.

7th do. do.

Infantry.—Brev. col. T. D. Carpenter, to be a brigadier of 2nd class, and to command.

Maj. D. Hodson, 3rd Madras Eur. regt. (deputy assistant adjutant-general, Mysore division), brigade major.

Troops.—3rd Madras Eur. regt.

1st regt. N.I.

50th regt. N.I.

The detachment A and E companies sappers, now with Kurnool movable column.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The Commander-in-Chief being about to proceed on a tour of inspection, will be accompanied by the undermentioned officers:—

Adjutant-general of the army.

Acting 1st assistant adjutant-general of the army.

Quartermaster-general of the army.

Deputy-adjutant general H.M.'s forces.

Deputy quartermaster-general of her Majesty's forces, when relieved from the special duty on which at present employed.

Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief.

Until further orders, correspondence for the department of the adjutant-general and quartermaster-general should be addressed to the deputies of those departments at Fort St. George; any of an emergent nature which would reach army head-quarters sooner by being addressed to the adjutant-general or quartermaster-general at Trichinopoly (where army head-quarters will be established about the 5th January, 1858), is to be so addressed.

THE 1ST FOOT.

The "1st battalion 1st foot" is brought on the establishment of Fort St. George from the 28th October, 1857.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

CAREY, Lieut. D. 2nd L.C. reported qual. as surveyor.

GORDON, Lieut. engrs. pl. at disp. of field engr. Malwa field force, for employ. as an asst. field engr. to force.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

HOOPER, wife of Lieut. G. J. 1st L.C. d. at Trichinopoly, Nov. 15.

WILLIAMS, wife of Lieut. J. M. 1st fus. d. at Rangoon, Oct. 12.

WOODFALL, wife of Lieut. col. C. d. at Coonoor, Nov. 7.

MARRIAGE.

MAGNAY, Lieut. J. 38th N.I. to Loveday, C. d. of Lieut. col.

Pooley, at Singapore, Oct. 10.

DEATHS.

ENGLES, Peter, at Black Town, aged 62, Nov. 8.

FORREST, Lieut. F. C. 41st N.I. at Madras, aged 26, Nov. 9.

HARRIS, Alicia M. wife of C. at Madras, Nov. 14.

MILLER, Wm. at Madras, Nov. 9.

NICHOLLS, infant d. of Capt. R. O. T. 6th N.I. at Loodiana, Nov. 17.

SCOTT, Margaret E. at Pizagapatam, Nov. 11.

TOTTENHAM, Capt. A. 4th L.C. from wounds received at Goosulpoor, &c. Nov. 7.

BOMBAY.

THE LONDON MAIL of October 26 arrived at Bombay Nov. 22 (per *Pottinger*).

ALI MORAD KHAN.—On the 17th November, his Highness Meer Ali Morad Khan Bahadur, Ameer of Upper Scinde, was visited by H. L. Anderson, Esq., secretary to Government, accompanied by Venayek Wassoodewee, Esq., the Oriental translator. His Highness was about to visit the governor at Matheran.

THE POONA BRIGADE.—On the 16th November, Sir Hugh Rose for the first time in India handled a brigade, and that too in first-rate style, on the general parade-ground at Poona. The gallant general paid particular attention to the movements of the horse artillery under Colonel Turnbull, and the 3rd cavalry under Major Forbes, which performed several evolutions that elicited a high encomium from Sir Hugh.

THE RAILWAY.—It is with much pleasure we have heard that the Government of Bombay have determined to hasten the construction of the railway up to Lahore and on to Delhi. Orders have been received in Kurrachee to employ all the natives procurable, to enable the engineers to fulfil their task with all possible expedition.

GENERAL WADDINGTON.—Major-General C. Waddington, C.B., left Bombay for Kurrachee on the 24th November, by the B.S.N. Co.'s steamer *Scindian*, to assume command of the Scinde division of the army. A salute of eleven guns was fired from the saluting battery on his departure.

SIR R. HAMILTON.—Sir Robert Hamilton arrived at Bombay on the 24th November, on board the P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Ottawa*. Sir Robert proposed to proceed at once to Indore, where his presence is urgently needed to restore confidence.

MR. LAYARD.—Among the "fashionable arrivals" at Bombay, we observe the name of the discoverer of Nineveh. Mr. Layard proposes to lay in a fresh stock of special information, in the hope that some evil-disposed constituency may be induced to return him to Parliament.

SWIFT JUSTICE.—A murder was committed in the city of Poona on the night of the 16th November, by a Mussulman named Jhangeer Khan Wullud Peer Khan. The victim of this outrage was a Fakir named Meerza Tukeebeg. They both resided on the same premises in Vithul Pait, and would appear to have had frequent altercations, which resulted in a fatal encounter on the evening of Monday, when Jhangeer Khan beat out the brains of his fellow-lodger with an iron crowbar. The murder was, as we before said, committed on the evening of the 16th; the murderer was arrested on the spot, committed for trial before the Session Court, by the Hoozoor deputy magistrate next day, and was tried, convicted, and sentenced to suffer death on the 18th, i.e. within forty-eight hours of the perpetration of the deed! The murderer confessed his guilt, which was otherwise fully proved by evidence of witnesses.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—The head-quarters of the 1st troop horse artillery, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Turnbull, from Poona, a squadron of H.M.'s 14th light dragoons, and the 3rd Bombay light cavalry, from Kirkee, under command of Major Forbes, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march on Ahmednuggur on Monday, the 23rd Nov., where they will be joined by a company of the 3rd European regiment and a troop of the 14th light dragoons from Sattara; the whole to form a force for field service, which will probably be sent to strengthen General Rose's column in Malwa. A troop of the 3rd dragoon guards, from Kirkee, to be horsed from the 3rd Bombay light cavalry, are under orders to proceed to Sattara, to take the place of the troop of the 14th light dragoons there, ordered on field service. No. 18 light field battery, with reserve company of European artillery, has been ordered to join the Malwa field force from Ahmednuggur. We understand that a wing of a European regiment will in future be permanently stationed at Sattara, and a complete regiment of Europeans at Malligaum.—*Poona Observer*.

The *Poona Observer* states that Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., commanding the Nerbudda field force, left Poona for Matheran on Wednesday, the 25th of November, for the purpose of meeting Sir Robert Hamilton, Bart., resident at Indore, who is now on a visit there to the Right Hon. the Governor.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

NERBUDDA FIELD FORCE.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 25, 1857.—The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the two columns of the Bombay army, now serving in central India, under Brigadier C. S. Stuart and Brigadier C. Stuart, be combined in one command under the designation of the Nerbudda force. The two brigades will remain as at present, and Major-General Sir Hugh Rose, K.C.B., is appointed to command the whole.

CIVIL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

HOBART, Hon. G. A. asst. judge of Surat, ret. to duty.

LLOYD, F. ret. to duty, Nov. 23.

LOUGHNAN, T. C. assu. ch. of office of acting jud. and sess. jud. of Dharwin, Nov. 11.

MOORE, J. G. pl. under coll. of Sattara, to prosecute his studies in Muratee lang.

MORIARTY, J. 2nd asst. mag. at Broach, rec. ch. of offic. of supt. of police at Broach, Nov. 19.

ROBERTSON, E. P. ret. to duty, Nov. 23.

STACK, J. W. assu. ch. of du. of offic. dep. mag. in ch. of Adawlut, at Shikarpore, fr. Capt. Sandwith, Oct. 25.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

HOBART, Hon. G. A. leave cancelled.

MOORE, J. G. to rem. at Sattara, to study Muratee.

MILITARY.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

AULD, Maj. J. W. pol. agt. of Sawunt Warree, to be supt. of police in Khandeish, as a temp. measure, vested with control of the Ahmednuggur police, pending arrival of the officer appt. in succ. to the late Lieut. Henry. The general control of the police in both collectorates is vested in Major Auld, Nov. 19.

ANDERSON, Lieut. E. R. 10th N.I. returned to duty.

ANDERSON, Ens. M. T. 25th N.I. to join, Nov. 16.

ASHBURNER, Capt. dep. judge adv. gen. attached to gar. of Bombay, fr. Nov. 5.
 BARNES, Lieut. O. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 13th N.I. v. Lord.
 BARRAS, Lieut. C. P. 29th N.I. returned to duty; to be interp. to H.M.'s 95th foot, Nov. 25.
 BAYLEY, Brev. col. R. A. fr. 14th to 11th N.I. Nov. 16.
 BELL, Lieut. A. made over ch. of the office of supt. of police at Broach, to J. Moriarty, 2nd assist. mag. at Broach, Nov. 19.
 BELLASIS, Brev. col. J. B. fr. 6th to 15th N.I. Nov. 16.
 BIRDWOOD, Lieut. col. on being rel. by Lieut. col. Pope, to continue at disp. of commissary gen. for a spec. serv.
 BLAIR, Lieut. J. 2nd L.C. to be capt. fr. Oct. 23, in suc. to Tucker, killed in action.
 BLAIR, Ens. C. R. 2nd N.I. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 28, v. Hicks, dec.
 BOULTON, Lieut. C. F. 27th N.I. to be adjt. of Kolapore inf.
 BRETT, Lieut. comm. agent at Sukkur, pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. Nov. 28; to proc. and join his regt. when relieved from duties in comm. dept. Nov. 28.
 BROWNE, Major-gen. W. J. C.B., posted to 22nd N.I. Nov. 16.
 CALDECOT, Ens. C. to do duty with 6th N.I. at Poona; to join, Nov. 23.
 COLLIER, Lieut. C. A. 26th N.I. ret. to duty.
 CREAUGH, Lieut. W. 18th N.I. ret. to du.; to do duty as interp. with H.M.'s 72nd Highlanders, on their arrival fr. England.
 CREAUGH, Brig. to make over com. of Deesa field brigade to Major Trydell, 83rd foot.
 DAVIDSON, Ens. E. W. 26th N.I. to join and do duty with dépôt of that corps at Poona, Nov. 16.
 DUCAT, Ens. J. 7th N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani.
 FAULKNER, Capt. J. A. S. 6th N.I. ret. to duty.
 FENWICK, Lieut. 23rd N.I. to perform du. of supt. of bazars and commissariat ag. at Rajkote, in addition to his own duties.
 FOULERTON, Lieut. col. T. fr. 11th to 14th N.I. Nov. 16.
 GLEIG, Lieut. commissariat ag. at Ahmedabad, pl. at disp. of C.-in-C.
 GORDON, Lieut. 2nd in com. 2nd regt. Scinde irr. horse, to act as adj. Nov. 26.
 GORDON, Lieut. of the commissariat, late att. ts Persian expd. to revert to grade of dep. asst. com. gen. fr. Nov. 9; to rem. at pres. to close accounts of Persian expd. force.
 GRANT, Capt. E. 3rd N.I. rel. fr. spec. du. under commissary gen. and attached to Lieut. col. Scobie, deputed to Australia on spec. serv.
 GRAVES, Capt. 3rd L.C. rel. fr. doing duty with remount committee, to join his regt. Nov. 23.
 HALE, Brig. com. Poona brig. will assu. com. of div. also, on dep. of Maj. gen. Sir H. Rose, Nov. 24.
 HASLEWOOD, Maj. A. M. supt. of police in Khandeish, has been app. to act as pol. supt. in Sawwur Warce, dur. abs. of Maj. Auld, Nov. 19.
 HENDERSON, Capt. J. H. 29th N.I. to be lieut. of pol. at Shikarpoor, v. Montgomery.
 HILL, Brev. maj. J. engs. perm. to ret. fr. Dec. 4, on pension of capt.
 HILL, Lieut. C. W. 1st L.C. to proc. and join his reg. accompanying Capt. Aitkin's battery *en route* to Deesa and Nusseerabad.
 HILL, Lieut. J. T. 14th N.I. ret. to duty.
 HOBART, Lieut. Hon. W. A. 3rd Eur. reg. ret. to duty.
 JACKSON, Brev. col. C. H. 2nd L.C. perm. to ret. fr. Jan. 1.
 JACOB, Major-gen. J. C.B. resu. ch. of his duties as pol. superint. on the frontier of Upper Scinde, Oct. 26.
 JACOB, Ens. G. A. 22nd N.I. passed colloq. exam. Nov. 30.
 JAMES, Brev. col. H. 15th N.I. ret. to duty; fr. 15th to 6th N.I.
 KANE, Brev. maj. F. A. C. 15th N.I. ret. to duty; att. to commissariat dept. as an act. dep. asst. com. gen. to assist Lieut. col. Birdwood on special service.
 KEAYS, Ens. W. T. to do duty with 11th N.I. at Poona, to join.
 KEAYS, Lieut. 11th N.I. to act as interp. to H.M.'s 95th regt.
 LE GEY, Lieut. P. H. 3rd L.C. ret. fr. serv. in Persia, resumed his appt. in India.
 LEITH, Lieut. 14th N.I. to act as qr. mr. dur. abs. of Forbes.
 MACLEAN, Capt. H. J. 27th N.I. returned to duty; to inspect levy of enrolled pensioners at Malwan.
 MACNAGHTEN, Cornet A. W. 2nd L.C. to be lieut. fr. Oct. 23, in suc. to Tucker, killed in action.
 MCKENNA, Capt. J. art. ret. to duty.
 MIGNON, Lieut. commissariat, late att. to Persian expd. to revert to grade of dep. asst. com. gen. fr. Nov. 9; to proc. to Ahmedabad, and assume ch. of commissariat du. there.
 MILLAR, Lieut. J. T. 22nd N.I. ret. to duty.
 MOORE, 2nd Lieut. H. C. sappers and miners, passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani, Nov. 16.
 NEAVE, Lieut. K. 24th N.I. appt. to adjcy. of 2nd Khandeish Bheel corps can. and serv. repl. at disp. of C.-in-C.
 NEWALL, Ens. F. 21st N.I. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani.
 OLDFIELD, Capt. F. J. 23rd L.C. ret. fr. serv. in Persia, to resume his appt. in India.
 PEACHELL, Lieut. W. S. R. art. attached to No. 2 lt. field battery, to join, Nov. 13.
 PEACHELL, Lieut. H. S. K. art. transf. fr. 4th to 2nd batt.
 PELLY, Capt. Lewis, the functions of this officer as pol. secy. to the officer commanding the Persian field force having ceased,

Oct. 23, he is permitted to ret. to Scinde and resume his staff appointment in that prov. Nov. 19.
 PHILLIPS, Lieut. H. 29th N.I. to act as adj. to left wing, dur. its separation fr. head qrs. of reg. Nov. 26.
 POPE, Lieut. col. late pl. at disp. of C.-in-C. to resume his appt. of dep. commissary gen. and ch. of exec. commissariat off. at pres.
 PRONYN, Lieut. O. inv. estab. returned to duty; to proceed on special duty to the Australian colonies, Nov. 30.
 PYR, Ens. 27th N.I. att. to 10th N.I. to proc. and join his corps.
 ROBINSON, Lieut. H. G. 3rd Eur. regt. returned to duty; to join detach. of corps stationed at Ahmednuggur, prep. to proc. to Mhow.
 ROLLAND, Maj. H. 27th N.I. perm. to retire fr. Dec. 4, upon pens. of lieut. col. under new regs.
 ROOME, Lieut. F. 10th N.I. returned to duty.
 SANDWITH, Capt. J. W. F. 3rd Eur. regt. returned to duty.
 SANDWITH, Lieut. H. M. B. 3rd N.I. to be interp. to H.M.'s 33rd foot, Nov. 25.
 SCOTT, Col. J. posted to 5th L.I. Dec. 1.
 SCHULER, Maj. gen. F. rem. fr. Poona to Scinde div. v. Scott, relieved.
 SEACOME, Lieut. 2nd N.I. to act as interp. to wing of H.M.'s 89th regt. proc. to Deesa, Nov. 26.
 SHERWELL, Capt. H. 2nd Eur. L.I. to be instructor of musketry to that corps, Nov. 25.
 SHORTEDE, Lieut.-col. R. posted to 21st N.I. Nov. 16.
 STEWART, Lieut. to continue as a sub-asst. comm. gen. and to proc. to Scinde without delay to do commissariat duty; to proc. to Sukkur to relieve Lieut. Brett, Nov. 28.
 ST. JOHN, Brev. col. R. 25th N.I. returned to duty.
 STUBBS, Lieut. 27th N.I. to act as qr. mr. and interp. v. Delany, Nov. 26.
 TRAGET, Lieut. 26th N.I. to act as adj. to detach. wing dur. its separation fr. head qrs. Nov. 26.
 VIBART, Ens. A. J. 14th N.I. to be lieut. fr. Nov. 8, v. Mills, killed in action.
 WADDINGTON, Maj. gen. C. div. staff att. to Scinde div. of army.
 WADDINGTON, Maj. gen. C. L.B. to act on div. staff of army dur. abs. of Maj. gen. Schuler, Nov. 16.
 WALLER, Ens. W. F. F. 25th N.I. to join, Nov. 16.
 WATTS, Ens. J. G. 9th N.I. to proceed to the presidency on duty, and to report himself on arrival to the act. dep. adj. gen. of the army; to act as interp. to H.M.'s 38th foot, Nov. 28.
 WEIR, Ens. W. 14th N.I. to do duty with 11th N.I.; to join, Nov. 21.
 WESTBROOKE, Brev. maj. F. 18th N.I. ret. to duty.
 WOODBURN, Lieut. col. (maj. gen.) A. C.B. to be col. fr. Oct. 12, v. Salter, dec.; to rem. unattached, Dec. 1.
 WOODHOUSE, Lieut. 21st N.I. to proc. and join his regt. at Kurra-chee, Nov. 26.
 WOODHOUSE, Ens. C. 12th N.I. passed colloq. exam. Nov. 16.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT DATES SPECIFIED.

INFANTRY.	
CALDECOT, C. Nov. 23	SANDWITH, W. F. Nov. 19.
COGHLAN, C. H. Nov. 23.	SCOTT, W. Nov. 19.
CRAWFORD, R. J.	TREVELYAN, W. R.
HUNT, R. A. C. Nov. 6.	WEIR, W. Nov. 19.
PAUL, C. C.	WRIGHT, J. Nov. 19.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

BROWNE, Lieut. W. W. 9th N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to remain at pres.
 COTTELL, Capt. J. W. 26th N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to remain at pres.
 GORDON, Lieut. J. 1st N.I. 1 mo. fr. Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, in ext. to remain at pres.
 GRANT, Corn. C. 2nd L.C. 18mo. to Europe, m.c. under new rules.
 GRAVES, Capt. J. C. 3rd L.C. fr. Nov. 24 to Dec. 31, to remain at Bombay on m.c.
 HOLBROW, Capt. W. F. 12th N.I. fr. Nov. 4 to Dec. 31, to Bombay, on m.c.
 HOGG, Lieut. A. G. F. 5th N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to rem. at pres.
 KILNER, Lieut. col. J. engs. 2 mo. fr. Nov. 4.
 PACKE, Ens. E. 21st N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to Mahabeshwur, on m.c.
 PRESTON, Lieut. W. B. 14th N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to Mahabeshwur, on m.c.
 REES, Lieut. T. H. 16th N.I. to Dec. 31, in ext. to rem. at pres.
 ROLLAND, Maj. H. 27th N.I. fr. Nov. 23 to Dec. 4, to Bombay.
 SCHULER, Maj. gen. F. 6 mo. to Upper Provinces of Bengal, old regs.
 WAINWRIGHT, Lieut. M. F. N.V. batt. to rem. at pres.

MEDICAL.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BARTON, Vet. surg. to proc. on special duty to the Australian colonies, Nov. 30.
 CATES, Asst. surg. to med. ch. of Vingorla, Nov. 23.
 COLES, Asst. surg. W. M.D. to be sec. to the director gen.
 DAVIDSON, Surg. R. H. M.D. ret. to duty.

GILBERT, Asst. surg. J. to act as civ. surg. of Shikarpore dur. abs. of Hunter, Nov. 25.
 HEWLETT, Asst. surg. T. G. trans. to northern div. to join Nov. 16; to afford med. aid to 1st comp. 2nd batt. art. proc. to Mandavie.
 JOHNSON, Asst. surg. to med. ch. of Bheel corps, Dhurumgaum.
 KEARNEY, Asst. surg. to med. ch. of Sawunt Warce, Nov. 25.
 LALOR, Asst. surg. J. trans. fr. gen. duty northern div. to pres. div. Nov. 16.
 LARKEN, Asst. surg. E. M. passed colloq. exam. in Hindustani.
 MCALISTER, Asst. surg. 2nd gren. N.I. to proceed in med. ch. of wing 10th N.I. under orders for Guzerat, to join forthwith.
 MAITLAND, Dr. G. G. W. asst. mag. and supt. of Mahableshwur, has been vested with full powers of a mag. with the exception of the power of review, Nov. 19.
 MC'CONNELL, Asst. surg. placed at disp. of C.-in-C. of Indian navy for duty, Nov. 14.
 NAYLOR, Asst. surg. G. trans. to Poona div. to join, Nov. 16.
 ROOKE, Surg. gen. B. P. M.D. to be director gen. of the med. dept. fr. Dec. 1.
 SCOTT, J. inspector gen. of hosp. to be inspec. gen. under the new system, fr. Dec. 1.
 SPRY, Asst. surg. to rec. med. ch. of details, 2nd tr. horse art. and H.M.'s 83rd regt. at Ajmere fr. Asst. surg. Colvill, Nov. 26.
 THOMPSON, Surg. M. 5th N.I. to be staff surg. and dep. med. storekeeper at Ahmedabad, v. Harrison, Nov. 25.
 THORP, Asst. surg. R. C. M.D. to be superint. of vaccination N.W. div. Guzerat, Nov. 23.
 VAUGHAN, Asst. surg. J. to be surg. fr. Nov. 17, v. Edwards ret.

ADMITTED TO THE SERVICE.—ARRIVED AT THE DATES SPECIFIED.
 MATT, A. A. Nov. 23.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

DOWNES, Surg. E. T. assay master, 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c.
 HUNTER, Asst. surg. W. G. 15 mo. to Europe, on m.c. new regs.
 LALOR, Asst. surg. J. to Dec. 31, in ext. to remain at pres.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

BRAZIER, Lieut. to be port. offr. at Karrack, fr. Sept. 4, with full batta, Nov. 12.
 MCCARTY, Mids. J. F. returned to du. Nov. 12.
 MORGAN, Mids. J. B. to Eur. 12 mo.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

CONNOLLY, wife of F. C. d. at Upper Colaba, Nov. 13.
 CRAIG, Mrs. G. s. at Bombay, Nov. 30.
 D'SILVA, wife of A. s. at Tannah, Nov. 18.
 FIRTH, wife of J. s. at Byculla, Dec. 1.
 GILDER, wife of C. s. at Poona, Nov. 15.
 GILES, wife of Lieut. Edward, Indian navy, s. at Kurrachee, Nov. 9.
 HARDING, wife of Serg. Thompson, s. at Poona, Nov. 22.
 HART, wife of W. d. at Bombay, Nov. 27.
 KEYS, wife of F. d. Nov. 24.
 LAMB, wife of Maj. W. s. at Saugor, Nov. 7.
 LEEKE, wife of H. E. s. at Tannah, Nov. 25.
 MILFORD, wife of Lieut. S. C. 6th N.I. s. at Poona, Nov. 17.
 REID, wife of H. A. s. at Poona, Nov. 11.
 SCOTT, wife of Henry, s. at Malabar-hill, Nov. 25.
 WILKINS, wife of Lieut. H. St. C. engs. d. at Aden, Nov. 3.
 WOODBURN, wife of Maj. gen. A. s. at Poona, Nov. 27.
 WOTZEL, wife of C. A. s. at Ahmednuggur, Nov. 21.
 YARDLEY, Lady, s. Nov. 25.

MARRIAGES.

BERNARD, Lieut. H. L. C. to Maria C. D. d. of the late C. Smith, at Hazara, Oct. 28.
 BRAY, J. to Fanny S. Flower, at Byculla, Nov. 25.
 DEPPING, J. H. to Helen S. d. of the late Rev. C. Moore, at Byculla, Nov. 23.

DEATHS.

ANDING, Angelina, S. d. of Mr. aged 7, Nov. 26.
 ANDREW, Theresa S. d. of Major E. 7th N.I. at Ahmedabad, aged 8, Nov. 7.
 BURTON, Edward, at Kurrachee, aged 38, Nov. 4.
 BURGESS, Mrs. at Poona, Nov. 27.
 CARY, H. T. (surg.) killed in action at Mehidpore, Nov. 8.
 CROSS, John W. at Kirkee, aged 37, Nov. 11.
 D'SILVA, infant d. of A. at Tannah, Nov. 2.
 HANNAH, Lieut. J. at Khetwaddy, aged 54, Nov. 17.
 MANSON, Serg. maj. M. killed in action at Mehidpore, Nov. 8.
 MARSHALL, William D. at Aden, aged 28, Nov. 5.
 MILLS, Lieut. G. L. 14th regt. N.I. at Mehidpore, Nov. 8.
 O'CONNELL, Serg. maj. W. P. N.I. killed in action at Mehidpore, Nov. 8.
 RAPPIN, Francis, at Cochin, Nov. 17.
 RAY, William, at Poona, aged 32, Nov. 15.
 REDMAYNE, Lieut. 14th Light Dragoons, killed in action near Mundeore, Nov. 23.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 16. Ben Nevis, Herron, Melbourne; Ville de Tonnis, Paire, Point de Galle; Captain Cook, Oakley, Colombo.—17. Cœur de Lion, Lodwick, Bassadore; steamer Scindian, Banks, Kurrachee; Medina, Starkey, Colombo.—18. Staatsraad van Ervick, Winter, Newport.—19. Golden Era, Brown, Kurrachee; Windsor Castle, Pare, Portsmouth.—20. Whirlwind, Edgell, Galle.—21. St. Paul, Pinard, Galle; Maria Gray, Dixon, Kurrachee; Gladiator, Jeffers, Liverpool; Typhoon, Salter, Galle; Eagle, Campbell, Maulmein.—22. James Yeo, Scott, Swansea; Constantine, Fagoolund, Grimsby.—23. Steamer Pottinger, Stead, Suez; Cohota, Day, Liverpool; Dorothea, Gantschow, Melbourne.—24. Victor Emile, Despegal, Malhi; steamer Ottawa, Mathven, Hong-Kong.—25. Canada, Robinson, Bushire.—26. Rose, Esnard, Calcutta; Tasman, Lock, Maulmein.—27. Steamer Eineu, Small, Aden.—28. Huzzar, Joseph, Zanzibar; Typhoon, Faulkner, Liverpool.—29. Punjab, Thompson, Calcutta; steamer Bombay, James, Kurrachee.—30. General Wyndham, Harrison, Maulmein; steamer Cordelia, Vernon, Kooria Moorla; Lord George Bentinck, Case, Mundavie.—Dec. 1. D'Artagnan, Jenner, Bourbon; Warrior Queen, Cresswell, Portsmouth.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Black Eagle, from MADRAS.—Mrs. Gunnell.
 Per Ben Nevis, from MELBOURNE.—Mrs. Herron and child.
 Per Cœur de Lion, from BASSADORE.—Lieut. H. Carey, Mr. Daniell, and Mrs. Lodwick.
 Per Scindian, from KURRACHEE.—Mrs. Smith, Rev. W. Carr, Lieut. Rees, Dr. Duke, Dr. Hunter, Mrs. Wells, Mr. Martin, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Dicks, Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. French, Mrs. Wilson, Mr. Clifford, and Mr. Wilson.
 Per Golden Era, from KURRACHEE.—Lieut. P. H. Le Geyt.
 Per Windsor Castle, from PORTSMOUTH.—The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Hobart, Mr. N. Oliver and 2 Misses Oliver, Lieut. the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Hobart, Capt. and Mrs. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Bullock, Rev. and Mrs. Watson and child, Mrs. Dopping, Lieut. and Mrs. W. Creagh, Mrs. Abbott and child, Miss Abbott, Miss Richworth, Mrs. Martinant, Miss Moore, Miss Quick, Miss Pot, Lieut. J. Sedley, Lieut. H. Jackson, Lieut. A. Cookson, Mr. W. Plunkett, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Scott, and Mr. H. Warner; Cadets Weir, Wright, Scott, and Sandwith; Messrs. J. Goody, Scott, H. Liston, and C. Liston; Mrs. Flinn.
 Per Whirlwind, from GALLS.—Capt. Conran, Lieut. Massy, Staff-surg. and Mrs. Somers, and Mrs. Lewis.
 Per Gladiator, from LIVERPOOL.—Messrs. B. Robinson, W. Watts, W. Knowles, and J. Harris.
 Per Typhoon, from GALLS.—Mrs. Salter and 2 children.
 Per Cohota, from LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Day and family.
 Per Ottawa, from HONG-KONG.—Sir R. Hamilton, Bart.; Mr. Wandell, Capt. Hoare, Mrs. Hoare and infant, and Mr. Hoare, Jun.
 Per Solhee, from ZANZIBAR and MUSCAT.—Mr. T. Frost.
 Per Typhoon, from LIVERPOOL.—Mrs. Tapp, 2 Misses Tapp, and Master Tapp; and Mr. Sulton, Indian navy.
 Per Punjab, from CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Thompson and 3 children, Mrs. Grant and child, and Miss George.
 Per Bombay, from KURRACHEE.—Col. Ellis, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Mr. Trickford, Capt. and Mrs. Hawkin, Dr. Trump, Mr. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Ghare, and Mr. Heerjeebhoy Merwanjee.
 Per General Wyndham, from MAULMEIN.—Mrs. Harris and 2 children.
 Per Warrior Queen, from PORTSMOUTH.—Mrs. Francis, Mrs. Paget, Mrs. Ommanney, Maj. W. J. Bolton, Capt. Ommanney, Paget, and French; Lieuts. Burn, Lowry, Guille, De Cetto, Hobart, and Worsley; and Capt. Francis.
 Per steamer Pottinger (Nov. 23), from SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. and Mrs. Chaplin, Miss Campbell, D. Morrison, Miss Fletcher, Lieut. James, Mr. Stephens, Mr. A. Robertson, Mr. A. Mott, Mr. Caldwell, Mr. Love, Capt. Sir George Leith, Riding-master Phillips, Capt. Blinkborne, Capt. Sir W. Gordon, Capt. and Riding-master Maylor, Riding-master Reilly, Lieut. Maule, Mrs. Barr, Mr. George Wright, Miss Bogg, and Catherine Gardner. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Master Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold and child, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. McGhee, Capt. Shakespeare, Mr. Robertson, Lieut. A. T. Winders, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Doyley, Mr. Manson, Mr. W. Steven, Mr. F. L. Brown, Mr. Probyn, Mr. A. P. de Saone, Lieut. col. Bentinck, Lieut. col. Benson, Lieut. col. de Salis, Capt. Phillips, Capt. Williamson, Capt. Sandwith, and Mr. A. H. Lazard. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. C. Killick, Mr. Nixon, and Mrs. Henderson. From SEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Collier, Capt. Lepper, Capt. Stroud, Capt. Neville, Lieuts. Edwards, Gossett, Webber, and Festing. From ADEN.—Mr. O. H. Coghlan.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 14. Futtay Sallam, Winckler, Mauritius.—16. Steamer Cadiz, Aldham, China.—17. A. B. Thompson, Small, London; Haddington, Brown, London; steamer Bombay, Curling, Aden; Galatia, Barber, Hong-Kong.—18. John Arthur, Wagner, Cochin; Polmaise, Smith, Liverpool; Hurkaru, Fleck, Calcutta.—19. Bee, Raisbeck, Liverpool; Carmenta, Stewart, Liverpool.—22. Steamer Victoria, Sweeny, Mandavie; Lord Geo. Bentinck, Case, Mandavie; steamer Berenice, Chitty, Mandavie; Melbourne, Morris, Mandavie.—24. Steamer Scindian, Beyts, Kurrachee; Carpentaria, Killea, Kutch; John Fielden, Roberts, Liverpool; Flying Cloud, Francis, Mauritius; British Queen, Lawther, Akyab; Bencoolen, Scotley, Liverpool; Futtay Sallam, Rodgers, Calcutta.—27. Jane and Isabella, Watson, Malabar Coast.—28. Lady Elizabeth, Dell, Gibraltar.—29. Hilja, Adair, Mauritius.—Dec. 1. Gilmore, Scott, London; Pauline, Trundle, Colombo; steamer Aden, Bernard, China; Ocean Child, White, Kooria Moorla.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Bombay, to KURRACHEE.—Capt. and Mrs. Warden, Lieut. Crispin, Capt. Cooper, and Mrs. Grant.
 Per steamer Pekin, Burne, to ADEN. For ADEN.—Lieut. Cookson, and Mr. Plunkett. For SEZ.—Mr. Joy, Dr. Trump, and infant. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Patterson, Mr. W. Sanderson, His Excellency Vasco Gurdas de Carvalho and lady and child, Dr. J. B. Leas, Mr. J. H. de Oliveira, Dr. Hunter, Mr. Martino, and Mr. C. B. Wundell. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Hardy Wells, Mrs. Smith and child, Mrs. Alban and 2 children, Maj. and Mrs. Rolland, Mr. C. Grant, Mr. W. McHaffie, Capt. and Mrs. Hoare and infant, Col. Ellis, Mrs. Jones and 4 children, Lieut. and Mrs. Chapman, Capt. Cottell, Dr. Downes, Dr. Dukes, Capt. and Mrs. Miller, and Capt. and Mrs. Hankin. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. Hill, Mrs. Rickards, Mr. Stradfield, Mrs. Mules, Mr. Knott, and Mrs. Magniac.

IMPORTS (Bombay, Dec. 3, 1857).—Cotton Piece Goods.—The business transacted during the fortnight has been to a moderate extent. There has been a slight decline, of from one to two annas, in the price of some Grey Goods, such as Madapollams and Shirtings. Some descriptions of Grey Goods are in demand, and have advanced in value. **Bleached and Fancy Goods.**—There has been no noticeable alteration in the value of Bleached Goods, which remain firm at our last quotations. **Cotton Yarns.**—These also have remained firm during the fortnight, at the prices last reported. **Metals.**—The following are some of the sales that have transpired during the last fortnight: 150 candies British Bar Iron, Rs. 35 8 per cdy.; 125 cwt. Spelter, Rs. 16 10 per cwt.; 100 cwt. Sheathing Copper, Rs. 61 per cwt.; 90 cwt. Sheathing Copper, Rs. 70 12 per cwt. **Saffron.**—1,000 lbs. Saffron, Rs. 14 12 per lb.; 300 lbs. Saffron, Rs. 15 per lb.

EXPORTS (Bombay, Dec. 3, 1857).—Cotton Wool.—In the early part of the fortnight the demand for this article was lively, but since the arrival of the last Overland Mail the rates have declined, and we now quote Surat and Broach at Rs. 135-50; Dhollera Rs. 140-50; Compta, Rs. 128-30; Veralva Rs. 125-27; and Dbarwar Sawginned at Rs. 156-60. **Opium.**—The rates have declined since our last report; and we quote Mundlesir and Indore at Rs. 120. **Oil Seeds.**—Since the arrival of the Overland Mail of the 26th October last, the prices have declined.

COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Dec. 3, 1857.

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bombay Bank.....	Rs. 1,000 each	31 p. ct. prem.
Oriental Bank.....	250 each	250 pd. up 51 p. ct. prem.
Commercial Bank ..	1,000 each	500 do. 4 p. ct. pm.
Mercantile Bank ..	250 do.	14½ p. ct. pm.
N.W. Bank of India	400 each	noml.
Agra Bank ..	500 each	35 p. ct. pm.
Madras Bank ..	1,000 each	10 p. ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com...	12,000 each	20,000 do. 21,500
Colaba Press Com...	7,000 each	7,000 do. 26,000
Hydraulic P. Com...	4,000 do.	6,200
Cotton Spinning Com.	4,000 do.	400 pm.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com....	900 do.	120 pm.
Colaba L. Com.	10,000 do.	8,500 sellers.
Bombay S. N. Com.	400 do.	400 sellers.
Great Ind. P. R. Com. ,	218-3 paid in Bombay, or £20 pm. in England—Rs. 17 per share discd.	
Do New Shares, Rs. 21-13 1 at £2 per share—par.		

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

4 per cent. transfer loan ..	Rs. 85 noml.	100 Sa.
4 Do. do. 1832-33 ..	Rs. 84	
4 Do. do. 1835-36 ..	Rs. 78	100 Co.'s.
4 Do. do. 1842-43 ..	Rs. 78½	100 do.
New 5 Do. do.	Rs. 90	100 do.

EXCHANGES.

On London—at 6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 2½d. For doc. bills.	
6 2s. 0d. to 2s. 2½d. For cred. bills.	
On Calcutta at 60 days' sight, per 100....	98
..... 30 days' sight	98½
..... at sight	99½
On Madras at 30 days'	98½
..... at sight	99½
On China at 60 days' sight.....	Rs. 219

Freights to London, 2l. to 2l. 5s. Liverpool, 1l. 17s. 6d. to 2l.

PERSIA.

THE PERSIAN EXPEDITION.

Fort William Foreign Department, November 6, 1857.—Referring to the Notifications from this department, Nos. 140 and 185, dated the 18th June and 1st July last, in which the services of the Persian expeditionary force were acknowledged, the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council desires to express his obligations to the clergymen, who were attached to the force, and to certain officers whom Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B. omitted to notice in his despatch.

The Rev. Messrs. Badger, Watson, and Schwabe, and the Rev. Mr. Strickland, Roman Catholic clergyman, were assiduous in their attention to the spiritual wants of the officers and European troops during the continuance of the campaign, and have established a claim, as well to the gratitude of those who benefited by their ministrations, as to the thanks of the Government of India.

Captain Playfair, of the Bombay engineers, was field engineer under the late Major-General Stalker at the affair of Rushire and the capture of Bushire, and he acted in the same capacity at Khooshab, and again at Mohamreh, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram. On all occasions, Captain Playfair made himself conspicuous by his zeal and activity, and won the approbation of his superiors.

Captain Good commanded a detachment of H. M.'s 64th foot, on the expedition to Ahwaz, and contributed to the signal success which was there achieved.

Lieutenant W. Gray, late deputy assistant commissary general, was in charge of the executive commissariat duties at Bushire, which were of an extensive and important character, and were conducted by that officer with commendable zeal and efficiency.

The services of these officers have been noticed by Lieutenant-General Sir James Outram, K.C.B., with much approbation, and the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has great pleasure in tendering to them the thanks of the Government of India.

The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has received official information of the evacuation of Bushire by the British troops on the 2nd October. The island of Karrack is the only spot of Persian soil which is still in the occupation of the British Government, and the relinquishment of that post only awaits the receipt of authentic intelligence by the officer in command, that the conditions of the treaty of peace concluded on the 4th March last, have been completely fulfilled by the Persian Government.

In making this announcement, it becomes the gratifying duty of the Governor-General in Council to record the sense which is entertained by the Government of India of the services rendered by Brigadier-General Jacob, C.B. and the officers under his command.

When Lieutenant-general Sir J. Outram, K.C.B. left Bushire in progress to Mohamreh, the command of the troops remaining at the former post was committed to Brigadier-general John Jacob; and subsequently, when the lieutenant-general was recalled to India, all the military and political authority which had been exercised by him devolved on Brigadier-general Jacob. The admirable discipline, order, and efficiency which have been maintained amongst the troops under Brigadier-general Jacob's command at Bushire, and the judgment with which he has discharged all his high and important functions, entitle that very distinguished officer to the warmest thanks of the Government of India.

The confidence with which Lieut.-General Sir J. Outram resigned his command into the hands of the brigadier general, has been fully justified by the issue. The British troops leave behind them in Persia a reputation, not for valour alone, but for discipline, moderation, and justice, and it is to Brigadier-general Jacob especially, and to the able officers by whom he was surrounded, that this gratifying result is due.

Brigadier-general Jacob, C.B. has expressed his obligations to the field force under his command.

The thanks of the Government of India are especially due to Brigadier Wilson, K.H.; Brigadier Stuart, commanding the cavalry at Bushire; and Brigadier Honner.

Colonel Trevelyan, commanding the artillery, has zealously and usefully aided Brigadier-General Jacob in matters beyond the ordinary range of his duty; and Major John Hill, commanding the engineers, has done excellent service.

To the officers commanding regiments, and to the heads of departments, high credit is due, for the perfect order and efficiency maintained during the whole period of occupation; and to none more than to Superintending-Surgeon Stovell, who has laboured to preserve the health of the army with assiduity and success.

Captain Felix Jones, of the Indian navy, political resident and civil commissioner of Bushire, has together with the officers under his orders, earned the best thanks of the Governor-General in Council for the mode in which his charge has been administered.

The various duties which have fallen to Commodore Rennie, Indian navy, since the cessation of hostilities, have been scarcely less important than those previously discharged by him; and through the ability and zeal of himself and the officers under his command, they have been performed in a manner to call for the marked approbation of the Governor-General in Council.

Finally, the Governor-General in Council begs to offer his cordial thanks to all the officers, the non-commissioned officers, and men, composing the force under the command of Brigadier-general Jacob, C.B. for their orderly conduct and their steady discipline during the occupation of Bushire, and to assure them that it will be his care to bring their services under the favourable notice of her Majesty's Government and the Honourable the Court of Directors.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

G. F. EDMONSTONE.
Secretary to the Government of India.

THE following is the translation of an extract of a Persian letter from Ghuznee, dated 9th Soffar Sunnay Hazah, corresponding with 29th September, 1857:—"The political and general news is of very little importance. No recent news has been received from Iran (Persia). It is, however, reported that the ameer has received several despatches lately from his son Hyder Khan, the governor of Candahar, but the contents have not yet transpired. It is also rumoured that Taylor Sahib (probably Col. Taylor) and his party, accompanied by an Iranian Ilchee, or Persian ambassador, are expected shortly at Herat."

THE DELHI DESPATCHES.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Nov. 5.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council has received a despatch from Major-gen. Wilson, in continuation of that which was published in the notification of the 8th ult. and completing the narrative of the capture of Delhi.

The reports and returns which accompany this despatch, establish the arduous nature of a contest carried on against an enemy vastly superior in numbers, holding a strong position, furnished with unlimited appliances, and aided by the most exhausting and sickly season of the year.

They set forth the indomitable courage and perseverance, the heroic self-devotion and fortitude, the steady discipline and stern resolve of English soldiers.

There is no mistaking the earnestness of purpose with which the struggle has been maintained by Major-gen. Wilson's army. Every heart was in the cause; and whilst their numbers were, according to all ordinary rule, fearfully unequal to the task, every man has given his aid wherever and in whatever manner it could most avail to hasten retribution upon a treacherous and murderous foe.

In the name of outraged humanity, in memory of innocent blood ruthlessly shed, and in acknowledgment of the first signal vengeance inflicted upon the foulest treason, the Governor-General in Council records his gratitude to Major-gen. Wilson and the brave army of Delhi. He does so in the sure conviction that a like tribute awaits them, not in England only, but wherever, within the limits of civilization, the news of their well-earned triumph shall reach.

Major-gen. Wilson has testified to the earnest and efficient support which he has received from every branch of the force under his command.

To Major F. Gaitskill, who, on Brigadier Garbett being disabled by a wound, assumed the command of the artillery in the field, and to the officers and men of that arm; to Lieut.-col. Hogge, Director of the Artillery Depot, who volunteered his services as commissary of ordnance with the siege train; to Capt. J. Young, and to the other officers of that branch, the Governor-General in Council tenders his cordial thanks for their exertions during the whole siege.

To Lieut.-col. Baird Smith, for the able and successful conduct of the siege operations, under the discouragement of sickness and pain, the best thanks of the Governor-General in Council are eminently due. This distinguished officer was admirably seconded by Capt. A. Taylor, and the officers and men of the Engineer Brigade.

To Brigadier Hope Grant, C.B., commanding the Cavalry Brigade, and to Brigadiers J. Longfield and W. Jones, C.B., commanding the Brigades of Infantry, the Governor-General in Council offers his warm acknowledgments of their excellent service; as also to Col. Campbell, commanding H.M.'s 52nd Light Infantry; to Major C. Reid, Sirmoor Battalion; to Col. Jones, commanding 1st battalion, H.M.'s 60th Rifles; and to Col. J. Denniss, of H.M.'s 52nd Light Infantry, to whose care the charge of the camp was confided during the operations against the town. The manner in which these officers have discharged their duties is highly appreciated by the Government.

It is a matter of the deepest regret to the Governor-General in Council, that the mortal wounds received by Brigadier-General Nicholson in the assault, to the success of which he so eminently contributed, have taken from the army in India one of its brightest ornaments, and have deprived the State of services which it can ill afford to lose. The services rendered by Lieut.-col. H. Burn, attached as field officer to the 1st brigade of infantry, and by Capt. Seymour Blane (H.M.'s 52nd light infantry), Brigade-major to Brigadier-general Nicholson, have earned the approbation of the Government.

The Governor-General in Council cordially acknowledges the admirable manner in which the staff of the field force and the general staff of the army have performed their arduous duties, and to Brigadier-gen. Chamberlain, adjutant-general of the army; to Capt. H. Norman, assistant-adjutant-general; to Major E. S. Ewart, deputy-assistant-adjutant-general; to Capt. E. B. Johnson, assistant-adjutant-general of artillery; to the officers of the quarter-master-general's department, Capt. D. M. Shute and Capt. H. M. Garston; as also to Capt. W. S. Hodson, who has performed good service with his newly-raised regiment of irregular horse, and at the same time conducted with great ability the duties of the intelligence department; to Lieut. F. S. Roberts, attached to the artillery brigade as deputy-assistant-quarter-master-general; to Lieut.-col. Keith Young, and the officers of the judge-advocate-general's department; as well as to Capt. C. H. Barchard, Capt. J. R. Turnbull, Capt. H. D. Lowe, Lieut. R. C. Low, and to Major H. A. Ouvry, attached to the personal staff of Major-gen. Wilson, the Governor-General in Council offers his best thanks, for the zealous assistance which they have afforded to their commander and to the state. The Governor-General in Council has much pleasure in recognizing the valuable aid rendered to the force by the officers of the civil service who have been attached to it, and his lordship in council desires to record his approbation of the services of Mr. Hervey Greathed, whose untimely death is a heavy public loss; of

Mr. C. B. Saunders, and of Mr. R. H. Clifford, who made themselves most useful to the major-general in action; and of Sir T. Metcalfe, whose gallantry in conducting the assaulting column under Col. Campbell through the city was conspicuous.

While tendering his thanks to the officers, whose conduct on the occasion of the final assault of the city has been brought under his notice, the Governor-General in Council is anxious not to overlook the gallantry displayed on other occasions by several officers who were debarr'd by wounds or sickness from joining in the operations of that day. The distinguished services of Brig. St. G. Showers, of Col. A. M. Becher, quartermaster-general of the artillery, of Lieut. col. Seaton, C.B. 35th N.I., of Lieut.-col. Murray Mackenzie, Major J. Coke, and Capt. H. D. Daly, commanding the Guides, deserve the recognition, and have gained the approval of Government.

Lieut.-col. W. B. Thomson, deputy commissary-general, and the other officers serving in the commissariat department, are entitled to the thanks of the Governor-General in Council for the efficiency with which their duties were performed.

The arrangements made by Superint. surg. E. Tritton, for the care and comfort of the numerous patients in hospital, have been most satisfactory, and the Governor-General in Council has pleasure in offering to that officer, as well as to the regimental and staff officers of the medical department by whom he was supported, this acknowledgment of their good service.

The Governor-General in Council desires to express to the non-commissioned officers and men of H.M.'s 9th lancers and carabineers the great satisfaction with which he has received the report of the cheerful and effective assistance rendered by them to their comrades of the artillery in working the batteries.

To all the troops, European and native, to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men serving with the field force, his Lordship in Council offers his hearty thanks for the gallantry, perseverance, skill, and discipline which they have displayed throughout the service on which they have been employed.

Where so much has been done to command admiration, it is difficult fairly to select acts for particular notice. But the Governor-General in Council feels that no injustice will be done to any man if he offers a tribute of admiration and thanks to the brave soldiers, who, under Lieuts. Home and Salkeld, accomplished the desperate task of blowing open the Cashmere Gate.

From first to last, from the first advance of the devoted little band against the ramparts, throughout the perilous operation so successfully achieved, to the last act of the Bugler Hawthorne in tending his officer's wounds under a heavy fire, this deed was one of deliberate and sustained courage, as noble as any that has ever graced the annals of war. It will be the care of the Governor-General in Council, that the brave men, Englishmen and natives, who survive to share the glory of it, shall not go unrewarded, and that the memory of those who fell shall be honoured.

It is a satisfaction to the Governor-General in Council to find that in estimating upon a late occasion the eminent services rendered by the Chief Commissioner of the Punjab to the State during the siege of Delhi, and in expressing his earnest thanks for them, he has spoken the sentiments of the individual best able to appreciate those services at their true value. To the indefatigable exertions of Sir John Lawrence, Major-gen. Wilson frankly attributes his own success.

There remains to the Governor-General in Council the pleasing duty of noticing the part taken in the contest before Delhi by some of the neighbouring native chiefs.

The loyal and constant co-operation of the Maharajah of Patiala and his troops; the steady support of the Rajah of Jheend, whose forces shared in the assault; and the assistance given to the British arms by Jan Fishan Khan and Sirdar Meer Khan Sahib, well call for the marked thanks of the Governor-General in Council.

These true-hearted chiefs, faithful to their engagements, have shown trust in the power, honour, and friendship, of the British Government, and they will not repent it.

The Governor-General in Council will also have the gratification of thanking Maharajah Rundbeer Singh, of Cashmere, for the timely support given by the Jummoo Contingent, placed by his highness under the command of Captain Richard Lawrence. The conduct of the ruler of Cashmere has been that of a sincere ally.

From Major-gen. A. Wilson, commanding Delhi Field Force, to the Adjutant-general of the Army.

Delhi, September the 22nd, 1857.

Sir,—In continuation of my despatch of the 16th instant, I now have the honour to forward a report for the information of the Major-general commanding in the Upper Provinces, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and the Government, of the further operations of the force under my command since that date.

During the 17th and 18th, we continued to take up advanced posts in the face of considerable opposition on the part of the rebels, and not without loss to ourselves, three (3) officers being killed, and a number of men killed and wounded. On the evening of the 19th, the Burn Bastion, which had given us considerable annoyance, was surprised and captured.

On the morning of the 20th, our troops pushed on, and occupied the Lahore-gate, from which an unopposed advance was made on the other bastions and gateways, until the whole of the defences of the city were in our hands.

From the time of our first entering the city, an uninterrupted and vigorous fire from our guns and mortars was kept up on the Palace, Jumma Masjid, and important posts in possession of rebels; and as we took up our various positions in advance, our light guns and mortars were brought forward and used with effect on the streets and houses in their neighbourhood.

The result of this heavy and unceasing bombardment, and of the steady and persevering advance of our troops, has been the evacuation of the palace by the king, the entire desertion of the city by the inhabitants, and the precipitate flight of the rebel troops—who, abandoning their camp, property, many of their sick and wounded, and the greater part of their field artillery, have fled in utter disorganization; some 4,000 or 5,000 across the bridge of boats into the Dooab, the remainder down the right bank of the Jumna.

The gate of the palace having been blown in, it was occupied by our troops at about noon on the 20th, and my head-quarters established in it on the same day.

The great diminution of our strength by losses in action during the last few days, added to the severe sickness prevailing among the troops, has prevented my immediately organizing and sending a column in pursuit, but a force as under,* under command of Lieut.-col. Greathed, will march to-morrow morning towards Bolundshuhur and Allyghur, to intercept the rebels, whose intentions are said to be to cross the Jumna at Muttra. My intelligence, however, I regret to say, is very defective.

The king, who accompanied the troops, it is believed, for some short distance, last night gave himself up to a party of irregular cavalry, whom I had sent out in the direction of the fugitives; he is now a prisoner under a guard of European soldiers. Three of the shahzadas,† who are known to have taken a prominent part in the atrocities attending the insurrection, have been this day captured by Captain Hodson, and shot on the spot.

Thus has the important duty committed to this force been accomplished, and its object attained. Delhi, the focus of rebellion and insurrection, and the scene of so much horrible cruelty, taken and made desolate; the king a prisoner in our hands; and the mutineers, notwithstanding their great numerical superiority, and their vast resources in ordnance, and all the munitions and appliances of war, defeated on every occasion of engagement with our troops, are now driven with slaughter in confusion and dismay from their boasted stronghold.

The details of the operations have been so fully entered into in my previous despatch and annexed reports and returns from the various commanding officers, that little remains for me to say but to again express my unqualified approbation of the conduct and spirit of the whole of the troops, not only on this occasion, but during the entire period they have been in the field.

For four months of the most trying season of the year, this force, originally very weak in number, has been exposed to the repeated and determined attacks of an enemy far outnumbering it, and supported by a numerous and powerful artillery. The duties imposed upon all have been laborious, harassing, and incessant, and notwithstanding heavy losses, both in action and from disease, have been at all times zealously and cheerfully performed.

I beg to add my most cordial concurrence in the commendations bestowed by officers commanding brigades, columns, and detachments, on the officers and men named in their several reports; and I have to express my own deep obligations to those officers themselves for the valuable assistance I have at all times received from them.

To Major F. Gaitskell, who recently assumed command of the artillery in the field, consequent on Brigadier Garbett having been disabled by a wound, and to the officers and men of that distinguished arm, to whose energy and untiring zeal the successful issue of the operations is so largely attributable, I have to offer my hearty thanks. And particularly am I indebted to that excellent officer, Lieut.-col. Hogge, Director of the artillery depot, who volunteered his services as commissary of ordnance with the siege train, through whose able superintendence of the park, and arrangements for the supply of ammunition to the batteries, our artillery was enabled to deal out the destruction which was effected; as also to Capt. J. Young, deputy commissary, and Mr. J. Stolesbury, assistant commissary of ordnance, for their exertions during the whole siege.

To Lieut.-col. Baird Smith, chief engineer, who, in ill health, and whilst suffering from the effects of a painful wound, devoted himself with the greatest ability and assiduity to the conduct of the difficult and important operations of the siege—to his gallant and eminently talented second, Capt. A. Taylor, and to the whole of the officers and men of the engineer brigade, my thanks and acknowledgments are especially due for having planned and successfully carried out, in the face of extreme and unusual difficulties, an attack almost without parallel in the annals of siege operations.

To that most brilliant officer, Brigadier-general J. Nicholson, whose professional character and qualifications are so well known

and appreciated, I am under the greatest obligations for the daring manner in which he led his column to the assault; and I deeply deplore that his services are for the present lost to the State.

To Brigadier Hope Grant, C.B., commanding the cavalry brigade, and to Brigadiers J. Longfield and W. Jones, C.B., commanding infantry brigades, I am deeply indebted; and I have to offer my best thanks to Col. G. Campbell, commanding H.M.'s 52nd light infantry, and to that intrepid and excellent officer, Major C. Reid, of the Sirmoor battalion, both wounded whilst gallantly leading columns of attack; as also to Col. J. Jones, commanding the 1st battalion 50th royal rifles—a regiment which has shown a glorious example both in its daring gallantry and its perfect discipline to the whole force—for the ability with which he covered the advance of the assaulting columns.

I have pleasure, also, in bringing favourably to notice the services rendered by Lieut.-col. H. P. Burn, attached as field officer to the 1st brigade of infantry, and by Capt. Seymour Blane, H.M.'s 52nd light infantry, major of brigade to Brigadier-gen. Nicholson.

Col. J. L. Dennis, of H.M.'s 52nd light infantry, whom I placed in charge of the camp during the operations, is entitled to my thanks and acknowledgments for the able dispositions he made with the troops under his command, for the due protection of his important charge.

To the officers of the general staff of the army, and to those of the staff of the field force, my cordial acknowledgments are due for the admirable manner in which they have performed their responsible duties.

To that very distinguished officer, Brigadier-gen. N. B. Chamberlain, adjutant-gen. of the army, who, though still incapacitated by a severe wound previously received, proceeded to the ridge at Hindu Rao's, and performed essential service after Major Reid had been wounded, and it became necessary to resume that position.

To Capt. H. W. Norman, assistant adjutant-gen. of the army, who, on this, as on each and every occasion, has been distinguished by his gallantry, zeal, and professional ability.

To that experienced officer, Major R. S. Ewart, deputy-assistant adjutant-general, and his gallant and energetic coadjutor, Capt. D. M. Stewart, deputy-assistant adjutant-general, who have conducted the duties of this important department with the force much to my satisfaction; and to Capt. E. B. Johnson, assistant adjutant of artillery, who volunteered to command the 24-pounder breaching battery, most ably and effectually carried out the duty assigned to him, and who rejoined my personal staff on the morning of the assault, and who has, throughout these operations, given me the most zealous and efficient support, I am greatly indebted for the assistance they have afforded me.

I beg also to bring very favourably to notice the officers of the quartermaster-general's department, Capt. D. C. Shute and Capt. H. M. Garston; and Capt. W. S. R. Hodson, who has performed such good and gallant service with his newly-raised regiment of irregular horse, and at the same time conducted the duties of the intelligence department under the orders of the quartermaster-general, with rare ability and success; also that active and gallant officer, Lieut. F. S. Roberts, attached to the artillery brigade, in the capacity of deputy-assistant quartermaster-general.

Lieut.-col. Keith Young, judge-advocate-general, also, and his deputies, Capt. T. C. Maisey and Capt. H. W. Wilson, most zealously assisted me in carrying my orders.

To the officers of my personal staff—Capt. C. H. Barchard, who has served with me first as my orderly officer, and subsequently as aide-de-camp, and to whose zealous and untiring exertions I am deeply indebted; to Capt. J. R. Turnbull, 2nd aide-de-camp; Capt. R. H. L. Lowe, and Lieut. R. C. Low, extra aides-de-camp, I am under great obligations for the zeal and readiness with which they on this, and all other occasions, have performed their duties. My thanks are also due to Major H. A. Ouvry, who attended me on the day of assault.

For the valuable aid at all times rendered by the officers of the civil service, who have been attached to the force, I have to record my warm acknowledgments. Mr. Hervey Greathed, agent to the deputy-governor, North-Western Provinces (whose subsequent sudden death I deeply lament), and Mr. C. B. Saunders, both of whom attended me in action, and made themselves most useful; Sir T. Metcalfe, Bart., whose gallantry in conducting Col. Campbell's assaulting column through the city was conspicuous; and Mr. R. H. Clifford, who was also in attendance on me, are all entitled to my thanks.

Whilst, however, in acknowledging the services of those officers whose good fortune it was to be present at the assault, and in the action of the 14th, I have only performed a grateful duty, I should be greatly wanting if I failed to record the names of those who have previously distinguished themselves, but who, incapacitated by wounds or sickness, were unable to join in the operations of that day.

Amongst these I have specially to notice Brigadier St. G. D. Showers, whose cool gallantry on the numerous occasions in which he has been engaged, has been conspicuous.

Also Col. A. M. Becher, Quartermaster-General of the Army, who, though prevented by a severe wound, received in June last, from taking an active part in the field, has at all times rendered me zealous assistance.

Lieut.-col. T. Seaton, C.B. of the 35th Native Infantry, attached

* 1st troop 1st brigade horse artillery; 2nd ditto 3rd ditto ditto; No. 17 light field battery; 5th lancers; 1st, 2nd, and 5th Punjab cavalry; Hodson's horse (200); 2nd companies Punjab sappers; H.M.'s 8th regiment; H.M.'s 75th ditto; 2nd and 4th Punjab infantry.

† Mirza Moghul and Mirza Khayr Sultan, sons of the king; Mirza Abo Bakker, grandson, ditto.

to the force, a most valuable and experienced officer, of whose services I have been deprived owing to a wound received by him on the 23rd July.

That admirable officer, Lieut.-col. Murray Mackenzie, commanding the 1st Brigade of Horse Artillery, of whose services I have also been deprived by a wound which he received when in charge of the heavy batteries at an early stage of our operations.

That officer so distinguished in our frontier warfare, Major J. Coke, commanding the 1st Punjab Rifles, severely wounded at the head of his regiment on the 12th of August, and the gallant commander of the Guides, Capt. H. D. Daly, who was very severely wounded leading a most daring charge on the enemy's guns in the action of the 19th of June.

I need not observe how largely the success and efficiency of an army depends on the regularity of its supplies. Under circumstances of peculiar difficulty, in a district the population of which has been inimical, and in which civil authority has ceased to exist, this force has, from the commencement, been kept well and sufficiently provisioned with supplies of every description, the issue of rations to the soldiers having been as regular, both in quantity and quality, as in cantonments. My warmest thanks are therefore due to Lieut.-col. W. B. Thomson, deputy commissary-general, the admirable and indefatigable head of that department in the field; as also to Lieut. T. H. Sibley, principal executive officer to Lieut. Waterfield, and to the other officers serving in that department.

With the medical arrangements of Superintending-surgeon E. Tritton I have every reason to be satisfied, and he is entitled to my cordial acknowledgments. At such a trying season of the year, and in a notoriously unhealthy locality, the sickness and mortality have of course been heavy. In addition to those suffering from disease, the hospitals have received almost daily accessions of wounded men. The labours, therefore, of the Medical Department have been unceasing, notwithstanding there has not been at any time the slightest failure in the arrangements for the care and comfort of the very numerous patients.

Amongst those medical officers whose unwearied zeal and superior ability have come prominently before me, are, Officiating Superintending Surgeon C. McKinnon, M.D., who has been in medical charge of the 1st brigade horse artillery; Surgeon J. H. Ker Innes, 60th royal rifles; Surgeon J. P. Brougham, 1st fusiliers; Surgeon E. Hare, of the 2nd fusiliers; Assistant-Surgeon J. J. Clifford, M.D., of the 9th lancers; and Assistant-Surgeon W. F. Mactier, M.D., on the personal staff of the late Commander-in-Chief.

Credit is also due to Surgeon D. Scott, M.D., medical store-keeper.

The duties and offices of provost-marshal to the force have been conducted by a very deserving old non-commissioned officer, Sergeant-Major Stoud, 3rd brigade horse artillery, whom I recommend to favourable consideration for a commission.

The names of non-commissioned officers deserving of a similar reward I shall have the pleasure of submitting hereafter.

I should neither be fulfilling the repeatedly-expressed wishes of the artillery officers attached to this force, nor following the dictates of my own inclination, if I failed to acknowledge the valuable assistance which has, throughout the operations before Delhi, been most cheerfully given by the non-commissioned officers and men of H.M.'s 9th lancers, and the 6th dragoon guards, in working the batteries. Without it, owing to the comparatively small number of artillerymen, I should have been quite unable to man the batteries efficiently, or keep up the heavy fire which, aided by these men, I have happily been able to do. To these regiments, therefore, and to Brigadier Grant, who readily placed a certain number of his men at my disposal for such purpose, I tender my best thanks.

It would be an omission on my part were I to pass over in silence the good services and loyal conduct of one who has already been rewarded by the Government for the friendly assistance he rendered to our army in Afghanistan; I allude to the Nawab Jan Fishan Khan, who, with his brave nephew, Sirdar Bahadur Meer Khan, and their retainers, accompanied me from Meerut, was present at the actions on the Hindun, and has since taken part in nearly every action in which this force has been engaged.

Of the loyal services rendered to the State by the Rajah of Puttala, which must be so well known to the Government, it may not be considered necessary for me to speak; but it is incumbent on me, in my capacity as commander of this force, to acknowledge officially the great assistance the Rajah's troops have afforded me in enabling the numerous convoys of ammunition and stores to travel in security and safety to my camp under their escort and protection.

Equally is it my duty to bring prominently to the notice of Government the admirable service performed by the Jheend Rajah and his troops, under command of Lieut.-col. H. F. Dunsford. They have not only had very harassing duties to carry out in the constant escort of convoys of sick and wounded men, ammunition, &c.; but they have also aided me in the field on more than one occasion, and finally participated in the assault of the city.

Lastly, I trust I may be excused if I thus publicly acknowledge the all-important and invaluable aid for which I am indebted to the chief commissioner of the Punjab, Sir John Lawrence, K.C.B., to whose indefatigable exertions in reinforcing me with every available soldier in the Punjab, the successful result of our operations

is, I unhesitatingly pronounce, attributable; and I take this opportunity of recognising the advantage derived from the presence of the troops of his highness the Maharajah Runbeer Sing in alliance with the British force, the moral effect of which has been great. And although unsuccessful, I regret to say, in the actual accomplishment of the part of the operations in which the Jummoo contingent was engaged on the 14th, I can attach no particle of blame to those troops, as I consider, under the circumstances in which they were placed, the very strong position which they had to attack, and the prolonged and determined resistance which they encountered from an enemy superior to them in number, arms, training, and experience, that they behaved under their gallant commander, Capt. R. C. Lawrence, and the other British officers serving with them, to whom my best thanks are due, as well as they could have been expected to do.

Captain Lawrence's report of his operations is annexed.

I have, &c. sir,

A. WILSON, Major-general, commanding Delhi Field Force.

From Major F. Gaitskell, commanding Artillery Brigade, to the Assistant Adjutant-gen., Field Force, Delhi.

Delhi, 19th September, 1857.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Major-general commanding field force, my report of the operations of the artillery brigade under my command from the evening of the 6th to the morning of the 14th September.

The first guns (six 9-pounders, and two 24-pounders) were placed in a light battery on the evening of the 6th September to the left front of the Sammy house picquet, and about 950 yards from the Shah Bastion. These guns, with four heavy guns in the light batteries on the ridge, and two light guns at the Crow's Nest, were placed under the command of Captain Remington, of the 1st troop 1st brigade horse artillery, the light guns for the purpose of keeping the ground clear between the Shah Bastion and Kissengunge, and the whole to aid generally in the defence of our right flank. These objects were principally attained on several occasions during the time the siege batteries were in play, from the 8th to 14th September, in repelling the attacks of the enemy on our right (No. 1) siege battery.

No. 1 siege battery was commenced on the evening of the 7th of September, and although originally intended for ten guns, was sub-divided into two portions,—the one on the right, under Major Brind, to silence the fire of the guns on the Shah Bastion, distance 700 yards, containing five 18-pounders, and one 8-inch howitzer; that on the left, four 24-pounders, under Major Turner (until that officer was compelled to leave from severe sickness, when Major Kaye received the command), to ruin the defences, and keep down, as far as practicable, the fire of the Cashmere Bastion, distant 850 yards. The two portions of this battery not being sufficiently ready on the morning of the 8th of September, only two guns in each were enabled to open fire; but during that day and the following night the whole were got into position, and a steady and most efficient fire was kept up from the right portion until the assault on the morning of the 14th instant, being a period of seven and a half days, at a most sickly season of the year, and there being no relief, or only a partial one for officers and men. From the left portion the fire was kept up until the afternoon of the 10th, when the battery caught fire, and was destroyed; fortunately only a few hours before the guns were to have been removed to No. 2 battery.

On the night of the 10th September No. 2 battery, also consisting of two portions, was armed,—the right with seven 8-inch howitzers, and two 18-pounder guns, under Major Kaye, and the left, consisting of nine 24-pounder guns, under the command of Major J. H. Campbell, until the evening of the 11th, when, I regret to say, he was compelled, from a severe grape-shot wound, to make over the command to Captain E. B. Johnson. The right portion of this battery was placed at a distance of 500 yards from the Cashmere Bastion, and was designed to destroy the masonry parapet of the bastion, dismount the guns, strip off the musketry parapet in the left face for 200 yards, and destroy a small tower in the curtain. The fire from this portion of the No. 2 battery was sustained during the 11th, 12th, and 13th, by day and night, and with the greatest success. The left portion of this battery, nine 24-pounders, opened fire at a distance of 500 yards, for the purpose of effecting a breach in the curtain immediately adjoining the right flank of the Cashmere Bastion, about half-past five A.M. on the morning of the 11th September, and by nine o'clock every gun on the bastion was silenced, and until the night of the 13th September an incessant fire was kept up with five guns in making the breach, the other four being directed on the defences of the Cashmere Bastion, and of the parapet of the curtain.

The siege battery, No. 3, under Major E. W. S. Scott, was armed on the night of the 11th instant, with six 18-pounder guns at a distance of 160 yards from the left face of the Water Bastion, mounting six heavy guns and two light guns, and a fire was opened from four guns at one p.m. on the 12th; a greater number of guns could not be used at once, as the embrasures required constant repairs. There were also twelve 5½-inch mortars attached to this battery, under Capt. Blunt, which shelled the interior of the bastion and the ground to the left of the church. By one p.m. of the 13th instant, the wall was pierced, and a practicable breach of about 60 feet wide was made by dusk the same evening. It was subse-

quently ascertained that in addition to effecting the breach, four of the enemy's guns were rendered unserviceable, and the carriages of the two light guns destroyed.

No. 4 siege battery, under the command of Major Tombs, consisting of four 10-inch and six 8-inch mortars, was armed on the evening of the 9th September, but did not (pursuant to orders received) open fire until the morning of the 11th, from which date until the assault an incessant and destructive fire was kept up from the whole battery on the following points, viz., the Cashmere Gate and Bastion, the church, Skinner's house, and the Water Gate and Bastion.

The several batteries ceased their fire on the morning of the 14th, shortly before the assault was made.

I beg to recommend to the most favourable notice of the Major-general commanding, the services of Majors Brind, Campbell, Scott, Turner, Kaye, and Tombs; Capts. Remington, Johnson, and Blunt, for the admirable manner in which they exercised the duties of their respective commands; and I cannot praise too highly the conduct of every officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier, who performed their duties with the greatest energy, and bore the constant exposure and hardship with the utmost cheerfulness, and I beg to recommend their services as recorded in the reports of officers commanding batteries, herewith forwarded, to the major-general's favourable notice. I have also to acknowledge the services of Capt. the Hon. A. Anson, H.M.'s 84th regiment, and the officers of other branches of her Majesty's and the Company's services who volunteered to serve with the artillery, and who have been reported of most favourably by commanding officers of batteries.

My best acknowledgments are also due to Lieut.-col. Hogge, commissary of ordnance, for the arrangements he made in his departments; likewise to Lieut. J. S. Frith, my brigade major, for his services during the operations, and the assistance he has afforded me at all times.

I desire also to report the valuable services rendered by detachments of H.M.'s 6th dragoon guards (carabineers) and 9th lancers, who did duty in the several batteries, and who by their steady conduct, gained for themselves the highest approbation from the several officers commanding batteries.

I have to deplore two gallant officers of the artillery—Lieut. Hildebrand, who was killed in No. 2 battery on the 8th September,—an officer who had performed much valuable service during the time the force has been at Delhi; and Capt. R. C. H. B. Fagan, who was killed in No. 4 battery on the evening of the 12th. This officer, whose career during the whole period that the force has been at Delhi, was marked by unceasing energy and conspicuous devotion to his profession, had gained for him the respect of officers and men in every branch of the force.

The casualties among the non-commissioned officers and men in the several batteries was not, I rejoice to state, great, and principally caused by the light guns which the enemy brought out against the siege batteries during the period under report.

A roll of casualties, from the 6th to the 14th instant, is forwarded.—I have, &c. (Signed) F. GAITSKELL, Major,

Commanding Artillery Brigade.

From Major F. Gaitskell, commanding Artillery Brigade, to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Field Force, Delhi.

Delhi, 19th September.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter, of this date, I have now the honour to report the operations of the artillery brigade on the 14th of September, during the period of and after the assault.

The orders for the assault having been received during the night of the 13th September, immediate arrangements had to be carried out for the relief of the officers and men of the horse artillery; and three detachments of foot artillery were told off, consisting of sixty, twenty, and twenty men, each under a subaltern, to accompany the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd columns of assault respectively, in order to take possession of the guns on the ramparts, and turn them on the city.

These arrangements were, as far as practicable, carried out. The left half of the 1st troop 1st brigade horse artillery were unable to join Major Reid's column, as there were not sufficient foot artillerymen to relieve the men of that troop on the right batteries.

The troop of horse artillery, under Major Tombs, with the cavalry brigade, was actively engaged with the enemy, who were in a ruined suburb near Pahairpoor, outside the Cabul Gate of the city, where their infantry, supported by guns, occupied the ruined mud houses at a distance of about 250 yards. There being no infantry with these guns, which were unable to dislodge the enemy from their position, and while holding their own, our guns suffered very severely, for in addition the enemy brought grape from a heavy gun at the Lahore Gate to bear on them, thereby compelling the two advanced guns of the troop to retire about twenty yards, and the enemy's infantry advancing, was only held in check by repeated rounds of grape. At this time the right half-troop of Captain Remington's troop, under Lieutenant Lindsay, joined; but still the enemy continued a very heavy fire of grape and musketry, causing many casualties among men and horses. Some of the Belooch Battalion now joined, and the enemy's fire gradually slackened, and Major Tombs's detachment retired slowly, and in

good order, after two heavy guns had by his orders been gallantly spiked (under a galling musketry fire) by Lieutenant E. B. Traill.

Two pieces of Captain Money's troop of horse artillery were detached under Lieutenant C. Hunter, who opened fire on the enemy's cavalry and infantry, who were making towards our rear, and directed the fire on Kissengunge until the enemy had retreated beyond the range of his guns.

The remainder of the horse artillery, consisting of the headquarters and remainder of Captain Money's troop (as also Major Turner's troop, which was to have accompanied the 1st and 2nd columns of assault, but from the men not having been able to be relieved from the siege battery, where they were stationed, in sufficient time), was left for protection of the camp with the troops under the command of Colonel Dennis, H.M.'s 52nd regiment.

No. 14 light field battery, under Major Scott, was attached, on the morning of the 14th September, to the reserve column under Brigadier Longfield; and at 10 A.M., two guns were posted at the street next the College Garden, two at the Cabul Gate, and two at the street passing Skinner's house; but were not actively engaged.

Two guns of No. 17 light field battery were attached to the first column of assault, and two to the second column; but all four were subsequently detached, under Captain Bourchier, to support the cavalry brigade, where they relieved Major Tombs's troop of horse artillery, which had suffered very severely in men and horses; and, after opening fire on Kissengunge, and checking the enemy's advance from that direction, were, in the evening, with their four guns, posted with the cavalry brigade at Ludlow Castle.

I beg especially to bring to the notice of the major-general commanding, the conduct of Major Tombs, his officers, and men, which was in strict accordance with their past gallant services.

I also recommend to the favourable notice of the major-general, the services of Majors Scott and Turner, Captains Bourchier and Remington, and Lieutenants Wilson, Lindsay, Traill and C. Hunter, and all the non-commissioned officers and men under their command. I enclose the reports of officers commanding, and trust that the services of the artillery brigade will be considered to have been such, during a long and arduous period, as to elicit the approbation of the major-general commanding the force. I have, &c. (Signed) F. GAITSKELL,

Commanding Artillery Brigade.

From Lieut.-Colonel R. Baird Smith, Chief Engineer, Delhi Field Force, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Delhi Field Force.

Head-Quarters, Delhi, 17th Sept.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of the major-general commanding, the following report of the operations carried on by the engineer of brigade under my command, during the siege and capture of Delhi.

2. To make these more intelligible, I may first detail very briefly the leading and characteristic features of the place.

3. The eastern face of the city rests on the Jumna, and during the season of the year when our operations were carried on, the stream may be described as washing the base of the walls. All access to a besieger on the river front is, therefore, impracticable. The defences here consist of an irregular wall with occasional bastions and towers, and about one-half of the river face is occupied by the palace of the king of Delhi and its outwork—the old Mogul Fort of Selimghur.

4. The river may be described as the chord of a rough arc formed by the remaining defences of the place. These consist of a succession of bastioned fronts, the connecting curtain being very long, and the outworks limited to one crown-work at the Ajmere Gate and martello towers, mounting a single gun at such points as require some additional flanking fire to that given by the bastions themselves. The bastions are small, mounting generally three guns in each face, two in each flank, and one in embrasure at the salient. They are provided with masonry parapets about twelve feet in thickness, and have a relief of about sixteen feet above the plane of site. The curtain consists of a simple masonry wall or rampart sixteen feet in height, eleven feet thick at top, and fourteen or fifteen feet at bottom. This main wall carries a parapet loopholed for musketry eight feet in height and three feet in thickness. The whole of the land is covered by a berm of variable width ranging from sixteen to thirty feet, and having a scarp wall eight feet high; exterior to this is a dry ditch of about twenty-five feet in height, and from sixteen to twenty feet in depth. The counterscarp is simply an earthen slope easy to descend. The glacis is a very short one, extending only fifty or sixty yards from the counterscarp; using general terms, it covers from the besiegers' view from one-half to one-third of the height of the walls of the place.

5. These details will, I trust, be sufficient to give a general conception of the nature of the defences of Delhi. They are, in a word, modernised forms of the ancient works that existed when the city fell before Lord Lake's army in 1803. They extend about seven miles in circumference, and include an area of about three square miles.

6. The ground occupied by the besieging force presents some features deserving of notice here, as having exercised a most important influence on the plan and progress of the works of attack. On the western side of Delhi, there appear the last outlying spurs of the Aravelli mountains, represented here by a low ridge which disappears at its intersection with the Jumna, about two miles above the place. The drainage from the eastern slope of the ridge finds its way to the

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river along the northern and north-western faces of the city, and has formed there a succession of parallel or connected ravines of considerable depth. By taking advantage of these hollow ways, admirable cover was constantly obtained for the troops, and the labour of the siege most materially reduced. The whole of the exterior of the place presents an extraordinary mass of old buildings, of all kinds of thick brushwood and occasional clumps of forest trees, giving great facilities for cover, which, during the siege operations at least, proved to be, on the whole, more favourable to us than to the enemy.

In anticipation of the siege, means had been taken to store the engineer park with all the materials and tools likely to be required during the operations, the siege train placing the artillery means in an equally satisfactory state of efficiency, ground was broken as soon after its arrival as possible, being on the night of September the 7th, 1857.

7. The project of attack submitted by me to the major-general commanding, and honoured with his sanction, provided for a concentrated, rapid, and vigorous attack on the front of the place, included between the Water or Moira and Cashmere Bastions, provision being made at the same time for silencing all important flanking fire, whether of artillery or musketry, that could be brought to bear on the lines of advance to be taken by the assaulting columns. Due care was also taken to protect the exposed right flank of the trenches from sorties. The left was secured by being rested on the river, and by the occupation of the Koodsee Bagh—a very strong post in front.

8. The best information procurable indicated that, on the front of attack, the fire of from twenty-five to thirty pieces might have to be subdued. To effect this, fifty-four siege guns were available, and were distributed as follows:—

Siege battery No. 1, for ten pieces,* by which six were to be directed against the defences of the Shah of Mooree bastion, with the object of ruining them and preventing the flank fire from bearing on the advance of the assaulting columns. The remaining four 24-pounders were directed against the Cashmere bastion, with the object of diverting its fire from the covering and working parties engaged on No. 2 battery.

Siege battery No. 2, for eighteen pieces,† designed to breach the curtain to the right of the Cashmere bastion, to destroy the defences of the bastion itself, and to strip off the parapet for about 200 yards on each side of the breach, and thus deprive infantry of all cover.

Siege battery No. 3, for eight heavy guns and twelve cohorn mortars,‡ designed to destroy the defences of the Moira, or Water bastion, and to maintain a heavy fire of shells on both the Water and Cashmere bastions. In the original project, the site of battery was about 330 yards from the Water bastion; but subsequent examination making it doubtful whether the position was an effective one, Capt. Taylor pushed a reconnaissance in advance to the custom-house or within 160 yards, and finding there an excellent site for a breaching battery, reported the circumstance to me. I obtained at once the major-general's sanction to this bold advance, and it is satisfactory to be able to say that battery No. 3 was constructed with remarkably few casualties, and proved one of the most efficient of the series. It was, however, limited to six breaching guns, and in the demolition of the light parapets was aided by 9-pounders.

Battery No. 4, for the heavy mortars§, to shell the whole of the ground between the Water and the Cashmere bastions, and the localities in the neighbourhood where the enemy would be likely to find shelter.

9. On the extreme right four heavy guns were left in position, and on an advanced plateau on the ridge, a battery for six field guns|| was constructed, by which the only route open to the enemy's sorties would be swept by grape. Although the enemy gave some annoyance with light guns in this direction, he was unable to make a single effective sortie.

10. At different times between the 7th and 11th, these bastions opened fire with an efficiency and vigour which excited the unqualified admiration of all who had the good fortune to witness it. Every object contemplated in the attack was accomplished with a success even beyond my expectations, and I trust I may be permitted to say, that while there are many noble passages in the history of the Bengal artillery, none will be nobler than that which will tell of its work on this occasion.

11. On the night of the 13th, the breaches in the curtain between the Water and Cashmere bastions were examined personally by Lieuts. Greathed, Medley, and Lang, of engineers, who reported both in excellent condition for assault. No. 1 siege battery had effectually disposed of the Mooree bastion; No. 2 had completely destroyed the musketry cover near the main breach; No. 3 had done the same near the Water bastion breach, and it was evident that the place was ripe for the assault. On reporting the circumstance to the major-general, he issued instant orders, naming the next morning or that of the 14th for this critical operation.

12. The details of the assault will be best laid before the major-general by the brigadiers commanding the different columns. I

will therefore only state here that the distribution of the engineers' officers was made:—

1st column, under Brigadier-gen. Nicholson:—Capt. A. Taylor, Lieuts. Medley, Bingham, and Lang, and Ensign Chambers.

2nd column, under Brigadier-gen. Jones, H.M.'s 60th:—Lieuts. Greathed, Hovenden, and Murray, and Ensign Gustavinski.

3rd column, under Brigadier Campbell, H.M.'s 52nd:—Lieuts. Home, Salkeld, and Tandy, and Ensign Nuthall.

4th column, under Major Reid: Lieuts. Maunsell and Tennant.

Reserve column, under Brigadier Longfield:—Lieuts. Ward and Thackeray. These officers accompanied the columns to which they were attached during the assault, and I grieve to say that a large proportion fell wounded, more or less dangerously, under the heavy fire of the enemy.

13. It only remains for me, in closing this report, to bring under the favourable notice of the major-general commanding, the officers of the brigade whose merits have been conspicuous.

To my second in command, Captain Taylor, director of the trenches, I have been indebted for the most constant, cordial, and valuable assistance throughout the whole period of the operations. Gifted with rare soundness of professional judgment, his advice has been sought for by me under all circumstances of difficulty or doubt, and I find that I cannot express too strongly to the major-general my sense of the valuable services this officer has rendered.

To Capt. Chesney (very severely wounded), brigade-major of engineers, I have also hearty acknowledgments to make for the uniform efficiency, zeal, and intelligence with which he has conducted the duty of his office.

Lieutenants Greathed and Maunsell, directing field engineers on the left and right attacks respectively, have earned my warm approbation by the manner in which they performed duties involving great labour and exposure. Both guided columns of attack, and both, I grieve to add, were severely wounded while doing so.

The gallantry with which the explosion party, under Lieutenants Home and Salkeld, performed the desperate duty of blowing in the Cashmere Gate in broad daylight, and in the face of the enemy, will, I feel assured, be held to justify me in making special mention of it. The party was composed, in addition to the two officers named, of the following:—

Sergeants John Smith, A. B. Carmichael, and Corporal F. Burgess, alias Joshua Burgess Grierson, of the sappers and miners; Bugler Hawthorne, H.M.'s 52nd; 14 native sappers and miners; and 10 ditto Punjaub sappers and miners. Covered by the fire of H.M.'s 6th rifles, this party advanced at the double towards the Cashmere Gate; Lieutenant Home, with Sergeants John Smith and Carmichael, and Havildar Madhoo, all of the sappers, leading and carrying the powder-bags, followed by Lieut. Salkeld, Corporal Burgess, and a section of the remainder of the party. The advanced party reached the gateway unhurt, and found that part of the drawbridge had been destroyed; but passing across the precarious footing supplied by the remaining beams, they proceeded to lodge their powder against the gate. The wicket was open, and through it the enemy kept up a heavy fire upon them. Sergeant Carmichael was killed while laying his powder, Havildar Madhoo being at the same time wounded. The powder being laid, the advanced party slipped down into the ditch to allow the firing party under Lieutenant Salkeld to perform its duty. While endeavouring to fire the charge, Lieutenant Salkeld was shot through the leg and arm, and handed over the slow match to Corporal Burgess, who fell mortally wounded just as he had successfully performed his duty. Havildar Tiluk Singh, of the sappers and miners, was wounded, and Ram Hetch Sepoy, of the same corps, was killed during this part of the operation.

The demolition having been most successful, Lieut. Home, happily unwounded, caused the bugle to sound the regimental call of the 52nd regt. as the signal for the advance of the column. Fearing that amid the noise of the assault the sound might not be heard, he had the call repeated three times, when the troops advanced and carried the gateway with entire success.

I feel assured that a simple statement of the facts of this devoted and glorious deed will suffice to stamp it as one of the noblest on record in military history. Its perfect success contributed most materially to the brilliant results of the day, and Lieuts. Home and Salkeld, with their gallant subordinates, European and native, will, I doubt not, receive the reward which valour before the enemy so distinguished as theirs has entitled them to.

Lieut. Home mentions with special approbation the cool courage of Sergt. John Smith, and while sincerely regretting their loss, he states that the gallantry shown by Serg. Carmichael and Corporal Burgess, could not have been surpassed. Bugler Hawthorne's conduct has also been particularly commended. This brave man, after performing his own dangerous duty, humanely attached himself to Lieut. Salkeld, bound up his wounds under a heavy musketry fire, and ultimately had him removed without further injury, and I beg to commend him most cordially to the favourable notice of the major-general.

The following native officers and sepoy of the sappers and miners are reported by Lieut. Home to have shown the most determined bravery and coolness throughout the whole operations. Havildar Madhoo, who accompanied the advance under Lieut. Home; Soobadhar Toola, Jemadar Bisram, Havildars Tiluk Singh and Ramtaroy, and sepoy Sahib Sing, who were with the firing or reserve parties. The remarkable courage shown by the native

* 18-pounders, 5; 8-inch howitzer, 1; total, 6. Distance, 700 yards.

† 24-pounders, 8; 18-pounders, 3; 8-inch howitzers, 7; total, 18. Distance 600 yards.

‡ 18-pounders, 8; cohorns, 12; total, 20. Distance, 16 yards.

§ 10-inch mortars, 4; 8-inch mortars, 6; total, 10.

|| 9-pounders, 4; 24-pounders, 2; total, 6.

officers and men in assisting their wounded European comrades deserves to be mentioned as showing the excellent feeling between them.

Lieut. Medley (wounded) was appointed to guide the 1st division of the 1st column to the main breach, which he had personally examined the night before, and though shot through the arm, continued with the column till it was established in the Cabul Gate. Lieut. Lang was appointed to similar duties with the 2nd division, and both officers have earned my best thanks by the gallant and efficient manner in which they did their work. Lieut. Hovenden (wounded) conducted the ladder party of the 2nd column, and here, as on all occasions, showed the intelligence and gallantry which have made his services so valuable during the siege.

I beg also to bring under the notice of the major-general the good service on this occasion of Lieut. Bingham, an old and most meritorious officer, whose gallantry in action on previous instances had led the Government to confer upon him the commission of lieutenant. He commanded a party of the corps of sappers and miners in the assault of the main breach with his accustomed bravery, and I respectfully recommend him for favourable consideration.

To Lieut. H.A. Brownlow (dangerously wounded), who had charge of the engineer park, I have to offer my most cordial acknowledgments for his incessant exertions to expedite the works. This officer was dangerously wounded while carrying to the 3rd column materials and tools which it was supposed to be in need of.

I have only further to bring under the notice of the major-general commanding, the admirable conduct of the remaining officers and men of the brigade. None could have displayed a higher and better spirit than they have done, and whether in the trenches, in the assault, or during the occupation, they have been forward and zealous in every duty. I may be allowed to refer especially to the gallantry and devotion of the sappers and miners under their acting commandant, Lieut. Maunsell—a remnant of the corps which mutinied in May last. Throughout the whole operations these men have shown a distinguished bravery and fidelity to their salt, and it has been my agreeable duty to bring from time to time special instances of their qualities to the notice of the major-general. The Punjab sappers and miners under their commandant, Lieut. Gulliver (of whose valuable services I was deprived during the siege by his severe illness), and their acting commandant, Lieut. Home, have done excellent service, and give the best possible promise of being an efficient and soldier-like corps.

The pioneers, under Lieutenant Bingham, have proved to be a most useful and fearless body of men. Though designed for works only, and being unarmed and only rudely organized for the occasion, they have shown perfect readiness to work under fire, and have taken their turn in the most exposed and dangerous positions it has been necessary to occupy.

I take the liberty of mentioning here that since I joined the camp I have received most valuable aid in military arrangements from my assistant (in the civil department), Mr. Harry Marten.

I deeply regret the heavy list of casualties which accompanies this report. In Lieutenant Tandy the corps has lost one of its most gallant and promising young officers; but I earnestly hope that the Government will be only temporarily deprived of the services of the wounded, all of whom, I am happy to be able to report, are doing well.

I have, &c.
(Signed) W. BAIRD SMITH, Lieut.-Colonel,
Chief Engineer, Delhi Field Force.

From Brigadier J. Hope Grant, commanding Cavalry Brigade, Delhi Field Force, to the Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Head-quarters, Delhi, September the 17th, 1857.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of Major-general Wilson, that, according to instructions received, I proceeded before day-light on the morning of the 14th with 200 of H.M.'s 9th lancers, and 410 natives from the Guides, 1st, 2nd and 5th Punjab cavalry, and Hodson's horse, three guns of the 1st troop horse artillery, and four guns of the 2nd, to the neighbourhood of the 1st field battery, where I remained till the assault of the town had commenced. At about six o'clock the major-general sent me instructions to proceed to the front. I formed up opposite the walls of the town, the 9th lancers forming the advanced party, the irregular cavalry the service, and proceeded till I came to the Moree bastion, which was in our hands. We advanced to the Cabul Gate; and at this point a most heavy fire of grape and musketry was opened upon us, the grape coming from the Lahore Gate, and the musketry from the gardens and houses of Kissengunge on our right between 200 and 300 yards off. Major Tombs, who was in command of the guns, as fine an officer as there is in the Company's service, drove the enemy out from our right flank, and succeeded in spiking two guns in battery: one an 18-pounder, and the other a 2-pound iron gun. We retired a short distance to get out of the service fire that was opened upon us; but, in so doing, the enemy came out in great numbers through the gardens, and it was necessary to retain our position to prevent the enemy from taking our batteries and the Cashmere Gate. A party, consisting of an officer and eighty of the infantry Guides, came down to our support, and, though small in number, went gallantly into the gardens and took up a position in a house close to the battery. I regret, however, to say the officer

in command, a most gallant young fellow, Lieut. Bond, was wounded in the head and had to be taken away; but the Guides held out most bravely till they got surrounded in the house and were in great danger. A detachment of the Beelooch battalion, under command of Lieut-col. Farquhar, however, came to their assistance and brought them away in safety. The fire now slackened, and we were enabled to retire a short distance, where we had little to fear.

2. I beg leave to state I have never seen, in the whole course of my life, so much bravery and so much noble conduct displayed by men as was the case in the brigade I had the honour to command. Major Tombs and the two other officers under him in command of the two troops—Lieut. Wilson and Lieut. Lindsay—as well as the adjutant, Sankey, did their duty in a manner most praiseworthy, and the enemy were completely checked by the fire from their guns. In the 1st troop, 1 European and 1 native were killed, 4 horses killed and 9 wounded. In the 2nd troop, 1 European and 1 native killed, 17 Europeans and 13 natives wounded, 13 horses killed and 9 wounded, and 1 officer's charger. Nothing could be finer than the conduct of the 9th lancers—one squadron commanded by Capt. French, and the other by Capt. Sarel, the whole by Capt. Drysdale. Not a man flinched from his post, though under this galling fire for two hours, and when a poor fellow got knocked over, it seemed to put the men in good spirits. I am sorry to say, however, the 9th lancers had 38 men wounded, 61 horses killed, wounded, and missing, and the officers lost 10 horses.

3. The behaviour of the native cavalry was also admirable. Nothing could be steadier, nothing could be more soldier-like than their bearing. The Guide cavalry, commanded by Capt. Sandford (a most excellent and useful officer), on out-post duty, lost one native officer killed, one non-commissioned officer, and fourteen privates. Lieut. Hodson commanded a corps raised by himself, and he is a first-rate officer, brave, determined, and clear-headed. Lieut. Watson, commanding the 1st Punjab cavalry, Lieut. Probyn, commanding the 2nd, and Lieut. Youngusband, the 5th, are also most excellent officers. I was afterwards joined by Capt. Bouchier's battery, which was of great service, and enabled us to hold our position.

4. I beg especially to bring to the notice of Major-general Wilson the names of the officers mentioned in this despatch, and also that of Capt. Hamilton, my brigade-major, a most excellent officer in every respect, ready and willing to do his duty whenever he is called upon. His horse was shot upon this occasion.

5. Also that of the Hon. Capt. Anson, my acting aide-de-camp, who got wounded in the hand by a musket shot. He is most useful and energetic, and promises to be a first-rate officer. Also Capt. Rosser, of the carbiniers; and Capt. Hall, of the 4th irregular cavalry, who were also extra aides-de-camp on that day. The former, I am sorry to say, was struck by a musket-ball in the head, and there are little hopes of his recovery. The other had his horse shot under him. I beg also to mention the name of Lieut. Jones, deputy-assistant-quartermaster-general, who is most zealous and attentive to all his duties. Col. Custance, of the carbiniers, commanded the reserve, which he did to my satisfaction. I regret I am unable to give returns of the casualties in several of the regiments of native cavalry, as I have not yet received them; but the whole shall be sent as soon as practicable.—I have, &c.

(Signed) J. HOPE GRANT, Brigadier,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Delhi Field Force.

From Captain W. Brookes, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, Field Force.

Camp before Delhi, Sept. the 17th, 1857.

Sir,—In compliance with an order received from Lieutenant-colonel Herbert, 75th regiment, I have the honour to forward, for the information of Major-general Wilson, commanding field force, the following report of the proceedings, so far as they are known to me, of the 1st column of attack, under Brigadier-general Nicholson, who was unfortunately severely wounded on the day named, and obliged to relinquish the command.

The regiments composing the 1st column:—Detail of artillery; 300 men H.M.'s 75th regiment; 250 1st European Bengal fusiliers; 500 2nd Punjab infantry—which were to assault the breach in the Cashmere Curtain Gate, were under arms at 3 A.M. on the morning of the 14th, and moved to the assault as follows:—The 1st fusiliers, led by Brigadier-general Nicholson in person, escalated the left face of the Cashmere Bastion. Her Majesty's 75th regiment and 2nd Punjab infantry, covered in splendid style by a portion of H.M.'s 60th rifles, moved to assault the breach on our left of the Cashmere Gate. Colonel Herbert, 75th, being wounded on the glacis, the command of this portion of the assaulting column devolved on myself, and it is with great pleasure that I testify to the gallant conduct of all the troops engaged. Lieutenant Fitz-Gerald, H.M.'s 75th regiment, led up the breach most nobly, and I regret that this officer's death from a grape-shot immediately afterwards renders my venturing to bring his name to the notice of the general commanding useless. The column, on being established within the city, re-formed, and agreeably to orders from Brigadier-general Nicholson, moved towards the right. During this movement the enemy maintained a heavy flanking fire, and inflicted much loss on the column. Our loss was also considerable. On reaching the various batteries, Moree, &c. a party of men were left to occupy them, and the column dashed on at a rapid rate. On reaching the head of the street at the Cabul Gate, the enemy again

made a resolute stand, but were speedily driven forward. A portion of the 1st column was halted here, and proceeded to occupy the houses round the Cabul Gate; a portion of the 75th, commanded by Captain Freer, H.M.'s 27th regiment attached, supported by myself, continued the pursuit, accompanied by some men of other corps, 60th rifles, 1st European Bengal fusiliers, &c. On advancing about 200 yards along the rampart road, which here became so narrow that scarce four men could stand abreast, the enemy opened a heavy and destructive fire from an iron gun on the wall and a small brass gun on the pathway, together with musketry from behind a barrier on the road. I regret to say that notwithstanding repeated charges upon this narrow channel, the troops did not succeed in effecting a passage. The loss was so severe both in men and officers, that I felt it my duty to desist, after two hours, from any further attempts. Brigadier-general Nicholson at this period joined us, and while endeavouring to induce the men to renew the attempt was severely wounded, and finding that each effort only caused further loss without success, I finally drew off the men and retired to the Cabul Gate. Brigadier Jones's column joined us here, and I placed myself under the Brigadier's orders.—I have, &c.,
(Signed) W. BROOKS, Captain 75th Regiment.

From Brigadier William Jones, Commanding 2nd Column, to Major-General Wilson, commanding Field Force, Delhi.

Cabul Gate, Delhi, Sept. the 17th, 1857.

Sir,—I have the honour to report that the 2nd column, consisting of H.M.'s 8th regiment, 2nd fusiliers, and 4th Sikh regiment of infantry, paraded, agreeably to order, on the morning of the 14th instant, and immediately moved down to the attack of the Water Bastion. The column was told off into a storming party, supports, and reserve. The former consisted of 75 men of H.M.'s 8th regt., under the command of Capt. Baynes, and 75 men of the 2nd fusiliers, under the command of Capt. Hay, late 90th N.I.; the supports of 175 men of H.M.'s 8th regiment, 75 men of the 2nd fusiliers, and 50 men of the 4th Sikh infantry.

Brigadier-General Nicholson having communicated with me, we arranged that the 1st and 2nd columns should move forward simultaneously, as soon as the skirmishers of the 60th royal rifles had covered our front. This having been done, the 2nd column advanced through the breach in the most gallant manner, and took possession of the walls without the slightest check. The moment the column entered the Treasury Garden, it turned to its right, and proceeded along the wall under the ramparts as far as the Cabul Gate, where it established itself, having left a party in charge of the Moree Bastion, and thrown out picquets in commanding position along the right and left of the canal.

One of the enemy's guns on the Cabul Gate was immediately turned upon the Lahore Gate, from which the enemy were firing grape and round shot.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of the troops under my command, and my best thanks are due to Lieut.-colonel Greathed, commanding her Majesty's 8th regiment; to Captain Baynes, of the same corps, who led the assault; to Captain Boyd, commanding 2nd fusiliers; and to Captain Rothney, commanding the 4th Sikh infantry; also to Lieutenant Greathed, of the engineers, who gallantly conducted the party carrying the ladders, until he was unfortunately wounded; and to Lieutenant Hovenden, of that corps, who was also wounded in the performance of the same dangerous duty.

I am also much indebted to my immediate staff, Capt. Burnside, her Majesty's 61st regiment, my Brigade-Major, and Lieutenant Sloman, her Majesty's 61st regiment, my orderly officer, who rendered me every assistance during the operations.—I have, &c.,
(Signed) WILLIAM JONES, Brigadier,

Commanding 2nd Column.

From Colonel G. Campbell, commanding H.M.'s 52nd Foot, and in command of the 3rd Column of Assault, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

Delhi, 16th September, 1857.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the major-general, the operations of the 3rd column of assault, which was under my command on the morning of the 14th instant.

It consisted of 240 of H.M.'s 52nd, 500 of the 1st Punjab Infantry, and 260 of the Kumaon battalion. On the order for the several columns to advance, the explosion party at once proceeded towards the Cashmere Gate, upon which they advanced with most fearless intrepidity. The explosion was accomplished successfully; but I regret to say that one of them fell. Immediately upon the report of the explosion, the storming party, consisting of a company of H.M.'s 52nd, under the command of Capt. Bayley, advanced with a cheer, and, overcoming all resistance, speedily secured the gateway; the supports, consisting of fifty men of H.M.'s 52nd, fifty of the Kumaon battalion, and fifty of the 1st Punjab Infantry, followed the storming party at a distance of fifty yards. The entire column having entered the main-guard, and re-formed as speedily as possible, proceeded to carry out the orders issued by the major-general, viz., to advance upon the Jumma Musjid, and, if possible, to occupy it as well as the Kotwallie. Before quitting the neighbourhood of the walls, some of the enemy being still within the Water Bastion, I detached a party to clear it out, which was done at the point of the bayonet, the enemy who escaped the bayonet

jumping over the parapets on to the river-side, where they were destroyed. We cleared the adjoining cutcherry compound, also the houses in its neighbourhood, the church, and the *Gazette* press compound. The column carrying everything before it without much opposition, I proceeded through the Cashmere Durwaza Bazaar, marked out as our line of advance. Hearing that a gun was placed in position bearing down the street, upon arriving at the point where the gun could be seen, I detached a party to get to its rear, through a by-street; but before this party arrived at this point, the gun was taken with a rush, without loss, except Lieut. Bradshaw, who, regardless of danger, received a discharge, which killed him on the spot. We proceeded without opposition through the Begum's Bagh. Upon arriving at the gates which open on the Chandnee Chouk, the gate of the Dureeba was found to be shut. This difficulty, however, was speedily overcome, through the good conduct of a native, Mahun Singh, a chuprassie, who, accompanied by five men of the 52nd, volunteered to endeavour to open it. The column then passed up the Dureeba without opposition, except from musketry from a few houses. Upon arriving at the turn which brings the Musjid into view, and at about 100 yards distant, side arches were found to be bricked up, and the gate itself closed. It was too strong to be forced open without powder-bags or artillery, neither of which were with me,—the former in consequence of the engineer and his party having fallen, and the latter not having been able to enter the Cashmere Gate, as the bridge had been destroyed, and, moreover, the houses on each side the street were filled with the enemy.

I remained at this point about half an hour, in the hope of hearing of the successful advance of the other column at the Lahore and Ajmere Gates. At the expiration of this period, many men having fallen by the fire from the surrounding houses, I judged it expedient to fall back upon the Begum's garden, which we held for at least an hour and a half under a heavy fire of musketry, grape, and canister.

Capt. Ramsay, of the Kumaon battalion, who had diverged to the right from the column, and had been in possession of the Kotwallie for some time, here rejoined the column. Having communicated with the head-quarters, and ascertained that the first and second columns had not advanced beyond the Cabul Gate, I fell back upon the church.

The operations of the column, I regret to say, were attended with considerable loss; but the number of those who fell I am at present unable to state.

It now becomes my duty to bring to the notice of the major-general the gallantry and good conduct of all the troops concerned, more especially her Majesty's 52nd light infantry, who led the column from first to last, and who, I consider, fully maintained its high reputation. The officers to whom I am more particularly indebted are Lieut. Salkeld, of the Engineers, who personally fastened the powder-bags to the gate, fixed the hose, and although fearfully wounded, contrived to hand to a non-commissioned officer of the sappers and miners the light to fire the train; Lieut. Home, of the engineers, who also accompanied the explosion party; Capt. Bayley, her Majesty's 52nd, who commanded and led the storming party, and who was unfortunately wounded approaching the gate; Capt. Cross, her Majesty's 52nd, who commanded the supports; Major Vigors, who commanded her Majesty's 52nd; Capt. Ramsay, who commanded the Kumaon battalion; Lieut. Nicholson, who commanded the 1st Punjab infantry, and who, I regret to say, was wounded shortly after the entry was effected; Capt. Syngé, her Majesty's 52nd, who acted as my brigadier-major to the column.

I have further the gratification of bringing to the especial notice of the major-general the invaluable assistance I received from Sir T. Metcalfe, who was at my side throughout the operations, and fearlessly guided me through many intricate streets and turnings to the Jumma Musjid, traversing at least two-thirds of the city, and enabling me to avoid many dangers and difficulties.

It is difficult to select individuals from the ranks, where all behaved so well, who may have particularly distinguished themselves; but I have no hesitation in specifying the following non-commissioned officers and soldiers as deserving of peculiar reward, viz. the non-commissioned officers of the Sappers and Miners, who formed the explosion party; Bugler Robert Hawthorne, H.M. 52nd, who accompanied the explosion party, and sounded the signal to advance; No. 1,104, Sergeant-major Streets, H.M. 52nd, whose gallantry and good conduct were conspicuous up to the time he was severely wounded; No. 2,764, Lance-corporal Henry Smith, H.M.'s 52nd, who carried away a wounded comrade under a heavy fire of grape and musketry in the Chandnee Chouk; No. 1,836, Lance-corporal William Taylor, H.M.'s 52nd, whose conduct was conspicuous throughout the operation.—I have, &c.

(Signed) G. CAMPBELL, Col. Commanding H.M.'s 52nd, and the Column of Assault.

I am unable to state the names of the non-commissioned officers of the Sappers and Miners who were with the explosion party.

From Brigadier J. Longfield, commanding Reserve Column, to the Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, Field Force, Delhi.

Delhi, September 17.

Sir,—I have the honour to report, for the information of the major-general commanding the field force, that in accordance to

orders received, I took the command of the reserve column, as under,* at half-past three o'clock, the morning of the 14th inst.

The whole of her Majesty's 60th rifles, commanded by Lieut.-col. Jones, were detached for the purpose of covering the free attacking columns.

The Belooch battalion, under command of Lieut.-col. Farquhar, were, according to orders, detached to the advance batteries.

When about two-thirds of the way from the camp to the Cashmere Gate, I received orders to reinforce the attacking column. H.M.'s 61st regiment, under command of Lieut.-col. Deacon; and the right wing of the 4th Punjab infantry, under command of Capt. Wild, were sent forward.

The remainder of the reserve column, namely, the left wing of the 4th Punjab infantry and the Jheend force, under command of Lieut.-col. Dunsford, then proceeded, the attack on the Cashmere Gate being successful.

The Jheend force occupied the Cashmere Gate and the main guard.

The 4th Punjab infantry assembled at the church and formed part of a column of attack on the college and ground.

A party of H.M.'s 60th rifles and the 4th Punjab infantry had already compelled the enemy to withdraw the gun they had placed at the gate of the college compound. Captain Wild then charged up to the house with his corps and gained the building with a loss of three sepoy and two native officers killed, and twenty-two sepoy wounded.

The Belooch battalion were directed to reinforce Major Reid's column, and subsequently took post at the college.

H.M.'s 60th rifles on rejoining the reserve, proceeded to Ahmed Ali Khan's house.

H.M.'s 61st regiment, under command of Lieut.-colonel Deacon, which had been already detached to support the attacking column, proceeded to the Cabul Gate.

A return of the casualties that took place has already been forwarded.

I have a great deal of pleasure in stating that I received every assistance and support from the commanding officers, namely, Lieut.-colonel Jones, H.M.'s 80th rifles; Lieut.-Colonel Beacon, H.M.'s 61st regiment; Lieut.-colonel Farquhar, Belooch battalion; Lieut.-colonel Dunsford, Jheend force; and Captain Wild, 4th Punjab infantry.

Captain Nicholl, major of brigade, and Captain Campbell, 2nd fusiliers, my orderly officer, rendered me every assistance in their power.—I have, &c.,

J. LONGFIELD, Brigadier, Commanding Reserve Column.

To Major W. S. Ewart, Deputy A. A. General, Camp.

Delhi, 17th September.

Sir,—At dawn on the 14th September the column of attack on Kishengunge, in the order and strength subjoined, 15 men 60th rifles, 200 men Sirmoor battalion, 160 men 1st fusiliers, 200 guides, 25 Coke corps, 65 Kumaon battalion, 80 her Majesty's 61st regt., total 780, was drawn up at the Subzee Mundee Serai, under command of Major Reid.

The Jummoo contingent commenced the attack before our artillery had arrived, and Major Reid, wishing to support the attack, moved down the road in a column of fours, covered by twenty-five riflemen in skirmishing order.

The enemy opened fire from the bridge over the canal, and from behind walls and the loopholed serai of Huhrengunge; Major Reid fell wounded in the head. The fall of their gallant leader checked the advance of the Goorkas. The fusiliers came to the front at the double, led by Captain Worford.

The rush of the rifles and fusiliers placed them for a moment in possession of the breastwork at the end of the serai; but those men, unsupported, were unable to maintain the position under the heavy flanking fire to which they were exposed.

The native troops lined a garden to the right of the road, and Lieut. R. H. Shebbeare, whose gallantry in this trying affair was the admiration of every one, with a few of the Guides and some Europeans, took possession of a mosque. Every effort was made here to re-form the troops and charge the enemy's position, but without success, though many officers sacrificed themselves in the attempt.

As I observed columns of the enemy's horse and foot taking ground to our right, and I saw they were in great force to our front and left flank, I considered the object of the attack so far gained in having directed the attention of the enemy from the main point of attack. Fearing also that the enemy's great strength might encourage him to attack our batteries on the hill, I thought it right, as I had succeeded to the command on the fall of Major Reid, to re-occupy the position from which we had been withdrawn. This was accomplished with little further loss, under cover of Crow's Nest Battery, which fired shrapnell a few feet over our heads, and with the most admirable precision and fatal effect to the enemy.

This battery was commanded by Lieut. H. I. Evans, of the artillery.

I cannot close this report without mentioning the noble way in which two officers and one sergeant fell in the attack. Captain

* Rank and File:—H.M.'s 60th rifles, 300; H.M.'s 61st regiment, 250; Belooch battalion, 300; 4th Punjab infantry, 550; Jheend force, 300; Total, 1,400.

G. G. McBarnet, attached to the 1st Bengal fusiliers, died at the head of his men at the first rush, and Lieutenant A. W. Murray, of the Guides, was killed while gallantly seconding his immediate superior, Lieutenant Shebbeare, who was himself struck by two balls.

I am much disappointed in learning that Sergeant Dunleary, of the fusiliers, a man whose conduct was conspicuous throughout, was killed in the field.

Annexed is a statement of our loss, which, I regret to say, has been very heavy. I have, &c.,

D. D. Muter, Captain, H.M.'s 1st batt. 60th royal rifles.

Return of Ordnance captured in and near Delhi, on and after September, 1857.

City of Delhi, Sept. 22nd, 1857.—Water Bastion.—One 32-pounder iron gun garrison carriage, unserviceable; two 24-pounder iron gun travelling carriages, unserviceable (repairable); one 12-pounder iron gun travelling carriage, unserviceable; one 10-inch mortar, serviceable; three 8-inch mortars, serviceable; one 5½-inch mortar, serviceable.

Cabul Gate.—One 12-pounder iron gun, serviceable.

Round Tower between Moree and Cabul.—One 12-pounder iron gun, serviceable.

Moree Bastion.—Two 24-pounder iron guns, serviceable; two mortars, 10-inch and 8-inch, serviceable; one 10-inch mortar carriage and cap, square, smashed (repairable); one 18-pounder iron gun, broken muzzle; one 12-pounder iron gun, unserviceable; one 6-pounder brass gun, serviceable; one 18-pounder below bastion, unserviceable.

Gateway between Moree and Cashmere.—One 12-pounder iron gun.

Three-gun Battery nearest Cashmere.—One 18-pounder iron gun garrison carriage, serviceable; one 12-pounder iron gun garrison carriage, serviceable; one 24-pounder field garrison carriage, serviceable.

Cashmere Bastion.—One 24-pounder, two 18-pounders, one 12-pounder, two 10-inch howitzers, one 6-pounder, two 10-inch pounders, four 8-inch mortars.

Kishengunge.—One 10-inch mortar, one 24-pounder, two 18-pounders, one 12-pounder.

Outside the city.—Two 12-pounders.

In the streets of the city.—Two 9-pounders, one 24-pounder howitzer, one 12-pounder garrison carriage.

Delhi Magazine (serviceable).—Four 24-pounder guns, five 32-pounder guns, twenty-five 18-pounder guns, one 12-pounder gun, five 4-pounder guns, four 3-pounder guns, three 10-inch howitzers, five 8-inch howitzers, one 10-inch mortar, two 8-inch mortars, two 24-pounder howitzers, brass caronades; eight 64-pounders, thirty-eight 24-pounders, forty 18-pounders, five 9-pounder brass guns. Unserviceable.—Three 24-pounder guns, two 18-pounder guns, one 10-inch howitzer, eleven garrison carriages, ten old Sikh guns.

Burn Bastion.—Two 24-pounders, one 18-pounder, one 12-pounder.

Lahore Gate.—One 12-pounder.

Garstin Bastion.—Three 18-pounders, one 81-inch howitzer.

Ajmere Bastion.—Two 4-pounder, two 18-pounders, two 12-pounders, one 9-pounder (iron), one 18-inch mortar, one 5½-inch mortar, three brass guns (native manufacture).

Place.—Five 12-pounders, two 18-pounders, one 18-pounder garrison carriage; one 6-pounder (native), four waggons, one waggons, five limber, gun carriage and limber light.

Selim Ghur.—One 9-pounder, two 18-pounders, one limber field-carriage; two 18-pounder, one 10-inch mortar, two platform carts; one 8-inch mortar, cart store; two light gun limbers, one 18-pounder, one cart, three 18-pounders, one gun.

From the Mutineers' Camp outside the Delhi Gate.—Two 6-pounder brass, two 3-pounders brass.

Turkoman Gate and Bastion.—Two 18-pounders iron guns, two 9-pounders iron guns, 13-pounders mountain train.

Wellesley Bastion.—One 18-pounder iron gun.

Derriow Gunge.—One 12-pounder iron gun. Total 272.

(Signed) C. HOGGE, Lieut.-col. Commissary of Ordnance.

(True copies.)

D. M. STEWART, Capt.

Dept. Assist. Adjt.-Gen., Delhi Field Force.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Col.

Sec. to the Govt. of India, in the Mil. Dept.

THE REVENUE OF INDIA.—A Parliamentary paper published on the 23rd shows that in the year 1855-56 the total receipts (revenue) from all sources of taxation in India amounted to the sum of 30,817,528*l.* and the charges to 28,372,901*l.*, leaving a net surplus of 2,444,627*l.* Of the receipts, the sum of 16,002,363*l.* accrued from land, excise, sayer, and moturpha revenues; 2,038,883*l.* from salt, 3,961,975*l.* from opium, 25,515*l.* from the Post-office, 519,731*l.* from stamp duties, 1,982,275*l.* from customs, 130,047*l.* from Mint duties, and from tobacco, *nil.* The revenue in 1854-5 was 29,133,050*l.*; in 1853-54, 28,277,530*l.*; and in 1852-53, 28,609,109*l.*

* * Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this paper communication of the fact to the Publishers will insure a remedy.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Our friends who favour us with communications will greatly add to their obliging kindness by writing on one side only of their paper. All persons acquainted with the details of a printing-office know how much this promotes convenience.

ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL,

LONDON,

TUESDAY, December 29, 1857.

PROMOTION IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

We have reason to believe that the statement which appeared in many of our contemporaries as to the temporary cessation of promotion in the Bengal regiments, is altogether erroneous. Unless we are greatly mistaken, it will be found that the promotion will continue as in ordinary times.

A MARE'S NEST.

A CONTEMPORARY, chiefly remarkable for his affectation in repudiating the popular and phonetic orthography of oriental names, has commenced the translation of certain papers recently published at Lucknow—we beg pardon, at Lakhnau, and which are supposed to throw a new and powerful light on the origin of the present mutiny. It is, in truth, a notable discovery; but, unfortunately, it so happens that these incendiary documents are nothing more or less than reprints of papers circulated by Moulvie Ishmael, the founder of the sect of Wahabees at Delhi (see the *Indian Mail* for August 31, No. 323). The Moulvie was a learned Mahomedan, who espoused the cause of Syud Ahmed, a gentleman troubled with visions, and dreams, and spiritual experiences. This enthusiast having, at last, completely lost the balance of his mind, raised the green flag, and proclaimed a holy war against Runjeet Singh. The Moulvie became the right hand of the saint, whose sayings and ejaculations he carefully noted down and circulated among the faithful. The end of these holy men, however, was not peace. The arm of the flesh prevailed against them, and the followers of the Prophet were compelled to succumb to the superior prowess of the disciples of Nanuk. The inspired writings of the Moulvie at the same time disappeared from the eyes of the profane, and were not again heard of until the commencement of the year 1856. At that period the *Friend of India* got hold of these mysterious papers, and announced a *Jihad* against the Hindoos of Oude. Serious disturbances, indeed, did take place, and Hindoos and Mahomedans fought with the fury of zealots, around the temple of Hunooman. Should our purist contemporary be desirous to obtain more ample information on the subject, we beg respectfully to refer him to the files of the Indian journal above-named, wherein he will find a sufficient quantity of effervescing platitudes to satisfy the most morbid craving for—twaddle.

ABOLITION OF THE DOUBLE GOVERNMENT.

HER Majesty's ministers have officially notified their intention of bringing before Parliament a bill for the immediate abolition of the "double government" of India and the ministerial journals call upon the British public to admire this fresh instance of high moral courage on the part of the premier. We confess that we are at a loss to understand in what that vaunted courage consists. Any attack upon constituted authorities and corporate bodies is certain to be popular with the vulgar masses, who are subject to feelings and impulses, but incapable of forming an opinion for themselves, or of retaining it aright when suggested by others. The hereditary respectability of the Court of Directors has, naturally enough, long since excited jealousy and ill-will among that numerous class of her Majesty's subjects who resemble the Prince of Salem only in being "without father, mother, or descent." The cuckoo-cry is ever that the Court is too exclusive; that its patronage is restricted to a few families closely connected by intermarriages; that it misgoverns India through lust of power and lust of dividends; and, finally, that it is immersed in hopeless and helpless ignorance on all matters relating to the people and country intrusted to its stewardship. These, no doubt, are serious charges, and, if true, quite sufficient to justify, and even to necessitate, the immediate suppression of the Court. But the evidence hitherto adduced tells directly in its favour, and exonerates it from every imputation but that of being controlled by a higher Board, to the infinite prejudice of India itself. Let us consider, in the first place, what sort of persons they are who constitute this Court of Directors, and by whom they were elected. We shall find that by far the greater number of them are gentlemen possessed of large local experience, who have acquired a practical knowledge of the inner nature of Indian questions by a lengthened residence in the country, and who, since their return to their native land, have earnestly devoted their time and attention to that special department of public affairs. The majority of the Court have been selected for the honourable post they now hold, by the votes of the shareholders of India Stock, while the others have been appointed by the Crown, on the alleged grounds of their specific qualifications. It would be difficult to conceive a less objectionable mode for the formation of a free, independent, and enlightened Council; and in one respect alone has this Council been found wanting, and that is—in power. If the empirical tendencies of the present generation can be satisfied with nothing less than organic changes—if it be really determined that the Court shall give place to a Council, at least let that Council be possessed of plenary, if not despotic power. A paternal, perhaps a military despotism, is the only form of government which Asiatics are capable of appreciating. They must be ruled by the "hand of iron;" nor is it at all necessary to conceal it beneath the "silken glove." We trust, therefore, that the new machinery will be both powerful and permanent, and that amendments and alterations will not be introduced in every new session of Parliament. There is nothing so much unsettles and disquiets the Asiatic as the fear of change. He prefers the evil to which he is habituated, to apocryphal blessings which he neither desires nor comprehends. Whatever be the changes now made, they must be of as final a character as the fallibility of human judgment will

permit. Indeed, we fear that this fallibility is already shown in the popular clamour for the abolition of the Court. There has been a mutiny of the sepoy army, and it is therefore presumed that the Directors were answerable for it. It would have been quite as logical and just to have suppressed the House of Lords because of the sufferings of our troops in the Crimea. It is certain that the Court had no means of foreseeing such an unprecedented catastrophe, much less of guarding against it; and when they did take active measures to put down the revolt, they were systematically hampered and impeded by the Board of Control. If the double government be defective—and on this one point there can be but one opinion—at once abolish the Board, remove this incubus, and leave the Court free to act as well as to protest. Let the Court be vested with real power, and then it will not shrink from the responsibility of its doings. But do not condemn it for the shortcomings of others, or hold it answerable where it had no option. But if the Directors, with all their personal and acquired knowledge of Indian matters, are deemed unfit to govern that country, by what miracle is it to be guided aright when neither the helmsman nor any other of the crew is acquainted with the channel and its many hidden dangers? It has passed into a proverb, that the world is ruled with infinitesimal doses of wisdom, and this homœopathic system is apparently to be tested in its full force in the case of unhappy India. And for this the premier is to be lauded to the skies as a man of "high moral courage," because he yields to the slightest pressure from without, and has no other idea of keeping the lead than by taking the wind out of the sails of his rivals. His lordship is doubtless reconciled to the overthrow of an ancient and honourable body of men who have won and maintained an empire for their ungrateful country, when he reflects upon the additional amount of patronage likely to come into his own hands. The House of Commons, already sufficiently subservient, will scarcely venture to oppose a premier who can dispose of appointments enough to provide for all their younger sons and nephews. Surely, the liberal press will do well to think of this. It may be comparatively easy and little hazardous to abolish the Court of Directors, but it will be a very different task to shake a ministry based on the "good things" of India. Besides, it may be fairly asked if this is the most opportune season for such radical innovations. Is it just or generous to the Court? Is it expedient and profitable for the people of India themselves? Is the question itself likely to be calmly discussed at a moment when men's hearts are still wildly throbbing from the effects of the terrible agitation they have so long had to endure? But if none of these reasons avail to check the unreasoning impulse of the multitude, we repeat, let the new Council be all-powerful, let it consist of men thoroughly versed in "Asian mysteries," and let it retain the patronage. Act otherwise, and we may bid a long good-night to our Indian empire.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

If the gift of speech were not actually bestowed upon man to enable him to disguise his feelings, one is at times tempted to believe that it was at least intended to supply the lack of ideas. During the recent debate at the India House, for instance, on the subject of pensions to Lady Neill and Mrs. Nicholson, much idle verbiage was em-

ployed, if not as a mask for real sentiments, certainly with the effect of displaying considerable ignorance combined with an envious and fault-finding disposition. The palm for garrulity was, as usual, won by Mr. Malcolm Lewin, with Mr. Serjeant Gazelee as a tolerable second. According to the former gentleman, the mutiny of the Bengal army would not have occurred had Lord Ellenborough been Governor-General, with Sir Charles Napier as Commander-in-Chief. Mr. Lewin is, of course, entitled to hold such opinions as are suited to his intellectual calibre, nor do we object to his giving them expression, except on his own account. His views are not likely to have much weight with any one but himself, though it is almost incredible that even he could have been in earnest in making the assertion that the presence of those two illustrious men would have sufficed to avert the sepoy revolt. If such were really his opinion, his knowledge of the native character must be extremely limited, and to little purpose can he have studied the rise and progress of this unparalleled delusion. But the true solution of Mr. Lewin's extraordinary mis-statements on Indian matters may be found in the personal spite he is known to cherish towards the Court of Directors. It was simply to gratify a petty feeling of vindictiveness that he permitted himself to make an ill-natured remark, such as ancient spinsters are supposed to indulge in when speaking of a bosom friend—behind her back. In the same spirit he afterwards alleged that the Court was notorious for its niggardly acknowledgments of the merits of its servants; whereas the liberality of the Court has almost passed into a proverb. One curious feature of this debate was the very unusual eagerness displayed by some of the Proprietors to force the Directors into a larger expenditure than they deemed just or expedient. The Chairman was even compelled to remind them that it was not their own money they were so anxious to vote away. But this intimation only made them more keen to be liberal and munificent. Nothing was too great to be given away that did not proceed from their own pockets. It is a suspicious-looking circumstance, however, that the *Times*, in its report of this meeting, should have omitted the little but important word "not," and thus made the Chairman to say that it *was* their own money with which they were dealing: the natural inference being, that he would not have objected to a liberality which should cost him nothing. We are not, indeed, surprised at any unfairness on the part of the *Times*, nor are we unused to idle declamation from the Proprietors of India Stock. At the same time we cannot but think it would have been more creditable to the leading journal to have corrected such a vital error; while, on the other hand, the utter nonsense so volubly emitted at these general courts quite reconciles us to the early extinction of the proprietary body. There is little doubt that the boisterous, vulgar, and ill-conditioned speeches perpetrated by such rhetorical nonentities as Messrs. Lewin, Gazelee, and Jones, have done much to lower the East-India Company in the eyes of the public, and have thrown upon the Court of Directors the opprobrium that justly belonged to their systematic opponents and revilers. On the occasion under review, Mr. Jones was favourably distinguished by his silence—probably attributable, however, to his absence—for which he amply atoned by his verbiage at the General Quarterly Meeting.

THE "TIMES" AND THE NEW INDIAN ARMY.

THE *Times* has of late more than once put forth a grave and rather startling assertion, that the same number—or, at all events, with but little increase—of European troops with which we have hitherto held India, will be sufficient to hold it hereafter. The last article enunciating this dogma is suggested by a letter in its columns of the 19th December, signed by "A Soldier," and dated Cawnpore. The first argument in support of this theory is, "Considering what a third of this number (70,000 or 80,000 men in the letter) have shown themselves capable of doing within the last six months." When we review the extraordinary and terrible events of those six months, we can come but to one conclusion, that a special Providence has worked for us throughout. At the commencement of the mutiny, as the Irishman said, "it was more by good luck than good guiding" that we held our own at Meerut, where there was a preponderance of the European element, before Delhi, as well as at other points, and even in Calcutta itself. "We have no enemies whatever in India, every native state being reduced to dependence, and all having now shown that, under the greatest temptations, they cannot be induced to forsake our sovereignty for any other." "We have no more enemies to fight" is a cry that has been tolerably familiar to most Anglo-Indians for the last thirty years, yet there have been constantly-recurring local disturbances,—in Arracan—in Cachar—among the Coles, Bheels, Moplahs, and other countless subdivisions of races that inhabit the peninsula. Two years ago only, there occurred a troublesome insurrection of miserable and beggarly Sonthals, little more than one hundred miles from the seat of government,—a people who had been living under our rule for nearly a century. "No more enemies," forsooth! Are Bhurtpore, Burmah, Coorg, two Afghan campaigns, Scinde, Gwalior, two Sikh wars, Burmah again, and lastly Persia, already forgotten? The last two, indeed, are not actually in India, but far too closely allied with our interests there to be excluded from the list. The causes of the Burmese and Persian wars still exist,—two standing bugbears, one on the eastern and the other on the western frontier,—Herat, i.e. Russia, and Ava. The first is at any moment a fertile *causa teterrima belli*; as for the second, the march of time will, without doubt, outrun his golden-footed majesty, and see him succumb, like his betters, to the "manifest destiny" of Britain. When the present sagacious ruler of the Douranee Confederation pays the debt of nature, who can say what chance, and the efforts of a few "politicals," may not bring forth during the strife that must inevitably ensue? When the present enlightened ruler of Nepal dies, a Pharaoh may come who will not know Joseph as Jung Bahadoor has known him. The mass of the populace has been faithful throughout, doubtless. They had no sympathy with the rebellious sepoys; on the contrary, they had a notion that, under British rule, rupees might safely be acquired in the pursuit of peaceful occupations; whereas, on the other hand, their traditions and their apprehensions told them what might be expected from an army of mutineers commanded by native upstart adventurers. Let them but fancy, at some future date in critical times, that their especial class interests are to be invaded, or some other ingenious fabrication of the kind, and who will answer for the degree of gullibility they may

choose to exhibit? Then there is no lack of predatory ruffians,—Goojurs, Ranjurs, Gonda, Boondailas, Rohillas, the scum of large towns and the men who feed the jails,—who, in any future crisis, would keep the surface of native society in a sufficient state of feverish excitement to warrant the exhibition of a strong wholesome sedative. Who would have answered for the loyalty of those districts through which Nana Sahib and Koor Singh have passed, if either had possessed the dangerous qualities of a Hyder Ali or a Sivajee? The *Times* continues: "The native princes, as our correspondent writes, have been almost universally faithful;" and "if they have been faithful now, they are in no degree likely to be faithless hereafter." The scriptural warning to "put not your faith in princes," sounds startlingly ominous when applied to the descendants of the house of Sivajee—Mahrattas—as are Scindia and Holkar. Dundoo-punt Neenajee, commonly called Nana Sahib, pseudo-heir of the ex-Feishwa Bajee Rao, is a concentrated essence in himself of all that a Mahratta is capable of doing, even without the genius of the great founder of the race, Sivajee, or of the late Jeswunt Rao, Maharajah of Indore. "Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots?" Can the princes of Rajpootana, the chiefs of Oudeypore and Jyepore, "descendants of the sun and moon," be counted on any more than their Rajpoot brethren now in arms against us, and who have so lately eaten our salt? Here is a sketch of the Rajpoot race, drawn with amazing fidelity, by an accomplished and successful writer. The Rajpoots are, says Miss Martineau, "men believing nothing, and insisting upon everything they were accustomed to; with no faith, but plenty of superstition; servile to power, and diabolically oppressive to helplessness; prone to self-torture, without any power of self-denial; bigoted to home and usages, without available affections or morality; smooth in language and manners, while brutal in grain; incapable of compassion, while disposed to good-nature; good-tempered in general, with exceptions of incomparable vindictiveness; timid for a twelvemonth, and then madly ferocious for a day, or heroically devoted for an hour; frivolous and fanatical; liars in general, and martyrs on occasion; scoundrels for the most part, and heroes by a rare transfiguration." Judging from history, and especially from recent events, which completely justify this masterly delineation of character, what amount of prescience that the *Times* can boast of would warrant the hazardous assumption of a belief in Asiatic fidelity? We have seen what power of combination existed in the Bengal army. Had the mutineers been permitted to mature their plans, where should we have been? In such an event, it would not have been hard to tell the effect on the mass and on the native chiefs. The old saying of "prevention is better than cure," is too good to be slighted. A sufficient European force is the surest and only preventive, and even 60,000 regular European troops in the peninsula are by no means too many for that purpose. The idea of a Christian militia is, in our opinion, most worthy of acceptance. The thorough colonization of the country by Europeans will have an effect even more powerful than mere military occupation; but this will take many years to accomplish effectually. To encounter the possible enemies we have before enumerated, when Europeans to any extent would be totally superfluous, a better description of force than mere "police levies," such as we

have now, will be necessary. If armed, disciplined, and commanded by European officers, not much difference would exist between the new and old battalions. They would still form a sort of standing army, capable of combination. The question of the formation of police on a new and improved footing forms a subject for separate consideration. The question of the re-organization of the "new Indian army,"—a term to which the *Times* takes violent exception,—to be properly appreciated and discussed, requires more time and space than we can at present accord to it. A small and compact auxiliary "native army" would, in our opinion, serve our purposes better than any clumsy reconstruction of "local" and "police" levies tacked on to a "grand army." If we have no "native army," who, we should like to know, is to do the thousand-and-one duties from which Europeans in such a climate should be exempted, and which mere "nujeeb" battalions could not do? The expense would not alarm us; for we will venture to say that 50,000 or 60,000 European troops, with an auxiliary native force in proportion, capable of taking the field at any moment, will not entail one rupee more of expenditure than the late overgrown, anomalous, arrogant, and suicidal force called the Bengal army, which we have hitherto kept up.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE LIEUTENANT HOME, B.E.

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—In the report of Col. Campbell, commanding the 3rd column of attack, as published in the despatches of Major-Gen. Sir A. Wilson, Bart., K.C.B., on the capture of Delhi, the following paragraph occurs:—

"The officers to whom I am more particularly indebted are Lieutenant Salkeld, of the engineers, who personally fastened the powder-bags to the gate, fixed the hose, and although fearfully wounded, contrived to hand to a non-commissioned officer of the sappers and miners the light to fire the train; Lieut. Home, of the engineers, who also accompanied the explosion party," &c. &c.

Being fully persuaded that the gallant Lieut. Salkeld (had his valuable life been spared) would himself have qualified the above report, I hope I may be permitted, in justice to the memory of a dearly-beloved son, to publish a statement of what actually took place at the blowing-in of the Cashmere gate of the city of Delhi, as reported to Major-Gen. Wilson by the chief engineer, Col. Baird Smith. It is evident that Col. Campbell could not have received the chief engineer's report when he penned that above quoted, as Col. Baird Smith clearly states that Lieut. Home, of the engineers (the senior officer), was charged with the duty of "leading and carrying the powder-bags, followed by Lieut. Salkeld, Corporal Burgess," &c. &c. This having been accomplished by Lieut. Home, "the advanced party slipped down into the ditch to allow the firing party under Lieut. Salkeld to perform its duty." Each of these much-lamented officers, therefore, undertook a separate part in this devoted and glorious deed, which they fulfilled with heroic intrepidity, and both are, consequently, entitled to the highest encomiums; and I cannot help feeling that equal publicity should be given to their gallant exploits.

Hoping you will do me the favour to give publicity to this letter in your widely-circulated journal,

I remain, yours faithfully,

R. HOME, Major-General Bengal Army.

Parade, Epsom, December 24th, 1857.

THE "CANDIA."

TO THE EDITOR OF ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SIR,—You have been misled by the Indian papers in announcing the arrival of 692 men on board the *Candia*. That steamer actually carried 26 officers and 8 men, belonging to the 19th, 20th, 34th, 42nd, and 97th regiments, from Southampton, on the 15th of August, and arrived at Calcutta on the 5th of November. I cannot conceive how the public papers could have fallen into such an error as to the number of officers and men of the Queen's service who proceeded to India by the *Candia*, a vessel that was not engaged, directly or indirectly, by the East-India Company. There were other officers of Her Majesty's service who went out as passengers per *Candia*, but only 8 rank and file of the 42nd Highlanders.

Your obedient servant,

SCRUTATOR.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

A Special General Court of this Company was held at their house in Leadenhall-street on Wednesday, Dec. 16, 1857, for the purpose of laying before the proprietors of East-India Stock, for their approbation, resolutions of the Court of Directors, granting to Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., K.C.B., an annuity of 1,000*l.*, and to Lady Neill, the widow of the late Brigadier-General Neill, and to Mrs. Nicholson, the mother of the late Brigadier-General John Nicholson, special pensions of 500*l.* per annum, respectively.

PENSION TO SIR ARCHDALE WILSON.

The Chairman.—Gentlemen, I feel that my duty as Chairman of the Court of Directors imposes upon me this day a very arduous task. It is not that I doubt for a moment the cordial concurrence of the Court of Proprietors in the resolutions passed by the Court of Directors, appreciating as we all do most highly the services of Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson; but what I feel is that I am not competent to speak in adequate terms of the great services which that officer has rendered, equally to India and to England. Speaking on military matters, I must claim the indulgence of the Court. The services of General Wilson from the moment he entered into the service of the Company have been highly meritorious. Previous to 1846 he was employed in several matters of great importance, by which his habits of business, as well as his military character, raised him high in the estimation of the Indian Government. I find that when he was at home on furlough, and the invasion of the Sikhs in our provinces took place, during the administration of Lord Hardinge, General Wilson volunteered to return to his duty, and that this action on his part was highly appreciated by the Court of Directors. Afterwards, during the Sikh war, he was employed in Brigadier-General Sir Hugh Wheeler's force, who, in his despatches, said that Lieut.-Colonel Wilson had written so modestly of the artillery, that it was his (Sir Hugh Wheeler's) duty to state that the exertions of General Wilson, and of all those who were under him, were most zealous and successful, and he was recommended by Sir Hugh Wheeler for honourable distinction for services rendered by him in the Punjab. I am sorry to say those honours were not at that time bestowed upon him. He commanded the station at Dumdum in 1854, and was on the military board in the same year. He then came to England on furlough in May, 1855, and returned to his duty in January, 1856. In March, 1856, he was appointed Brigadier-Commandant of Artillery, and to exercise the command of the station at Meerut. In June, 1857, happily for many, Brigadier Wilson was appointed to the head of the artillery at Meerut, and consequently he had the command of the army from Meerut which was despatched to General Barnard at Delhi. It would be in the recollection of every one the two battles which he fought between Meerut and Delhi with greatly inferior numbers to those of the enemy, and that in both instances he was singularly successful, defeating the enemy with great slaughter and taking many prisoners. Subsequently he moved on to Delhi and joined Sir Henry Barnard the day before the attack on the heights of Delhi. Sir H. Barnard acknowledges the services of General Wilson in the strongest terms. It was a gallant action, fought at the end of a long march when the men were fatigued. But General Barnard most wisely determined not to stop with the business half done, and in determining to take the whole of the heights he was most ably supported by Sir Archdale Wilson. The consequence of all his was, that General Wilson acquired, at an early period of the campaign, a high reputation; and when General Reid was obliged to resign the command of the army, he made over the command to Brigadier-General Wilson, and I find in the general orders these words, used by General Reid:—"Of Brigadier-General Wilson's merits it is unnecessary for Major-General Reid to speak. His judgment, gallantry, and conduct have been conspicuous since he led his small but victorious band from Meerut, up to this day; and it only remains for the Major-General to congratulate the forces before Delhi on being placed under so able a commander as Brigadier-General Wilson." From the time that General Wilson took the command there was a marked alteration in the tactics of the siege. I saw yesterday the only gentleman who has arrived in this country who was present at the siege and at the storming of Delhi, and who did not leave the place until it was completely in our hands. I allude to Captain Lowe. I asked that gentleman whether there had not been at the time of General Wilson's taking the command a marked alteration in the tactics of the siege. He said there had been, but that he attributed no blame whatever to the former Generals; because, he said, it was necessary in the first instance to show our ability to attack the mutineers; and that if we had shown ourselves open to their attack, and that we were liable to be cut off, they would have operated upon our rear, which would have led to the worst results. But at the time that General

Wilson took the command, the effect which had already been produced justified a different policy. Well, the siege was begun, and our forces were pushed up to the walls of the city. For all this, be it remembered we are indebted to the indomitable energy and foresight of Sir John Lawrence. On the 14th of Sept. the assault was made. You are as well acquainted, probably, with all the circumstances that led to the capture of Delhi as myself; but it is impossible to speak upon the subject without using terms of the highest praise of the wonderful gallantry evinced by our troops and without bearing testimony to the credit due to the general commanding during those six days of most perilous conflict. Those who know what it is to contend against a mob in the streets like the conflicts at Paris may conceive what it was to contend against a regular soldiery prepared beforehand, having the houses loopholed, and every preparation made, and even trains laid of bottles of beer and brandy to induce our troops to drink—a device which in too many instances unhappily succeeded. Well, even under all these disadvantages, and under the vast disproportion of the numbers of the besieged and besiegers—the numbers being in the case of a siege absolutely reversed—yet, notwithstanding these enormous difficulties, insuperable, as I believe, by any but British troops, the assault was successful; and I am happy to say that our troops were most gallantly seconded by the Sikhs, who are spoken of in the highest terms of praise by Captain Lowe. Bearing in mind the diseases and the difficulties with which they had to contend, I think that in the annals of British warfare no greater feat has ever been recorded than the capture of the city of Delhi. (Cheers.) But don't take my word for it. I am but a reader in this matter; hear what Sir Colin Campbell, that old veteran soldier, says. He says:—"It is impossible to be too lavish of praise for the untiring energy, the invincible fortitude, and splendid gallantry by which this force has been distinguished, from the general in command to the private soldier in the ranks. All have done their duty most nobly, and the steadfast courage of the men has enabled the general to carry out his enterprise in spite of scanty means and a deadly season." This encomium has no doubt gone to the heart of every soldier, British or native, from the general to the private. It is stated in a notification, that "most cordially does the Governor-General in Council join in the high encomium passed upon Major-General Wilson and his brave troops by General Sir Colin Campbell from whom praise so hearty and so just will not fail to be appreciated by every soldier, British or native in the army of the north-west." Well, the result has been that the services of General Wilson have been recognized and rewarded by his Sovereign, who has bestowed upon him the honour of Knight Commander of the Bath and the dignity of a baronet. Her Majesty has also appointed him major-general in the army, and it now devolves upon us to do our duty towards him. (Hear, hear.) When the Prime Minister, in the House of Commons, moved for a corresponding pension to General Havelock he stated that the East-India Company claimed as their privilege to reward their own officers. I confidently feel that the most earnest economist will not deem the revenue of the East-India Company misapplied in rewarding the services of men who have rendered an essential benefit to India as well as to England. (Hear, hear.) I believe that the best interests of the people of India are involved in the re-establishment of British supremacy in that country. (Hear, hear.) My opinion also is that such is the feeling of the people of India themselves. (Hear, hear.) Therefore it is that I cannot feel the smallest hesitation in recommending to this Court the adoption of the vote unanimously come to by the Court of Directors. (Hear, hear.) One word more. It has been seen that her Majesty's Government are prepared to recommend an extension of the pension to General Havelock to his successor, that is, to his son. It would have been very irregular for me to have put a rider on the resolution before the Court, if there had been a similar claim in the case of General Wilson. But General Wilson has not a son; if he had I should have thought it my duty to propose a similar extension of the pension. But his not having a son is my sole reason for not making a proposal of such an extension of the pension. I now move the adoption of the following resolution:—

"That, as a special mark of the sense which this Court entertains of the skill, sound judgment, steady resolution, and gallantry of Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., Knight Commander of the Bath, in the operations which resulted in the storm and capture of Delhi, by which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the reputation of the British arms and nation has been nobly sustained, an annuity of 1,000*l.* be granted to Sir Archdale Wilson, to commence from the 14th of September, 1857, the day on which Delhi was stormed."

Sir Frederick Currie, Deputy Chairman.—I rise to second the motion. After what you have heard from the chairman with reference to facts of which you are as well informed as we are, all having an equal opportunity of ascertaining the merits of General Wilson, I think it would be almost an insult to this

Court if I were to enter at any length into arguments to induce you to assent to this resolution; I therefore content myself with simply seconding the motion.

The question was then put, and the resolution was unanimously agreed to.

PENSIONS TO LADY NEILL AND MRS. NICHOLSON.

The Chairman.—I will now lay before you the claims of Brigadier-General Neill and Brigadier-General Nicholson. We are now about to speak of the services of men who have passed from us, and we are endeavouring to show our sympathy to the survivors of two most gallant officers who had most faithfully served the East-India Company as brave soldiers, and who had, unhappily for their country and their families, died nobly in the discharge of their duties. Therefore we must speak comparatively in bated breath, with feelings of sorrow mingled with our gratitude and admiration for their great services. General Neill belonged to the Madras army, and held the command of the Fusiliers of that Presidency. He served in the second Burmese war, and received the thanks of the General commanding and of the Governor-General for his services; but it was not till his arrival at Bengal in March, 1857, that he commenced that career of distinction which, alas! has been too short for his country, and for his family, though not for his fame. (Hear, hear.) He was sent from Madras, and arrived at Allahabad on the 11th of June, and immediately assumed the command of the station. He afterwards served at Benares at a most critical moment, just at the time when the sepoys at that station were upon the very edge of the mutiny. He assumed the command of the station on Brigadier Ponsobly becoming unfit for duty in consequence of a *coup de soleil*. With extraordinary vigour and energy he opened fire upon the mutineers and drew them out of the station, and was thereby the means not only of saving the station of Benares, but of the whole of that province. Indeed, it is impossible to estimate too highly the service he rendered to India by that single act, because no one could say what might have been the consequence if the mutiny at Benares had been successful. It would have been impossible to have calculated the consequences which would have resulted had all communication between Benares and Allahabad been stopped. His exertions on that occasion met with the warm approbation of the Commander-in-Chief. He then proceeded to Allahabad, where he rendered signal service; and we all know the part he took in his advance from Allahabad to Cawnpore. He with a few hundreds forced his way through a strong position occupied by thousands of mutineers to the station of Cawnpore. For these services he deserved our warmest acknowledgments, and would to God he had lived to receive them. (Cheers.) From Cawnpore he accompanied General Havelock in all his advances and all his retreats, and, most unhappily for his country, his widow, and his family, he lost his life on the last occasion, when General Havelock and General Wilson forced their way to the residency at Lucknow. I will merely add to this memoir of General Neill's brief career—for all the great services performed by him were crowded within a very few months—the words of the Governor-General in Council, in which he says that he cannot refrain from expressing the deep regret with which he hears of the death of Brigadier-General Neill. Brigadier-General Neill, during his short but active career in Bengal, had won the respect and confidence of the Government of India. He had made himself conspicuous as an intelligent, prompt, self-relying soldier, ready of resource, and stout of heart; and the Governor-General in Council offers to the Government and to the army of Madras his sincere condolence upon the loss of one who was an honour to the service of their presidency. Her Majesty has been pleased to notify that if General Neill's life had been happily spared, it was her gracious intention to confer upon him the dignity of Knight Commander of the Bath. The Queen has graciously allowed his widow to bear the title which she would have borne if her husband had lived. (Cheers.) I now turn to the late Brigadier-General John Nicholson, whose case is distinguished in one remarkable respect from that of the two other officers whose names I have brought before you. General Nicholson's life has been one continued service in India. He was born in 1822, and entered the service in 1839. He was simply a regimental captain; and yet, in spite of the jealousy which the system of seniority created, this gallant man, who was not thirty-five years of age on the day he unhappily died, had risen to the rank of brigadier-general, commanding a division of the army before Delhi. (Cheers.) I believe I may say that he held that command and exercised his powers without exciting the smallest spark of jealousy on the part of any of his brother officers. (Cheers.) Great must have been the force of his character. The respect shown to him by the whole army is the highest tribute that could be paid to his memory. I believe that since the time when the senior officer surrendered to young Clive that command which by right be-

longed to him for long services, there has never been a voluntary submission of command to so young a man, and that simply because of the foresight of Sir John Lawrence, who saw that he was the right man to be put in the right place. He fought through the whole of the Afghanistan campaign, and served with his regiment in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46. He was in 1847 appointed to a civil office, and in the capacity of political agent performed great services in the two Punjab wars. My hon. friend on my right (Sir F. Currie) was then Resident at Lahore; and he can speak of the services which Captain Nicholson rendered on that occasion; and I shall ask him to undertake the duty of stating what those services were which Captain Nicholson rendered at such an early period of his career. I remember my friend stating in his letters that Captain Nicholson, with that modesty which is characteristic of greatness, generally reported in private letters, written upon scraps of paper, a brief statement of what he had done, but giving himself no sort of praise. Passing over his services at Lahore, I may state that he was engaged in action with the Sikh forces at Chillianwallah and also at the battle of Gujrat. For his service in the Punjab he was promoted by special brevet to the rank of major, and received a medal and a clasp. In January, 1850, he quitted India on furlough to Europe, and mark what was his course. Instead of spending his time in England and enjoying himself, his first object was to obtain letters of introduction to some leading generals commanding large armies on the continent, and to spend his time in visiting those armies and acquiring military knowledge from observation of their system. (Cheers.) In November, 1851, he returned to India, and was re-appointed deputy-commissioner in the Punjab. At the beginning of the outbreak Sir John Lawrence appointed Major Nicholson assistant-commissioner of the Peshawar division, and shortly afterwards, at the head of a movable column, he attacked and utterly destroyed the Sealkote mutineers. After performing these and other services in the Punjab he was sent by Sir John Lawrence to Delhi. Not many days after his arrival at Delhi he was sent out to attack a force which had been sent by the enemy to intercept our siege train, and after marching eighteen miles he came up with the enemy at Nujughur, and completely routed him. Captain Lowe, with whom I have conversed, said that he was present at that engagement, and that the enemy fought desperately, but that the valour of our troops was superior even to their desperation, and the rebels were most thoroughly beaten; but to show the character of the man, he said that General Nicholson so much exposed himself as actually to be in danger of being shot by his own men. His conduct in this engagement was praised in the highest terms by General Wilson. He was subsequently appointed to the command of a column of infantry at the assault of the city of Delhi. On the 14th of September the assault was delivered at four points. The first column, under Brigadier-General Nicholson, assaulted the main breach, their advance being admirably covered by the first battalion of her Majesty's 60th rifles, under Colonel J. Jones. The operation was crowned with brilliant success, the enemy, after severe resistance, being driven from the Cashmere bastion, the main guard and its vicinity in complete rout. The firm establishment of the reserve rendered the assaulting columns free to act in advance, and Brigadier-General Nicholson, supported by Brigadier Jones, swept the ramparts of the place from the Cashmere to the Cabul gates, occupying the bastions and defences, capturing the guns, and driving the enemy before him. During the advance, just in the corner at the point of the Cashmere-gate, there came a terrible fire from two 24-pounders, and it was while calling upon the men to attack those guns that Brigadier-General Nicholson was most unhappily shot and dangerously wounded. Captain Lowe says that nothing but great strength of body and of mind could have enabled any man to bear up under such a wound as General Nicholson then received. It is impossible to speak without deep emotion of the early death of so gallant a soldier (cheers) and of so admirable an officer. (Cheers.) His whole life was one continued career of devotion to his duty. He was perfectly insensible to fear. But he fell as a soldier desires to fall, only too early for his country—he fell in the discharge of his duty in pushing forward his victorious troops towards the consummation of a glorious victory. (Cheers.) It is proposed to grant to his mother a pension of 500*l.* a year. This is the second son she has lost in India. I recommend the following resolutions to your cordial approbation:—

"That as a mark of the high sense entertained by this Court of the services rendered by the late Brigadier-General Neill, on whom Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer the posthumous dignity of Knight Commander of the Bath, a special pension of 500*l.* a year be granted to the widow of that distinguished officer, in substitution for the pensionary allowance to which Lady Neill is entitled under the regulations for the grant of pensions to the widows of officers killed in action with the enemy."

"That in recognition of the brilliant career and eminent services of the late Brigadier-General John Nicholson, on whom also Her Majesty has

been graciously pleased to confer the posthumous dignity of Knight Commander of the Bath, a special grant of 500*l.* per annum be made to the mother of that distinguished officer, in substitution for the pension to which that lady would be entitled under the regulations of the service."

SIR F. CURRIE: I beg leave to second the resolutions; but it seems to me altogether unnecessary that I should ask this Court in passing the resolutions unanimously. The Chairman has pointed to the fact that General Nicholson once served under me in the civil service, although his duty was at that time as much military as civil; but in consequence of Captain Nicholson very seldom writing anything about himself or of his own doings, it was not often that I had an opportunity of noticing his own merits; but I can inform the Court that Lord Dalhousie on one occasion wrote to me a private letter, in which he said, "I am by no means satisfied why Captain Nicholson's name is kept back." There is nothing upon record which can surpass the bravery of Captain Nicholson on the occasion of his services at Attock. In my letter, when resident at Lahore, to the secretary of the Governor-General, dated January 28, 1849, I stated that Captain Nicholson, "having secured Attock by turning out the Sikh garrison and substituting one on which he placed dependence, hastened on to Hazara Abdal to prevent a junction with Sirdar Chutter Sing, and the regiment moving up at his call from Kahoota, to co-operate generally with Captain Abbot and to keep in control the inhabitants of the Khatir districts, with whom he was well acquainted. But Captain Nicholson's services in the Punjab and upon the Sutlej, in 1847 and 1849, will be found fully set forth in the papers. But I must in general terms bear my testimony to the very high estimation I entertained of Captain Nicholson's character. He was one of my assistants during a most important period for eighteen months. He was associated with many eminent men, among whom were Mackeson, Cooks, Edwardes, Herbert, Abbot; but among them all prominently stood forth, as a practical man and a most useful officer, General Nicholson. But he was a man whose services I felt it difficult to bring before the Government, because he would not bring them before me. I however knew what those services were from others. He was a man certainly of the highest personal courage, recklessness, and daring. These, to be sure, were mere military virtues; but I never saw them excelled. But his tact, his judgment, his energy, his indomitable inflexibility of purpose, and, as a natural consequence of these, numerous qualities, his influence over others, were such as I have never seen in any other man. You will, I feel sure, gladly seize the opportunity of conferring an honour on the memory of such a man.

The resolutions were again read by the Secretary.

Mr. Lewin.—I rise to move the following amendment:—

"That the sum of £500 proposed as an annuity to Lady Neill does not represent the sense of this Court, and is inadequate for the support of a lady holding the position of the widow of a K.C.B., and, adverting to the great services of General Neill, to the high position he had acquired as a soldier and a General, this Court is of opinion that an annuity of £1,200 would more adequately represent the station in society which Lady Neill would have enjoyed had her husband not fallen in the service of his country. And this Court is of opinion that the rewards proposed in the cases of Generals Havelock and Wilson are wholly inadequate to meet the requirements of justice and the merits of the individuals."

It is unnecessary for me to say that I do not oppose these to any one of the parties; nor do I intend to enter into the services of these individuals, because they have been amply entered into by the chairman and deputy-chairman. With regard to the merits of those services, I entirely and completely concur with what has been said respecting them. But the wonder that I feel is that, when the chairman used such language towards these three men, he should have proposed such inadequate rewards for their services. In the case of Lady Neill especially, I think the sum proposed to be given to her is unworthy of us. Had her husband lived, she would have been in high station and enjoying a large income: and is the fact of her being deprived of her husband a reason why she should be kept comparatively poor? You have spoken of General Neill, and have shown that he was a man of the greatest possible merit. You found him at Cawnpore; and then you learn that he was killed: and how do you conclude the history of his services? Why, by proposing that his widow should have a pension of £500 a year. I defy any man conversant with the history of the Indian service to find a person in that service superior to General Neill. Having alluded to General Neill, I will now refer to the rewards you have bestowed upon other general officers. I do not mean to speak in depreciation of those other officers; still they did not accomplish what General Neill did. According to your own words he saved your empire. No doubt, if he had not kept open the road between Calcutta and Benares, Cawnpore would not have been saved. Take the case of Sir John Keane; he went to Guznee, he was an officer of great merit, he took the command of the army and marched to Cabul. But the very best that could be said of the service in which he

was employed was that it was a marauding expedition. But what did you do for Sir John Keane? You gave him a pension of £2,000.

The Chairman.—We did not give him a pension, but the Queen made him a peer.

Mr. Lewin.—It is perfectly well known that this Court can confer rewards; though on some occasions they are made not on your recommendation, but in spite of it. With regard to General Wilson you recommend a pension of 1,000*l.* a year, and he has been made a baronet. I ask whether the taking of Delhi is not a greater event than the taking of Guinee. Urgent orders were sent out from this country to take Delhi. Well, General Wilson took it. And yet he is to be paid for his services exactly the same as the services of Sir Thomas Which were rewarded. But were the services of those two generals equal? In the resolution proposed by you, the words "in substitution for the pensionary allowance" occur, I wish to ask for an explanation. What I would propose is, that instead of the 500*l.* per annum being in substitution for, it should be in addition to all other claims which Lady Neill may have.

The Chairman.—By the regulations, the widow of an officer killed in action is entitled to 120*l.* a year for life. This pension of 500*l.* a year, is in substitution of the 120*l.* a year.

Mr. Lewin.—I know there is a feeling out of this Court that this reward to Lady Neill is not sufficient. I believe Lady Neill has a great number of children, and I cannot conceive how she and her family can subsist on so limited a sum. I beg to move my amendment.

Mr. Locke (M.P. for Southwark).—I rise for the purpose of seconding this proposition, and I do so upon this ground—that with regard to the resolution as it is at present put to the Court, it does not appear to me to embody all the facts of the case, because I have no explanation given to the question—namely, as to what this pension of 500*l.* a year was to be the substitution of. Therefore we are placed in this position,—that we are to be led to a decision under the supposition that the sum of 500*l.* a year is to be given to these ladies, whereas, in point of truth and of fact, no such sum of money is about to be voted to them. We have had a statement from the chairman, namely, that the sum of 120*l.* a year at all events is to be taken from the 500*l.* But I understand there is another fund, namely, the military fund, to which the widows of these officers are as much entitled as the gentlemen around me are to their dividends.

The Chairman.—The resolution won't affect that claim.

Mr. Locke.—I am exceedingly happy to hear that it will not affect that claim. The purpose of my rising was to elicit that answer. According to the rules and regulations laid down here it seems that the sums proposed to be given to these ladies are exactly of the same amount as has hitherto been given under similar circumstances. But it does appear to me that the sum of 500*l.* a year is exceedingly small. Let us, as proprietors of the East-India Company, do as far as we can as men and fellow-countrymen to reward those who have done our work out in India, and who have done it so nobly. Let us do that which is right and just, and commensurate with the duty they have performed. I therefore have very great pleasure in seconding the amendment that has been moved by the hon. gentleman.

Mr. Serjeant Gazelee.—I quite agree with Mr. Lewin and the gentleman who has just spoken, that we can decide what is due to our officers, and that we need not follow the course which the Government may take in distributing their rewards. We are quite able to consider what our own officers merit. It appears to me that these grants have been brought forward and put in a vote together improperly. I should have thought that you would have put them one by one before us. There appears to me certain anomalies in these grants. I understand that Lady Neill has nine children. I say that 500*l.* a year is a sorry pittance for this poor lady. It ought not to include the 120*l.* a year which her husband would have been entitled to. Don't haggle when you are distributing these rewards for a paltry 120*l.* a year. It may be the last grant you will have to give. (Laughter.) I am quite sure the chairman is a liberal man. Then I say at least give her the 120*l.* a year. I cannot go so far as Mr. Lewin, who goes to the other extreme. But give her the 120*l.*, and let the pension be 700*l.* or 800*l.* a year. So far as to Lady Neill. I come now to the case of Mrs. Nicholson. I think you don't show the difference between the case of Lady Neill and that of Mrs. Nicholson. As I understand she being a mother and not a wife, she would not be entitled to anything from the Government on account of her son's death.

The Chairman.—She would be entitled to 80*l.* a year.

Mr. Serjeant Gazelee.—Well, she gets 80*l.* a year; but she has no title to support; she has no children to support, she has no money taken away from her. Surely, Lady Neill should be entitled to more. I don't say that Mrs. Nicholson should have

less than you propose to give her. But she is, I understand, seventy years of age. Then, for God's sake, deal with her liberally. If it is your heart's wish to give more; show yourselves men, and show that you are independent of the Government.

The Chairman.—I admire my hon. friend's warmth upon the subject. I will inform him what it is I am willing to accede to. It is this, that these pensions shall be in addition to and not in substitution of these ladies' pensionary allowances to which they would be entitled by the regulations.

Mr. Lewin.—I should be satisfied if the honourable Chairman would extend his views a little farther.

The Chairman.—I am willing to make the 500*l.* a-year clear of all deductions.

Mr. Lewin.—I think 500*l.* is not enough.

Mr. White.—That is, you use the words "in addition to" instead of "in substitution of," the allowances to which these ladies would be entitled. I congratulate the Court in having obtained the concession made by the Chairman.

Mr. Lewin.—I am not quite sure that this a regular way of disposing of my amendment; though I would certainly prefer to withdraw it than lose everything.

Mr. Locke.—I presume that the resolution as altered will be put to the meeting as the original motion, when I conceive it will be competent for any one to move to substitute any other sum than 500*l.* as proposed. I seconded the amendment of the hon. gentleman for the purpose of bringing this question of amount fully before the Court. I shall be most happy to support any resolution for increasing the sum beyond 500*l.*

Mr. Lewin.—I would be willing to substitute 750*l.* in place of the 1,200*l.* which I originally proposed. These gentlemen were not going to have titles; though had they been Queen's officers we know they would have been made peers.

The Chairman.—Sir Henry Havelock is a Queen's officer, and he receives precisely the same reward and distinction as are given to Sir Archdale Wilson. I having made a concession on the part of the Court of Directors, I hope the honourable member will on his part concede to the Court. It should be remembered that it is not our own money that we are voting away. The Directors are as well disposed to be generous as this Court of Proprietors can be; but there must be a limit to these things. I hope the Court will not disturb the unanimity that has prevailed on the part of the Directors on this subject.

Mr. Helps.—I beg to ask how the proposition at present stands. Will the resolution contain the words "in addition to," instead of "in substitution of?"

Mr. Lewin.—The Chairman originally proposed that the sum of 500*l.* should be in lieu of the 120*l.* to which Lady Neill would be entitled, and the 80*l.* to which Mrs. Nicholson would be entitled. What I propose is that the sum of 750*l.* should be paid to these ladies, independently of all other claims, on the ground that whatever we do on this occasion should be distinct from every other subject.

Mr. Dent.—I think 750*l.* should be granted, instead of 500*l.* I really consider this as a special occasion, and therefore precedent should not be quoted. For, according to the Chairman's own statement, if General Neill did not, by giving a check to the mutiny, save India, he saved all that part of the country which enabled us to keep up our communication with Delhi. I conceive that for General Neill's services, and for General Nicholson's services, a reward of 500*l.* a year is most inadequate. With regard to General Havelock, the Government have granted him a pension of 1,000*l.* a year, and which is to be continued to his son.

The Chairman.—I was comparing the case of General Havelock with that of General Wilson, and not with the case of General Neill.

Mr. Dent.—Well, General Neill's services were scarcely inferior to those of General Wilson.

Mr. Lewin.—And to General Nicholson's mother also. (Cries of "No," "no!")

Mr. Serjeant Gazelee.—I shall be quite satisfied with the increased grant being made to Lady Neill. I think the fact of her having a title to maintain, and having nine children, distinguishes her case from that of General Nicholson's mother.

Mr. Locke.—If I could see any distinction between the two cases, I should not object to coincide with the learned Serjeant; but after remarks you, sir, made to-day with respect to the services of General Nicholson, it would indeed be most invidious to vote one sum to Lady Neill, and pass over the mother of General Nicholson with a smaller amount. The claims of Lady Neill are very strong, inasmuch as she has a rank and station to maintain; but we ought not to be niggardly on this occasion, and therefore, if the motion has not been seconded as to both, I beg to second it.

Mr. Helps.—The fact appears to be, Mr. Chairman, that you have done your work only too well. (Hear, and laughter.) You have so enforced upon the Court the claims of these two officers,

that you have raised in every man's mind a regret to give them so pitiful a reward as your first proposal. You have lowered it down to the lowest point, because you have considered the pockets out of which the money is to come. But the real question is not who is to pay, but what has been deserved—what have been the services of these men. As the reward is vicarious—as one is represented by the mother and the other is represented by the wife—I think it would be very invidious if any distinction were made. Therefore, I shall support this additional sum in both cases. There is another practical question to be considered, and that is the different ages of these two ladies. It is perfectly true that the mother of General Nicholson has not a title to support. But then, on the other hand, considering that she is a lady of seventy years of age, the value of her pension will not be equal to that which is to be granted to Lady Neill. As at present advised, I cannot think that 750*l.* a year is too large a sum for these ladies to receive, who have suffered by the death of two eminent generals whose great gallantry in our service in India will be remembered for ages to come.

Mr. Clark.—I cannot give a silent vote on this occasion, considering the qualifications of these respected and noble officers, and the claims which their high qualities have upon us. I understand that the pension to Lady Neill will not be continued to her children. Will it or will it not?

The Chairman.—No.

Mr. Clark.—Nor to the descendants of Mrs. Nicholson?

The Chairman.—No.

Mr. Clark.—Can anything be so niggardly?

The Chairman.—I will endeavour to state, as shortly as I can, what these ladies will separately receive. I was wrong in saying that Mrs. Nicholson was entitled to receive anything from the Regulation Fund on her son being killed in the field before the enemy. Lady Neill is entitled to receive 120*l.* a year from that fund, supposing her claim is not barred by this resolution. The grant is extended to the mother of the deceased officer when she is shown to be in low pecuniary circumstances. Then, besides the 120*l.* a year, Lady Neill will receive 20*l.* a year from the Compassionate Fund; and she will receive from the Military Fund, quite independent of the service itself, for herself and children, between 500*l.* and 600*l.*

Mr. Dent.—Yes; but that is a sum derived from a fund to which her husband has contributed, and is not a benefit conferred by the Company.

The Chairman.—I must say, from my own knowledge, that some of Lady Neill's children have already been provided for.

Mr. Lewin.—By promise of patronage, perhaps; but how is she to educate them?

Mr. Remington.—Before you put the resolution, I wish to make one remark. You said that why you could not increase the pensions beyond 500*l.* a year was, that we are not voting away our own money. But let me remind you, that if there is any money whatever coming into your treasury, it is owing entirely to the services of Generals Havelock, Wilson, Nicholson, Neill, and other eminent and gallant men, many of whom have lost their lives to save the East-India Company whatever revenues they now possess.

The Chairman.—Although it is very ungracious, I must proceed to put the amendment to the vote.

On a show of hands, the *Chairman* declared that the amendment was negatived.

A division was then demanded, when the numbers were—

For the amendment	..	..	..	18
Against it	..	..	..	31
Majority against the amendment				13

During the absence of the reporters—

Mr. Locke addressed the Court. On our readmission he was stating that the amendment which had just been negatived referred not only to the case of Lady Neill, but also to that of Mrs. Nicholson; and although he could not see any difference in principle between the two cases, still, as other hon. proprietors were of opinion that there did exist a difference, he begged to move, as an amendment, that the sum of 750*l.* be granted as a pension to Lady Neill, independent of all other claims.

Mr. Serjeant Gazelee.—You have mentioned that we are not voting away our own money. That has always had a consideration with me whenever we have been called upon to vote pensions; but I never heard the fact stated by the *Chairman* when we granted 5,000*l.* to Lord Dalhousie. (Cries of "Oh!") Ay, but I know it, and you shall know it. It was never involved then. I differ entirely from my learned friend in this instance, because Lady Neill's is a distinct case from that of Mrs. Nicholson. Lady Neill is the wife, and Mrs. Nicholson is only the

mother; therefore, the cases are quite different. I do hope that the Court will come into my proposition.

Mr. Lewin.—The amendment now proposed is to vote 750*l.* to Lady Neill and only 500*l.* to Mrs. Nicholson. I wish to get as much as I can, if I cannot get all; and therefore I accept the amendment.

Mr. Helps.—The numbers of the division were not declared.

Mr. Dent.—Oh, yes; they were 31 to 18.

Mr. Helps.—There is very little principle involved in the question; because the principle of granting the pension is conceded on both sides of the bar, and the question is only one of amount, on which any one might give an opinion. I therefore do hope that the Directors will concede to the will of the majority among the Proprietors themselves.

The amendment was then put, and on a show of hands the *Chairman* declared it to be negatived.

The Court then divided, when the numbers were—

For the amendment	..	..	..	20
Against it	..	..	..	31
Majority against the amendment				11

The *Chairman* then put the original resolution as amended by omitting the words "in substitution of" and inserting the words "in addition to," which was carried without a division.

The Court then adjourned.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE, Dec. 23.

A Quarterly General Court of the East-India Company was held at their house in Leadenhall-street, on Wednesday, the 23rd of December, 1857.

Mr. R. D. Mangles, M.P., Chairman of the Court of Directors, in the chair.

The minutes of the last Court were read.

The *Chairman.*—I have to inform the Court that the warrants for the half-yearly dividend on the East-India Company's Stock are ready for delivery, and will be paid on the 16th January next.

The *Chairman.*—I have to inform the proprietors, that this Court has been made special for the purpose of submitting for confirmation the resolutions of the general court on the 16th instant, approving the resolutions of the Court of Directors on the 2nd instant, granting to Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., G.C.B., an annuity of 1,000*l.*; and to Lady Neill, the widow of the late Brigadier-General Neill; and to Mrs. Nicholson, the mother of the late Brigadier-General John Nicholson, special pensions of 500*l.* per annum respectively, in addition to the allowances to which they are entitled under the regulations.

The Secretary having read the resolutions,

The *Chairman* said:—I have now to move that this Court do confirm the resolution granting to Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., K.C.B., an annuity of 1,000*l.*

Sir F. Currie (Deputy Chairman),—I beg to second the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to unanimously.

The *Chairman.*—I now move that the resolution granting a pension of 500*l.* a year to Lady Neill and Mrs. Nicholson respectively be confirmed.

Sir F. Currie.—I second the motion.

Mr. Lewin.—I will state my reasons why I think the resolution should be rejected. I consider that 500*l.* a year is not sufficient for a lady on whom the Queen has conferred the honour of the order of the Bath. To sustain that rank, an increased expense is necessarily incurred. It should also be remembered that Lady Neill has nine children; and although some of them are said to be provided for, after a certain time, as cadets, still, in the meantime, they have to be supported and educated, and how is Lady Neill, with 500*l.* a year, to educate those children so as to enable them to pass the necessary examinations before entering the army?

The resolution was then confirmed.

REPRESENTATION OF INDIA.

Mr. Jones.—I ask that the Secretary do read the motion of which I have given notice.

The Secretary then read the following:—

"That it is due to the advancing intelligence of the people of India that a deputy from each university in the several presidencies be maintained at the public expense in this country, with a view to inform the proprietors as to the wishes and complaints of the people of India."

Mr. Jones.—I think it cannot fail to have occurred to this Court that since these sad events have taken place in India no debate has been had and no observations have been made in the Court with reference to those transactions. I think it would be very desirable that we should hear to-day the opinions of th

Court of Directors in reference to the causes of these disasters, and to the future conduct which the Government of India should pursue. It is said that the sepoys are entirely separated from the general population, and that this is only a sepoy mutiny. Now, in looking through the proceedings of Parliament, and on referring to the petitions that have been presented, I find a large amount of discontent existing among the people of India, which I think answers the question, what is the cause of this outbreak? The Rev. Dr. Duff, of Calcutta, is opposed to your opinion. He states, in a letter to the Rev. Dr. Tweedie, that the people are decidedly in favour of the sepoys, and adds, that "after escaping from the murderous hands of the mutineers, British gentlemen and ladies have, in particular instances, experienced kindness at the hands of the common villagers, but that in a far greater number of instances they have experienced quite the reverse." I think there is sufficient to account for these mutinies, and to prove that, instead of the sepoys being the originators of them, they have been acted upon by the people. One of the chief causes of discontent, I believe, is to be found in the alteration which has been made in the law of inheritance by the Indian Government. A petition from the Hindoo committee at Calcutta, which was sent over here in 1850, contained a clause in which the petitioners almost predicted what would shortly happen. That clause ran thus:—"Should this inroad upon their religion be allowed by your Honourable Court, your memorialists expect no outbreak at present—no present disturbance; but they expect—and they would not do their duty as loyal subjects of the British crown if they did not candidly state their belief—that if this odious attack on the Hindoo religion shall become law, her Majesty will have eighty millions of Hindoo subjects in India dissatisfied and discontented." With respect to the law of inheritance in India, it appears to be built upon these grounds. The Hindoo acquires the possession of property, not for his present personal comfort, as we do in this country, but for the safety of his soul in a future state. When he dies, not having power to will his property away, it necessarily falls into the hands of his son, either by lineal right, or by adoption, by whom it is held as a sacred trust that he should perform certain periodical ceremonies to secure the soul's repose of him who had first acquired it. It was also a rule of Hindoo law, and as a consequence of the law of inheritance, that if the party failed to fulfil the trust, he should be deprived of the property, and that some other descendant should take the property, and perform the services. Now what have you done? You have said to the Hindoo—You shall inherit the property of your ancestor, but you shall not inherit it with those obligations, for the very purpose of your performing which your ancestor acquired it. By our refusing to recognize the law of adoption, which is part of the law of transmission of property, we have absorbed the territories of the native princes into our own dominions; and if there be any truth in Lord Ellenborough's allegation, that the sepoys felt an interest in the compliments paid to the native princes, surely the converse must be true, and that discontent must exist in the minds of the sepoys, when injury was inflicted upon the native princes. Not content with having injured the native princes and dishonoured the Hindoo religion, Lord Dalhousie disgraced Sir Charles Napier, the best friend the sepoys ever had. But the crowning evil of all is the annexation of that very territory in whose capital our troops have so long been pent up, but from which they are now at last so happily relieved. Still, I do not lay the whole blame of these transactions upon Lord Dalhousie, for he has been but the tool in the hands of higher powers. The noble lord was sent out to India in 1848, but in the preceding year, 1847, Sir Robert Peel declared that there was a principle at work between ourselves and Asiatic nations that forbade us to apply the same rules in our intercourse with them as we should apply to the nations of Europe. Such was the statement made by the leading men of his day; and Lord Dalhousie only carried out the idea embodied in that statement of Sir Robert Peel. But what have been the results of our occupation of India? We have, during the tenure of our rule, especially during the last twenty years, been diffusing European notions among them; we have introduced our European education, both English and vernacular: English at the presidencies and the vernacular in the provinces. We have 25,000 scholars in the Government schools, and 75,000 in the missionary schools. One hundred thousand are thus every five years supplied to Indian society, charged with European notions. Can we expect that they shall be content with their position? Must not European learning give European principles? What constitutes the spur to exertion among yourselves? Is it not that last infirmity of noble minds, the attainment of honour? Are they less sensitive than you? In your dispatch you speak of the great advantages to result, morally and commercially, from the establishment of universities in India. What is the great stimulus to learning, but advancement? If you give them representative power you will quicken their zeal for learning. I have heard that at the

last examination at University College prizes were carried off by the natives of India in several departments; and that to the successful competitor in the department of zoology, the Professor bore the flattering testimony:—"Not merely, sir, are you the best and most successful man of the year, but the most intelligent pupil we have ever had." It may be said that in the more subtle development of the intellect the Hindoos are equal to ourselves, but that in the practical ends of life they are far our inferiors. But those Hindoos who have most advanced themselves have done so in those very branches of practical knowledge considered the most useful to mankind. It was the textile fabrics of India, the elements of colour, and the beauty of design which produced the most effect on the manufactures of this country. And what is the state of the press in India? I find that there are published in Calcutta alone, seven daily papers, three bi-weekly, eleven weekly, five bi-monthly, eight monthly periodicals, nine quarterly, and eight yearly, a larger issue than Edinburgh, Dublin, or any city but London, can exhibit. There is evidence enough to show that a strong anxiety exists in the minds of the natives of India to know the truth. These are proofs that it is not safe for us to neglect this growing desire for self-government. Our own universities send members to Parliament in consideration that they are able to instruct the people upon those questions which are necessary to be understood for the nation's welfare. Now, I think that the proprietors of this Court greatly need instruction, and I am of opinion that the instruction they require could not be conveyed to them in a more effectual form than by the personal presence of men from India who shall be deputed from each university in the several presidencies in that country. I am also of opinion that the position of those gentlemen should be made a lucrative one, and that they should be made members of the direction. What we want, is to draw closer the bonds which unite England with India. This must be done by recognizing the new features of Indian society. The reliance of England henceforth must be on her army primarily, but eventually on her Anglo-Indian population whom we have raised up in that country. The hon. proprietor concluded by moving his resolution.

Mr. Lewin.—I rise to second the motion, but I do not agree with all its details. I should be sorry to express my dissent from any motion which would have the effect of introducing the representative system in India; but I do not approve that those men should be paid, because it would sacrifice their independence. This mutiny has been nothing more than a crisis which was certain to come at last, as the natural result of the oppression of the people, and of the annexation of the territories of the native princes. A more gross and scandalous act of injustice was never imputable to the British Government than the annexation of Oude. At the same time, you have kept the natives in a state of subjection and degradation. You do not allow them to attain stations of eminence. It is true, in Bengal you permit them to be judges in suits to a certain amount; but still you do not place them on an equality with Europeans. This must create a most rankling spirit against us. Also I agree with the hon. mover as to the ignorance of members of Parliament on matters relating to India. There is a degree of ignorance on Indian affairs among members of Parliament which has not only astonished but has almost disgusted me. If you had been as independent as you are able, and as independent as you are encroaching, I believe you would never have been threatened with loss of power. For, however desirable it may be to get rid of the double government, I do not think it is desirable to get rid of you. I think there is more honesty to be found here than can be found at the West-end. I am glad to say so; and I only regret that you have not been more independent. If you had you would have been upheld by the public, and the Government would never have dared to attack you.

Mr. Mackenzie.—I rise to oppose the motion, because I believe that nothing could more speedily bring your Indian empire to a calamitous end. The natives of India ought to be much indebted to Mr. Jones for his speech in their favour, but if it were translated into the vernacular and transmitted to them, they would merely look upon it as nonsense. Whatever the future form of the government of India may be, the first duty is to give ample protection to life and property, cheap, speedy, and efficient justice, a good police, and a guarantee to the people of their ancient rights and customs; but they must not be put into situations of trust and of importance, which, with their present ignorance, prejudices, and immorality, they are totally unfitted for. There is scarcely a native *employé* in all India but is open to corruption, and the higher the salary they receive the greater is the bribe they demand.

Mr. Clark.—I am desirous to make a few observations upon this subject, because I look at the question in a different aspect from that which the hon. mover has taken of it. I believe that he deals in fiction, and not in fact. But I would ask this single question, what would become of India if we were at this moment to withdraw ourselves from it? Why, there would be one scene of

carnage throughout the length and breadth of India; there would be no civilized government, but the strongest would get off the best. In wielding the government of a country like India, it is impossible to be always right; but if there is a large per-centage of good to India, then, in my opinion, that is good government. The general result has been that, when you have deposed princes, you have protected the people and ameliorated their condition. The people have never enjoyed the protection of property, but have always been obliged to bury their money in order to secure it from plunder by their rulers.

The *Chairman*.—I do not propose to follow the hon. gentleman who has brought forward this motion through all the details of his very able and eloquent speech. There is one single point to which I wish more particularly to allude, and that is, whether the recent melancholy events have been the result of an insurrection, or merely of a military mutiny. Now both the mover and the seconder of the motion jumped at once to the conclusion that it was an insurrection of the people, and that the sepoys had merely been the instruments of the people. This certainly is contrary to the general belief; but the hon. mover has referred to certain petitions which had been presented to the House of Commons, in which it was stated that discontent prevailed among the people of India. I suppose he referred more especially to a petition presented to the House of Commons in 1850. In that petition the missionaries expressed their belief that a strong feeling of discontent existed among the people of Bengal, and also their fear that the rankling feeling of dissatisfaction with the government would display itself in an insurrectionary movement, and that the people would at last be driven by that feeling into the commission of outrage and violence. Now, what are the facts of the case? Why, that with the exception of certain tribes who have led a predatory life from generation to generation, and who always plunder wherever they can, from one end of India to the other there has been no rising of the people. In Bengal many of the stations were totally defenceless, and a vast number of them have had no sepoys at all for several years. At these stations there is no other force to overawe the people than the weak police establishment; yet neither at Chittagong nor Dacca has there been any rising of the people. A partial insurrection occurred at Patna; but, with that exception, there has been no rising of the people whatever. In the province of Behar, where the people are a military, manly, self-reliant race, and from which many of the sepoys have been drawn, two remarkable facts occurred which are worthy of notice in considering the question whether it is an insurrection of the people or of the military. At the time the sepoys mutinied at Patna the civil authorities of the two districts of which Chuppra and Mozufferpoor are the capitals, were ordered by the resident commissioner to leave those stations and come to the capital of the province, Patna. The civil authorities at once retired in obedience to orders; and what was the result? So far from the people showing any hostility to the government, or acting by themselves in an insurrectionary manner, at Chuppra a Mahomedan gentleman took the command of the station, and assumed the protection of the town, and the direction of the populace; and there was not only no rising of the people, but when the civil servants returned to the station and resumed their position, that gentleman and the people acting under his orders handed back to the authorities the treasury safe, the gaol safe, and the town safe and in perfect order. Does that look like a feeling of hostility on the part of the people against the government of India? Is that any evidence on their part that they desire a change? Again, at Mozufferpoor, a small party of twelve irregular cavalry, who had mutinied and murdered their commanding officer, Major Holmes, attempted to plunder the treasury, but were driven back by the police. They next made an attempt to plunder the town, but were again driven back by the police and inhabitants, who rose and resisted instead of aiding the mutineers. And then at Mozufferpoor, as at Chuppra, when the government authorities returned they found the treasury intact, the prisoners in the gaol all safe, and the population of the town as peaceable and quiet as when they left it. Look again at the state of things at Hyderabad, in the Deccan. Up to the latest advices it was in the most perfect state of order, and there was every appearance of good faith being observed towards us on the part of the native ruler. As an illustration of this, I will mention the following incident:—A short time ago a Mahomedan preacher was engaged in delivering a sermon in the principal mosque at Hyderabad. The sermon was upon the ordinary points of the Mahomedan faith, but whilst it was being delivered a Mussulman fanatic in the congregation rose and exclaimed—"Oh! it is all nonsense. This is not the sort of advice to give us at such a time. The only thing to be preached at this moment is a crusade against the unbeliever"—meaning the British Government. The preacher rebuked the man, and told

him he was mistaken in applying the term "unbelievers" to English Christians, who were believers in one God as Mussulmans were. The man continuing his attempts to incite the people to violence, the preacher took the opportunity of desiring a friend to give notice of what was passing to Salar-jung, the minister, who at once hastened down to the mosque, arrested the fanatic, and carried him off to prison. Does that show any feeling of hostility towards the English Government? Up to this time Salar-jung has kept the city and province perfectly quiet, and the contingent force which is maintained at Hyderabad has acted with the utmost fidelity, and with the greatest success against the mutineers. The same has taken place on the part of the Mahratta chiefs. Scindia and Holkar—and eminently Holkar—have proved themselves in every instance our faithful friends. I ask whether these facts do not prove beyond question or doubt that the movement is a movement only of the sepoys—a military mutiny, and not an insurrection of the people? By the last mail from India I received a letter from Sir John Lawrence, in which that eminent individual expresses his most decided opinion that the movement was a purely military movement on the part of the sepoys, instigated by their believing that they were masters of the position, and that the power of India was in their hands. He also used this expression, that they had the feeling of the Pretorian guards of ancient Rome, and seemed to think they might give away the empire. This view of the matter I believe to be the correct one, and to be justified by the facts of the case, by the way in which especially the districts around Delhi have settled down into a state of order, and paid their revenue without irregularity or deduction, for directly the mutineers were driven out of the city the inhabitants returned spontaneously and most gladly to order under the British Government. The attempt to work out a representative system of government has, I believe, failed in every country in the world, except, perhaps, where the people are of Anglo-Saxon descent. What we have seen in France, in Spain, and in other countries is certainly not calculated to induce us to believe that the people of India are fit for representative institutions. But supposing they were, is the best mode for carrying out the principle, and for enabling the people of India to make known their wishes and complaints to this country, that of giving to them representatives to be chosen from the Indian universities? Supposing the gentlemen of England, the iron-masters of Staffordshire, the copper-miners of Wales, the stocking-manufacturers of Nottingham, the crape-manufacturers of Norwich, the bankers and merchants of London, in such a case, wished to make known their wants and complaints to Government, would they select their representatives from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge to make those wishes and complaints known? What do the inhabitants of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay know of the general wishes, wants, and complaints of the people of those presidencies? Just about as much as the members from the universities of Oxford and Cambridge would be supposed to know about all those wants and interests I have mentioned. Therefore I do not think that either the people of India are fitted for a representative Government, or if they were, that the members of the Indian universities are qualified to represent them. For these reasons I am obliged to oppose the motion.

Mr. *Helps*.—I should like to make one or two observations before the close of this debate. I entirely agree with you that the hon. proposer of this motion has not proposed a feasible scheme for the end he has in view. But I don't think there is any parallel between the universities of this country and those of India. It is necessary that India should be represented by persons acquainted with Indian subjects, the Indian language, and also with the English language. I presume that that is the principal reason that has induced the hon. mover to propose that representatives from the Indian universities should come among us. Again, I agree with the mover that it is of the greatest importance that sound, accurate knowledge of India should be found in this Court. How is that to be secured? Why, by electing members into your hon. body who have had long experience of Indian affairs. That appears to me a much more natural way of obtaining an accurate knowledge of Indian affairs than the adoption of the motion. The only specific wrong of which the proprietor has represented the people of India to complain is this, that we have altered a most iniquitous law of inheritance. (Hear, hear.) Not very long ago it was the law applicable to the descent of landed property in Ireland, that real property was forfeited by the profession of the Roman Catholic religion. That law has since been repealed. That is precisely analogous to the principle on which the Indian Government has acted. They have said that no man shall suffer in his property by reason of his professing that which he believes to be religious truth. This is the only thing with which you are charged. But two or three days ago there was a fact communicated to us by the *Times*, of which you have taken no notice whatever. (Hear, hear.) If that statement be

founded in fact, I am afraid the motion of the hon. proprietor comes a little too late, and that our days are already numbered. (Hear, hear.) I would therefore respectfully ask you what has passed, so far as it is fit to be revealed, between the Government and yourselves, with regard to the abolition of what is called the double government of India? (Cheers.)

The *Chairman*.—I expected that this question would be put to me; but if it had not, I should have felt it my duty to state the facts to which it relates. I have to inform the Court that the deputy chairman and myself saw Lord Palmerston, by appointment, on Saturday morning last, and that his lordship then communicated to us that it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to propose to Parliament, when it meets again at the beginning of next year, a bill for the purpose of placing the government of the Queen's East-Indian dominions under the direct authority of the Crown. (Loud cries of Hear.)

Mr. Jones rose to reply, when

Mr. Serjeant Gaselee rose and said:—We have heard one eloquent speech; I hope we shall not have another. But the whole thing is perfectly ludicrous; and therefore I beg to suggest that before the Crown disposes of us, let us do the thing properly—dispose of ourselves, and take up our hats and be off. (Laughter.)

Mr. Jones.—I shall not detain you five minutes. It is supposed that this Court will very quickly be dissolved; but what the prime minister has threatened to do may nevertheless need not be done. The Government have long threatened to reform the corporation of London; but that corporation has hitherto been strong enough to baffle the Government, and I hope it will continue so. I hope all corporate institutions will successfully resist the centralizing power, and that they will assist in giving to the population of India an opportunity of entering into your corporation. I hope that the same principle by which you upset Fox when he attempted to destroy you, will upset Palmerston when he shall make a similar attempt. It has been suggested to me that I should withdraw my motion, and seeing what is the feeling of the Court, I will leave it to your consideration.

The *Chairman*.—Do you withdraw it?

Mr. Jones.—Yes.

The Motion was accordingly withdrawn.

Mr. Lewin.—I wish the secretary to read the words of my motion.

The secretary then read the following:—

"That the disasters that have lately occurred in our Indian territories have been owing to a want of foresight on the part of the Indian Government, and to a neglect of the means which were at hand to control them. That to the supineness and apathy of the Home Government of India is attributable the want of timely military aid, which it was in its power to supply by means of steam-vessels, which would have arrested the slaughter of our troops and countrymen, and averted the danger which now threatened the garrison of Lucknow."

Mr. Lewin.—I will detain the Court but a very few minutes. My first proposition is, that the Government of Bengal knew perfectly the menaces that had been thrown out long before the outrages were committed, and that they were warned of what was about to come to pass. So early as the 8th of February, General Harsey stated, that all the sepoys at Calcutta had been tampered with. On the 11th of February, the Government were informed that they were on a mine. Notwithstanding all these warnings, no troops were sent out from this country to India till the 28th of July, and then about 400 troops were sent in a sailing-vessel—the *Robert Lowe*. About this time, Mr. Colvin, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, a man who highly distinguished himself at the commencement of this outbreak, issued a proclamation. You have been since disposed to annul that proclamation; and yet, on the 8th of July, 1857, it met with your entire approval.

The *Chairman*.—That was his first proclamation: it was not the proclamation.

Mr. Lewin.—I am very glad to hear it.

Mr. Helps.—Do not go on to blame the Court now that they are going out. (A laugh.)

Mr. Lewin.—I cannot help it; they have brought it all on themselves. (Laughter.) Without detaining the Court further, I beg to move the resolution.

The *Chairman*.—Is the motion seconded?

Mr. Jones.—I will second the motion for the purpose of hearing any observation the Chairman may have to offer.

The *Chairman*.—The only observation I shall make is to put the question.

The motion was then put and negatived.

BULLION SENT TO INDIA.

The *Chairman*.—I have had a question put to me by Mr. Mackenzie, who wishes to know what is the amount of silver bullion sent to India by the East-India Company between the 1st of August and the 5th of December, and on what terms that bullion

has been raised. I beg to state that the amount of bullion conveyed to India, at the urgent requisition of the Government of India, between the dates specified is 752,701*l.*, which was purchased at various prices—namely, 61½*d.*, 61½*d.*, 59½*d.*, and 59½*d.*, per ounce. The bullion was purchased in the market.

Mr. Mackenzie said, nothing could be more injudicious than raising a loan in this country at 6 per cent. when they had an open loan in India at 5 per cent. As the interest of money in India was always much higher than in this country, to give 6 per cent. here would at once prevent any chance of getting any money in India to meet the Government requirements. He begged to ask whether 6 per cent. was not given by the Government?

The *Chairman*.—The money was raised for the general purposes of India at 6 per cent.

Mr. Mackenzie.—Whatever money is required for India ought to be raised in India alone.

The *Chairman*.—The money has been raised at as cheap a rate as it could be got. An urgent requisition was made to us, and we should have betrayed our trust towards the Government of India if we had neglected to comply with that requisition. They wanted the money to enable them to carry on the operations of the Government, and also to carry on the war, and it was our bounden duty to comply with their request. (Hear, hear.)

"THE DOUBLE GOVERNMENT."

Mr. Serjeant Gaselee.—Is it the intention of the Court of Directors to appoint an early day to take into consideration the gracious message of the prime minister? (Laughter.)

The *Chairman*.—I only received this letter this morning, and the matter has not yet come under the consideration of the Court.

LORD DALHOUSIE'S PENSION.

The *Chairman*.—Mr. Lewin has just handed to me a notice of motion for the next Court, and which I shall read to the Court:—"That it is expedient to reconsider the grounds upon which an annuity of 5000*l.* has been granted to the Marquis of Dalhousie, and to inquire whether the insurrection now raging in India is not attributable mainly to the measures of that noble lord." Now, I decline to receive a notice of such a motion; and I do so upon the ground that the annuity to Lord Dalhousie having been granted under all the forms required by Act of Parliament, we have no power to cancel that grant. I shall put it to the Court, therefore, whether I ought to receive the notice or not.

Mr. Serjeant Gaselee.—I cannot but express my disgust at the pension having been granted; but since it has been granted, I should feel a reluctance to discuss it again, and rather leave it to the delicacy of the noble marquis.

Mr. Lewin.—I have no wish to attack Lord Dalhousie, nor any wish to take the pension from him. So far from it, I give Lord Dalhousie great credit for what he has done in India. I wish to God he had been there during the last six months. But I say the grounds on which the grant was made is wrong; and my opinion is that many of the estates which were taken from the native princes should be given back to them.

The *Chairman*.—I move that this notice of motion be not received.

Mr. Lewin.—On what ground?

The *Chairman*.—I think it would stultify the Court to receive a notice of a motion which we have no right to entertain. Lord Dalhousie has as much right to the pension as he has to his estate.

Mr. Serjeant Gaselee.—I enter my protest against that doctrine.

Mr. Jones.—I move as an amendment that the question be submitted to the law officers of the East-India Company, whether this Court has power to entertain the motion.

Mr. Serjeant Gaselee.—I shall second the amendment, because I doubt whether the Court has power to reject the notice.

Mr. Lewin.—I consider the conduct of the chairman is an act of despotism. It is too late, perhaps, to stand up for the independence of the Court; still it is a case in which the independence of the Court is involved.

Mr. Prinsep.—The hon. gentleman wishes not to touch the pension, but to consider the grounds upon which it was granted. Now, suppose an Act of Parliament was passed, and an hon. member gave notice that he would move its reconsideration, but that he did not intend to impugn the act itself, but only the grounds on which it was passed, would any such motion be entertained by Parliament? We should be putting ourselves in an absurd position if we were to allow any such notice of motion to be published.

The *Chairman*.—With regard to the amendment, I beg to say that this Court is quite competent to judge of its own proceedings. The hon. gentleman says I wish to act in an arbitrary manner, and that my conduct is an act of despotism; if it is, it is a despotism which belongs to all authorities.

The question was then put, and it was decided that the notice of motion should not be received.

SCINDE RAILWAY.

A special meeting of this company was held on the 17th Dec., at the office, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, for the purpose of authorizing the issue of shares to the amount of 500,000*l.*, to be entitled to a guaranteed interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. Mr. Andrews, the chairman, presided.

The Chairman explained that it was necessary they should raise the additional capital to enable the company to carry out contracts that had been too long delayed. They were bound by the original agreement with the East-India Company to pay to them on this additional capital 25 per cent. by the 17th of March next, and to enable the shareholders to meet this demand as early as possible, it was proposed that two calls of 2*l.* 10*s.* each should be made. This would give them as long a period of time for the payment of the amount as circumstances would admit of. The estimated cost of the line, as calculated by the Government engineers, was about 750,000*l.* The East-India Company, however, had given a guarantee on 500,000*l.* only, and the board now asked the shareholders to permit the original capital to be doubled; not that the board thought the whole of the additional 500,000*l.* would be required, but the granting of that amount would put the company in a proper position to complete the line with advantage to themselves. He concluded by moving a formal resolution authorizing the creation and issue of additional capital to the amount of 500,000*l.*, for the completion of the Scinde Railway, in shares of 20*l.* each, to be offered to the existing shareholders in the proportion of one new share for one old share in the present guaranteed capital of the company, the first call of 5*l.* being payable by two instalments of 2*l.* 10*s.* each on the 29th of January and the 15th of March next.

✱ *Sir H. Maddox*, in seconding the resolution, said the cost of the works, including rolling stock, would be between 7,000*l.* and 8,000*l.* per mile. He trusted the whole outlay would not exceed 800,000*l.*

The resolution was put and carried.

After some observations on the capabilities of the port of Karachi, and the advantages of the railway, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and directors, and the meeting separated.

GUNBOATS FOR INDIA.—Messrs. Rennie and Sons have completed three of a number of small high-pressure iron gunboats, ordered by the East-India Company for river service in India. The principle on which these boats are constructed having been proved to answer the expectations anticipated with regard to speed, draught of water, &c., ten others are ordered to be built forthwith. They are fitted with two screw propellers, having one under each quarter, each engine being distinct and capable of being worked alone, which will enable the vessel to turn and slow round speedily in a very narrow compass. One boiler works the pair of engines. They were last week despatched on a trial trip down the river, having an engineer officer from Woolwich dockyard to verify the proceedings. Their rate of speed amounted to nine knots per hour, and draught of water only twenty-four inches. For the purpose of transporting these vessels to their destination, they are prepared so as to disconnect the entire hull, and enable their being stowed in a ship's hold. One 12-pounder gun is mounted amidships. The total length from stem to stern is about seventy-five feet, and width twelve feet.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 14. Tiger, Robinson, Bombay; Ellen Bates, Ellwood, Bombay; Myrtle, Warden, Bengal.—15. Yra, Taylor, Mauritius; Asia, Woodcock, Bombay (to Hamburg); Courier, Clink, Bombay; Aladdin, Wood, Bengal.—16. Caroline, Kihlman, Padang; Sylph, Simpson, Madras; Atalanta, Blyth, Bombay and Genoa; Tigris, Fletcher, John Wood, Watson, and Robert Riteon, Brough, Bengal.—17. Euphemus, Howard, Singapore; Patna, Rogers, Foochowfoo; Sir James, Loader, Shanghai; Granger, Gunner, Cape; Julia, Erdman, Munsoorcottah and Calcutta; Buxton Castle, Mawson, Bengal; Mirage, Roberts, Shanghai; Saxon, Taylor, Madras and Coast; Hero of Kars, Jones, Algoa Bay; Arabella, Clarkson, Manila; Tyne-mouth, Cooper, Malabar Coast.—18. Jane Cockerell, Watson, Rangoon; Anne Cropton, Turner, Rangoon; William Brown, Bamton, Ceylon; William Prowse, Williams, Bengal; Melanethon, Simpson, Singapore; City of Durham, Blacklock, Madras.—19. Witch of the Seas, Hammond, Algoa Bay; Crimea, Rodd, Bombay.—21. John Banks, Ransom, Calingsapatam; Antipodes, Rowe, Madras; Francis Banfield, Thomas, Coringa; Lochlomon, Rowley, Penang; Flamingo, —, Bassein; Esbern Snare, Barnes, Hong-Kong; Scotia, McKellar, Bengal; Intrepid, Phelps, Bombay; Ran, Cervan, Bombay.—22. Northern Bride, Candlish, and Cherokee, Allan, Bengal.—23. Mercia, Ward, and Ascendant, Spencer, Madras; H.M.'s steamer Geyzer, —, Cape; Glenburn, Tebenham, Akayab; Vryhandel, Lieverstein, Manila.—24. Nottingham, Robinson, Bengal.—26. John O'Gaunt, Smith, Bengal; Tartar, McKelvie, Rangoon; Medora, Hint, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per steamer Pera, from SOUTHAMPTON (Dec. 20), to proceed per steamer Nubia, from SUZ.—FOR ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Saunders.—FOR BOMBAY.—Mr. Harris, Mrs. Jessop, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. H. T. Walter,

2 Misses Kerr, Mr. Battiscombe, Mr. Wallace, Capt. Sergeant, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Pace, Mrs. and Miss Goad, Mr. Stevenson, Capt. and Mrs. St. John, Lieut. W. Colburn, Mrs. Martin, Mr. D. Barnett, Asst. surg. M'Grath, Mrs. Hervey and infant, Mr. C. Pritchard, Mr. W. Grant, Maj. Kirby, 2 Misses Parr, Mr. Royas, Lieut. Ridgway, Mr. and Mrs. Flynn, Mrs. Shaghnessy.—FOR MADRAS.—Lieut. Pulley, Mr. D. J. Scott, Mr. R. T. Hammond, Mr. Sharp, Mr. W. E. Fawkes, Mr. R. Carew, Col. Atkinson, Mr. C. E. Pritchard, Mr. Baines, Mr. R. Ottley, and Mr. H. T. Pritchard. FOR CALCUTTA.—Mr. Colvin, Mr. W. Unwin, Mr. G. Monro, Mr. Wance, Mr. Beauland, Mr. F. M. Leslie, Mrs. J. P. Grant, Miss Grant, Miss Roe and 2 children, Mr. Grant, Mr. Ewbank, Mr. A. Chilton, Lieut. Liot, Mr. J. S. Irvine, Mr. Ward, Mrs. Samuels, Miss Thuillier, Mr. Wilkins, Mr. H. C. Sutherland, Capt. Fraser, Mr. H. Murray, Mr. Drummond, Asst. surg. Calloway, Mr. Twyford, Mr. W. Jach, Mr. R. Taylor, Mr. C. Grant, Mr. H. T. Saff, Mr. E. Gibborn, Mr. J. B. Gayer, Mr. A. W. Warden, Mr. W. Walker, Mr. F. Ramkley, Mr. W. E. Forbes, Mr. W. Cowl, Mr. W. M. Harris, Mr. W. J. Jones, Mr. J. Johnson, Mr. W. H. Peat, Mr. H. Long, Mr. C. Richards, Mr. S. Bonnar, Mr. F. Jones, Mr. E. W. Keannell, Mr. D. W. Williams, Mr. W. H. Tessier, Mr. E. O'Regan, Mr. G. H. Fowler, Mr. W. G. Davies, and Mr. R. J. Bearcroft. FOR PANANG.—Mr. and Mrs. Underdown, and Mr. Wilson. FOR HONG-KONG.—Rev. Mr. Moule, Mr. G. W. Sutherland, Mr. J. Gregory, Capt. Cambert, Lieut. Papillon, Lieut. Courtney, Lieut. Sandford, Lieut. Bird, and Asst. surg. Hawkins. FOR SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Parr, Mr. and Mrs. Fisher, and Mr. and Mrs. Davies.

DOMESTIC.

BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER, the wife of Capt. Frederic, Bengal art. d. at 51, Cleveland-square, Hyde-park, Dec. 17.
CARNEGIE, the wife of Capt. F. Hon. E.I.Co.'s serv. d. at East Preston-street, Newington, Edinburgh, Dec. 13.
RICH, the wife of Joseph, of Bombay, s. at North-street, St. Andrew's, Fife-shire, Dec. 17.

MARRIAGES.

Ogilvie, Lindsay, to Emily C. widow of the late Edward Kennedy, Bedgal art. and d. of Maj. gen. H. J. Wood, c.b. Bengal art. at St. Alphege, Greenwich, Dec. 24.
ROXBURGH, William, M.D. s. of the late Dr. Roxburgh, Hon. E.I.Co.'s serv. to Anne E. d. of the late Alexander Boswell, at Portobello, Edinburgh, Dec. 16.
THORNHILL, Henry J. to Elizabeth J. d. of the late Maj. B. W. Goldie, Bengal engineers, at Brighton, Dec. 15.

DEATHS.

ADAMS, Amelia M. d. of George, late of the H.E.I. Co.'s civ. serv. at Hastings, aged 17, Dec. 17.
ADAMS, Frederick W. s. of George, late of the H.E.I. Co.'s civ. serv. at Hastings, aged 20, Dec. 20.
CRUIKSHANK, Lieut. J. 36th N.I. on board the *Queen of the Seas* dur. the passage fr. Madras to England, aged 33, Oct. 16.
CUNLIFFE, Brooke, H.E.I. Co.'s serv. at Guernsey, aged 67, Dec. 11.
DICKINSON, Lieut. Allen M., I.N. on board the *Ellen Bate*, near Liverpool, Dec. 11.
HOLLAND, Lieut.col. G. F. H.E.I. Co.'s serv. at Southsea, aged 72, Dec. 16.
JACKSON, Margaret, widow of the late Alexander R. M.D. of Warley barracks, Brentwood, Essex, at 64, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, aged 51, Dec. 18.
MUIR, Frances A. wife of G. of Malta, at 34, George-street, Hanover-square, aged 43, Dec. 11.
NORTHCOLE, Lieut. Maurice C. W. 1st Bengal N.I. at St. Mary's Church, Torquay, aged 26, Dec. 18.
THACKER, Herbert, youngest s. of W. at Upper Park-road, Hampstead, aged 13 mos. Dec. 13.

EAST-INDIA HOUSE,

Dec. 16 and 22, 1857.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. H. Latimer, sup. pub. works; Mr. R. J. Sullivan.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Brev. major B. Cary, 6th N.I.; Col. W. E. Baker, eng.; Lieut. W. C. S. Clarke, 37th N.I.; Brev. major G. B. Reddie, 29th N.I.; Lieuts. A. Taylor, 25th N.I., and G. H. Hale, 57th N.I.
Madras Estab.—Capt. C. W. Taylor, 13th N.I.; Col. R. Thorpe, 7th N.I.; Major F. Hawkins, 10th N.I.; Lieuts. A. Gordon, 7th cav., J. M. Foote, 29th N.I., J. S. Brock, inv.; Asst. surg. W. H. Rean, M.D.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO THEIR DUTY.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. B. T. Reid, 3rd Eur.; Asst. surg. F. Douglas, M.D.
Madras Estab.—Lieut. John McNeill, art.; Capt. R. Caulfield, 7th cav.; Lieut. J. Burnside, 3rd N.I.
Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. S. Kemball, 26th N.I., C. J. Steuart, 13th N.I.; Lieut. W. C. Robinson, 2nd Eur.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. P. Jones and W. W. Dawson, Indian Navy.

GRANTED EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. R. H. Russell, 6 months.

MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. H. B. Sweet, 39th N.I., 6 months.

PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. C. A. Daniell, 6 months, from Jan. 9, 1858; Mr. Reginald Thornton, 6 months, from Dec. 19, 1857.

MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capts. C. O. B. Palmer, 1st fus., and C. B. Impney, 70th N.I., 6 months, from Jan. 8, 1858.

Madras Estab.—Capt. D. A. Rogers, 7th N.I., 6 months, from Jan. 15, 1858; Lieut. R. J. Corbett, 38th N.I., 6 months, from Jan. 8, 1858; Capt. C. P. S. Ensor, 38th N.I., 6 months, from Jan. 8, 1858; Lieut. G. S. Simson, 5th cav., 3 months, from Jan. 22, 1858.

Bombay Estab.—Brev. major W. Kendall, eng., 6 months, from Dec. 8, 1857; Lieut. W. Fergusson, 1st N.I., 6 months, from Jan. 8, 1858; Lieut. W. Lumsden, 22nd N.I., 6 months, from Jan. 15, 1858; Brev. capt. F. Harvey, 18th N.I., 6 months, from Jan. 15, 1858.

PERMITTED TO RETIRE FROM THE SERVICE.

MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. Ronald Bruce, 1st N.I.

APPOINTMENTS.

MARINE.

Bombay Estab.—Messrs. Charles Wm. Abel Edwards and Arthur Rattray admitted volunteers for the Indian Navy.

Home Estab.—Mr. William Greenway Finney appointed an established clerk in the marine branch of the Secretary's Office.

MILITARY COLLEGE.

The undermentioned direct artillery candidates, having passed their examination under Sir Fred. Smith, R.E., have been appointed to that branch of the service accordingly, taking rank at their respective presidencies agreeably to the Court's Resolution of the 29th July, 1857, and in the following order, viz.—

Henry Francis Gibb, Holloway Walrond Hastings, Frederic Boyd Roberts, Hugh Ingram Everard Ford, Philip Henry Greig, Montague George Browne, Robert Henry Palmer, Hurlock Galloway Pritchard, John Harvey Armand, Alex. Macdonell Rawlins, Archibald Henry Roberts, Wm. Bedford Troup, Geo. Gott Nelson, James Vere Wylie, Thos. Arnoll Davis, Anthony Hepburn Murray, Henry Follett Pritchard, Willoughby Hammond Sandham, Burton Yaldwyn.

CHANGES AND PROMOTIONS
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 15, 1857.

12th Light Dragoons.—A. L'E. H. Holmes, gent., to be cornet without purchase, v. Gower, prom.; D. R. Vandeleur, gent. to be cornet, without purchase, v. Stoddart, prom.

7th Dragoon Guards.—Gent. Cadet J. W. Z. Wright, from the Royal Military College, to be cornet, without purchase, v. Echallaz, dec.

7th Light Drags.—The Hon. W. Harbord, to be cornet without purchase.

89th Foot.—Major L. Skynner to be lieut. col., without purchase; Brev. maj. Boyle to be major, without purchase, v. Skynner; Lieut. F. Knatchbull to be captain, without purchase, v. Boyle; Ens. H. L. Brownrigg to be lieutenant, without purchase, v. Knatchbull.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, Dec. 18.

3rd Foot.—Major-gen. Sir H. Havelock, bart., and K.C.B. to be colonel, v. Lieut.-gen. N. Wodehouse, deceased.

20th Foot.—Paymr. J. M. Gibbs, from the 2nd West-India regt., to be paymaster, v. Moseley, appointed paymaster of the 7th foot; Lieut. J. J. S. O'Neill, to be instructor of musketry, v. Capt. Lutyens, who resigns that appointment.

29th Foot.—Gent. Cadet W. Boycott, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, v. Hart, prom.; Gent. Cadet H. Davis, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, v. Winn, prom.; Asst. surg. W. A. Mackinnon, from the staff, to be asst. surg. v. Chartres, appointed to the staff.

34th Foot.—Lieut. J. B. Rutledge, from the military train, to be lieutenant, v. Harris, who exchanges.

44th Foot.—Ens. H. Leake, to be instructor of musketry, v. Capt. Staveley, who resigns that appointment.

60th Foot.—Gent. Cadet J. E. H. Peyton, from the Royal Military College, to be ens. without purchase, v. Hatchell, prom.

61st Foot.—Lieut. T. M. Moore, to be capt. without purchase, v. Dely, deceased; Ensign W. Rumsey, from the 91st foot, to be ensign, in succession to Lieut. Moore; Gent. Cadet F. J. Fane, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign without purchase, v. Casement, prom.

70th Foot.—W. H. Ralston, gent. to be ensign without purchase, v. Backhouse, prom.

78th Foot.—T. H. Thompson, gent., to be ensign without purchase, in succession to Lieut. Swanson, killed in action.

79th Foot.—Lieut. A. Walker, to be instructor of musketry.

98th Foot.—Gent. Cadet W. Moffett, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign without purchase, v. Gregory, prom.

BOOKS.

The Sepoy Revolt: its Causes and its Consequences. By HENRY MEAD. John Murray.

Mr. Mead himself prepares his readers, in his preface, for something more than a mere narrative of the mutiny of the Bengal army. This volume, he tells us, is the result of ten years' experience as an Indian journalist; but, we shrewdly suspect, other ten years might have passed without the world being benefited by his valuable observations on men and things, had not the personal vanity of Mr. Henry Mead been grievously affronted. This gentleman, it seems, was temporarily engaged to conduct the *Friend of India* during the absence of its editor,—of course, with the understanding that he would adapt himself to the ordinary spirit and tone of that journal. The selection of such a substitute surprised many friends and supporters of the paper, as he was known to be a bitter and systematic opponent of Government, simply because it was the Government. But, on the other hand, it was impossible to find any journalist in India possessed of a larger and more intimate knowledge of Indian questions, or who could impart his information in a more clear, lively, and agreeable manner. His discretion, however, was not equal to his abilities. He himself says that "to the unfettered journalist in India, abuse of the Company and its rule is a necessity of his existence." Without pausing to investigate the truth of this dogma, we would remind Mr. Mead that he, at least, was not "unfettered," and that consequently this assumed law of existence did not apply in his case. Nevertheless, he thought proper to "travel out of his record," and to convert the *Friend of India*, the quasi-official organ of Government, into a channel for bitter sarcasm and fierce invective. The very first journal that incurred the displeasure of the authorities was the one which, at other times and under other guidance, had proved their staunch advocate and champion. The *Friend of India* was warned, and its temporary editor compelled to abdicate the seat of honour. It would perhaps be unfair to expect that Mr. Mead should blame himself for this sudden and ignominious fall from his "pride of place." Such expectations would at least be disappointed. Mr. Mead aspires to be a martyr, and in his indignation has written a book against the Government of India in general, and Lord Canning in particular. He is especially irate with his lordship, and can hardly speak of him with common patience. If Mr. Mead could be relied upon as an authority, there never was such a poor, weak, timid, brainless being in this world as the present Governor-General; nor was ever country so misruled as Hindostan under its English magistrates. Fortunately, there lies an appeal from this judgment, which is by no means borne out by the facts adduced. The utmost the author succeeds in proving is his own virulence, and the undisputed fact that here and there members of the civil service have committed grave errors—in most cases, from placing too much confidence in their native assistants and advisers. As for the Court of Directors, the most terrible sarcasm Mr. Mead can find to hurl at their devoted heads is in speaking of them as "the grocers in Leadenhall-street." Surely, this is unworthy of a writer of his experience and acknowledged ability. Everybody knows that the directors are not grocers, that as a corporate body the East-India Company have nothing whatever to do with trade or commerce, and that if all Asia were annexed to their dominion to-morrow they would not be one farthing the richer. It is therefore a silly, vulgar, and pointless innuendo. Possibly, Mr. Mead has become so accustomed to the use of personalities in the course of his Indian experience that he cannot at once divest himself of the bad habit. It is the more surprising, however, as we are informed that he himself greatly disapproved of personal allusions on the part of journalists, during the brief period he edited the *Delhi Gazette*; but, perhaps, that was owing to his being himself so frequently

made the butt for the caustic wit of his facetious contemporary at Meerut. Nevertheless, with all its faults and shortcomings, Mr. Mead's volume is likely to be well received by the public; and had he confined himself to the story of the sepoy revolt, it would have been justly popular, both for the horrible interest of its incidents and the sprightly style in which they are narrated.

INDIAN PAMPHLETS.

1. *A Selection of Articles and Letters on various Indian Questions.* By HODGSON PRATT, B.C.S. Chapman and Hall.
2. *India.* By RICHARD CONGREVE. John Chapman.
3. *Thoughts on the Indian Crisis.* By "CIVICUS." Effingham Wilson.
4. *Observations on a Scheme for the Reorganization of the Indian Army.* By BRIGADIER-GENERAL JOHN JACOB, C.B. Smith, Elder, and Co.
5. *Manual of British Government in India.* By E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D. Longman & Co.
6. *The Scinde Railway and Indus Flotilla Companies: their Futility and Hollowness demonstrated.* By S. H. CLARKE. Richardson, Brothers.
7. *Euphrates versus Suez; or, Which is the Shortest?* By A. BARRISTER. Effingham Wilson.

1. The pamphlet at the head of the above list contains various able and interesting articles on Indian matters, for the most part contributed to the *Economist*. It is well worthy of careful perusal, as exhibiting the opinions of a gentleman eminently qualified to form a calm and enlightened judgment on the important questions now occupying so large a portion of public attention. Unhappily we have space for only one extract.

"At present the social stigma attaching to the name of Christian is so great, that the weak and pliant Hindoo cannot generally find the requisite strength for the excommunication which baptism involves. He may call himself anything else—a Vedantist, a Deist, or an Atheist; and so long as he conforms to some of the principal ceremonial observances, he is not persecuted. The neighbours still have their processions and music, the women their sweetmeats, and the priest his offerings; so no one suffers: and, therefore, it is a matter of no consequence what he believes. But directly Christianity is embraced, and caste is lost, there is an end of these things. Besides, Christianity is hated for other reasons than these: hated by hypocritical Vedantists and shallow sceptics quite as bitterly as by the old Hindoo worshippers of Vishnu and Siva,—because it rebukes their immorality, selfishness, falsehood, and cowardice,—hated, because it does not flatter their intense arrogance and conceit—because it tells them that a consciousness of their sinfulness and moral degradation is the first step in the true path. * * In Bengal the Romish Church does little or nothing towards the conversion of the natives. I have never seen or heard of a Catholic missionary in that part of India. The priests (Portuguese, Italians, and Irish) perform the mass for their small congregations, and do but little, if anything, else. The bulk of their congregations consists of Portuguese half-castes; and I have never seen so ignorant and debased a population calling itself Christian. Their language is a jumble of Portuguese and Bengal; while their habits, food, and manners differ very little from those of the low Mahomedan population. The following anecdote will illustrate their mental and moral condition. A Portuguese half-caste, residing at a station where a priest had been for some years in charge of a Catholic congregation, came, during the temporary absence of the latter, to the Protestant chaplain and expressed his wish to have his children baptized. The chaplain, knowing that the man was leading a life of open immorality, questioned him as to his motives in making this request; when he replied, 'O, of course they must be baptized, or they will lose their caste.' I was residing at the station where this conversation took place."

2. Mr. Richard Congreve is a disciple of M. Auguste Comte, and proposes to apply the principles of Positive Philosophy to the examination of political questions. According to the rules of Positivism, the policy which England is bound to adopt towards India is "simple in the extreme. It is, that we withdraw from our occupation of India without any unnecessary delay, within the shortest period compatible with due arrangements for the security of European life and property, and with such measures as shall be deemed advisable in the interest of Indian independence and good government." Mr. Congreve honestly expresses his belief that his opinions will not be popular, but he calls upon the women of England—the gentle sex being tolerably "positive" on most subjects—to "make their voice heard (bless them!) and brush aside the sophisms of interest or passion." We earnestly beg of them

to do nothing of the kind, but to confine their brushing to "doing their hair."

3. "Civicus" is a classical scholar, and, in a pleasantly written article, warns his countrymen against the employment of foreign mercenary troops in India, because Hannibal's Gallic levies, emasculated by their luxurious repose at Capua, failed him in the hour of need. "If you look in the maps of the 'old, I warrant, you shall find, in the comparisons between Macedon and Monmouth, that the situations, look you, is both alike. * * For there is figures in all things."

4. Brigadier-General John Jacob, C.B., is not satisfied with being an actor on the world's stage: his ambition is to be enrolled in the *scriptorum chorus*. He has, therefore, again rushed into print, and, as usual, with indifferent success. Not every one is born to be a Tasso—equally skilled to wield the sword and the pen. The brigadier proposes that the Queen of England shall immediately assume the title of Empress of India, and that "all candidates appointed to the Indian service be educated at a military college in England." But he has omitted to say in what manner he would have these appointments conferred. If India is to pass under the direct government of the Crown, it may be presumed that a considerable portion of the patronage will be exercised by her Majesty's Ministers. Is it not to be feared, then, that under a corrupt or ambitious Minister, an undue influence may be extended over the House of Commons by this accession to his means of bestowing favours? The independence of the representatives of the people is, without doubt, of far greater moment to the country than the introduction of fanciful improvements into the organization of the Indian army. The brigadier, however, does not appear to look far a-field. He is, beyond all contradiction, an excellent cavalry officer, but Pegasus is not the charger he has been accustomed to bestride. His printed pamphlets have hitherto failed to add lustre to his reputation. Let him be content to write his name in the blood of his country's foes, and leave the ink-bottle to less adventurous scribes.

5. Dr. Humphreys' Manual will be found useful to those who ask only for a mere outline of the principal facts relating to the gradual subjugation of India by the British. His little volume gives as full and correct a notion of Indian matters, as a human skeleton would afford of the character and attributes of man. It possesses, however, the excellent virtue of brevity, and the geographical and biographical index appears to have been carefully and accurately compiled.

6. Mr. Clarke has fallen into the very common fault of mistaking analogy and illustration for argument. Because ships still sail down the Thames with full cargoes, notwithstanding the existence of a railway from London to Southampton, he infers that the tortuous passage of the mouths of the Indus, will be preferred to the use of the railway from Kotree to Kurrachee. Mr. Clarke has only succeeded in demonstrating his own "futility and hollowness."

7. The last pamphlet on our list is an able and triumphant reply to an article in the *Quarterly Review*, entitled "The Suez and Euphrates Routes to India," and generally attributed to the pen of Mr. Layard. The reviewer took great pains to display his own familiarity with Burchardt, and then went out of his way to misquote and pervert the prospectus of the Euphrates Railway Company. These mis-statements are cleverly shown up by A. BARRISTER, and Mr. Andrew's character as an honourable, practical, and useful citizen, fully vindicated.

Sporting Scenes amongst the Kaffirs of South Africa. By Captain A. W. DRAYSON, R.A. Geo. Routledge and Co.

It appears to be almost a law of nature that in newly-discovered lands the hunter should precede the colonist, just as the latter is the precursor of the trader and the missionary. Love of adventure is usually the most powerful motive that induces men to abandon the comforts of civilized life, and betake themselves to the exploration of unknown regions. The superiority of their arms and their higher order of mind, naturally cause them to become objects of reverence to the simple natives, and thus an advantageous opening is made for permanent settlers, as well as for those who are allured by the prospect of a profitable barter. Captain Drayson was one of these daring pioneers of civilization. For many months he encamped among the Kaffirs, studying their character and habits, in the intervals of his expeditions into the bush in search of yet wilder and more savage animals. His experiences of men and beasts are pleasantly described, and still further illustrated by a number of exceedingly effective coloured engravings by Harrison Weir. The following remarks on the Kaffirs' soldierly qualifications will be read with especial interest at the present moment, when so many suggestions are being

offered for the reorganization of the Bengal army, without having recourse to its former elements :—

"There is a great mistake prevalent in the minds of most English people, and that is, their habit of under-rating the Kaffir as a foe. He is looked upon as a naked savage, armed only with a spear, and hardly worth powder and shot. But in reality the Kaffirs are a formidable race, and, from their skill in many arts in which we are deficient, are much to be dreaded. Nearly every frontier Kaffir is now provided with a gun, thanks to the English traders, and very many have horses. The Kaffirs, being also particularly active and always in excellent training, make splendid light infantry. I believe it was Napoleon who remarked that legs won as many battles as arms: should this be true, the Kaffirs certainly have a great advantage over us, as they can go three miles at least to our two. Although indifferent marksmen, they are not inferior to the average of our private soldiers, and they are fast improving. Their training from childhood consists in a course of assagy-throwing and a cunning way of approaching and surprising an enemy. A Kaffir is also seasoned by hardship from childhood, and keeps fat and sleek on the roots and berries which he picks up, occasionally eked out with scraps of meat; while Englishmen rapidly lose their form and flesh by living on the tough old ox that is killed and immediately served out to them as rations. The individual courage of the frontier Kaffirs is undeniable, and they have given many proofs of it."

By an easy transition we pass from the Kaffirs to an amusing encounter with, what Sydney Smith used to call, "our poor relations." One cold morning, being indisposed to sleep, Captain Drayson took his gun and sallied forth to see the sun rise.

"Suddenly I heard a hoarse cough, and on turning saw indistinctly in the fog a queer little old man, standing near and looking at me. I instinctively cocked my gun, as the idea of bushmen and poisoned arrows flashed across my mind. The old man instantly dropped on his hands, giving another hoarse cough, that evidently told of consumptive lungs; he snatched up something beside him, which seemed to leap on his shoulders, and then he scampered off up the ravine on all-fours. Before half this performance was completed I had discovered my mistake. The little old man turned into an ursine baboon, with an infant ditto, who had come down the kloof to drink. The old man's cough was answered by a dozen others, at present hidden in the fogs. A large party of the old gentleman's family were sitting up the ravine, and were evidently holding a debate as to the cause of my intrusion. I watched them through my glass, and was much amused at their grotesque and almost human movements. Some of the old ladies had their olive-branches in their laps, and appeared to be 'doing their hair;' while a patriarchal-looking old fellow paced backwards and forwards with a fussy sort of look. He was evidently on sentry, and seemed to think himself of no small importance. This estimate of his dignity did not appear to be universally acknowledged, as two or three young baboons sat close behind him watching his proceedings; sometimes with the most grotesque movements and expressions they would stand directly in his path, and hobble away only at the last moment. One daring youngster followed close on the heels of the patriarch, during the whole length of his beat, and gave a sharp tug at his tail as he was about to turn. The old fellow seemed to treat it with the greatest indifference, scarcely turning round at the insult. Master Impudence was about repeating the performance, when the pater, showing that he was not such a fool as he looked, suddenly sprang round, and catching the young one before he could escape, gave him two or three such cuffs, that I could hear the screams that resulted therefrom. The venerable gentleman then clucked the delinquent over his shoulder, and continued his promenade with the greatest coolness. This old baboon evidently was acquainted with the practical details of Solomon's proverb. A crowd gathered round the naughty child, who, child-like, seeing commiseration, shrieked all the louder. I even fancied I could see the angry glances of the mamma, as she took her dear little pet in her arms, and removed it from a repetition of such brutal treatment."

Captivity of Two Russian Princesses in the Caucasus. Translated from the Russian, by H. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS. Smith, Elder, and Co.

No long time after the declaration of war between Russia and Turkey, the Sultan conferred upon Shamil the high-sounding, but unmeaning title of Viceroy of Georgia. As if to give reality to this shadowy honour, the mountain chief led his barbarians into the fertile plains of Kahetia, ravaged the lands, and carried off a long train of captives. Among these were the Princess Anna Chavchavadzey and her sister, the Princess Varvara Orbeliani, with their children and domestic servants. These ladies had formerly

occupied a distinguished position at the Court of St. Petersburg, and in their own country were looked up to with peculiar reverence as the granddaughters of George XIII., the last independent sovereign of Georgia. This narrative of their adventures and sufferings will, no doubt, possess great interest for a large circle of personal friends and acquaintances; and, from the minuteness of its details, it seems to have been especially written for a *quarri-private* circulation. It has many claims, however, upon the sympathies and curiosity of a far larger public. This is the first familiar account that has yet been given to the world of Shamil's "interior." We are here presented to his three wives, and to the other inmates of his *seraglio*, and are shown how the Prophet-warrior, unconquered by Russian arms or gold, is powerless to control three ignorant, ill-educated women. A curious light, too, is incidentally thrown on the social manners of the Russians themselves. The immense, impassable abyss that yawns between the Czar of All the Russians and his most potent subjects, is strongly contrasted with the familiarity that subsists between the highest nobles and their serfs; the home-born slave, however, is, in all places and at all times, a spoiled and petted member of the family. But the first point likely to command the attention of the reader, is the similarity between the early sufferings of the captives, and those endured by our own countrymen in India, and mostly from a similar cause—religious fanaticism. The pictures of saints, with which every room in a Russian house is provided, were destroyed or subjected to coarse ridicule, and books supposed to relate to the Christian religion were either torn or cut to pieces. The ladies themselves were treated with the most unfeeling barbarity. Their clothes were stripped off their backs; and when the Princess Chavchavadzey rejoined her fellow-prisoners after their first separation, her sole garment was a chemise and one slipper. Thus slightly attired she had been exposed all night to the piercing cold and damp of an alpine region. During part of the journey into the mountains, the youthful Princess Nina Baratoff had her elbows pinioned together, nor was the rope removed until after she had fallen from her horse into the Alazan. Indeed, all the ladies were constantly thrown from their horses, and otherwise injured in climbing or descending the steep mountain paths, and in forcing their way through dense thickets. The amount of fatigue they continued to endure seems almost incredible, and is only paralleled by the worst hardships so heroically supported by Englishwomen in India. The children were usually put into sacks and thrown across a horse's back. The fate of one of these little ones was very sad. The Princess Chavchavadzey had been permitted to carry in her arms her infant, Lydia, still a babe at the breast, but as her strength gradually failed, she became quite unable to maintain her hold; one of her hands, besides, being firmly secured to the girdle of the horseman behind whom she rode.

"The only arm which she had at liberty for the support of her child was becoming more and more numb; and it was impossible to extricate the other from the Murid's girdle. The Princess was on the point of letting the infant escape from her convulsive embrace. At last her arm fell almost powerless, and with it the weeping Lydia. The Chechnian galloped on faster and faster. The mother still held the little girl by one foot; but, swinging to and fro, she was dashed at one time against the stirrup, at another against the side of the horse. Either the Murid was determined not to stop, or he was unable to hear the mother's entreaties. In another second the mother's fingers had loosened their feeble grasp, the child fell with a shriek to the ground, and the whole troop of flying mountaineers rode over the body. * * * Altogether there was a great deal of heroism displayed by the Christian captives, and a considerable amount of barbarity by their Mussulman conductors. During the passage of the torrent, the Princess Baratoff observed one of the Georgian children, who had been separated from its mother, crying violently, to the great annoyance of the Lesghian who had taken charge of it. The mountaineer at last took the child by the legs, dashed its brains out against a rock, and threw it towards the abyss which received the stream somewhat lower down."

In the midst of all their sorrows and sufferings, however, frequent peals of laughter must have been elicited by the fantastic distress of Madame Drancey, the French governess. Shakspeare has often been taken to task by superficial critics for the strange jumble of deep affliction and broad farce that occurs in many of his most splendid creations. But his scenes are true to nature; and in real life anguish and humour, the tragic and the comic, are ever mingled together in mocking confusion. The first intimation of danger to the inmates of the *château* of Tsenondahl, was the reflection of a fire on the other side of the Alazan. According to Mme. Drancey, "it was picturesque." While the robbers were taking the princesses downstairs to the groundfloor, the French lady remained on her knees, covering her face with her hands. Suddenly she felt herself seized *par un homme à la tête nue et rasée, à la figure rouge, sentant je ne sais pas quoi. Je me sens*

portée par ce monstre, &c. &c. The staircase, however, gave way, and the monster and the lady rolled together to the bottom. Her misfortunes now fairly commenced by the robbers tearing off her clothes, and leaving her absolutely nothing *excepté ma chemise, mon corset, et mes bottines de Paris.* In this sad plight she was made to sit down on the steps of a laundry, and hold the bridles of two horses—an animal previously an object of her especial terror. While acting as a horseboy, the sanguine spirit of the Parisienne rose within her, and bade her live in hope; for in three years she would be able to teach one of these monsters the French language, and so prevail upon him to assist her return to her dear native land. No doubt, part of the plot would consist in the monster becoming desperately enamoured of the wearer of the *chemise, the corset, and the bottines de Paris.* Soon afterwards she was mounted on horseback, behind a mountaineer, and directed to lay hold of his girdle. As her summer apparel was wetted in crossing a small river, a gallant monster came up, and offered her a cloak and a handful of flour, which he took out of his pocket. The cloak was accepted, but the elements of a simple banquet were declined with disgust. The rest of the journey to Shamil's camp was performed in the midst of a herd of oxen, who were constantly pressing up against her horse. One of these animals afterwards served her as a pillow. At night-time the chief of the party invited her to share his cloak, but she informed him, in the French language, that she was not accustomed to sleep with strangers, and accordingly lay down by herself, with her head resting on the broad back of an ox—a second Europa. Nor was this the only indignity to which she was exposed, for being obliged to accomplish part of the journey on foot, she occasionally fell behind the horsemen, whose leader then touched her up with a whip. In vain the unfortunate lady poured out upon him a full volume of abuse in the choicest Parisian. Equally in vain did she curse the moon in the same pleasant tongue, from a vague impression that the Mahomedans worshipped the orb of night. The monsters understood not a word that she uttered, but whipped her whenever she lagged behind. Well might she characterize her persecutors as *des gens durs.* At another time she "asked for something to drink; and the 'benevolent Moulla' brought her some water in a leather bag, shaped like a tobacco-pouch, with a silk cord to hold it by. The Moulla, who was on horseback, held the pouch by a cord, and presented it to Mme. Drancey, who, however, objected to the dirtiness of the Moulla's hands, and, as he was putting it to her lips, grasped it tightly in her own, thus forcing all the water out, and drenching herself from head to foot." After reaching Dargi-Veddeno, and becoming inmates of Shamil's seraglio, the governess was duly impressed with the bearing of the eldest wife, and remarked: "*Elle n'a l'air distingué.*" She was greatly discomposed, however, by the shrill monotony of the Mussulman chants, and stopping her ears, would exclaim: "*Ah! j'en ai bien assez de ces prières.*" When one of Shamil's sons visited him, accompanied by his wife, the latter could not with propriety even so much as meet her husband. This excessive modesty was characterized by Madame Drancey as prudery, *qui masque la nudité de l'impudeur, et qui met à tort tous les points sur les i.* On her release from captivity she expressed her intention of returning to Paris, where, it is maliciously observed, "she will write and publish to the world revelations of her captivity with Shamil, under the title of '*Huit Mois de Captivité dans la Schamylie.*'"

We had marked several passages for extract, but the amusing French lady has occupied the space which should have been reserved for more important matter. In conclusion we may not omit to render due homage to the excellence of Mr. Edwards's translation. Of his accuracy, indeed, we cannot pretend to judge, but his well-known conscientiousness and the extent of his linguistic attainments are sufficient guarantees for the fidelity of his labours.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

East-India House, 23rd December, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That the Finance and Home Committee will be ready, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 6th JANUARY next, to receive proposals in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply the Company with

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PAINT, &c.;—also,
SHEET LEAD and LEAD PIPE;

And that the conditions of the said Contracts (three in number) may be had on application at the Secretary's Office, where the proposals are to be left, any time before 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said 6th day of January, 1858, after which hour no Tender will be received.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

East-India House, 16th December, 1857.

THE COURT of DIRECTORS of the EAST-INDIA COMPANY do hereby GIVE NOTICE,

That they have received from the Governments in INDIA the under-mentioned Schedules, viz:—

MADRAS.

Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities, received by the Administrator-General on account of each Estate remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout, and the balances. Prepared up to the 30th June, 1857, under Section XXXIV. of Act VIII. of 1855.

Schedule of all Administrations whereof the final balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such balances, and the persons to whom paid. Prepared for the half-year of 30th June, 1857, under Section XXXIV. of Act VIII. of 1855.

BOMBAY.

Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities, received by the Administrator-General on account of each Estate remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout, and the balances. Prepared up to the 30th June, 1857, under Section XXXIV. of Act VIII. of 1855.

Schedule of all Administrations whereof the final Balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such Balances, and the persons to whom paid. Prepared from the 1st January to 30th June, 1857, under Section XXXIV. of Act VIII. of 1855.

And that the said Schedules are open, at this House, to the inspection of the public.

JAMES C. MELVILL, Secretary.

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On buying or selling Government Securities and Bank Stock, or Subscribing to an open Government Loan.....	1 "
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• These are payable on realized, Proceeds of Sale demand at the Bank only, of Government Securities, but are readily negotiable for Bank Shares, in the in London	Nil.
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LONDON:—Printed by CHARLES WYMAN, Printer, at the Printing-Office
 of COX & WYMAN, 74 & 75, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields,
 in the Parish of St. Giles-in-the-Fields; and published by JAMES PEARCE
 ALLEN, 7, Leadenhall Street, both in the County of Middlesex.
 December 22, 1857.

